

**Headquarters, Department of the Army**



**Legacy Base Realignment  
and Closure Installations  
Conveyance Progress Reports**

**As of 1 October 2019**

Office of the Deputy Chief of Staff, G-9

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Operations Directorate, Base Realignment and Closure Division

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## Legacy BRAC Status Summary

To date, there have been five BRAC rounds. The four rounds in 1988, 1991, 1993, and 1995 are referred to as "Legacy BRAC." The Legacy BRAC rounds resulted in requirements for 112 closures, 27 realignments, hundreds property disposals, and extensive environmental cleanup and site closure actions. On 16 December 2013, with the completion of Federal agency and Department of Defense component screening, part of Pueblo Chemical Depot (CD), CO was determined surplus to the United States needs and designated for disposal. This added 15,953 acres to the Army's "Legacy BRAC" total available for disposal. Pueblo CD was a 1988 BRAC realignment, but mission constraints prevented divesting of the property. In total, the Army has conveyed over 81% of the 226,519 excess acres resulting from Legacy BRAC.

BRAC Round	Closures (Major)	Realignments	Total Excess Acres	Acres Conveyed	Acres Remaining	% Conveyed
1988	77 (6)	6	54,346	32,061	22,285	59
1991	5 (4)	6	34,562	26,625	7,937	77
1993	1 (1)	4	2,665	2,665	0	100
1995	29 (10)	11	134,947	121,674	13,272	90
<b>Total</b>	<b>112 (21)</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>226,519</b>	<b>183,025</b>	<b>43,494</b>	<b>81</b>

## Installations with Excess Property Remaining

The 43,494 acres remaining to be conveyed are located on 15 different installations in 13 states. Many challenging actions involving environmental cleanup still remain. The vast majority of the remaining excess Legacy BRAC property is characterized as being of low economic value or is heavily environmentally encumbered. As a result, there is less incentive to communities or other Federal agencies to accept property ownership for reuse. The current projection is for the remaining excess Legacy acres to be conveyed by 2046. There are an additional 22 Legacy BRAC installations at which all property has been conveyed but have future environmental remedy requirements. The following table lists the 15 Legacy BRAC installations with property remaining to be conveyed:

BRAC Round	Installation	Acres	BRAC Round	Installation	Acres
1995	Defense Distribution Depot Memphis, TN	34	1995	Oakland Army Base, CA	18
1991	Fort Benjamin Harrison, IN	60	1988	Pueblo Chemical Depot (CD), CO	15,953
1991	Fort Devens, MA	138	1995	Red River AD, TX	60
1995	Fort McClellan, AL	12	1995	Savanna AD Activity, IL	7,717
1988	Fort Meade, MD	13	1995	Seneca AD, NY	652
1991	Fort Ord, CA	7,738	1995	Sierra AD, CA	4,488
1988	Fort Wingate, NM	6,318	1995	Stratford Army Engine Plant, CT	77
1995	Letterkenny Army Depot (AD), PA	214			

## Installations with 100% of Excess Property Conveyed

There are currently 106 different installations in 26 states where 100% of the excess property has been conveyed.<sup>1</sup> These account for 41,487 conveyed acres.

BRAC Round	Installation	Acres	BRAC Round	Installation	Acres
1988	Alabama Army Ammunition Plant, AL	2,235	1995	Fort Missoula, MT	21
1988	Army Material Technology Lab, MA	47	1993	Fort Monmouth (Evans), NJ	220
1988	Army Reserve Ctr Gaithersburg, MD	23	1995	Fort Pickett, VA	2,873
1995	Bayonne Mil. Ocean Terminal, NJ	679	1995	Fort Ritchie, MD	590
1995	Bellmore Logistics Activity, NY	17	1988	Fort Sheridan, IL	592
1988	Bennett Army Nat. Guard Facility, CO	242	1995	Fort Totten, NY	95
1995	Big Coppitt Key, FL	5	1988	Hamilton Army Airfield, CA	659
1988	Cameron Station, VA	163	1991	Harry Diamond Lab, Woodbridge, VA	579
1995	Camp Bonneville, WA	3,013	1995	Hingham Cohasset, MA	125
1995	Camp Kilmer, NJ	48	1995	Indiana Army Ammunition Plant, IN <sup>4</sup>	859
1995	Camp Pedricktown, NJ	47	1988	Jefferson Proving Ground, IN	4,324
1988	Cape St George, FL	6	1988	Kapalama Mil. Reservation, HI	21
1988	Coosa River Storage Annex, AL	2,834	1995	Kelly Spt Ctr, PA	31
1995	Def. Distribution Depot Ogden, UT	1,086	1988	Lexington-Bluegrass AD, KY	777
1988	Def. Mapping Agcy, Herndon, VA	12	1988	Navajo AD Activity, AZ	N/A
1995	Detroit Tank Plant, MI	152	1988	New Orleans Mil. Ocean Terminal, LA	18
1993	Def. Pers Spt Ctr, Philadelphia, PA	86	1988	NIKE Site Kansas City, MO	24
1995	East Fort Baker, CA	91	1988	Pontiac Storage Facility, MI	29
1988	53 Family Housing Sites <sup>2</sup>	433	1988	Presidio San Francisco, CA	1,836
1995	Fitzsimons Army Medical Ctr. CO	558	1995	Recreation Center #2, NC	4
1995	Fort Chaffee, AR	7,050	1995	Rio Vista Army Reserve Ctr, CA	28
1988	Fort Des Moines, IA	51	1991	Sacramento AD, CA	406
1995	Fort Dix, NJ	275	1995	Sudbury Tng Annex, MA	2,281
1988	Fort Douglas, UT	51	1988	Tacony Warehouse, PA	14
1995	Fort Greely, AK	N/A	1993	Tooele AD, UT	1,662
1995	Fort Holabird, MD <sup>3</sup>	20	1995	U.S. Disciplinary Brks Lompoc, CA	2,923
1995	Fort Hunter Liggett, CA	11	1993	Vint Hill Farms Station, VA	696
1995	Fort Indiantown Gap, PA	570			

<sup>1</sup> Does not include Navajo AD as no property was excessed.

<sup>2</sup> 52 in one recommendation and one in another; combined in one report.

<sup>3</sup> Property excessed under 1988 and 1995 BRACs but all property conveyed under 1995 BRAC Law and policies.

<sup>4</sup> These acres represent those excessed under the 1988 BRAC partial closure. The remainder of the installation (approximately 10,000 acres) was later excessed as a non-BRAC action and is addressed in a separate report.

## Legacy Real Property Conveyance Projections

Based on reuse requirements, environmental condition of the properties, and available funding, the installation property conveyance acreage projections are listed below:

Legacy BRAC	Acres Remaining	FY20	FY21	FY22	FY23	FY24	FY25	FY26	FY27	FY28+
DDD Memphis	34		34							
Fort Benjamin Harrison	60		60							
Fort Devens	138			138						
Fort McClellan	12	1	11							
Fort Meade	13	13								
Fort Ord	7,738	212							147	7,380 <sup>1</sup>
Fort Wingate	6,318	12		1,462	1,927	699				2,218 <sup>2</sup>
Letterkenny AD	214	168		46						
Oakland AB	18		18							
Pueblo CD	15,953		7,379							8,574 <sup>3</sup>
Red River AD	60		60							
Savanna AD Activity	7,717	357	1,400	3,260						2,700 <sup>4</sup>
Seneca AD	652	283								369 <sup>5</sup>
Sierra AD	4,488									4,488 <sup>6</sup>
Stratford AEP	77	77								
<b>Total</b>	<b>43,494</b>	<b>1,122</b>	<b>8,963</b>	<b>4,907</b>	<b>1,927</b>	<b>699</b>			<b>147</b>	<b>25,729</b>

Acres rounded to the nearest whole

<sup>1</sup> Acres projected for disposal in FY29

<sup>2</sup> Projected for disposal in FY40 (1,807 acres) and FY43 (411 acres)

<sup>3</sup> Projected for disposal in FY36 (1,289 acres), FY42 (2,101 acres), and FY45 (5,184 acres)

<sup>4</sup> Projected for disposal in FY31 (282 acres), FY45 (1,130 acres) and FY46 (1,287 acres)

<sup>5</sup> Acres projected for disposal in FY46

<sup>6</sup> Acres projected for disposal in FY46.

## Environmental Cost To Complete (CTC)

The Legacy BRAC CTC for Fiscal Year (FY) 2020 is estimated at \$1,317M and represents the costs for environmental response actions necessary for cleanup of remaining property as well as the costs for the long-term management of ongoing environmental cleanup remedies (i.e. groundwater monitoring) at 22 installations, which have been completely disposed of. Over the last 20 years, the Army achieved Response Complete (RC) status at many environmental sites but is now confronted with expensive, time-consuming remediation actions such as military munitions responses and groundwater plume cleanups. These actions require both significant upfront investments and continued funding to avoid cost growth and unnecessary demobilization expenses. Previous experience has shown that the longer the cleanup at these complex sites is deferred, the greater the final cost of cleanup. Environmental Services Cooperative Agreements (ESCA) have accelerated property reuse by allowing the Army to convey large amounts of property, with the transfer of cleanup responsibilities, to Local Reuse Authorities (LRA).

The installation-level CTC provided below was developed to justify the Army's FY21 President's Budget Submission. The BRAC Division has developed aggressive, but realistic, annual obligation goals.

Installation	FY19+ (\$000)
Alabama AAP, AL*	8,862
Army Research Lab, Watertown, MA*	2,658
Cameron Station, VA*	1,091
Camp Bonneville, WA*	Note
Camp Kilmer, NJ*	4,318
Camp Pedricktown, NJ*	254
Coosa River Storage Annex, AL*	3
Defense Distribution Depot (DDD) Memphis, TN	8,424
DDD Ogden, UT*	10,123
Detroit Arsenal, MI*	326
Fort Devens, MA	103,000
Fort Benjamin Harrison, IN	377
Fort Chaffee, AR*	1,160
Fort McClellan, AL	1,211
Fort Meade, MD	49,520
Fort Monmouth (Evans Area)	3,831
Fort Ord, CA	301,721
Fort Pickett, VA*	87
Fort Ritchie, MD*	5,541

Installation	FY19+ (\$000)
Fort Sheridan, IL*	8,167
Fort Wingate, NM	138,506
Hamilton Army Airfield, CA*	1,199
Harry Diamond Lab, Woodbridge, VA*	843
Letterkenny AD, PA	202
Lexington-Blue Grass AD, KY*	583
Oakland Army Base, CA	439
Pueblo Chemical Depot, CO	338,658
Red River AD, TX	5,151
Sacramento AD, CA*	6,239
Savanna AD Activity, IL	27,940
Seneca AD, NY	22,201
Sierra AD, CA	4,801
Stratford Army Engine Plant, CT	92,129
Sudbury Training Annex, MA*	1,153
Tooele AD, UT*	22,818
U.S.D.B LOMPOC, CA*	639
Vint Hill Farms Station, VA*	1,248
Program Management	141,128
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,316,551</b>

\$ rounded to the nearest thousand

\*100% Conveyed Sites with Environmental Requirements

Note: Remaining environmental cleanup funded under ESCA and projected to be completed in FY22

## Alabama Army Ammunition Plant, Alabama

### Property Description

Alabama Army Ammunition Plant (ALAAP) was located in northeastern Alabama (Talladega County), approximately 40 miles east-southeast of Birmingham and 70 miles north of Montgomery, the state capital. The nearest town is Childersburg, AL, four miles south of ALAAP. Originally called Alabama Ordnance Works, the site initially consisted of 13,233 acres near the junction of Talladega Creek and the Coosa River. Most of the original structures have been demolished, and much of the site consists of paved roads, logging roads, railroad tracks, and bridges.

### History

The Alabama Ordnance Works was established in 1941 and operated throughout World War II as a Government-Owned, Contractor-Operated (GOCO) facility by E.I. du Pont de Nemours & Co. to produce Nitrocellulose (NC), single-base smokeless powder, TNT, and Dinitrotoluene. The facility had a peak production rate of nearly 40 million pounds of munitions per month. It also produced heavy water for the Manhattan Project. The facility ceased operation in August 1945, and portions of the property were declared war surplus and sold back to former owners. In August 1946, the plant reverted to standby status, and the Government declared portions of the property excess. Additional parcels were transferred to local industry, the U.S. Army Reserve, Talladega County, and the city of Childersburg. The acid facility was leased to Tennessee Copper Corporation between 1947 and 1966 for the manufacture of acids and organic compounds. Between 1949 and 1971, the Beaunit Corporation manufactured rayon in a leased area north of what was later designated as Area B. In January 1954, the Government entered into a contract with the Liberty Powder Defense Corporation in an effort to rehabilitate the plant. The contract provided for maintenance and consulting services in connection with plant rehabilitation. Rehabilitation was initiated in April 1955 but was halted in October 1957 with only 75 percent of the rehabilitation complete. On 1 August 1963, General Order #35 redesignated the property as the ALAAP. The plant was maintained in various degrees of standby status until the early 1970s.

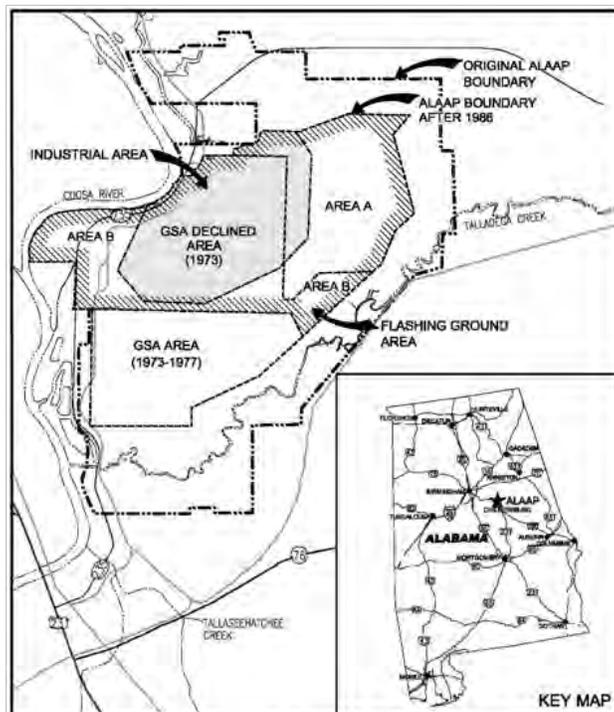
In 1973, the Army declared ALAAP excess to its needs and released all but the contaminated acres of Area B to the General Services Administration for coordination of sale activities. Beginning in 1973, the Army implemented a controlled burning program to destroy explosive residue in the former industrial and storage areas. Nearly all of the buildings that were components of the explosives manufacturing facilities and the acid and organic chemical manufacturing facilities were burned. Sewers and underground utilities were left intact.

In 1977, the Army sold an uncontaminated 1,354-acre parcel containing the NC manufacturing area, the smokeless powder manufacturing area, and 247 associated buildings to Kimberly-Clark, Inc, but leased back 272 acres to remove equipment from the premises and decontaminate the property. 155 additional buildings, used primarily for explosives storage, were left intact. This area is currently owned by a paper products company.

By 1981, approximately 8,332 acres of the original 13,233 acres at ALAAP had been sold or turned over to the GSA for disposal. The remainder of the ALAAP property subsequently was divided into Area A (2,714 acres), consisting of land used primarily for storing and shipping finished explosives and a parcel of woodland outside the site security fence to the east, and Area B (2,187 acres), consisting of the former manufacturing area to the west. The Army continued to dispose of property until, in 1988, the BRAC Commission directed the closure of what remained of ALAAP, and the Army excessed the remaining 2,235 acres (comprised of Area B and part of Area A). By that time, all production equipment had been removed, leaving ALAAP with no capability to manufacture propellants or explosives.

### Caretaking

There is no on-site caretaker staffing requirement for ALAAP.



## Alabama Army Ammunition Plant, Alabama

### Environmental Cleanup

ALAAP was added to the CERCLA National Priority List (NPL) in July 1987. Both the EPA and the State of Alabama (ADEM) are parties to the Federal Facilities Agreement (FFA) signed in December 1989. All but two of the sites requiring environmental cleanup are in a response complete status. A new site was added in 2016. EPA requested investigation and remediation of asbestos-containing materials (ACM) on the surface that resulted from building demolition in the 1970s. A "housekeeping" cleanup project addressing the surface ACM was completed in the 4th Quarter, FY2018.

Contaminants of concern include explosives-related compounds, metals, asbestos, and semi-volatile organic compounds. Area A was cleaned up and made available for unrestricted use. Area B was investigated, and extensive remediation of soil and sediment contamination took place in the early 1990s. The process of documenting the Soil, Sediment, and Surface Water remediation of Area B is complete and the Record of Decision signed in 2012. Land Use Controls on Area B include industrial use restriction and no groundwater use; excavation plans are required in some study areas. The remaining actions at ALAAP include the groundwater Feasibility Study/remedy selection, preparation of the Proposed Plan and Record of Decision, and remediation. Long-Term Management is required at Site 22, Site 35, and the asbestos repository; all of these are landfills/disposal sites. Reuse of these fill sites is restricted. Soils, sediment, and surface water contamination issues at Area B have been treated separately from groundwater contamination at the site. There have been issues on the ALAAP cleanup, related to slow regulatory reviews, due to changing personnel within the Army and regulatory agencies, differing opinions on remedy selection, ACM cleanup, and the investigation of groundwater contaminant. Informal dispute resolution continues. Based on the current Army-EPA positions, formal dispute resolution is highly likely.



Original ALAAP Power Plant

### Property Conveyance

#### Summary:

Acres				Key Dates	
Total Excess: 2,235	Conveyed: 2,235 (100%)	Remaining: 0	Army Retained: 0	First Conveyance: 17 Mar 2003	Final Conveyance: 17 Mar 2003

#### Property conveyance by parcel:

Parcel Name	Parcel Acres	Disposal Date	Parcel Recipient	Conveyance Authority
ALAAP	2,234.9	17 Mar 2003	City of Childersburg Local Redevelopment Authority	EDC



Signing up to work at the plant in 1941

# Army Material Technology Laboratory, Massachusetts

## Property Description

The Army Materials Technology Laboratory (AMTL) was located on the northern shore of the Charles River in Watertown, MA, approximately five miles west of Boston. It occupied approximately 47 acres and consisted of industrial and administrative structures.

## History

AMTL was originally part of the 131-acre Watertown Arsenal established in 1816. The Arsenal's initial mission was the storage, cleaning, repair, and issuance of small arms and later expanded to include ammunition and pyrotechnics production; materials testing and experimentation with paints, lubricants, and cartridges; and the manufacture of breech loading steel guns and cartridges for field and siege guns.

Following World War II, the facility's mission primarily focused on research and technology development. In 1960, the Army completed its first material research nuclear reactor there. Arms manufacturing continued until 1967. In 1968, the Army ceased operations at the arsenal and converted 48 acres of the total property to the United States Army Materials and Mechanics Research Center (AMMRC) which was renamed the United States Army Materials Technology Laboratory (AMTL) in 1985.

The 1988 BRAC Commission directed the closure of AMTL and further directed the relocation of its material Research & Development (R&D) missions to Detroit Arsenal, MI; Picatinny Arsenal, NJ; and Fort Belvoir, VA. The 1991 BRAC Commission revised the 1988 Recommendation by directing the relocation of the entire AMTL R&D mission to a new facility at Aberdeen Proving Ground, MD.

The installation was closed on 29 September 1995.

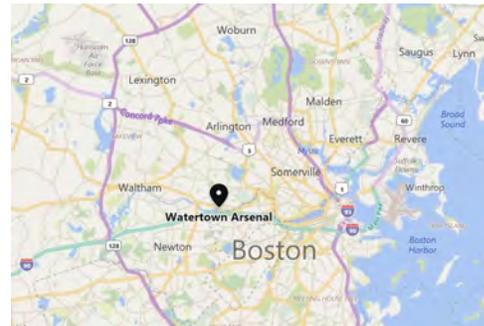
## Caretaking

There is no on-site caretaker staffing requirement for AMTL.

## Environmental Cleanup

AMTL was a CERCLA National Priority List (NPL) site but was deleted from the NPL in October 2006. A 1995-signed Federal Facilities Agreement (FFA) remains in place. All sites requiring cleanup have attained response complete; the last in 2005. The major contaminants found included radionuclides, heavy metals, petroleum products, solvents, pesticides, PAHs, and PCBs. The media affected by these contaminants included soils and surface water. Though all prior restoration activities had been completed, a 2015 discovery of higher than acceptable levels of tetrachloroethylene and trichloroethene (TCE) in some soils required remediation

IAW the Federal Facilities Agreement with the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency. Army, along with the property owner and State and Federal Regulators, is addressing this Area of Concern (AOC). The current site closeout strategy is to address this AOC and continue performing annual inspections of Institutional Controls, as part of the required long-term monitoring of two sites, along with CERCLA-required 5-year reviews until 2045. The recent 5-year review determined a need for a vapor intrusion (VI) study to determine if a hazard exists from TCE in groundwater and soil. All phases of the VI Study are complete with no evidence of VI. Some VOC soil removal near Building 311 will occur in the 4th Quarter, FY20 under an Environmental Services Cooperative Agreement with the property owner.



AMTL Site



# Army Material Technology Laboratory, Massachusetts

## Property Conveyance

### Summary:

Acres				Key Dates	
Total Excess: 47	Conveyed: 47 (100%)	Remaining: 0	Army Retained: 0	First Conveyance: 20 Aug 1998	Final Conveyance: 11 Aug 2004

### Property conveyance by parcel:

Parcel Name	Parcel Acres	Disposal Date	Parcel Recipient	Conveyance Authority
Commander's Quarters	7.2	20 Aug 1998	Town of Watertown	PBC
EDC - Lot 1	29.4	20 Aug 1998	Watertown Arsenal Development Corp	EDC
Charles River	10.1	8 Nov 2004	MA Dept. of Conservation & Recreation	NS



Commanding Officer's Quarters, Watertown Arsenal was constructed during the Civil War. The 12,700 sq ft quarters would ultimately become one of the largest commander's quarters on any U.S. military installation. The Watertown commander's quarters house now houses offices and a museum about the arsenal. The building was listed on the National Register of Historic Places in 1976.

## Army Reserve Center, Gaithersburg, MD

### Property Description

The Army Reserve Center, Gaithersburg (ARCG) was located in Gaithersburg, MD in Montgomery County, approximately 14 miles northwest of Washington, D.C. and five miles northwest of Rockville, MD. The facility was comprised of approximately 18 acres. Two, one-story buildings and two smaller buildings were located on the property.

### History

The ARCG was originally part of the former Gaithersburg NIKE Ajax Launch and Control Area (Site W-94), which was owned and operated by the Department of the Army from 1956 to 1962. The launch and control areas were on two separate sites, located approximately 1.5 miles apart, with a combined area, less easements, of approximately 30 acres. The ARCG was located on the Control Area Site also called the Gaithersburg Support Facility. The Control area contained all radar, guidance, electronic, and communication equipment for missile guidance and fire control.

In 1962, the Army transferred this facility to the Department of the Navy, which used the facility for communications research.

In 1968, the Harry Diamond Laboratories (HDL) began using the former Launch facility for radar research. In March 1972, the property was transferred to HDL and named Gaithersburg Research Facility (GRF). HDL activities involved constructing, maintaining, and testing electronic and mechanical systems to track aircraft. HDL utilized this site until 1979, after which it was transferred to Fort George G. Meade, MD.

After HDL's departure, and up until 1986, the U.S. Army Reserve (USAR) utilized the facilities on the ARCG site as an Army Reserve Center. In 1986, the Army Reserve relocated its units to a newly constructed Reserve Center located on the nearby Launch Area site. This left the ARCG vacant until the 1988 BRAC Commission recommended its closure.

### Caretaking

There is no on-site caretaker staffing requirement for ARCG.

### Environmental Cleanup

A Preliminary Assessment/Site Investigation (PA/SI) was conducted in 1990. Samples taken during that investigation were analyzed for volatile organic compounds (VOCs), semi-volatile organic compounds (SVOCs), and metals. All sites requiring environmental cleanup are in a response complete status. Four monitoring wells were installed as part of the PA/SI. One well was installed in an upgradient location on the site, whereas the other three were installed downgradient of potential contamination sources. No VOCs, SVOCs, or metals were detected above certified reporting limits in surface water, groundwater, or soil samples. In addition to the sampling efforts, four underground storage tanks (three fuel oil and one gasoline) were removed as part of the 1990 PA/SI. A Community Environmental Response Facilitation Act (CERFA) Report was completed in April 1994 and found acceptable by the State, as required under the 1992 CERFA law.

### Property Conveyance

#### Summary:

Acres			Key Dates		
Total Excess:	Conveyed:	Remaining:	Army Retained:	First Conveyance:	Final Conveyance:
23	23 (100%)	0	0	3 Apr 1997	3 Apr 1997

#### Property conveyance by parcel:

Parcel Name	Parcel Acres	Disposal Date	Parcel Recipient	Conveyance Authority
Gaithersburg 1	22.7	3 Apr 1997	National Capital Park and Planning Commission	PBC



## Bayonne Military Ocean Terminal, New Jersey

### Property Description

Bayonne Military Ocean Terminal (MOTBY) was located in the City of Bayonne, Hudson County, NJ and was situated on a 679-acre man-made peninsula, approximately 1/3 mile wide by two miles long, that extends into upper New York Harbor. The facility had 77 buildings containing 3.6M square feet of facility space.



### History

In 1932, a plan for creating additional industrial maritime and distribution space was initiated by building a port terminal off the east coast of Bayonne and into the bay. The plan was completed in 1939, and dredging and filling began. At the outbreak of World War II, the United States Navy became interested in the site for a large dry-dock and supply center. In 1942, the Navy began operating it as a logistics and repair base. After the war, the terminal became the home port for part of the Atlantic Reserve Fleet. In 1967, the Army assumed ownership of the terminal and operated it until closure in 1999.

The 1995 BRAC Commission directed the closure of MOTBY and the relocation of the Military Traffic Management Command, Eastern Area Command Headquarters and the 1301<sup>st</sup> Major Port Command to locations to be determined. Navy activities on MOTBY were also to be relocated. The tenant activities were relocated, and the facility was closed 30 September 1999.

### Caretaking

There is no on-site caretaker staffing requirement for MOTBY.

### Environmental Cleanup

The MOTBY property was transferred in two phases. Phase 1 included all property that did not require environmental actions to be transferred (approximately 487 acres). Phase 2 included property which required remedial action (approximately 192 acres). Phase 2 was accomplished under Early Transfer Authority, and the cleanup work was accomplished under an Environmental Services Cooperative Agreement. The environmental issues associated with the Phase 2 property at MOTBY included various historic fill areas impacted by polyaromatic hydrocarbons (PAHs) and heavy metals, former oil storage tanks and oil-water separators that leaked petroleum/hydrocarbon products into soils and groundwater, a former landfill that included heavy metals and polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), various former transformer locations that contaminated soil with PCBs, and a railroad classification yard that also contained heavy metals and PAHs. All environmental cleanup sites are in a response complete status having been addressed through removal actions, the provision of engineering controls (capping), or deed notice requirements. The final site achieved response complete in 2001. For groundwater issues, monitored natural attenuation, along with a Classification Exception Area, was the selected remedy. These remedies were put in place by the LRA in conjunction with their redevelopment of the facility. Currently, biennial certifications on the remedies, where contamination was left in place, are being conducted by the local redevelopment authority (LRA) in accordance with the NJ Department of Environmental Protection Technical Requirements.

### Property Conveyance

#### Summary:

Acres			Key Dates		
Total Excess: 679	Conveyed: 679 (100%)	Remaining: 0	Army Retained: 0	First Conveyance: 12 Jan 2001	Final Conveyance: 20 Dec 2002

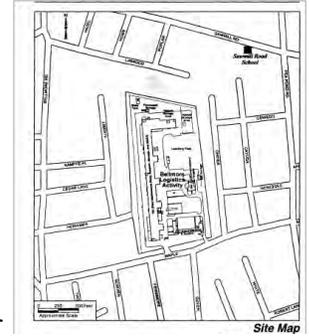
#### Property conveyance by parcel:

Parcel Name	Parcel Acres	Disposal Date	Parcel Recipient	Conveyance Authority
BMOT USCG	26.8	12 Jan 2001	U.S. Coast Guard	Fed-to-Fed
BMOT EDC 1	461.9	27 Sep 2001	Bayonne Local Redevelopment Authority	EDC
BMOT EDC 2	190.3	20 Dec 2002	Bayonne Local Redevelopment Authority	EDC

## Bellmore Logistics Activity, New York

### Property Description

The former Bellmore Logistics Activity (BLA) is located in the Town of Hempstead, Nassau County, NY, approximately 45 miles east of New York City. It consisted of approximately 17 acres and eight buildings, including 139,971 square feet of administrative, maintenance, and logistics facilities at the time of closure.



### History

Prior to World War II (WWII), the future site of the BLA was the location for several transmitting towers for a civilian radio station. During the WWII, the U.S. Navy used the radio facilities for a listening post in defense of the New York City area. In the year following the end of the war, the Navy acquired the property and used it as a radio station and reserve center. In the mid-1950's, the Army acquired the land from the Navy and established the Bellmore Maintenance Facility. The facility officially opened in 1959 and combined the maintenance activities of the Ordnance, Engineer, and Signal Corps, previously conducted at several different locations in the New York area. In addition, the Bellmore facility did maintenance work for the other branches of the military and housed an Explosive Ordnance Disposal unit. In 1976, the administration of the site's operations changed to the U.S. Army Reserve and became the BLA. In 1994, the Commander, Fort Dix moved functions performed at BLA to Fort Dix, NJ and Fort Totten, NY. By 1 October 1994, the site was vacant.

The 1995 Base Realignment and Closure Commission recommended the installation for closure. As there were no active missions at the time of closure, the "closure" date became the date the 1995 BRAC Recommendations became law.

### Caretaking

There is no on-site caretaker staffing requirement for BLA.

### Environmental Cleanup

All environmental sites requiring cleanup are in a response complete status. Contaminants included priority pollutant metals, solvents, volatile organic compounds, petroleum constituents, and polychlorinated biphenyls associated primarily with dry wells, catch basins, underground storage tanks, leaching field systems, and a leaking electrical transformer. Six former fuel oil underground storage tanks were removed or closed in place. Remediation of soils at the former tanks was performed as needed. Cleanup of a PCB oil spill was conducted in 1989, and all PCB equipment was removed in 1992. A water tower with lead based paint was removed in 1991, and surrounding soils impacted by LBP were also removed at that time. Other remediation included removal of a wash rack, various oil-water separators, ten dry wells and associated soils, and soil remediation in a drainage ditch.

Acres				Key Dates	
Total Excess:	Conveyed:	Remaining:	Army Retained:	First Conveyance:	Final Conveyance:
17	17 (100%)	0	0	15 Sep 2005	15 Sep 2005

### Property Conveyance

#### Summary:

Initial attempts to reuse this property failed because local authorities and the Department of Housing and Urban Development could not come to a homeless agreement. In November 2003, Rep. Duncan Hunter urged the Army to use a new authority (National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2004, Public Law 108-136, Section 2805) to exchange BRAC property for military or construction projects. This resulted in the Army signing an agreement to exchange approximately 17 acres of land for cash and a covered Fuel Truck Storage Facility at Fort Drum, NY. The developer, at his own expense, completed building demolition, debris removal, and environmental testing to confirm environmental suitability of the site for transfer.

#### Property conveyance by parcel:

Parcel Name	Parcel Acres	Disposal Date	Parcel Recipient	Conveyance Authority
Bellmore	17.0	15 Sep 2005	Private owner	Land Exchange

## Bennett Army National Guard Facility, Colorado

### Property Description

The Bennett Army National Guard Facility (BARNGF) was a 242-acre military installation located in the southeast corner of the former Lowry Bombing and Gunnery Range (LGBR), in Arapahoe County, 40 miles east of Denver. The BARNGF contained a de-commissioned Titan I missile complex consisting of an underground complex with three missile silo sites.

### History

In 1940, the City and County of Denver donated land to the Department of War to establish an area suitable for an aerial gunnery and bombing range. What became the Lowry Bombing & Gunnery Range was in operation from 1941 to 1958.

In 1958, bombing practice on the range was discontinued in part to permit the construction of four separate launch complexes for the Titan 1 Inter-Continental Ballistic Missile System. One of these launch complexes would become the Bennett Facility, initially known as Site 2A. The facility was built of heavily reinforced concrete and buried underground. This construction provided the facility with the ability to withstand high explosive pressures experienced during a "near-miss" nuclear detonation. The Bennett Facility was closed and the missiles removed in May 1965. In 1971, the Air Force declared the property excess and GSA assumed responsibility.

In 1974, GSA declared the property excess and the Colorado Army National Guard (CoARNG) was granted a limited use lease to conduct tactical aviation and routine field training. Ownership of the property transferred from the GSA to the Army in January 1978. In 1983, the CoARNG was granted a 25-year lease for continued use of the property.

The 1988 BRAC Commission recommended the closure of BARNGF and the site officially closed on 1 January 1989.

### Caretaking

There is no on-site caretaker staffing requirement for BARNGF.

### Environmental Cleanup

There was one site requiring environmental cleanup identified, and it reached response complete status in 2005. Contaminants of potential concern included total petroleum hydrocarbons and semi-volatile organic compounds. Two deep water supply wells were plugged and abandoned in accordance with state regulations. Residual fuel in two tanks within the facility was disposed of, and petroleum-contaminated soil was excavated, removed, and disposed off-site from four isolated locations. Seven groundwater monitoring wells were closed and abandoned. A Finding of Suitability to Transfer was completed in fall 2004. An environmental covenant was placed on 23 acres, restricting access to the underground complex, use of groundwater beneath the complex, and intrusive activities (e.g. excavation and drilling).

### Property Conveyance

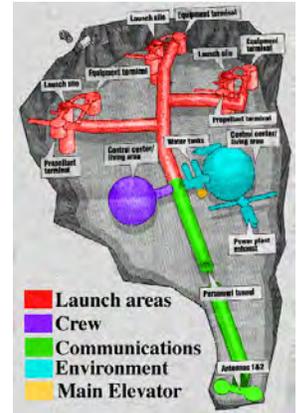
#### Summary:

Acres				Key Dates	
<b>Total Excess:</b> 242	<b>Conveyed:</b> 242 (100%)	<b>Remaining:</b> 0	<b>Army Retained:</b> 0	<b>First Conveyance:</b> 10 Jul 2006	<b>Final Conveyance:</b> 10 Jul 2006

In 2002, the University of Denver and the Bennett School District formally expressed interest in acquiring the Bennett Site via an Education Public Benefit Conveyance (PBC) through the Department of Education. They withdrew their interest in FY04 and the Army proceeded with a public sale.

#### Property conveyance by parcel:

Parcel Name	Parcel Acres	Disposal Date	Parcel Recipient	Conveyance Authority
Bennett 1	242.4	10 Jul 2006	Private owner	PS



The Titan 1 complex at Site 2A

## Big Coppitt Key, Florida

### Property Description

The Ground-To-Air Transmitter and Receiver (GATR) Site on Big Coppitt Key, FL consisted of approximately 3,000 square feet of facilities on 5.45 acres of land. The site is located off of U.S. Route 1 in Monroe County, approximately ten miles east of Key West. At the time of closure, the GATR Site consisted of a vacant pre-1965 construction building (2,586 square foot, single-story concrete block building) and several inactive non-functional antennas.



### History

In 1967, the United States Air Force established the GATR Site as a communications facility. It was later transferred to the United States Army (as a sub-installation of Fort Stewart) as a site for providing communications support. The 1995 BRAC Commission recommended the site for closure; it had been inactive since 1988.

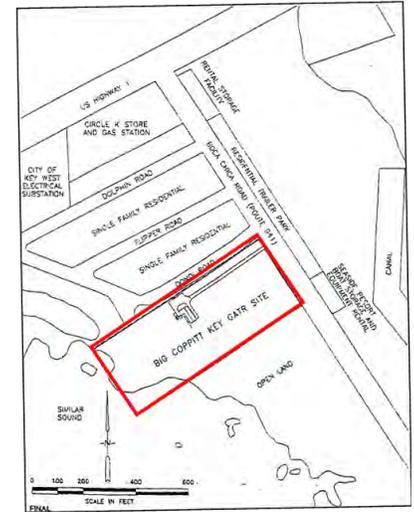
As the property was within the Air Installation Compatible Use Zone at Naval Air Station, Key West, the property was conveyed to the United States Navy in 1996.

### Caretaking

There is no on-site caretaker staffing requirement for Big Coppitt Key.

### Environmental Cleanup

In July and August 1996, investigative activities and remedial actions were conducted at the Big Coppitt Key GATR Site. There was one site requiring environmental cleanup (removal of an aboveground fuel storage tank), and it reached a response complete status in 1997. Other activities included removal of an empty transformer; surveying, sampling, and analyzing building materials for asbestos-containing materials and lead-based paint; sampling and analyzing soil/sediments and soil samples from the transformer pad area and components for Polychlorinated Biphenyls (PCB); sampling and analyzing a scale/rust sample from the interior of the empty transformer for PCBs; and sampling and analyzing groundwater samples collected near the fuel tank pipeline for volatile and semi-volatile organic compounds.



### Property Conveyance

#### Summary:

Acres				Key Dates	
Total Excess:	Conveyed:	Remaining:	Army Retained:	First Conveyance:	Final Conveyance:
5	5 (100%)	0	0	1 May 1996	1 May 1996

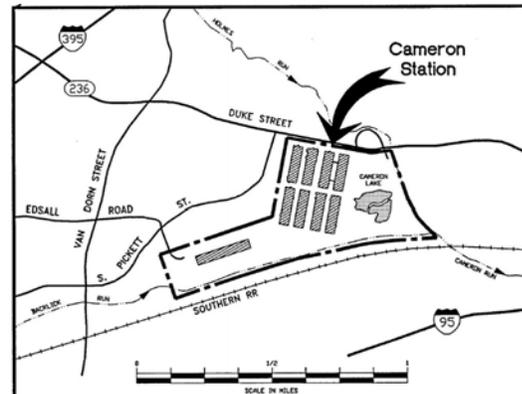
#### Property conveyance by parcel:

Parcel Name	Parcel Acres	Disposal Date	Parcel Recipient	Conveyance Authority
Key 1	5.5	1 May 1996	U.S. Navy	Fed-to-Fed

## Cameron Station, Virginia

### Property Description

Cameron Station was an Army installation located within the city limits of Alexandria, VA. The 163-acre facility was bordered to the south and east by Backlick Run and Holmes Run respectively, which converge at the southeastern portion of the site to form Cameron Run, a tributary to the Potomac River. A Southern Railway right-of-way forms the northern boundary of the site. Cameron Station was comprised largely of administrative facilities, some open space, and Cameron Lake.



### History

Soon after the beginning of World War II in 1942, 12 tracts of land consisting of approximately 163 acres were deeded to the government by purchase and condemnation for a general depot. The original designation of the installation was the Alexandria Quartermaster Depot, a Class II installation operated by the Quartermaster General. One of the responsibilities of the Quartermaster Department, dating back to 1869, was the operation of commissaries and PXs. In 1950, control of the facility was transferred to the Military District of Washington (MDW), and the depot was redesignated Cameron Station. In 1954, it became a permanent Department of the Army installation. Most of the warehouses were divided into office space in 1962, and the headquarters of the Defense Supply Agency (later redesignated the Defense Logistics Agency) was established at the installation. With the 1971 reorganization of the MDW, the post staff was eliminated and most of the MDW functions were moved to Cameron Station.

The 1988 BRAC Commission directed the closure of Cameron Station and recommended the major activities at Cameron Station be relocated to Fort Belvoir, VA. Specifically, the Defense Logistics Agency, Defense Contract Audit Agency, and Joint Personnel Property Shipping Office were moved to Fort Belvoir; the MDW staff activities were realigned to Fort Myer, VA, and their engineering activities were relocated to Fort McNair, Washington, D.C.; and the Recruiting Support Command relocated to Fort Knox, KY. All activities were relocated during the period May 1993 to September 1995, and the installation closed on 1 September 1995.



Construction of DLA Headquarters on Ft Belvoir resulted from the closure of Cameron Station

### Caretaking

There is no on-site caretaker staffing requirement for Cameron Station.

### Environmental Cleanup

The primary contaminants of concern are Trichloroethylene (TCE) and Total Petroleum Hydrocarbons. The affected media is soil and groundwater. All but one site requiring environmental cleanup are at response complete. The one open site is where TCE was detected in groundwater beneath former installation Buildings 2 and 3. The source is believed to be liquid chemical waste disposed of in the former sanitary sewer system. In 1996, the Cameron Station facility was demolished to make way for redevelopment. Up to eight feet of fill was used to raise the grade of the site above the floodplain. A groundwater remedial pump and treat system was installed at the site in 1996. By 2008, the remedial system had removed much of the TCE from the groundwater, and concentrations of TCE in the groundwater were no longer decreasing. A risk assessment was prepared, followed by a Focused Feasibility Study and an Explanation of Significant Difference (ESD). In the 2012 ESD, the Army and the Virginia Department of Environmental Quality agreed that the pump and treat system would be turned off and later removed from the site, and the remedy would be changed to Monitored Natural Attenuation (MNA). Groundwater monitoring and MNA are ongoing at the site. The most recent sampling event was completed in May 2019 with results showing a slow but positive trend to eventually attenuate the TCE to remedial goals. The first 5-Year Review to confirm MNA status is in progress scheduled for completion 31 October 2019.

## Cameron Station, Virginia

### Property Conveyance

#### Summary:

Acres				Key Dates	
Total Excess: 163	Conveyed: 163 (100%)	Remaining: 0	Army Retained: 0	First Conveyance: 4 Dec 1996	Final Conveyance: 6 Dec 1996

#### Property conveyance by parcel:

Parcel Name	Parcel Acres	Disposal Date	Parcel Recipient	Conveyance Authority
Cameron 2	101.1	4 Dec 1996	Private owner	NS
Cameron 1	61.9	6 Dec 1996	City of Alexandria	PBC

## Camp Bonneville, Washington

### Property Description

Camp Bonneville was located in southeastern Clark County, WA, about 12 miles east of Vancouver and seven miles north of the Columbia River. The 3,013-acre property included over 60,565 square feet of facilities but is largely undeveloped; more than half of its six square miles is forested. Within the site, there were approximately 28 firing ranges for various weapons including mortar, grenade, artillery, rocket, and small arms.

### History

Established in 1909 as a leased drill field and rifle range for the nearby Vancouver Barracks, the 3,013-acre site was purchased in 1919 by the Federal Government. Two cantonments were established to house troops on the camp. The Camp Bonneville cantonment was established in the late 1920s, and the Camp Killpack cantonment was built in 1935 by the Civilian Conservation Corps. These cantonments cover about 30 acres and were constructed with temporary barracks and other buildings totaling some 56 structures.

During World War II, Camp Bonneville was used as a training area for Vancouver Barracks. The camp was also an Italian prisoner-of-war camp. The War Department declared the property excess after the war in 1946, but the military withdrew the camp from the surplus list in May 1947 to retain the training facilities. In 1955, the Army leased an additional 820 forested acres in the northeast corner of the installation from the State of Washington, Department of Natural Resources. In 1959, Vancouver Barracks became a sub-installation of Fort Lewis, WA, which in turn assumed control of Camp Bonneville.

The 1995 BRAC Commission directed the closure of Camp Bonneville; all training ceased at the camp by October 1995.

### Caretaking

There is no on-site caretaker staffing requirement for Camp Bonneville.

### Environmental Cleanup

The predominant environmental remediation actions include clearance of unexploded ordnance and munitions and explosives of concern (MEC); remediation of residual explosives in the ground water at Landfill #4, one of the three Open Burn/Open Detonation Sites; and excavation of lead-contaminated soil on multiple small arms ranges. All but one environmental cleanup site is in a response complete status. The last remaining environmental site is the "Maneuver Area Complex," which includes historic range safety fans and has the potential to contain MEC. The remedial efforts are being addressed in phases, under an Environmental Services Cooperative Agreement (ESCA), through Clark County. Phase I remediation is complete. Phase II includes remediation of all firing points, various demolition areas, and several remaining firing ranges and is 97% complete. Clark County and the Army completed an ESCA modification to address lead impacted soils at the site. Groundwater monitoring continues, with special attention paid to the Demolition Area 1 / Landfill 4, as contaminants are still present in the groundwater local to the landfill area. After completion of the work described above, Clark County intends to convert the installation into a park with institutional controls to guide public use. Phase III, the Central Impact Target Area MEC Clearance contract, was awarded and field operations began in the 2<sup>nd</sup> Quarter, FY18. Phase III is 47% complete. Phase IV, Western Slope Clearance, was added to the ESCA on 6 March 2019.

### Property Conveyance

#### Summary:

Acres				Key Dates	
Total Excess: 3,013	Conveyed: 3,013 (100%)	Remaining: 0	Army Retained: 0	First Conveyance: 30 Sep 2006	Final Conveyance: 30 Sep 2006

#### Property conveyance by parcel:

Parcel Name	Parcel Acres	Disposal Date	Parcel Recipient	Conveyance Authority
Bonneville 1	3,013.0	30 Sep 2006	Clark County	Conservation



## Camp Kilmer, New Jersey

### Property Description

Camp Kilmer originally consisted of 1,573 acres located in Piscataway Township, NJ and Edison Township, NJ. The closest city was New Brunswick, NJ, located two miles to the south. New York City is located about 22 miles to the northeast.

### History

Camp Kilmer was opened in 1941 as a staging area and part of an installation of the New York Port of Embarkation. The camp was organized as part of the Army Service Forces Transportation Corps. Troops were quartered at Camp Kilmer in preparation for transport to the European Theater of Operations in World War II. Eventually, it became the largest processing center for troops heading to and returning from overseas for World War II, processing over 2.5 million soldiers. After V-E Day, the post was used to de-process troops returning from Europe prior to sending them on to their local Personnel Center, Separation Center, or Reception Station. The camp was inactivated in the fall of 1949.

In the fall of 1950, with the opening of hostilities in Korea, the camp was reactivated only to be inactivated again in June 1955. From November 1956 through June 1957, it housed refugees from the 1956 Hungarian Revolution. In March 1958, Camp Kilmer became Headquarters for the U.S. Army II Corps, the controlling headquarters for United States Army Reserve units across the northeast. Camp Kilmer also housed a maintenance and repair facility supporting the Nike/Hercules missile sites in the greater New York metropolitan area.

In 1963, 1,500 acres were sold or auctioned to local governments and colleges with much of the land going to what now is part of Rutgers University. The remaining 73 acres served as the home of the Sergeant Joyce Kilmer Reserve Center and, throughout the 1980s and 1990s, was the location for Headquarters and 1<sup>st</sup> Brigade of the 78<sup>th</sup> Division.

The 1995 BRAC Commission directed the closure of Camp Kilmer minus an enclave for minimum necessary facilities to support the Reserve Components. On 30 September 1997, the installation was closed, and a 25-acre reserve enclave was established. The 2005 BRAC Commission closed the Kilmer USARC.

### Caretaking

There is no on-site caretaker staffing requirement for Camp Kilmer.

### Environmental Cleanup

All but one of the sites requiring environmental cleanup are in a response complete (RC) status with one of the RC sites undergoing long-term monitoring (LTM). For the remaining site, tetrachloroethylene, trichloroethylene, dichloroethylene, and associated breakdown products in groundwater are at concentrations above New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection (NJDEP) Groundwater Quality Standards. An interim groundwater response action was completed in 2001, and a Classification Exception Area established semiannual Long-Term Monitoring for groundwater. Low levels of contaminants are still above groundwater cleanup standards, and additional investigation is currently being conducted to determine the source. A Well Restriction Area functions as the groundwater institutional control and requires biennial certification. For the LTM site, the contaminants of concern consisted of heavy metals and/or polyaromatic hydrocarbons in surface and subsurface soils exceeding the NJDEP Residential Soil Criteria Cleanup standards. This was remediated by consolidating soils and constructing three soil caps.



Post WWII-era pamphlet distributed



Vice President Nixon with Hungarian refugees from the 1956 Revolt

## Camp Kilmer, New Jersey

### Environmental Cleanup (Continued)

Response actions are complete. Land Use Controls in the form of deed restrictions require annual long-term monitoring and maintenance of the caps and deed notice biennial certification.

### Property Conveyance

#### Summary:

Acres				Key Dates	
Total Excess: 48	Conveyed: 48 (100%)	Remaining: 0	Army Retained: 25*	First Conveyance: 24 Sep 2003	Final Conveyance: 15 Jun 2010

#### Property conveyance by parcel:

Parcel Name	Parcel Acres	Disposal Date	Parcel Recipient	Conveyance Authority
Kilmer I	30.6	24 Sep 2003	Township of Edison	PBC
Kilmer II	9.0	30 Sep 2003	Middlesex Interfaith Partnership for the Homeless	PBC
Kilmer IV	5.6	15 Jun 2005	Township of Edison	PBC
Kilmer III	2.8	15 Jun 2010	Township of Edison	PBC

\* The Sergeant Joyce W. Kilmer Army Reserve Center was located on the 1995 BRAC Reserve component enclave. The center was closed under BRAC 2005, and the associated real property was excessed by the Army and made available for reuse.



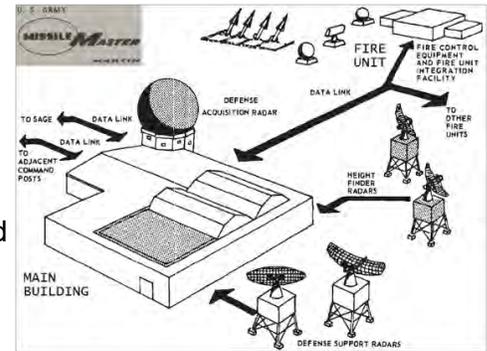
## Camp Pedricktown, New Jersey

### Property Description

Camp Pedricktown occupied an 86-acre site in Oldmans Township, NJ. This site is located across the Delaware River from Wilmington, DE.

### History

Camp Pedricktown served as the Delaware Ordnance Depot from 1918 until 1958. From 1960 to 1966, it served as headquarters of the 42<sup>nd</sup> and 43<sup>rd</sup> Artillery of the United States Army Air Defense Command and was known as the Camp Pedricktown Air Defense Base. In 1960, the Army began construction of a Cold War Missile Master Complex, which provided the command and control for all Nike missile sites in the Philadelphia area. The Missile Master Complex included a command and control center, housed in a nuclear bunker, and associated acquisition, target tracking, and identification friend-or-foe radars.



The Nike site was closed in 1965. A portion of the installation was sold to the Salem County Community College, leaving a facility occupied by the Army Reserves. The 21<sup>st</sup> Corps, 79<sup>th</sup> Army Reserve Command took over the base in the late 1960s and was replaced in 1974 by the 78<sup>th</sup> Division of the Army Reserve. In 1994, the site also became the home for the 348<sup>th</sup> General Hospital.

The 1995 Base Realignment and Closure Commission recommended the closure of Camp Pedricktown except for the 39-acre Sievers-Sandberg Army Reserve Center\*. The base closed on 30 September 1997.

### Caretaking

There is no on-site caretaker staffing requirement for Camp Pedricktown.

### Environmental Cleanup

All but one of the sites requiring environmental cleanup are at response complete. Contaminants of concern in surface and subsurface soil included metals (arsenic and lead) and, to a lesser extent, polynuclear aromatic hydrocarbons, semi-volatile organic compounds, pesticides, and polychlorinated biphenyls. The soil remedy selected is complete and involved excavation and off-site disposal of 3,800 cubic yards of contaminated soil. Contaminants detected in groundwater are volatile organic compounds (VOCs) including tetrachloroethene and trichloroethylene. Groundwater remediation was conducted from 2001 to 2005 and used a combination of air sparging and monitored natural attenuation. Institutional controls were implemented in the form of a groundwater Classification Exception Area at the facility and Well Restriction Area with controls on installation of groundwater wells. Groundwater contamination levels rebounded, and subsequent characterization determined that residual contamination in the soil beneath a coal bin upgradient of the plume was the source of the VOC groundwater contamination. The Army is currently cleaning up soils beneath the coal bin and restarted the groundwater sparging system in August of 2017. Groundwater sampling (seven rounds) will continue through June 2020.

### Property Conveyance

#### Summary:

Acres				Key Dates	
Total Excess: 47	Conveyed: 47 (100%)	Remaining: 0	Army Retained*: 39	First Conveyance: 15 Aug 2005	Final Conveyance: 15 Aug 2005

#### Property conveyance by parcel:

Parcel Name	Parcel Acres	Disposal Date	Parcel Recipient	Conveyance Authority
Pedricktown	47.1	15 Aug 2005	Township of Edison	EDC

\*The U.S. Army Reserve Command, in a non-BRAC action, has closed the Sievers-Sandberg Army Reserve Center. Plan is for the General Services Administration to dispose of all the property in the enclave.

## Cape St. George, Florida

### Property Description

The Cape St. George Reservation is a former six-acre military reservation located on an uninhabited barrier island called Little St. George Island, situated on Florida's North Gulf Coast, southeast of St. Vincent Island, south of St. George Island, and nine miles south-southwest of the town of Apalachicola in Franklin County, FL.

### History

During World War II, the island served as a practice gunnery range for B-24 bombers stationed in nearby Apalachicola.

In 1973, the Army acquired six acres on Little St. George Island, FL from the Coast Guard, which had used it to operate a lighthouse facility. The Coast Guard retained a 60 foot by 60 foot parcel on which the lighthouse was located. Cape St. George became a sub-installation of Fort Rucker, AL and, from 1973 to 1986, the Army utilized this property as a landing area for helicopters to arm weapons systems prior to using an overwater gunnery range. The range was utilized for reliability tests on aircraft armament systems and was not authorized for the use of high explosive weapons. The range and, consequently, the Cape St. George Reservation, were used approximately two to three times per year during the period. The only Army improvement to the property was the construction of a helicopter landing pad made of interlocking steel mats.

The 1988 Base Realignment and Closure Commission directed the closure of Cape St. George. The facility closed in February 1988.

### Caretaking

There is no on-site caretaker staffing requirement for Cape St. George.

### Environmental Cleanup

The two sites requiring environmental cleanup are in a response complete status. Sources of contamination included storage of kerosene in a brick oil house and a generator building with a former aboveground storage tank. No weapon firings, storage of ordnance, or maintenance or refueling of aircraft reportedly occurred on the property. No ordnance was found during a surface sweep for unexploded ordnance, and a Statement of Clearance was issued by Explosive Ordnance Disposal in 1990. An Environmental Assessment was completed with a Finding of No Significant Impact in February 1993, and a Record of Decision was signed in February 1993.

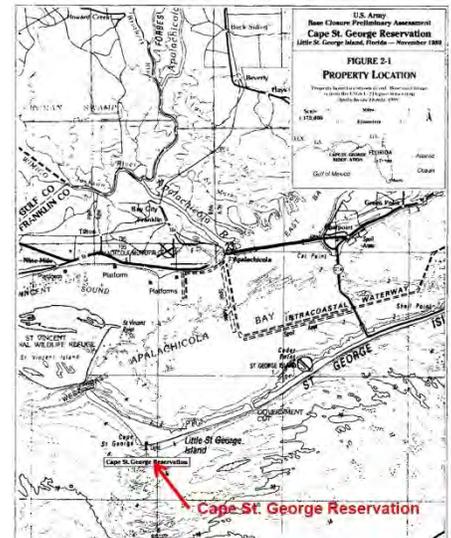
### Property Conveyance

#### Summary:

Acres				Key Dates	
Total Excess:	Conveyed:	Remaining:	Army Retained:	First Conveyance:	Final Conveyance:
6	6 (100%)	0	0	9 July 1993	9 July 1993

#### Property conveyance by parcel:

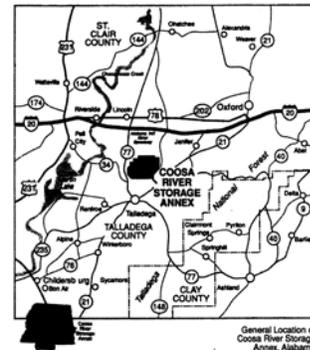
Parcel Name	Parcel Acres	Disposal Date	Parcel Recipient	Conveyance Authority
George 1	6.4	9 July 1993	Florida Department of Natural Resources	Fed-to-Fed



## Coosa River Storage Annex, Alabama

### Property Description

Located in Talladega County, AL, approximately four miles northwest of the City of Talladega, the Coosa River Storage Annex (CRSA) consisted of 2,834 acres, 136 ammunition igloos, and four small buildings.



### History

The CRSA was originally part of the Coosa River Ordnance Plant, a 5,223-acre site constructed in 1941 for loading of powder charges into propelling charge containers and storage of munitions. It was operated by the Brecon Loading Company as a Government-Owned, Contractor-Operated (GOCO) facility. Brecon loaded powder from the Alabama Army Ammunition Plant in Childersburg into shells. The Ordnance plant produced 95,000,000 shells and, at its peak, employed 7,400 personnel. In 1945, the Ordnance Plant was inactivated, and all but 2,836 acres of the facility were transferred out of Federal control to the Coosa Valley Development Corporation for residential, industrial, and farming use. The remaining property, the munitions storage (igloo) area, was assigned to the Anniston Army Depot (ANAD), which used it as an overflow ammunition storage site. From 1947 to 1982, the ANAD depot stored an assortment of munitions at the CRSA. In October 1982, the Army stopped storing ammunition storage at the annex, but the Alabama National Guard continued to use the annex as a training site until closure.

The 1988 BRAC Commission directed the closure of CRSA and the relocation of the ammunition storage mission to ANAD. CRSA was closed on 30 September 1992.

### Caretaking

There is no on-site caretaker staffing requirement for CRSA.

### Environmental Cleanup

The three sites requiring environmental cleanup are in a response complete status. Cleanup included removal and remediation of three underground storage tanks, a septic tank, limited asbestos, and lead-based paint. An Environmental Investigation was completed at the site in September 1992. Explosives, explosive related compounds, and lead were detected on the walls of the igloos, in shallow surface soil in front of the igloos, and in ponds at the site. No migration of the explosives to streams was found. A baseline risk assessment was conducted using a residential scenario; potential risks to residential users of the site were identified at three igloos based on shallow soil sampling. The site, originally transferred to the Bureau of Prisons, was not to be used for residential purposes, and the risk to site users, given the current recreational use, was acceptable, and remedial action was unwarranted. On 27 June 2013, ordnance was discovered at the site during construction activities by the new owners. An Army Explosives Ordnance Detachment removed 21, 155mm Howitzer White Phosphorous M110 rounds. A subsequent discovery of additional Munitions and Explosives of Concern (MEC) was made on 14 September 2016. The Alabama Division of Environmental Management requested further investigation of the area and the Army agreed to perform a site characterization. This resulted in the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Huntsville District letting a contract for surface clearance of igloo area and roads. The clearance operation is complete and no MEC was found.

### Property Conveyance

#### Summary:

The Army transferred the property to the Bureau of Prisons, although a prison was not built on the property. Talladega County now owns the property which is currently used as an off-road vehicle park .

Acres				Key Dates	
Total Excess: 2,834	Conveyed: 2,834 (100%)	Remaining: 0	Army Retained: 0	First Conveyance: 6 Oct 1995	Final Conveyance: 6 Oct 1995

#### Property conveyance by parcel:

Parcel Name	Parcel Acres	Disposal Date	Parcel Recipient	Conveyance Authority
Coosa 1	2,834.0	6 Oct 1995	Bureau of Prisons	Fed-to-Fed



## Defense Distribution Depot, Memphis, Tennessee

### Environmental Cleanup

The primary contaminants of concern are volatile organic compounds in groundwater and soils. There are no issues with munitions and explosives of concern. All but two of the sites identified as requiring environmental cleanup are in a response complete status. Cleanup remedies include the operation of a soil vapor extraction system, an off-site aquifer air sparge/soil vapor extraction system, and enhanced bioremediation treatment injections. The Army expects to continue remedial activities through 2020 and, thereafter, conduct long-term groundwater monitoring and review of established land use controls. The Army has been coordinating cleanup actions with both the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency and the Tennessee Department of Environment and Conservation and continues to work closely with the environmental regulators to resolve the remaining environmental issues.

### Property Conveyance

#### Summary:

Acres				Key Dates	
Total Excess: 642	Conveyed: 608 (95%)	Remaining: 34	Army Retained: 0	First Conveyance: 26 Sep 2001	Final Conveyance: TBD

#### Property conveyance by parcel:

Parcel Name	Parcel Acres	Disposal Date	Parcel Recipient	Conveyance Authority
HUD Parcel	6.5	26 Sep 2001	Alpha Omega Veterans Services	PBC
MDRA #1	13.4	6 May 2002	Depot Redevelopment Corporation	EDC
City of Memphis #1	4.7	30 Nov 2002	Memphis Police Department	PBC
City of Memphis #2	1.6	2 Sep 2005	State of Tennessee	PBC
Golf Course	46.7	19 Oct 2005	City of Memphis	PBC
MDRA #2	302.5	4 Apr 2006	Depot Redevelopment Corp	EDC
Dunn Field - East	39.4	17 Oct 2007	Private owner	PS
MDRA #3	193.0	30 Mar 2011	Depot Redevelopment Corporation of Memphis & Shelby County.	EDC
Dunn Field - West	34.3	FY21	TBD	PS

## Defense Distribution Depot Ogden, Utah

### Property Description

Defense Distribution Depot (DDD) Ogden was located in Ogden, UT and originally encompassed 1,126 acres. Its eastern border was the old Utah Northern Railroad, now owned by the Union Pacific Railroad.



### History

Originally activated as the Utah General Depot on 15 September 1941, the Depot provided logistics support including procurement and supply, contract administration, and other services to military installations, other DoD agencies, and federal civil agencies. The mission included the receipt, storage, maintenance, inventory, and issue of items including food, clothing, textiles, packages, petroleum products, pesticides, pressurized gases, and general medical, industrial, construction, and electronic supplies. At its peak, the facility employed 4,000 civilians and was the largest wartime quartermaster depot in the country. DDD Ogden was also used as an internment camp for both German and Italian prisoners of war (POW) with a peak population of 5,000 POWs. During the war, the depot increased to a total of five million square feet of enclosed space and handled more supplies than the other three northern Utah depots combined. After the war, the depot housed returned war materiel for storage and disposal.

With the outbreak of the Korean War, receipts and shipments jumped significantly, but after hostilities ended, DDD Ogden reduced its employment to around 3,000. During the 1950s, the depot became host to other government facilities including some functions of the Ogden Arsenal and a service center of the Internal Revenue Service. The depot came under the command of the Defense Supply Agency upon its founding in 1961. With six million square feet of covered storage space available by the late 1960s, DDD Ogden remained one of the largest supply depots in the nation. In 1977, the newly established Defense Logistics Agency (DLA) assumed operational control of DDD Ogden and remained in that role until the facility's closure.

The BRAC 1993 Commission directed DDD Ogden to become an information processing megacenter, consolidating similar functions from other disestablished information processing centers.



The BRAC 1995 Commission directed the closure of DDD Ogden except for minimal essential land and facilities for a Reserve Component enclave. The installation ceased its functions on 30 September 1997, and, in September 1999, a 40-acre reserve enclave was established.

### Caretaking

There is no on-site caretaker staffing requirement for DDD Ogden.

### Environmental Cleanup

DDD Ogden was placed on the superfund site list (National Priority List) in July 1987. In the past, both liquid and solid materials have been disposed of at DDD Ogden. Oily liquid materials and combustible solvents were burned in pits; solid materials were buried or burned. Several waste disposal areas have been identified on property formerly controlled by DDD Ogden. In 1990, a Federal Facility Agreement divided the sites into four operable units (OUs). Remedial Actions were carried out at the OUs, including excavating and disposing of contaminated soil and debris. Groundwater treatment facilities were operated at OUs 1, 2, and 4. A Resource Conservation and Recovery Act Facility Investigation, an installation-wide Environmental Baseline Survey, and a BRAC Cleanup Plan (BCP) were completed as well as the investigation and cleanup of polychlorinated biphenyl contamination at 135 transformer sites. The installation finished an Environmental Assessment for disposal of excess property and completed the investigation of identified BRAC sites. Of the three environmental sites requiring cleanup, OU1 and OU2 have reached response complete. OU4 completion is projected for September 2044. The groundwater remedies at OU1 and OU2 have been changed to Monitored Natural Attenuation. As of 2010, the OU4 hot spot extraction trench continued to operate, but, instead of treating the water and pumping it back into the aquifer, the water is pumped and discharged directly to the sewer system as contamination levels are low enough such that the local sewer treatment facility can accept it.

## Defense Distribution Depot Ogden, Utah

### Environmental Cleanup (Continued)

In 2016, a potential emerging environmental requirement was identified for potential groundwater contamination and soil vapor intrusion (VI) in the warehouses. A VI study was completed in 2018 and the following recommendations will be added to the Five Year Review Addendum in Sep 2019:

1. The Army recommends U.S. EPA to work with the landowner on imposing a LUC because the Army cannot require and impose a LUC on property it does not own.
2. The Army can notify the land owner of potential risk if constructing a building on this land and recommend to the owner that any new building construction include a VI barrier.

### Property Conveyance

#### Summary:

Acres				Key Dates	
Total Excess: 1,086	Conveyed: 1,086 (100%)	Remaining: 0	Army Retained: 40	First Conveyance: 19 Mar 1999	Final Conveyance: 4 Dec 2003

#### Property conveyance by parcel:

Parcel Name	Parcel Acres	Disposal Date	Parcel Recipient	Conveyance Authority
Ogden 1	5.1	19 Mar 1999	UT State Dept. of Corrections	PBC
Ogden 2	169.0	1 Jun 1999	Ogden City RDA	EDC
Ogden 12	252.2	23 Jun 1999	Ogden City RDA	EDC
Ogden 6	0.9	18 Apr 2000	UT State Highway Patrol	PBC
Ogden 7	354.3	24 Jul 2000	Ogden City RDA	EDC
Ogden 5	0.7	17 Apr 2001	Planned Parenthood	PBC
Ogden 8	3.0	11 Sep 2001	Utah College of Applied Science	PBC
Ogden 9	7.7	11 Sep 2001	Weber City Schools	PBC
Ogden 10	239.9	21 Dec 2001	Ogden City RDA	EDC
Ogden 11	2.7	27 Aug 2003	Weber Basin Disabled Assn	PBC
Ogden 4	25.1	15 Sep 2003	Nature Center	PBC
Ogden 3	25.1	4 Dec 2003	Weber County Fairgrounds	PBC

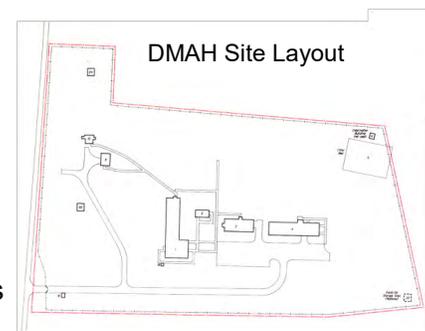


DDD Ogden Headquarters Building

## Defense Mapping Agency Site, Herndon, Virginia

### Property Description

The Defense Mapping Agency, Herndon (DMAH) site encompassed 12 acres of land in Herndon, VA, seven miles from the Washington Dulles International Airport. The facility consisted of four main buildings and several small outbuildings. Of the acres on the site, eight acres are open land. There were 11 buildings on the site.



### History

The DMAH property was purchased by the U.S. Government in 1953. It was constructed as an Integrated Fire Control Area for a Nike missile launch site located approximately one mile west of the property. Primary activities probably included electronics maintenance and repair. The Nike facility was closed in 1961, at which time the Army Corps of Engineers acquired the property. From 1963 until closure, the property, under several titles, was used for mapping activities and related electronics maintenance and repair.

As the Vietnam War drew to a close, Congress looked for ways to consolidate military and intelligence organizations. The Defense Mapping Agency (DMA) was created within the DoD on 1 July 1972 to increase efficiencies and economies by bringing into one organization the mapping, charting, and geodesy (MC&G) activities of the services. This new organization absorbed the Air Force's Aeronautical Chart and Information Center operations, the oceanographic and charting services of the U.S. Naval Hydrographic Office, and the Army Map Service.

For nearly a quarter century, DMAH provided MC&G support to the Secretary of Defense, the Joint Chiefs of Staff, the military departments, and other Department of Defense components. This support included production and worldwide distribution of maps, charts, precise positioning data, and digital data for strategic and tactical military operations and weapon systems.

The 1988 Base Realignment and Closure Commission recommended the DMAH site for closure. The facility was closed in October 1993, and all personnel were reassigned to the DMA Hydrographic-Topographic Center in Brookmont, MD.

### Caretaking

There is no on-site caretaker staffing requirement for DMAH.

### Environmental Cleanup

All sites requiring environmental cleanup are in a response complete status. The contaminants of concern identified at DMAH were semi-volatile organic compounds in former septic filter bed soils and groundwater and metals in soil at the concrete battery storage pad. The selected remedy included excavation of former septic system components and contaminated soil, excavation under the concrete pad and groundwater monitoring. In 1995, remedial actions were completed, and seven underground storage tanks were removed. Groundwater monitoring was conducted from 1996 through 2002. Per the Five-Year Review dated 2003, remediation was complete, remedial action objectives were met, and site closure was recommended. A Site Close-out Report was submitted.

### Property Conveyance

#### Summary:

Acres				Key Dates	
Total Excess: 12	Conveyed: 12(100%)	Remaining: 0	Army Retained: 0	First Conveyance: 30 Apr 1999	Final Conveyance: 30 Apr 1999

#### Property conveyance by parcel:

Parcel Name	Parcel Acres	Disposal Date	Parcel Recipient	Conveyance Authority
Herndon 1	12.0	30 Apr 1999	Fairfax County	PBC

## Detroit Army Tank Plant, Michigan

### Property Description

The Detroit Arsenal Tank Plant (DATP) was located in the City of Warren, Macomb County, MI, approximately three miles north of the Detroit city limits and eight miles west of Lake St. Clair. DATP occupied approximately 152 acres of the eastern portion of Detroit Arsenal. The facility measured over a million square feet and was five city blocks deep and two blocks wide.



### History

DATP was the first manufacturing plant ever built for the mass production of tanks in the United States. Construction began in 1940. It was operated as a Government-Owned, Contractor-Operated (GOCO) facility. DATP was designed as a dual production facility so that it could make armaments and be turned into peaceful production at war's end. In 1940, DATP received its first contract to build 1,000 M3 tanks. The plant also built M4 Sherman tanks and set an all-time monthly production record by delivering 896 M4s in December 1942. By the war's end, DATP produced 22,234 tanks, over one quarter of the tanks produced in the U.S. As the war ended, the government suspended tank production.

During the Korean War, the plant was modified to build the new battle tank, the M47 Patton. DATP built 3,443 M47 Patton tanks between 1952 and 1954. During the 1960s, the plant produced 500 M60A2 tanks.

In 1967, the Arsenal was aligned under the U.S. Army Tank-automotive and Armaments Command and assumed control over nearly all of the Army's tank-automotive systems. In response to the 1973 Arab-Israeli War, the plant produced a record five M-60 tanks per day. In 1979, while continuing to build M-60s, DATP began to manufacture components for M1 tanks assembled at the Lima Army Tank Plant (LATP) in Lima, OH. Later, because LATP could not keep up the M1 production, DATP also began producing M1s.

The 1995 BRAC Commission recommended the realignment of Detroit Arsenal and the closure and disposal of DATP. DATP's tank workload was shifted to LATP, and DATP closed in December 1996. Over the years, DATP together produced over 44,000 vehicles at DATP.



### Caretaking

There is no on-site caretaker staffing requirement for DATP.

### Environmental Cleanup

All of the sites identified for environmental cleanup are in a response complete status. The predominant source of contamination in groundwater and soil originated with past manufacturing activities and their impact on the facilities. Varying contaminants were detected including volatile organic compounds, semi-volatile organic compounds (including polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons), PCBs, pesticides, and metals. The fourth Five-Year Review is ongoing with initial draft complete. Final is due by 15 December 2019.

### Property Conveyance

#### Summary:

Acres				Key Dates	
Total Excess: 152	Conveyed: 152 (100%)	Remaining: 0	Army Retained: 0	First Conveyance: 22 Apr 1998	Final Conveyance: 7 Dec 2001

#### Property conveyance by parcel:

Parcel Name	Parcel Acres	Disposal Date	Parcel Recipient	Conveyance Authority
EDC 1	32.8	22 Apr 1998	City of Warren	EDC
EDC 2	7.3	30 Nov 1998	City of Warren	EDC
EDC 3	79.4	30 Jun 2000	City of Warren	EDC
EDC 4	33.0	7 Dec 2001	City of Warren	EDC

## Defense Personnel Support Center, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

### Property Description

The Defense Personnel Support Center (DPSC) was located in south Philadelphia, PA near the intersection of I-95 and Schuylkill Expressway. The site consisted of approximately 87 acres, 95% of which is paved or developed with eleven buildings. It is situated in the vicinity of several bulk petroleum refining and storage facilities.



DPSC Headquarters

### History

The DPSC began as the Schuylkill Arsenal, built in the early 1800s with quartermaster functions to provide the U.S. military with supplies. It later evolved into a military textile manufacturer that, during the Civil War, provided uniforms, tents, bedding, and other textile goods. The arsenal functioned as a supply depot and quartermaster school through World War I. In 1926, it was renamed the Philadelphia Quartermaster Depot.

In 1965, the operation was reorganized into the DPSC with an expanded mission to provide food, medicines, and medical supplies in addition to its existing clothing and textile supply mission.

The 1993 BRAC Commission recommended the relocation of the DPSC to the Aviation Supply Office compound in North Philadelphia. The Commission also recommended the closure of the Defense Clothing Factory located on the DPSC site. DPSC closed on 2 July 1999.

### Caretaking

There is no on-site caretaker staffing requirement for DPSC.

### Environmental Cleanup

All but one of the environmental sites requiring cleanup are at response complete. DDT removal was completed in the factory building. Numerous underground storage tanks and all PCB containing transformers have been removed. The remaining area of interest is a sub-surface petroleum product plume located atop the shallow groundwater underlying the facility. The plume ranges from 15 to 22 feet below the ground, with a thickness ranging up to 1.7 feet and covering 56 acres. The Defense Logistics Agency (DLA) is currently overseeing the removal of free petroleum product and vapors using a Vacuum Enhanced Skimming System and performing site-wide groundwater monitoring and liquid gauging. The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) awarded contracts to design, build and test a biosparge system. Construction of the biosparge system was completed in February 2019 and system prove-out will continue through March 2019. Pilot efficacy testing will continue until early 2020. Once operational, USACE will work with DLA on requesting a formal closure from Pennsylvania Department of Environmental Protection citing their determination that free phase product has been removed to the maximum extent practicable, that all technically appropriate measures are in place for an unused aquifer, all exposure pathways have been eliminated, and that any new contaminants observed would be derived from adjacent and or nearby source areas and unrelated to the site.

### Property Conveyance

#### Summary:

Acres				Key Dates	
Total Excess:	Conveyed:	Remaining:	Army Retained:	First Conveyance:	Final Conveyance:
86	86 (100%)	0	0	5 Oct 2001	5 Oct 2001

#### Property conveyance by parcel:

Parcel Name	Parcel Acres	Disposal Date	Parcel Recipient	Conveyance Authority
EDC 1a	5.1	5 Oct 2001	Philadelphia Authority for Industrial Development	EDC
EDC 1b	7.7	5 Oct 2001	Philadelphia Authority for Industrial Development	EDC
EDC 2a	26.2	5 Oct 2001	Philadelphia Authority for Industrial Development	EDC
EDC 2b	43.8	5 Oct 2001	Philadelphia Authority for Industrial Development	EDC
Parking Lot	3.5	5 Oct 2001	Philadelphia Authority for Industrial Development	EDC

## East Fort Baker, California

### Property Description

East Fort Baker (EFB) was located adjacent to the city of Sausalito on San Francisco Bay at the north end of the Golden Gate Bridge in Marin County, CA. At the time of closure, EFB consisted of approximately 91 acres with 263,244 square feet of facilities.

### History

In 1850, President Millard Fillmore created the Lime Point Military Reservation, for coastal defense positions and logistic support facilities, on the north side of the Golden Gate. In 1897, the reservation was renamed Fort Baker. In 1901, construction of four permanent coastal artillery batteries was being completed, and construction of permanent structures to house the garrison began on the site of the current EFB main post area.



In 1904, the post was split into two forts, Fort Baker (in the east facing San Francisco Bay) and Fort Barry (in the west facing the Pacific Ocean). At the beginning of American involvement in World War I, the guns of two of the coastal artillery batteries were removed for potential service overseas. After the war, EFB and its tenant activities were inactivated.

In the buildup to World War II, Fort Baker was reactivated as a mine depot. Coast Artillery soldiers would carefully load 800 pounds of TNT into metal mines and then plant them underwater, outside the mouth of the bay. Over three hundred underwater mines guarded the Golden Gate during the war, and these were tended by the Army's "navy" of mine vessels berthed at EFB. Additionally, two modern gun batteries were built at Gravelly Beach to provide an anti-aircraft and anti-motor torpedo boat capability for the post. At the end of the war, only these two new batteries and two 40mm guns were still active. By December 1942, there were 159 structures at Fort Baker, most of them temporary "WWII wood." In addition to support facilities for the soldiers stationed there, these included the construction of a large mobilization hospital built as a supplement Letterman Hospital at the Presidio of San Francisco (PSF). The hospital grew to forty-five buildings by the end of the war.



EFB soldiers laying mines in 1942

In 1950, EFB became a sub-post of PSF. In July 1951, Fort Baker became the home of the Western Army Antiaircraft Command. By 1958, this organization evolved into the 6<sup>th</sup> Region, U.S. Army Air Defense Command, which controlled the 12 Nike missile sites in the Bay Area. By 1974, all of the Nike sites in the Bay Area had been deactivated.

During the 1960s and 1970s, the hospital buildings were occupied by the Sixth U.S. Army Medical Laboratory. This medical laboratory was the Reference Laboratory for all medical facilities in the Sixth Army area excluding Class II facilities such as Letterman General Hospital. The Sixth Army Medical Laboratory also performed testing for rabies, all virology tests, and virology research. The hospital complex was demolished in 1981.

In 1972, Public Law 92-589, established the Golden Gate National Recreation Area and stipulated that when EFB is determined to be excess to DoD needs, it would be transferred to the Department of Interior, National Park Service.

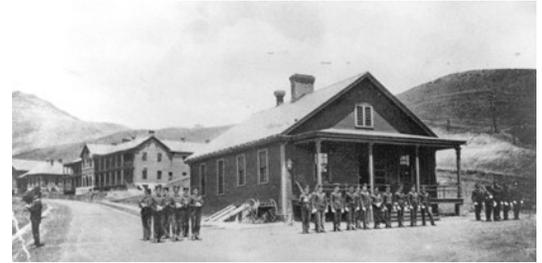
With the deactivation of the Nike sites and command, the primary mission of EFB was in support of the U.S. Army Reserve components.

The 1995 BRAC Commission recommended the closure of East Fort Baker, relocation of all tenants to other installations that meet mission requirements, and transfer of all real property to the Golden Gate National Recreation Area.

## East Fort Baker, California

### History (Continued)

At the time of closure, EFB housed the Headquarters 91<sup>st</sup> Training Division (U.S. Army Reserve) and the 6<sup>th</sup> Recruiting Brigade, Army Recruiting Command. This brigade relocated to Nellis Air Force Base in July 1999. The HQ, 91<sup>st</sup> Training Division was relocated to Camp Parks, CA in July 2000. On 31 August 2000, all Army tenants had been relocated to other installations, and EFB was closed. The Coast Guard Station Golden Gate, which was moved onto East Fort Baker in 1990, remained on East Fort Baker.



Fort Baker soldiers in front of the post's guard house (photo circa 1910).

### Caretaking

There is no on-site caretaker staffing requirement for EFB.

### Environmental Cleanup

All sites requiring environmental cleanup are in a response complete status with the final one completed in 2001. Contaminants of concern included petroleum, semi-volatile organic compounds, polychlorinated biphenyls, metals, and pesticides in soil, sediment, and groundwater. Petroleum sites were closed under the BRAC Petroleum Sites Management Plan (2000). Interim removal actions were completed at the Vehicle Washrack, Concrete Basin, Paint Shed, Engine Repair Shop, Yacht Club, and Former Medical Complex in 2000-2001. Residual soil and groundwater contamination remained at the time of transfer. Groundwater contained residual concentrations of metals, Polycyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbons, and fuel-related contaminants that did not pose risk to receptors. Soil was remediated to levels that ensured no adverse effect to human health for the intended reuse. No further response action was planned or site closure approved in the final Record of Decision (2002). In 2010, the Army performed a supplemental removal of petroleum lines.

### Property Conveyance

#### Summary:

Acres				Key Dates	
Total Excess: 91	Conveyed: 91 (100%)	Remaining: 0	Army Retained: 0	First Conveyance: 1 Aug 2002	Final Conveyance: 1 Aug 2002

#### Property conveyed by parcel:

Parcel Name	Parcel Acres	Disposal Date	Parcel Recipient	Conveyance Authority
East Fort Baker	91.0	1 Aug 2002	Golden Gate National Recreation Area	Special Legislation



East Fort Baker



Headquarters, Golden Gate Coast Guard Station

## Stand-Alone Housing Sites

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Family Housing - Clementon, NJ (NIKE Site 41/43, Philadelphia)

### Stand-Alone Housing Sites Overview

#### BRAC Recommendation

The 1988 BRAC Commission recommended the closure of 53 Stand-Alone Housing sites: 52 sites in one recommendation and then one site in a second recommendation.

#### History

At its zenith in the early 1960s, the NIKE Missile Program included 291 batteries located throughout the continental United States. NIKE Ajax missiles were first deployed in 1954, replacing or, in some cases, augmenting conventional artillery batteries and providing protection from aerial attack for strategic resources and population centers. Typically, NIKE batteries were located in rural areas encircling the protected area. The Ajax missile was gradually replaced by the NIKE Hercules missile, introduced in 1958. Ajax-to-Hercules conversions occurred between 1958 and 1961 and required little change in existing NIKE battery facilities.

The majority of BRAC stand-alone housing sites were constructed to house the families of soldiers serving on nearby NIKE Missile Sites. Construction of the majority of these family housing sites ran from 1956 through 1965, though most were built in 1957 and 1958. They were called stand-alone, because, though they were built in the vicinity of their associated NIKE battery, they were most often not co-located.

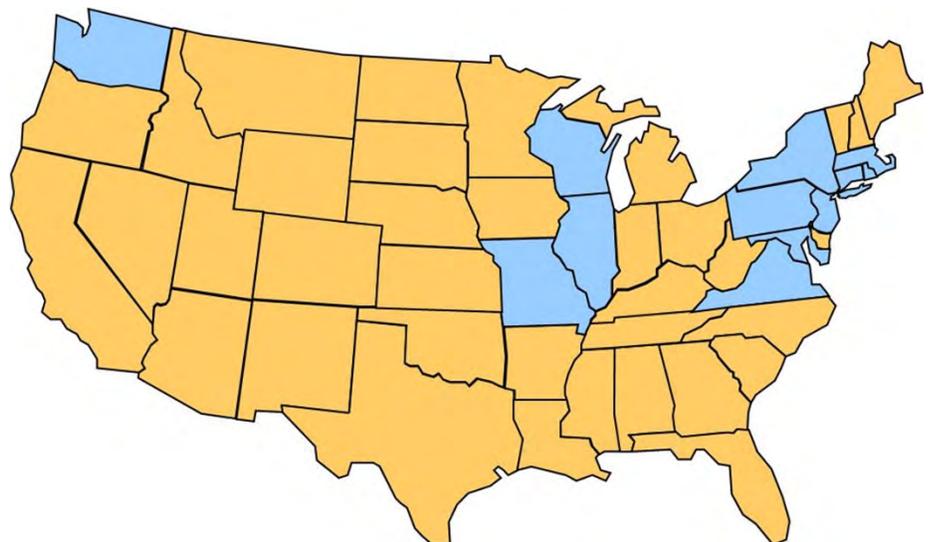
Though the NIKE Missile Program in the continental United States was completely phased out from 1974 through 1979, with many of the properties sold to private concerns or excessed to Federal, state, or local governments, several of the associated family housing sites were retained to house active duty service members with assignments in the geographic area.

#### Conveyance Overview

The 53 sites subject to the 1988 BRAC Recommendation were located in 12 States.

State	# FH Sites	Acres Conveyed
Connecticut	12	84.1
Illinois	2	12.4
Maryland	1	3.5
Massachusetts	9	44.7
Missouri	1	13.0
New Jersey	5	43.4
New York	5	44.0
Pennsylvania	10	92.7
Rhode Island	2	17.8
Virginia	3	20.1
Washington	2	19.6
Wisconsin	1	37.6
<b>Total</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>433.0</b>

Numbers rounded to the nearest 0.1 acres.



Environmental Cleanup Requirements*		<b>Stand-Alone Housing Sites</b>	Conveyance Authority	
Storage Tank Removal/Remediation	1		Public Benefit Conveyance	PBC
Soil Sampling/Remediation	2		Federal-to-Federal Transfer	FTF
Asbestos Removal/Remediation	3		Negotiated Sale	NS
Radon Remediation	4		Public Sale	PS
Groundwater/Sewage Remediation	5		Special Legislation	SL
Transformer Testing/Removal	6			

### Summary by State

Housing Name (NIKE Battery #)	# Housing Units	Acres	Disposal Date	Parcel Recipient	Conveyance Authority	Environmental Cleanup
<b>Connecticut (12 Sites)</b>						
Ansonia (Bridgeport 04)	16	4.46	12 Nov 92	U.S. Coast Guard	FTF	1,2,3,4
East Windsor (Hartford 08)	16	4.00	23 Sep 92	Creative Housing	NS	1,4
Fairfield (Bridgeport 65)	28	7.04	29 Nov 95	U.S. Navy	FTF	1,3,4
Manchester (Hartford 25)	32	12.98	13 Sep 92	Manchester Interfaith	NS	1,4,5
Middletown (Hartford 48)	16	7.50	30 Jun 92	Middletown Housing	NS	1,4
Milford (Bridgeport 17)	16	3.93	5 May 92	U.S. Coast Guard	FTF	1,2,4
New Britain (Hartford 74)	16	3.71	1 Jan 93	Neighborhood Svc of N.B.	NS	1,4
Orange (Bridgeport 15)	20	7.57	30 Mar 92	Town of Orange	NS	1,3,4,5
Plainville (Hartford 67)	32	9.00	20 Jul 92	Plainville Affordable Hsg	NS	1,4
Portland (Hartford 36)	15	6.03	15 May 96	Town of Portland	NS	1,2,4,5
Shelton (Bridgeport 74)	16	12.25	7 Sep 95	City of Shelton	NS	1,2,4,5,6
Westport (Bridgeport 73)	16	5.62	23 May 93	Fairfield Homes -Westport	NS	1,4,5
<b>Illinois (2 Sites)</b>						
Addison (Chicago-Gary 72)	12	5.01	12 Aug 94	Village of Addison	NS	3,4,6
Worth (Chicago-Gary 51)	12	7.40	30 Jun 93	Chicago Sanitary District	Reverter	3,4,6
<b>Maryland (1 Site)</b>						
Croom (Wash-Baltimore 35)	12	3.50	12 Mar 93	Private Owner	PS	1,2,5
<b>Massachusetts (9 Sites)</b>						
Bedford (Boston 85)	16	5.14	23 Jan 95	U.S. Coast Guard	FTF	3,4
Beverly (Boston 15)	16	5.36	23 Jan 95	U.S. Coast Guard	FTF	4
Burlington (Boston 84)	12	4.85	9 Jan 95	Village of Burlington	NS	4
Hull (Boston 36)	8	1.69	23 Jan 95	U.S. Coast Guard	FTF	3,4
Nahant (Boston 17)	12	3.55	23 Jan 95	U.S. Coast Guard	FTF	4
Randolph (Boston 55)	16	6.60	23 Jan 95	U.S. Coast Guard	FTF	4
Swansea (Providence 29)	16	4.77	10 Mar 97	Town of Swansea	NS	1,2,3,4,5
Topsfield (Boston 03)	16	8.87	2 Apr 98	Homeless Provider	PBC	3,4
Wakefield (Boston 03)	12	3.87	23 Jan 95	U.S. Coast Guard	FTF	3,4
<b>Missouri (1 Site)</b>						
Wherry	94	13.03	10 Jul 91	Missouri Hsg Authority	SL	4

\*Environmental Cleanup requirements for each site were derived from the individual U.S. Army Toxic and Hazardous Materials Agency (USATHAMA) Enhanced Preliminary Assessment Reports, USATHAMA Report of Sampling and Analysis Results Reports produced in 1989 and 1990, and the U.S. Army Corps of Engineer's "Programmatic Environmental Assessment for the Closure of 53 Stand-Alone Family Housing Installations under the Base Closure and Realignment Act" dated March 1990.

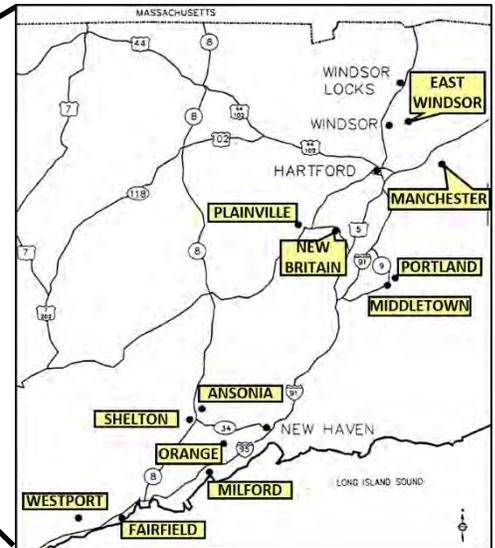
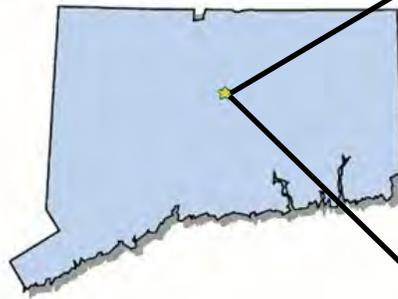
## Stand-Alone Housing Sites Summary by State (Continued)

Housing Name (NIKE Battery #)	# Housing Units	Acres	Disposal Date	Parcel Recipient	Conveyance Authority	Environmental Cleanup
<b>New Jersey (5 Sites)</b>						
Clementon (Philadelphia 41/43)	24	6.69	23 Mar 03	Gloucester Township	NS	3,4,6
Franklin Lakes (NY 93/94)	24	10.56	11 Dec 97	Private Owner	PS	1,2,4,6
Holmdel (NY 54)	12	5.64	2 Jun 94	U.S. Navy	FTF	1,2,4
Livingston (NY 79/80)	32	13.88	24 Sep 03	Town of East Hanover	SL	1,2,4,6
Old Bridge (NY 58/60)	12	6.63	2 Jun 94	U.S. Navy	FTF	1,2,3,4
<b>New York (5 Sites)</b>						
Dry Hill	27	14.04	10 Feb 94	N.Y. Dept. of Corrections	PBC	1,2,3,4,6
Manhattan Beach	72	4.74	14 Jun 98	Kingsborough City College	PBC	3,4,6
Rocky Point (NY 25)	16	6.30	22 May 96	Community Develop. Corp	NS	4,6
Spring Valley (NY 99)	12	4.88	28 Aug 97	Private Owner	PS	1,2,4,6
Tappan (NY 01)	36	14.08	11 Aug 95	Town of Tappan	NS	3,4,6
<b>Pennsylvania (10 Sites)</b>						
Coraopolis-Moon (Pittsburgh 71)	5	4.00	21 Nov 91	Private Owner	PS	4
Coraopolis-Robinson (Pitt. 72)	7	4.83	31 Oct 91	Private Owner	PS	4
Dorseyville (Pittsburgh 03)	16	11.97	11 Apr 91	Private Owner	PS	3,4
Elizabeth (Pittsburgh 42)	12	5.69	8 Nov 91	Private Owner	PS	4
Elrama (Pittsburgh 43)	16	14.18	14 Apr 92	Private Owner	PS	4,5
Finleyville (Pittsburgh 52)	12	14.40	25 Feb 94	Private Owner	PS	3,4,5
Hermine (Pittsburgh 37)	16	11.87	25 Feb 94	County of Westmoreland	NS	3,4
Irwin (Pittsburgh 19)	16	10.98	25 Feb 94	County of Westmoreland	NS	3,4
Monroeville (Pittsburgh 25)	12	8.43	8 Sep 97	Private Owner	PS	4,5
Rural Ridge (Pittsburgh 02)	12	6.32	16 Oct 91	Private Owner	PS	3,4
<b>Rhode Island (2 Sites)</b>						
Davisville (Providence 58)	62	14.00	1 Jan 94	Homeless Provider	PBC	3,4
North Smithfield (Providence 99)	16	3.82	16 Aug 95	Town of N. Smithfield	NS	1,2,3,4
<b>Virginia (3 Sites)</b>						
Manassas	9	3.19	20 Sep 96	Prince William County	NS	2,4
Patrick Henry (Norfolk 85)	14	10.63	5 Feb 92	City of Newport News	NS	1,2,3,4,6
Woodbridge	9	6.23	28 Mar 94	Prince William County	PBC	1,2,3,4
<b>Washington (2 Sites)</b>						
Midway (Seattle 43)	32	10.18	7 Mar 94	Kings County Hsg Authority	PBC	1,2,3,4
Youngs Lake (Seattle 32/33)	28	9.42	20 Aug 96	Kings County Hsg Authority	NS	1,2,3,4
<b>Wisconsin (1 Site)</b>						
Sun Prairie	110	37.59	17 Dec 91	City of Sun Prairie	NS	4

## Stand-Alone Housing Sites

### Site Summary Narratives by State

#### Connecticut



#### **Ansonia (NIKE Site 04, Bridgeport), CT**

**History:** The Ansonia Army Family Housing Site was constructed in 1958 to support the adjacent missile battery. In 1971, the missile site was closed and the property excessed. The housing was retained for use by active duty personnel with Fort Devens providing installation oversight through closure. The site was effectively "closed" when the Army permitted the property to the U.S. Coast Guard (USCG) in October 1990.

**Property Description:** The housing site was located on 4.46 acres of land in Ansonia, New Haven County, CT. It consisted of 16 "Capehart"-style single-family, three-bedroom housing units.

**Conveyance:** The property was transferred via Fed-to-Fed transfer to the USCG on 12 November 1992.

#### **East Windsor (NIKE Site 08, Hartford), CT**

**History:** The East Windsor Army Family Housing Site was constructed in 1958 to support the adjacent NIKE missile battery. In 1971, the missile site was closed and the property converted into a USAR Reserve Center. Fort Devens provided installation oversight through closure and property disposal. The housing site was closed in 1990.

**Property Description:** The housing site was located on 4.00 acres of land in East Windsor, Hartford County, CT. It consisted of 16 "Capehart"-style single-family housing units: seven two-bedroom units and nine three-bedroom units.

**Conveyance:** The property was transferred via negotiated sale to Creative Housing (a non-profit associated with the Town of East Windsor) on 23 September 1992.

#### **Fairfield (NIKE Site 65, Bridgeport), CT**

**History:** The Fairfield Army Family Housing Site was constructed in 1958 to support the adjacent NIKE missile battery. In 1961, the missile site was closed and the property excessed. The housing was retained for use by active duty personnel with Fort Devens providing installation oversight through closure and property transfer. The housing site was closed in 1990.

**Property Description:** The housing site was located on 7.04 acres of land in Fairfield, Fairfield County, CT. It consisted of 28 "Capehart"-style single-family housing units.

**Conveyance:** The property was transferred via Fed-to-Fed transfer to the U.S. Navy (USN) on 29 November 1995.

#### **Manchester (NIKE Site 25, Hartford), CT**

**History:** The Manchester Army Family Housing Site was constructed in 1958 to support the adjacent NIKE missile battery. In 1961, the missile site was closed and the property excessed. The housing was retained for use by active duty personnel. Fort Devens provided installation oversight through closure and property disposal. The housing site was closed in 1990.

**Property Description:** The housing site was located on 12.98 acres of land in Manchester, Hartford County, CT. It consisted of 32 "Capehart"-style single-family, three-bedroom housing units.

**Conveyance:** The property was transferred via negotiated sale to the Manchester Interfaith Corporation (affiliated with the Town of Manchester) on 13 September 1992.

## Stand-Alone Housing Sites

### Connecticut (Continued)

#### **Middletown (NIKE Site 48, Hartford), CT**

History: The Middletown Army Family Housing Site was constructed in 1958 to support the adjacent NIKE missile battery. After the decommissioning of the NIKE battery in the early 1970s, the housing was retained for use by active duty military personnel. Fort Devens provided installation oversight through closure and property disposal. The housing site was closed in 1990.

Property Description: The housing site was located on 7.50 acres of land in Middletown, Middlesex County, CT. It consisted of 16 "Capehart"-style single-family, three-bedroom housing units.

Conveyance: The property was transferred via negotiated sale to the Middletown Housing Partnership Trust Inc. (a non-profit corporation affiliated with the town of Middletown) on 30 June 1992.

#### **Milford (NIKE Site 17, Bridgeport), CT**

History: The Milford Army Family Housing Site was constructed in 1957 to support the adjacent NIKE missile battery. In 1963, the missile site was closed and the property excessed. The housing was retained for use by active duty personnel, and Fort Devens provided installation oversight. The housing site was effectively "closed" when the Army permitted the property to the USCG in October 1990.

Property Description: The housing site was located on 3.93 acres of land in Milford, New Haven County, CT. It consisted of 16 "Capehart"-style single-family, three-bedroom housing units (five with an attached garage).

Conveyance: The property was transferred via Fed-to-Fed transfer to the USCG on 5 May 1992.

#### **New Britain (NIKE Site 74, Hartford), CT**

History: The New Britain Army Family Housing Site was constructed in 1959 to support the adjacent NIKE missile battery. After the decommissioning of the NIKE battery in the early 1970s, the housing site was retained for use by active duty personnel working in the area. Fort Devens provided installation oversight. The housing site closed in 1990.

Property Description: The housing site was located on 3.71 acres of land in New Britain, Hartford County, CT. It consisted of 16 "Capehart"-style single-family, three-bedroom housing units.

Conveyance: The property was transferred via negotiated sale to Neighborhood Housing Services of New Britain (a non-profit corporation affiliated with the Town of New Britain) on 1 January 1993.

#### **Orange (NIKE Site 15, Bridgeport), CT**

History: The Orange Army Family Housing Site was constructed in 1958 to support the adjacent NIKE missile battery. In 1971, the missile site was closed and the property excessed. The housing was retained for use by active duty personnel with Fort Devens providing installation oversight through closure and property disposal. The housing site closed in 1990.

Property Description: The housing site was located on 7.57 acres of land in Orange, New Haven County, CT. It consisted of 20 "Capehart"-style single-family housing units.

Conveyance: The property was transferred via negotiated sale to the Town of Orange on 30 March 1992.

#### **Plainville (NIKE Site 67, Hartford), CT**

History: The Plainville Army Family Housing Site was constructed in 1958 to support the adjacent NIKE missile battery. After the decommissioning of the NIKE battery in the early 1970s, the housing site was retained for use by active duty personnel. Fort Devens provided installation oversight through closure and property disposal. The housing site was closed in 1990.

Property Description: The housing site was located on 9.00 acres of land in Plainville, Hartford County, CT. It consisted of 32 "Capehart"-style single-family housing units: two two-bedroom units and 30 three-bedroom units.

Conveyance: The property was transferred via negotiated sale to the Plainville Affordable Housing Corporation on 20 July 1992.



## Stand-Alone Housing Sites

### Illinois (Continued)

#### Addison (NIKE Site 72, Chicago-Gary), IL

**History:** The Addison Army Family Housing Site was constructed in 1958 to support military personnel assigned to the Arlington Heights NIKE battery. In 1974, the missile site was closed and the property ex-cised. The housing was retained for use by active duty personnel and Fort Sheridan provided installation oversight through closure and property disposal. The housing facility closed in 1993.

**Property Description:** The housing site was located on 5.01 acres of land in Addison, Dupage County, IL. It consisted of 12 "Capehart"-style single-family housing units: five two-bedroom units and seven three-bedroom units.

**Conveyance:** The property was transferred via negotiated sale to the Village of Addison on 12 August 1994.

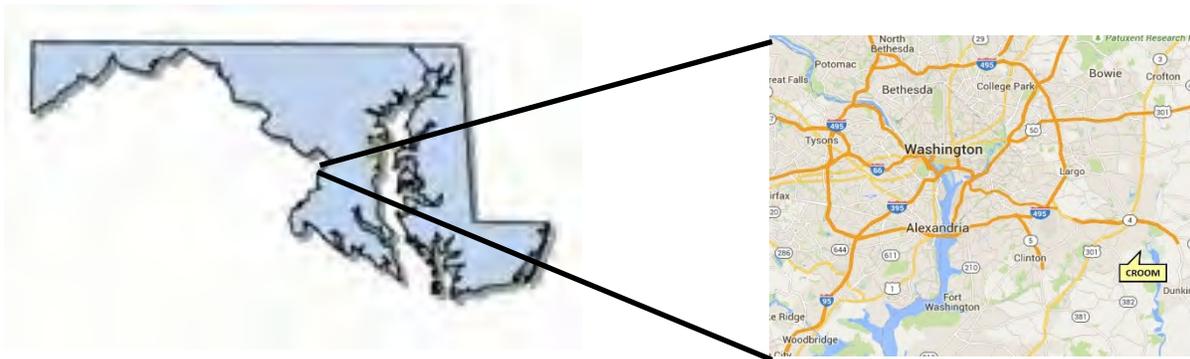
#### Worth (NIKE Site 51, Chicago-Gary), IL

**History:** The land for the Worth Army Family Housing Site was leased to the Army in November 1956 by the Metropolitan Sanitary District of Greater Chicago. The housing was constructed in 1958 to support the adjacent NIKE missile battery and was Army-owned. In 1963, the missile site was closed and the housing retained for use by active duty personnel. Fort Sheridan provided installation oversight through closure and property transfer. In June 1993, the Lessor notified the Army that it was exercising its right to have the site restored; possible responses were either demolition of the housing or compensation in lieu of demolition. The parties agreed on the latter at a price of \$126,106. The housing site was closed in 1993.

**Property Description:** The housing site was located on 7.40 acres of land in Worth, Cook County, IL. It consisted of 12 "Capehart"-style single-family housing units: seven three-bedroom units and five two-bedroom units.

**Current Status:** The property reverted to the Metropolitan Sanitary District of Greater Chicago on 30 June 1993.

### Maryland



#### Croom, Upper Marlboro (NIKE Site 35, Wash-Bal), MD

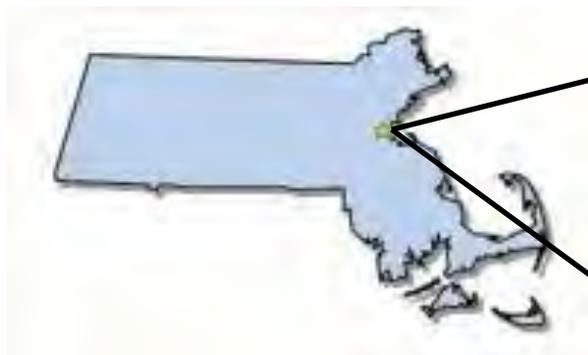
**History:** The Croom Army Family Housing Site was acquired by the Air Force in 1956, and the housing units were constructed in 1957 to support the adjacent NIKE site. In 1963, the missile site was closed and the property ex-cised. The housing was retained for use by active duty personnel. Cameron Station provided installation support through closure and property disposal.

**Property Description:** The housing site was located on 3.50 acres of land near Croom, Prince Georges County, MD. It consisted of three two-story apartment buildings with 12 single-family dwellings: five two-bedroom and seven three-bedroom units.

**Conveyance:** The property was initially sold at public auction on 2 May 1991. This bid was withdrawn because of sewage problems. It was finally transferred via public sale on 12 March 1993.

## Stand-Alone Housing Sites

### Massachusetts



#### **Bedford (NIKE Site 85, Boston), MA**

**History:** The Bedford Army Family Housing Site was constructed in 1958 to support the adjacent NIKE missile battery. In 1961, the missile site was closed and the property excessed. The housing was retained for use by active duty personnel with Fort Devens providing installation oversight through closure and property disposal. The housing site effectively closed when the Army permitted the property to the USCG in October 1990.

**Property Description:** The housing site was located on 5.14 acres of land in Bedford, Middlesex County, MA. It consisted of 16 "Capehart"-style single-family, three-bedroom housing units.

**Conveyance:** The housing site was transferred via Fed-to-Fed transfer to the USCG on 23 January 1995.

#### **Beverly (NIKE Site 15, Boston), MA**

**History:** The Beverly Army Family Housing Site was constructed in 1958 to support the adjacent NIKE missile battery. In 1963, the missile site was closed and the property excessed. The housing was retained for use by active duty personnel, and Fort Devens provided installation oversight through closure and property disposal. The housing site effectively closed when the Army permitted the property to the USCG in October 1990.

**Property Description:** The housing site was located on 5.36 acres of land in Beverly, Essex County, MA. It consisted of 16 "Capehart"-style single-family, three-bedroom housing units.

**Conveyance:** The housing site was transferred via Fed-to-Fed transfer to the USCG on 23 January 1995.

#### **Burlington (NIKE Site 84, Boston), MA**

**History:** The Burlington Army Family Housing Site was constructed in 1958 to support the adjacent NIKE missile battery. In 1963, the missile site was closed and the property excessed. The housing was retained for use by active duty personnel, and Fort Devens provided installation oversight through closure and property disposal. The facility effectively closed when the Army permitted the property to the USCG effective 1 October 1990. The USCG permit was for three years with the understanding that they would purchase the property. The USCG did not purchase the site, and, from April to August 1993, it was re-screened for federal and homeless use and then made surplus.

**Property Description:** The housing site was located on 4.85 acres of land in Burlington, Middlesex County, MA. It consisted of 12 "Capehart"-style single-family, three-bedroom housing units.

**Conveyance:** The housing site was transfer via negotiated sale to the Village of Burlington on 9 January 1995.

## Stand-Alone Housing Sites

### Massachusetts (Continued)

#### **Hull (NIKE Site 36, Boston), MA**

History: The Hull Army Family Housing Site was constructed in 1958 to support the adjacent NIKE missile battery. In 1974, the missile site was closed and the property excessed. The housing was retained for use by active duty personnel with Fort Devens providing installation oversight through closure and property disposal. The housing site was effectively closed when the Army permitted the property to the USCG in October 1990.

Property Description: The housing site was located on 1.69 acres of land in Hull, Plymouth County, MA. It consisted of eight "Capehart"-style single-family, three-bedroom housing units.

Conveyance: The property was transferred via Fed-to-Fed transfer to the USCG on 23 January 1995.

#### **Nahant (NIKE Site 17, Boston), MA**

History: The Nahant Army Family Housing Site was constructed in 1958 to support the adjacent NIKE missile battery. After the missile site was closed and the property excessed, the housing was retained for use by active duty personnel working in the area. Fort Devens provided installation oversight through closure and property disposal. The housing site was effectively closed when the Army permitted the property to the USCG in October 1990.

Property Description: The housing site was located on 3.55 acres of land in Nahant, Essex County, MA. It consisted of 12 single-family, three-bedroom housing units.

Conveyance: The property was transferred via Fed-to-Fed transfer to the USCG on 23 January 1995.

#### **Randolph (NIKE Site 55, Boston), MA**

History: The Randolph Army Family Housing Site was constructed in 1958 to support the adjacent NIKE missile battery. In 1963, the missile site was closed and the property excessed. The housing was retained for use by active duty personnel working in the area, and Fort Devens provided installation oversight closure and property disposal. The site was effectively closed when the Army permitted the property to the USCG in October 1990.

Property Description: The housing site was located on 6.60 acres of land in Randolph, Norfolk County, MA. It consisted of 16 "Capehart"-style single-family three-bedroom housing units.

Conveyance: The property was transferred via Fed-to-Fed transfer to the USCG on 23 January 1995.

#### **Swansea (NIKE Site 29, Providence), MA**

History: The Swansea Army Family Housing Site was constructed in 1958 to support the adjacent NIKE missile battery. In 1959, the missile site was closed, and the housing was retained for use by active duty personnel working in the area. Fort Devens provided installation oversight through closure and property disposal. The housing site was closed in 1990.

Property Description: The housing site was located on 4.77 acres of land in Swansea, Bristol County, MA. It consisted of 16 "Capehart"-style single-family housing units.

Conveyance: The property was transferred via a negotiated sale to a private corporation on 10 March 1997.

#### **Topsfield (NIKE Site 03, Boston), MA**

History: The Topsfield Army Family Housing Site was constructed in 1958 to support the adjacent NIKE missile battery. In 1974, the missile site was closed and the property excessed. The housing was retained for use by active duty personnel working in the area with Fort Devens providing installation oversight through closure and property disposal. The housing site was closed in 1990.

Property Description: The housing site was located on 8.87 acres of land in Topsfield, Essex County, MA. It consisted of 16 "Capehart"-style single-family housing units.

Conveyance: The property was transferred via PBC to a homeless provider under the McKinney Act on 2 April 1998.

## Stand-Alone Housing Sites

### Massachusetts (Continued)

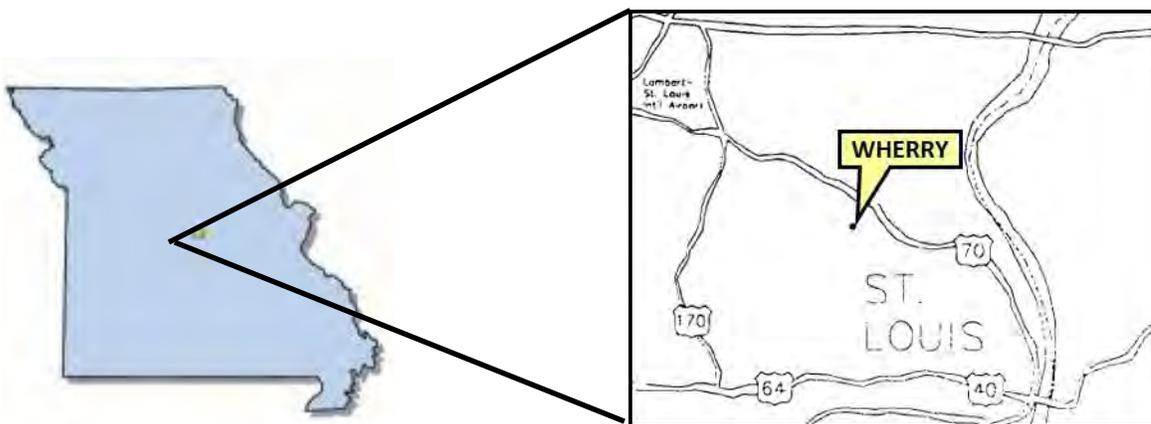
#### Wakefield (NIKE Site 03, Boston), MA

History: The Wakefield Army Family Housing Site was constructed in 1958 by the U.S. Air Force to support the adjacent NIKE missile battery. In 1963, the missile site was closed and the property excessed. The housing was retained for use by active duty personnel working in the area. Fort Devens provided installation oversight through closure and property disposal. The housing site effectively closed when the Army permitted the property to the USCG in Oct 1990.

Property Description: The housing site was located on 3.87 acres of land in Wakefield, Middlesex Count, MA. It consisted of 12 "Capehart"-style single-family, three-bedroom housing units.

Conveyance: The property was transferred via Fed-to-Fed transfer to the USCG on 23 January 1995.

### Missouri



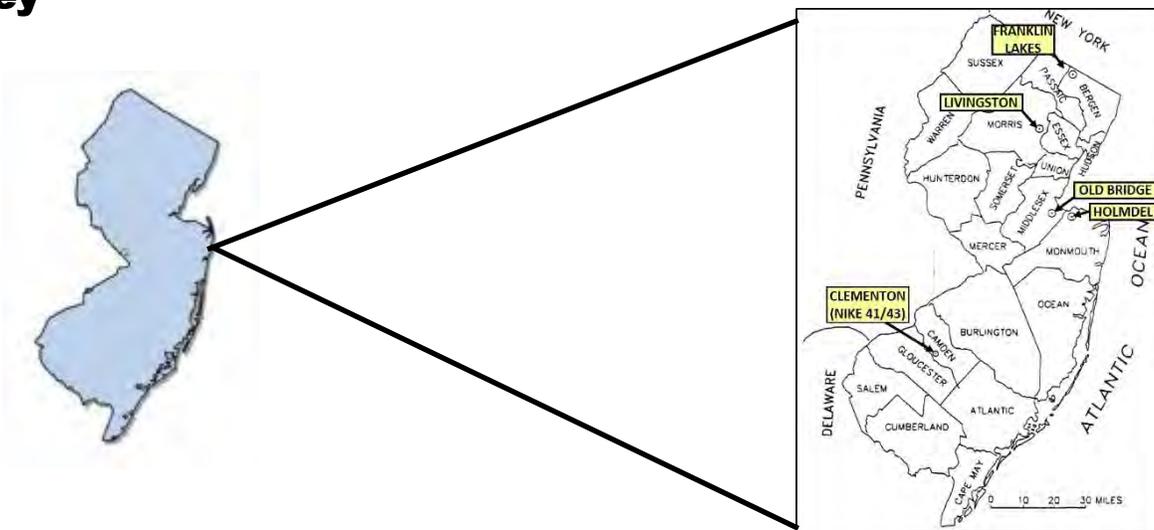
#### Wherry, St Louis, MO

History: The Wherry Army Family Housing Site was established on the site of a World War II ammunition production plant in 1956 as private property not initially intended for military use. The Army acquired it in the 1960s for use by active duty personnel stationed in the Greater St. Louis Area. Charles Melvin Price Support Center provided installation oversight. The housing site was closed in 1990.

Property Description: The housing site was located on 13.03 acres of land in St Louis, MO. It consisted of 16 two-story buildings containing 94 housing units. There were four to seven units per building.

Conveyance: The property was transferred on 10 July 1991 at no cost to the Missouri Housing Development Commission pursuant to Public Law 102-27 on the agreement that it would be used for low income housing/homeless.

### New Jersey



## Stand-Alone Housing Sites

### New Jersey (Continued)

#### **Clementon (NIKE Site 41/43, Philadelphia), NJ\***

History: The Clementon Army Family Housing Site was constructed in 1958 to support the nearby NIKE missile battery. The land was originally used as the fire-control area for the NIKE battery. After the decommissioning of the NIKE battery, the housing continued to be used by active duty military personnel until 1985, when it was closed. Fort Dix provided installation oversight.

Property Description: The housing site was located on 6.69 acres of land in Clementon, Camden County, NJ. It consisted of 24 "Capehart"-style, single-family housing units: 11 two-bedroom units and 13 three-bedroom units.

Conveyance: The property was transferred via negotiated sale to Gloucester Township on 23 March 2003.

#### **Franklin Lakes (NIKE Site 93/94, New York), NJ**

History: The Franklin Lakes Army Family Housing Site was constructed in 1958 to support the adjacent NIKE missile battery. In 1971, the missile site was closed and the property excessed. The housing was retained for use by active duty personnel with Fort Dix providing installation oversight. The housing site was closed in 1990.

Property Description: The housing site was located on 10.56 acres of land near the towns of Franklin Lakes and Ramsey in Bergen County, NJ. It consisted of 24 "Capehart"-style single-family, three-bedroom housing units and four support buildings.

Current Status: The property was transferred via public sale on 11 December 1997.

#### **Holmdel (NIKE Site 54, New York), NJ**

History: The Holmdel Army Family Housing Site was constructed in 1957 to support the adjacent NIKE missile battery. In 1971, the missile site was closed and the property declared excess. The housing was retained for use by active duty personnel with Fort Dix providing installation oversight. The housing site was effectively closed when the Army permitted the property to the Navy in October 1990.

Property Description: The housing site was located on 5.64 acres of land in Holmdel Township, Monmouth County, NJ. It consisted of 12 "Capehart"-style single-family, three-bedroom housing units.

Conveyance: The property was transferred via Fed-to-Fed transfer to the Navy on 2 June 1994.

#### **Livingston (NIKE Site 79/80, New York), NJ**

History: The Livingston Army Family Housing Site was constructed in 1956 to support the adjacent NIKE missile battery. In 1975, the NIKE missile site was closed and the property was declared excess. The housing was retained for use by active duty military personnel with Fort Dix providing installation oversight. The housing site was closed in 1990.

Property Description: The housing site was located on 13.88 acres of land in East Hanover Township, Morris County, NJ. It consisted of 32 "Capehart"-style single-family, three-bedroom housing units.

Conveyance: The property was transferred on 24 September 2003 under Public Law 106-65, Section 2839 to the Town of East Hanover.

#### **Old Bridge (NIKE Site 58/60, New York), NJ**

History: The Old Bridge Army Family Housing Site was constructed in 1957 to support the adjacent NIKE missile battery. In 1968, the missile site was closed and the housing was retained for use by active duty personnel with Fort Dix providing installation oversight. The housing site was effectively closed when the Army permitted the property to the Navy in October 1990.

Property Description: The housing site was located on 6.63 acres of land in Old Bridge, Middlesex County, NJ. It consisted of 12 "Capehart"-style single-family, three-bedroom housing units.

Conveyance: The property was transferred via Fed-to-Fed transfer to the Navy on 2 June 1994.

\*This site was included in a separate 1988 BRAC Commission recommendation from the other 52 Family Housing Sites.

## Stand-Alone Housing Sites

### New York



#### **Dry Hill (Watertown, NY)**

**History:** The Dry Hill Army Family Housing Site was constructed as a subdivision of the Watertown Air Force Station and served in this capacity from 1957 through 1962. It was leased to Fort Drum in 1979 and then transferred to Fort Drum in 1982 due to its need for housing during expansion. Fort Drum provided installation oversight until the housing site was closed in 1991.

**Property Description:** The housing site was located on 14.04 acres of land in Watertown, Jefferson County, NY. It consisted of 27 "Capehart"-style single-family housing units: five two-bedroom units and 22 three-bedroom units.

**Conveyance:** The property was transferred via a PBC through the Department of Justice to the State of NY for use as part of a correctional facility on 10 February 1994.

#### **Manhattan Beach, NY**

**History:** The Manhattan Beach Army Family Housing Site was originally constructed for private use in 1939. It was acquired by the U.S. Maritime Commission in 1942, the Air Force in 1954, and then the Army in 1959. The housing was used for active duty personnel. Fort Hamilton provided installation oversight until closure and property disposal. The housing site was effectively closed when the Army permitted the property to the USCG in October 1990.

**Property Description:** The housing site was located on 4.74 acres of land near Fort Hamilton in Manhattan Beach, Kings County (Brooklyn), NY. It consisted of nine buildings containing 72 residential units: two attached-row-type-design units housing eight families each and seven duplex-design units housing eight families each.

**Conveyance:** On 14 June 1998, the property was transferred via a PBC through the Department of Education PBC to Kingsborough Community College after property transfer to the USCG, under the terms of the permit, did not take place.

#### **Rocky Point (NIKE Site 25, New York), NY**

**History:** The Rocky Point Army Family Housing Site was constructed between 1957 and 1959 to support the adjacent NIKE missile battery. In 1971, the missile site was closed and the property declared excess. The housing was retained for use by active duty personnel working in the area. Fort Hamilton provided installation oversight from 1975 through closure and property disposal. The housing site was closed in 1991.

**Property Description:** The housing site was located on 6.30 acres of land in Rocky Point, Suffolk County, NY. It consisted of 16 "Capehart"-style single-family units: nine two-bedroom housing units and seven three-bedroom units.

**Conveyance:** The property was transferred via negotiated sale to the Community Development Corporation on 22 May 1996.

#### **Spring Valley (NIKE Site 99, New York), NY**

**History:** The Spring Valley Army Family Housing Site was constructed in 1957-1958 to support the adjacent NIKE missile battery. In 1966, the missile site was closed, but the housing was retained for use by active duty personnel working in the area. Fort Hamilton provided installation oversight from 1973 through closure and property disposal. The housing site was closed in 1990.

**Property Description:** The housing site was located on 4.88 acres of land in Ramapo (just north of Spring Valley), Rockland County, NY. It consisted of 12 "Capehart"-style single-family, three-bedroom housing units.

**Conveyance:** The property transferred via public sale on 28 August 1997.

## Stand-Alone Housing Sites

### New York (Continued)

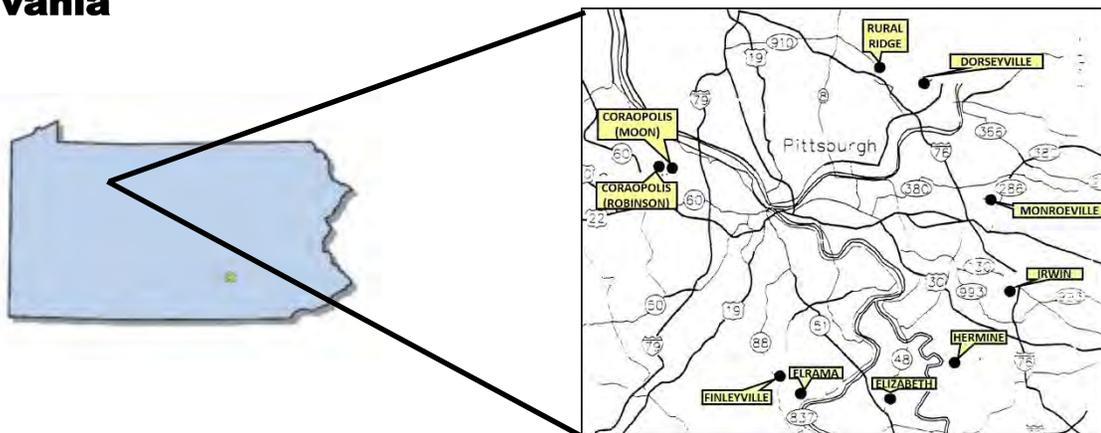
#### Tappan (NIKE Site 01, New York), NY

History: The Tappan Army Family Housing Site was constructed in 1958 to support the adjacent NIKE missile battery. Acreage around what is now the Tappan military housing area and the nearby Tappan Army Reserve Center was acquired in 1943 by the Army for the World War II Camp Shanks Military Reservation. After the decommissioning of the NIKE battery in 1969, the housing site was used by active duty military personnel assigned primarily to recruiting duties in the area. Fort Hamilton provided installation oversight through closure and property disposal. The housing site was closed in 1990.

Property Description: The housing site was located on 14.08 acres of land in Tappan, Rockland County, NY. The housing site consisted of 36 single-story residential buildings.

Conveyance: The property was transferred via negotiated sale to the Town of Tappan on 11 August 1995.

### Pennsylvania



#### Coraopolis - Moon (NIKE Site 71, Pittsburgh), PA

History: The Moon, Coraopolis Army Family Housing Site was constructed in 1957 to support the adjacent NIKE missile battery. In 1974, the missile site was closed and the property excessed. The housing was retained for use by active duty personnel in the Greater Pittsburgh area, and Kelly Support Center and Fort Meade provided installation oversight. The facility closed on 1991.

Property Description: The housing site was located on 4.00 acres in Moon Township, Allegheny County, PA. It consisted of five "Capehart"-style single-family housing units: three two-bedroom units and two three-bedroom units.

Conveyance: The property was transferred via public sale on 21 November 1991.

#### Coraopolis - Robinson (NIKE Site 72, Pittsburgh), PA

History: The Robinson, Coraopolis Army Family Housing Site was constructed in 1957 to support the adjacent NIKE missile battery. In 1969, the missile site was closed and the property excessed. The housing was retained for use by active duty personnel in the Greater Pittsburgh area, and Kelly Support Facility and Fort Meade provided installation oversight.

Property Description: The housing site was located on 4.83 acres of land located in Robinson Township, Allegheny County, PA. It consisted of seven "Capehart"-style single-family housing units: four two-bedroom units and three three-bedroom units.

Conveyance: The property was transferred via public sale on 31 October 1991.

#### Dorseyville (NIKE Site 03, Pittsburgh), PA

History: The Dorseyville Army Family Housing Site was constructed in 1959 to support the adjacent NIKE missile battery. In 1974, the missile site was closed and the property excessed. The housing was retained for use by active duty personnel, and Kelly Support Facility and Fort Meade provided installation oversight. The site was closed in May 1990.

Property Description: The housing site was located on 11.97 acres of land in Dorseyville, Allegheny County, PA. It consisted of 16 "Capehart"-style single-family, three-bedroom housing units.

Conveyance: The property was transferred via public sale on 11 April 1991.

## Stand-Alone Housing Sites

### Pennsylvania (Continued)

#### **Elizabeth (NIKE Site 42, Pittsburgh), PA**

History: The Elizabeth Army Family Housing Site was constructed in 1957 to support the adjacent NIKE missile battery. In 1963, the missile site was closed and the property excessed. The housing was retained for use by active duty personnel in the Greater Pittsburgh area. Kelly Support Facility and Fort Meade provided installation oversight.

Property Description: The housing site was located on 5.69 acres of land in Elizabeth, Allegheny County, PA. It consisted of 12 "Capehart"-style single-family, housing units: five two-bedroom units and seven three-bedroom units.

Conveyance: The property was transferred via public sale on 8 November 1991.

#### **Elrama (NIKE Site 43, Pittsburgh), PA**

History: The Elrama Army Family Housing Site was constructed in 1959 to support the adjacent NIKE missile battery. In 1974, the missile site was closed and the property excessed. The housing was retained for use by active duty personnel in the Greater Pittsburgh area. Kelly Support Facility and Fort Meade provided installation oversight.

Property Description: The housing site was located on 14.18 acres of land in Elrama, Washington County, PA. It consisted of 16 "Capehart"-style single-family, three-bedroom housing units.

Conveyance: The property was transferred via public sale on 14 April 1992.

#### **Finleyville (NIKE Site 52, Pittsburgh), PA**

History: The Finleyville Army Family Housing Site was constructed in 1957 to support the adjacent NIKE missile battery. After the missile site was deactivated in the early 1970s, the housing site was retained for use by active duty personnel stationed in the Greater Pittsburgh area. Charles Kelly Support Facility and Fort Meade provided installation oversight. The housing site was closed in 1991.

Property Description: The housing site was located on 14.40 acres in Finleyville, Washington County, PA. It consisted of 12 "Capehart"-style single-family housing units: four two-bedroom units and eight three-bedroom units.

Conveyance: The property was transferred via public sale on 25 February 1994.

#### **Hermine (NIKE Site 37, Pittsburgh), PA**

History: The Hermine Army Family Housing Site was constructed in 1959 to support the adjacent NIKE missile battery. In 1974, the missile site was closed and the property excessed. The housing was retained for use by active duty personnel serving in the Greater Pittsburgh area. Kelly Support Facility and Fort Meade provided installation oversight. The housing site was closed in August 1990.

Property Description: The housing site was located on 11.87 acres of land in Hermine, Westmoreland County, PA. It consisted of 16 "Capehart"-style single-family, three-bedroom housing units.

Conveyance: The site was transferred via negotiated sale to the County of Westmoreland on 25 February 1994.

#### **Irwin (NIKE Site 19, Pittsburgh), PA**

History: The Irwin Army Family Housing Site was constructed in 1958 to support the adjacent NIKE missile battery. In 1968, the missile site was closed and the property excessed. The housing was retained for use by active duty personnel serving in the Greater Pittsburgh area, and Fort Meade provided installation oversight. The housing site was closed in 1991.

Property Description: The housing site was located on 10.98 acres of land in Irwin, Westmoreland County, PA. It consisted of 16 "Capehart"-style single-family, three-bedroom housing units.

Conveyance: The property was transferred via negotiated sale to the County of Westmoreland on 25 February 1994.

## Stand-Alone Housing Sites

### Pennsylvania (Continued)

#### Monroeville (NIKE Site 25, Pittsburgh), PA

History: The Monroeville Army Family Housing Site was constructed in 1958 to support the adjacent NIKE missile battery. After the missile site was deactivated in the early 1970s, the housing site was retained for use by active duty personnel in the Greater Pittsburgh area. Charles Kelly Support Facility and Fort Meade provided installation oversight. The housing site was closed in 1991.

Property Description: The housing site was located on 8.43 acres of land in Monroeville, Allegheny County, PA. It consisted of 12 "Capehart"-style single-family housing units.

Conveyance: The property was transferred via public sale on 8 September 1997.

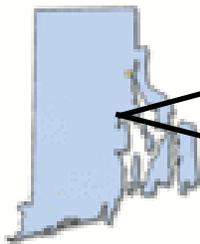
#### Rural Ridge (NIKE Site 02, Pittsburgh), PA

History: The Rural Ridge Army Family Housing Site was constructed in 1958 to support the adjacent NIKE missile battery. In 1963, the missile site was closed and the property exceded. The housing was retained for use by active duty personnel working in the Greater Pittsburgh Area. Kelly Support Facility and Fort Meade provided installation oversight. The housing site was closed in 1991.

Property Description: The housing site was located on 6.32 acres in Rural Ridge, Allegheny County, PA. It consisted of 12 "Capehart"-style single-family housing units: five two-bedroom units and seven three-bedroom units.

Conveyance: The site was transferred via public sale on 16 October 1991.

### Rhode Island



#### Davisville (NIKE Site 58, Providence), RI

History: The Davisville Army Family Housing Site was constructed by the Navy in 1965 in the southwest portion of the former Quonset Point Naval Air Station. In 1977, the housing was transferred to the Army for use by personnel from the U.S. Army Recruiting Main Station and Navy and Air Force Recruiting and Reserve Component personnel in Providence, RI. The Navy initially requested the property during the excess property screening, so the land was permitted to them on 1 October 1990. This effectively closed the site. Ultimately, the Army exceded the property when the Navy declined to permanently retain the property.

Property Description: The housing site was located on 14.00 acres of land in North Kingston, Washington County, RI. It consisted of 21 two-story buildings containing 62 single-family, three- and four-bedroom housing units.

Conveyance: The property was transferred 1 October 1993 to HHS for the purposes of conveying to a Homeless Provider, the Travelers Aid Society of Rhode Island.

#### North Smithfield (NIKE Site 99, Providence), RI

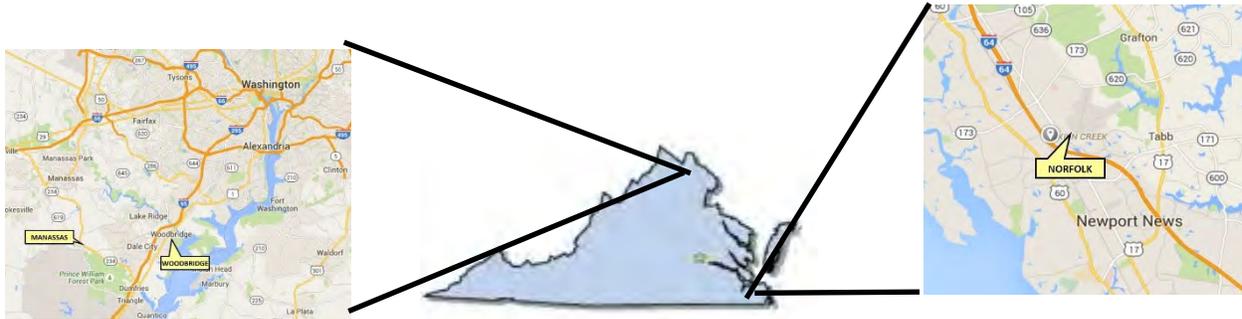
History: The North Smithfield (also known as Slatersville) Army Family Housing Site was constructed in 1958 to support the adjacent NIKE missile battery. After the NIKE site was turned over to the National Guard in 1963, the housing units were occupied by Navy as well as by regular Army and Army National Guard personnel. Fort Devens provided installation oversight through closure and disposal. The site was effectively closed when the Army permitted the property to the USCG on 1 October 1990.

Property Description: The housing site was located on 3.82 acres of land in North Smithfield, Providence County, RI. It consisted of 16 "Capehart"-style single-family housing units.

Conveyance: The property was transferred via negotiated sale to the Town of North Smithfield on 16 August 1995 after the USCG declined to retain the property.

## Stand-Alone Housing Sites

### Virginia



#### **Manassas, VA**

**History:** The Manassas / Independent Hill Army Family Housing Site was constructed in 1956 by the U.S. Air Force (on property then owned by the U.S. Marine Corps) to support the adjacent Manassas NIKE missile site. In 1968, the missile site was closed, and the property was deeded to the Prince William County School Board. In the early 1970s, the housing site was transferred from Quantico Marine Base to the U.S. Air Force and then again to the Army for use by active duty soldiers stationed at Vint Hill Farms Station. The housing site was closed in 1991.

**Property Description:** The housing site was located on 3.19 acres of land in Independent Hill, Prince William County, VA. It consisted of nine single-family housing units: four two-bedroom units and five three-bedroom units.

**Conveyance:** The property was transferred via negotiated sale to the State of Virginia / Prince William County School District on 20 September 1996.

#### **NIKE Norfolk 85 Housing, Newport News, VA**

**History:** Also known as Patrick Henry Army Family Housing, the site was constructed in 1956 to support the nearby NIKE site. Formerly called Red Hill Village, the 10.63-acre site was all that remained of Camp Patrick Henry (1,595 acres), a troop staging area acquired by condemnation in 1942 for embarking military personnel for World War II. In 1974, the missile site was closed and the property excessed. The housing was later withdrawn from excess and used by Fort Eustis as housing for soldiers with handicapped family members. The property was again declared surplus to the government and closed in 1990. Fort Eustis provided installation oversight through closure and property disposal.

**Property Description:** The housing site was located on 10.63 acres of land in Newport News, VA. It consisted of 14 single-family housing units: four two-bedroom units and ten three-bedroom units.

**Conveyance:** The property was transferred via negotiated sale to the City of Newport News on 5 February 1992.

#### **Woodbridge, VA**

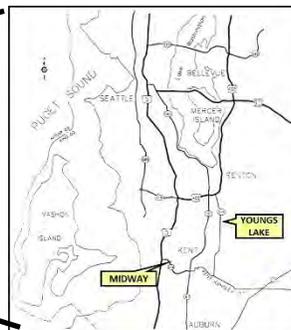
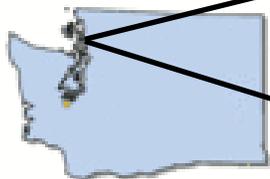
**History:** The Woodbridge Army Family Housing Site was constructed in 1956 to support the east coast Radio Transmitter Station and the adjacent NIKE site. In 1970, the missile site was transferred to Fort Belvoir and the housing used by active duty NCOs. Fort Belvoir provided installation oversight through closure and disposal. The site was closed in 1990.

**Property Description:** The housing site was located on 6.23 acres of land in Woodbridge, Prince William County, VA, adjacent to the now closed Harry Diamond Laboratory (1991 BRAC). It consisted of nine single-family housing units, a duplex with one two-bedroom and one three-bedroom unit, an apartment building with four two-bedroom units and three three-bedroom units, and a central storage facility.

**Conveyance:** The property was transferred via PBC under the McKinney to Prince William County on 28 March 1994.

## Stand-Alone Housing Sites

### Washington



#### Midway (NIKE Site 43, Seattle), WA

**History:** The Midway Army Family Housing Site was constructed in 1958 to support the adjacent NIKE missile battery. In 1963, the missile site was closed, and the property was used for housing military personnel of all services. In 1965, Fort Lewis assumed installation oversight from Fort Lawton. The property was leased for three years prior to being transferred. The housing site was closed in 1990.

**Property Description:** The housing site was located on 10.18 acres of land in Kent, King County, WA. It consisted of 32 "Capehart"-style single-family housing units: one two-bedroom unit and 31 three-bedroom units.

**Conveyance:** The property was transferred via PBC under the McKinney Act to the King County Housing Authority on 7 March 1994.

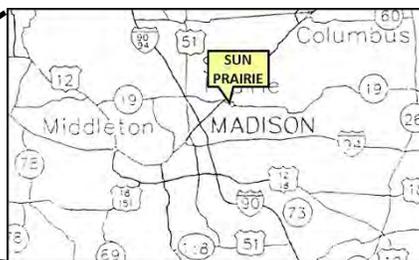
#### Youngs Lake (NIKE Site 32/33, Seattle), WA

**History:** The Youngs Lake Army Family Housing Site was constructed in 1958 to support the adjacent NIKE missile battery. After the deactivation of the U.S. Army Defense Command Mission in the Puget Sound area, the housing units were occupied by active duty military personnel from all branches on active duty in the Seattle area. Fort Lewis provided installation oversight. The site was effectively closed when the Army permitted the property to the USCG on 1 October 1990.

**Property Description:** The housing site was located on 9.42 acres of land in Renton, Kings County, WA. It consisted of 28 housing units: four two-bedroom units and 24 three-bedroom units.

**Conveyance:** The property was transferred via negotiated sale to the Kings County Housing Authority on 20 August 1996 after the USCG declined to retain the property.

### Wisconsin



#### Sun Prairie, WI

**History:** The Sun Prairie Army Family Housing Site was established in 1961 to support the Air Force personnel stationed at nearby Truax Air field. From 1967 to 1974, the Wisconsin Air Guard used the air field for aircraft storage. In 1974, the Army Guard acquired Truax Field and 110 housing units (the Air Force disposed of 170 other units) and used it for housing RC and AC military personnel. Fort McCoy provided installation oversight. The site was closed in 1991.

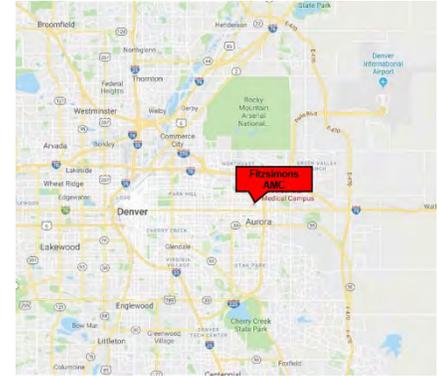
**Property Description:** The housing site was located on 37.59 acres of land in Sun Prairie, Dane County, WI. It consisted of 110 family housing units: 54 three-bedroom duplexes; 14 four-bedroom duplexes; 21 "Capehart" single-family, three-bedroom units; and 21 "Capehart" single-family, four-bedroom units.

**Conveyance:** The property was transferred via negotiated sale to the City of Sun Prairie on 17 December 1991.

# Fitzsimons Army Medical Center, Colorado

## Property Description

Fitzsimons Army Medical Center (FAMC) was a U.S. Army facility located in the southeast corner of the City of Aurora, CO, approximately ten miles east of Denver. At the time closure was announced, FAMC consisted of 342 buildings on 578 acres of land.



## History

The establishment of the former FAMC arose from the need to treat the large number of casualties from chemical weapons in Europe during World War I (WWI). Denver's reputation as a prime location for the treatment of tuberculosis led local citizens to lobby the Army on Denver's behalf as the site for the new hospital. Army Hospital 21, as it was first called, was formally dedicated in the autumn of 1918. The original construction project included 48 buildings with another 25 buildings being added between October 1918 and April 1919. In July 1920, the facility was formally renamed the Fitzsimons General Hospital after Lt. William T. Fitzsimons, the first U.S. Army officer to die in WWI.

In January 1939, construction of a new 290,000-square-foot main building began and took over two years to complete. The new building made Fitzsimons the largest general army hospital in the country. During the height of World War II, as many as 5,000 patients at a time were treated at Fitzsimons. A prisoner-of-war camp was also established on site, where German and Italian prisoners requiring a higher type of care, in particular for treatment of tuberculosis, were sent. The prisoner-of-war camp was razed in 1947.



Main Hospital, Building 500

By December 1946, Fitzsimons was one of only 14 general hospitals still in operation around the country. In July 1950, the installation was redesignated Fitzsimons Army Hospital. Fitzsimons continued to operate during both the Korean and Vietnam conflicts while growing into one of the Army's premier medical training centers. On 1 January 1960, the post was renamed Fitzsimons General Hospital. In 1963, the U.S. Army Medical Equipment and Optical School was transferred to the installation. In March 1974, the hospital was redesignated FAMC, one of eight such institutions in the country.

The 1995 BRAC Commission directed the closure of FAMC except for the Edgar J. McWhethy Army Reserve Center. The FAMC's medical mission ended on 8 June 1996, and the installation closed on 30 June 1999 with the Army retaining a 21-acre Reserve enclave.

## Caretaking

There is no on-site caretaker staffing requirement for FAMC.

## Environmental Cleanup

Cleanup was performed under CERCLA authority. The Army signed an Environmental Services Cooperative Agreement in 2001 with the City of Aurora, CO to perform closure of three municipal landfills (Landfill 1, 2, and 4). The contaminants of concern included municipal solid waste, asbestos, and incinerator ash. All environmental sites requiring cleanup are at response complete. The remediation of the three landfills included complete source removal, off-site disposal, site restoration, and land use controls. Groundwater monitoring was performed for two years after closure.

## Property Conveyance

### Summary:

Acres				Key Dates	
Total Excess: 558	Conveyed: 558 (100%)	Remaining: 0	Army Retained: 21	First Conveyance: 5 May 1998	Final Conveyance: 18 Jul 2003

## Fitzsimons Army Medical Center, Colorado

### Property Conveyance (Continued)

#### Property conveyance by parcel:

Parcel Name	Parcel Acres	Disposal Date	Parcel Recipient	Conveyance Authority
PBC Parcels 1, 2, 3, & 4	87.6	5 May 1998	University of Colorado (UC)	PBC
Federal Credit Union	1.6	24 Feb 1999	Fitzsimons Federal Credit Union	NS
EDC Parcel S	14.4	25 Mar 1999	Fitzsimons Federal Credit Union	EDC
EDC Parcel E & O	30.9	14 Apr 1999	Fitzsimons Redevelopment Authority	EDC
PBC Parcel I, Public Park	2.3	26 May 1999	City of Aurora	PBC
EDC Parcels D, F, H, M, R & AD	16.6	22 Jun 1999	Fitzsimons Federal Credit Union	EDC
PBC Parcel N	10.3	19 Aug 1999	City of Aurora	PBC
PBC Parcel A	6.3	2 Sep 1999	Adams and Arapahoe Counties	PBC
PBC Parcel U	105.3	12 Dec 2000	UC Health Sciences Center	PBC
EDC Parcels C	2.6	20 Feb 2001	Fitzsimons Federal Credit Union	EDC
EDC Parcels AA-1, AB, K, L-1, & Q	45.1	1 Mar 2001	Fitzsimons Federal Credit Union	EDC
PBC Parcel Z	3.0	11 Oct 2001	UC Health Sciences Center	PBC
EDC Parcels B & J	24.5	1 Jul 2002	Fitzsimons Redevelopment Authority	EDC
PBC Parcel P, Public Park	8.3	26 Jul 2002	City of Aurora	PBC
EDC Parcels AF, K1, K2 & T	108.7	11 Sep 2002	Fitzsimons Redevelopment Authority	EDC
EDC Parcels AA. AC1, T2 & L	56.2	25 Feb 2003	Fitzsimons Redevelopment Authority	EDC
EDC Parcels AC. L2 & T-1	34.1	18 Jul 2003	Fitzsimons Redevelopment Authority	EDC



Current view: Colorado University Anschutz Medical Campus

## Fort Benjamin Harrison, Indiana

### Property Description

Fort Benjamin Harrison is located approximately 12 miles from downtown Indianapolis, in Lawrence Township, Marion County, IN and consisted of approximately 2,392 acres. Environmentally sensitive areas at the fort include various wetlands, habitat areas for the endangered Indiana bat, several species of endangered plants, sites of archaeological investigations, historically significant buildings, and the site of a private cemetery.

### History

Fort Benjamin Harrison was established in 1903 with the purchase of 1,994 acres near Indianapolis, IN. Additional acreage was added in 1908 and 1909 to allow military access to the "Big Four Railroad." From 1906 to 1913, it was used jointly by the regular Army and the National Guard as training grounds. In its lifetime, Fort Benjamin Harrison housed six different Infantry divisions, a 3,600-man Civilian Conservation Corps unit, German and Italian prisoner of war camps, the U.S. Army Soldier Support Center (SSC), the Enlisted Records and Evaluation Center, the U.S. Army Finance and Accounting Center (Bean Center), the Defense Information School (DINFOS), and a Defense Finance and Accounting Service (DFAS) Center.

Fort Benjamin Harrison was abandoned from the winter of 1913 until the spring of 1917, when it was reopened as an Officer Training Camp, a Medical Officer's Training Camp, and an Engineer Training Camp to support the effort of World War I. After the war, the 11<sup>th</sup> Infantry Regiment was stationed at Fort Benjamin Harrison from 1922 to 1941. A Citizen Military Training Camp was held at Fort Benjamin Harrison from 1925 to 1941. The Civilian Conservation Corps Reforestation Act of 1933 established a Civilian Conservation Corps at Fort Benjamin Harrison from 1933 to 1941.

Fort Benjamin Harrison saw its highest level of activity during World War II, becoming the largest reception center in the United States. Post facilities were expanded to include a 1,000-bed general hospital. In 1944, Italian and German prisoners of war (chiefly from the campaigns in North Africa, Sicily and Italy) arrived for detention at Fort Benjamin Harrison. The Midwest Disciplinary Barracks ultimately housed 6,200 prisoners. Following the end of hostilities in 1945 and into early 1947, activities at Fort Benjamin Harrison were phased out. The hospital was closed in May 1946, and the Finance School moved to St. Louis, MO in July 1946.

On 1 July 1947, Fort Benjamin Harrison was officially declared "United States Army surplus," but in August 1947, it was returned to active status as a permanent military post. In October 1948, command of Fort Benjamin Harrison was relinquished to the 10<sup>th</sup> Air Force for use as an Air Force Installation. However, a determination that the post facilities were inadequate to house an Air Force base resulted in the command being returned to the Army in 1950.

The 1950s at Fort Benjamin Harrison were marked by reactivation and construction activities. For the next two decades, it became the home to several of the Army's administrative services and the schools associated with them. These included the Adjutant General and Finance Schools, the Army Finance Center, and the Defense Information School. In 1971, Fort Benjamin Harrison was designated the U.S. Army Administrative Schools Center and, in 1973, redesignated the U.S. Army Administrative Center (ADMINCEN) (one of three mid-management centers for combat developments). From the early 1970s until 1980, when it was reorganized into the U.S. Army Soldier Support Center, ADMINCEN was associated with schools such as the Chaplain School, the Woman's Army Corps School, the Defense Information School, the Defense Language Institute, the Judge Advocate General School, the Academy of Health Sciences, the Army Element of the Naval School of Music, the Inter-service Postal School, and the Institute of Administration.

The 1991 BRAC Commission directed the closure of Fort Benjamin Harrison; the realignment of the Soldier Support Center to Fort Jackson, SC; and the retention of the DoD Finance and Accounting Service, Indianapolis Center as a GSA stand-alone facility. Fort Benjamin Harrison closed on 30 September 1995. The Army retained 138 acres as a reserve enclave and excessed 2,392 acres.



## Fort Benjamin Harrison, Indiana

### Caretaking

There are no on-site caretaker staffing requirements for Fort Benjamin Harrison.

### Environmental Cleanup

All but one of the environmental sites requiring cleanup are in response complete status. The final site requires long-term groundwater monitoring, which will continue until arsenic and vinyl chloride contaminants are below the established cleanup standards. These come from an unlined solid waste landfill and impact two of the underground monitoring wells. The Army is coordinating cleanup actions with IDEM and continues to work closely with them to resolve the remaining environmental issues.

### Property Conveyance

#### Summary:

Acres				Key Dates	
<b>Total Excess:</b> 2,392	<b>Conveyed:</b> 2,332 (98%)	<b>Remaining:</b> 60	<b>Army Retained:</b> 138	<b>First Conveyance:</b> 26 Sep 1995	<b>Final Conveyance:</b> TBD

All former Fort Benjamin Harrison property except for a 60-acre landfill has been conveyed. The Army is responsible for long-term monitoring (LTM) of the landfill, which is projected for transfer to the Indiana Department of Natural Resources (IDNR) pending approval of the landfill's post-closure certification by the Indiana Department of Environmental Management (IDEM).

#### Property conveyance by parcel:

Parcel Name	Parcel Acres	Disposal Date	Parcel Recipient	Conveyance Authority
Building #1	73.3	26 Sep 1995	DFAS	GSA
Golf Course	229.8	11 Nov 1995	State of Indiana	PBC
Harrison Village	60.5	30 Apr 1996	FHRA	EDC
Starship Barracks	17.6	30 Apr 1996	FHRA	EDC
EDC #1	249.0	4 Oct 1996	FHRA	EDC
Harrison 9	3.3	14 Aug 1997	City of Lawrence	PBC
Lawton Loop	65.2	27 Feb 1998	FHRA	EDC
EDC #2	190.7	19 May 1999	FHRA	EDC
National City Bank	0.7	25 Mar 2002	National City Bank	PS
Credit Union	0.8	7 Aug 2002	Finance Center Federal Credit Union	PS
Harrison 16	24.7	5 Apr 2004	FHRA	EDC
Water Tower	3.3	15 Apr 2004	FHRA	EDC
Eugene Burns Park	8.7	15 Aug 2005	State of Indiana	PBC
Harrison 18	0.5	27 Nov 2006	FHRA	EDC
Commissary & Post Exchange	10.4	18 Jun 2007	FHRA	EDC
State Park	1,393.3	12 Apr 2011	State	PBC
UND Harrison 1	60.3	FY21	Indiana Department of Natural Resources	PBC

## Fort Chaffee, Arkansas

### Property Description

Fort Chaffee is located in western Arkansas, adjacent to the city of Fort Smith in Sebastian County. The Arkansas River flows eastward along its northern border, and Interstate 40 is five miles to the north on the opposite side of the river. At the time of closure, it encompassed over 71,000 acres, which included greatly varied terrain, numerous small arms ranges, and an artillery/aerial bombing impact area. At the time, it also encompassed land on both sides of the Arkansas River making it the only U.S. Army installation with a major navigable river flowing through it and an ideal site for river crossing training. Currently, it comprises 64,322 acres and is the home of the Arkansas National Guard's Fort Chaffee Maneuver Training Center.



FT Chaffee cantonment area prior to closure

### History

The groundbreaking for what was then Camp Chaffee, named after Major General Adna R. Chaffee Jr, was held on 20 September 1941 as part of the Department of War's preparations to double the size of the U.S. Army in the face of imminent war. That month, the United States government paid \$1.35 million to acquire 15,163 acres from 712 property owners, including families, farms, businesses, churches, schools, and other government agencies. It took only sixteen months to build the entire base. The first soldiers arrived on 7 December 1941, the day the Japanese bombed Pearl Harbor, HI. The installation was activated on 27 March 1942. From 1942 to 1946, the Sixth, Fourteenth, and Sixteenth Armored Divisions trained there. During World War II, it also served as a prisoner-of-war (POW) camp for over 3,000 German soldiers.

From 1948 to 1957, Chaffee was the home of the Fifth Armored Division. It also became the home of the U.S. Army's Field Artillery Training Center. On 21 March 1956, Camp Chaffee was re-designated as Fort Chaffee. In 1959, the Field Artillery Center moved from Fort Chaffee to Fort Sill, OK, where it remains. From 1960 to 1961, the fort was the home of the 100<sup>th</sup> Infantry Division. In 1961, Fort Chaffee was declared inactive and placed on caretaker status though it was reactivated again later that year and on several other occasions through 1974.

From 1975 to 1976, Fort Chaffee was a processing center for refugees from Southeast Asia. The facility processed 50,809 refugees of the Vietnam War. On 6 May 1980, Chaffee became a Cuban refugee resettlement center housing refugees from the "Mariel Boatlift". In two years, Fort Chaffee processed 25,390 Cuban refugees.

In 1987, the Joint Readiness Training Center began training soldiers at Chaffee. The 1991 BRAC Commission recommended that Fort Chaffee be returned to semi-active status with an Active Component Garrison to be used in support of Reserve Component training and that a permanent Joint Readiness Training Center be established at Fort Polk, LA. The JRTC move was completed in 1993.

The 1995 BRAC Commission recommended the closure of Fort Chaffee with the retention of minimum essential ranges, facilities, and training areas to be used as a Reserve Component Training enclave for the conduct of individual and annual training. In late 1995, the federal government declared 7,037 of Fort Chaffee's total acres to be surplus, and the remaining 64,322 acres were licensed to the Arkansas National Guard for operation of a training facility.

On 27 September 1997, a ceremony was conducted marking the closure of the active duty garrison and the assumption of control by the Arkansas Army National Guard. The installation officially became known as the Fort Chaffee Maneuver Training Center.

The 2005 BRAC Commission had two Reserve Component recommendations impacting Fort Chaffee. The first moved RC tenants at Fort Chaffee to a new AFRC located on Fort Chaffee, and the second closed the Army Reserve Equipment Concentration Site and relocated units to a new Joint Maintenance Facility on Fort Chaffee that accommodated both Reserve and National Guard units.



FT Chaffee Main Gate

## Fort Chaffee, Arkansas

### History (Continued)

After Hurricane Katrina struck the Gulf Coast in 2005, the empty barracks at Fort Chaffee were converted into temporary housing for more than 10,000 refugees from Louisiana, Mississippi, Texas, and other areas affected by the hurricane and its aftermath.

In addition to Fort Chaffee's military history, it also has a bit of Hollywood history. Movies shot there included "A Soldier's Story," "Biloxi Blues," and the "The Tuskegee Airmen."

### Caretaking

There is no on-site caretaker staffing requirement for Fort Chaffee.

### Environmental Cleanup

The primary contaminants of concern are metals and volatiles, and affected media included groundwater and soil. All environmental sites are at response complete. Four sites have long-term monitoring (LTM) requirements. The Sanitary Landfill 1, North Prisoner of War Landfill, and Incinerator Slag Piles sites are in the LTM phase with Land Use Controls (LUCs) and Five-Year Review (FYR) requirements. Building 460 Tricholoethene Plume has groundwater monitoring, LUCs, and FYR requirements. The third FYR inspection was conducted in 2015.

### Property Conveyance

#### Summary:

Acres				Key Dates	
Total Excess: 7,050	Conveyed: 7,050 (100%)	Remaining: 0	Army Retained: 64,308	First Conveyance: 25 Oct 2000	Final Conveyance: 24 Sep 2003

#### Property conveyance by parcel:

Parcel Name	Parcel Acres	Disposal Date	Parcel Recipient	Conveyance Authority
U.S. Dept of Energy	6.0	25 Oct 2000	U.S. Dept of Energy	Fed-to-Fed
EDC Phase One	3,792.7	15 Nov 2000	Fort Chaffee Redevelopment Authority	EDC
EDC Phase Two	1,148.0	18 Jun 2001	Fort Chaffee Redevelopment Authority	EDC
Ben Geren Park (Lot 15)	86.1	6 Jul 2001	City of Ft. Smith	PBC
Ben Geren Park (Lots 18 & 20)	501.1	29 Mar 2002	City of Ft. Smith	PBC
Landfill Expansion	412.3	5 Sep 2002	City of Ft. Smith	PBC
I-49 Right of Way 1	574.3	18 Oct 2002	State of Arkansas	PBC
EDC Phase Five	164.6	12 Mar 2003	Fort Chaffee Redevelopment Authority	EDC
EDC Phase Three	83.5	3 May 2003	Fort Chaffee Redevelopment Authority	EDC
I-49 Right of Way 2	41.4	3 Sep 2003	State of Arkansas	PBC
EDC Phase Four	240.3	24 Sep 2003	Fort Chaffee Redevelopment Authority	EDC



## Fort Des Moines, Iowa

### Property Description

Fort Des Moines (FDM) is located on the southern portion of the city of Des Moines and consisted of approximately 96 acres at the time of closure. The Army retained a 40-acre parcel on which its existing U.S. Army Reserve Center is located.

### History

The name Fort Des Moines has described three separate forts located in Iowa. The third was established in 1903 on 400 acres, several miles south of downtown Des Moines and, at the time, outside the city boundary. Initially FDM served as the home station for several cavalry and infantry units. An additional 240 acres were purchased by the Army in 1908.

In 1917, the 17<sup>th</sup> Provisional Training Regiment was established at Fort Des Moines, and the Regiment became the first officer candidate school for African-Americans in United States military history. After the armistice was signed, the training camp was closed and FDM was entirely converted for medical purposes. The existing base hospital was upgraded to become U.S. General Hospital No. 26. At its peak late in 1918, the Fort Des Moines general hospital employed 77 officers, 662 enlisted men, and 111 nurses to serve 1,829 patients. Many were amputees there to be fitted with the "Fort Des Moines leg," a prosthetic limb that was considered "inexpensive, durable, easy to fit, and quicker to produce" than other devices. This brief but intense period of medical use which ended in the fall of 1919 and the fort returned to its original use with occupation by the 14th Cavalry and reestablishment as a cavalry post in 1920.

Beginning in 1920 and extending through the 1930s, a series of cavalry and field artillery regiments was stationed at Fort Des Moines. Between 1933 and 1934, a Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC) camp was set up at the fort.

After the United States entered World War II, Fort Des Moines became the first of three induction and training centers for the Women's Army Auxiliary Corps (WAAC), later known as the Women's Army Corps (WAC). Fort Des Moines was the largest WAC post and the only one in the country to train women to become non-combat duty officers. The WAC was active at the fort from 1942 through 1946, during which more than 72,000 women completed training. Immediately following the war, the fort was used to house veterans.

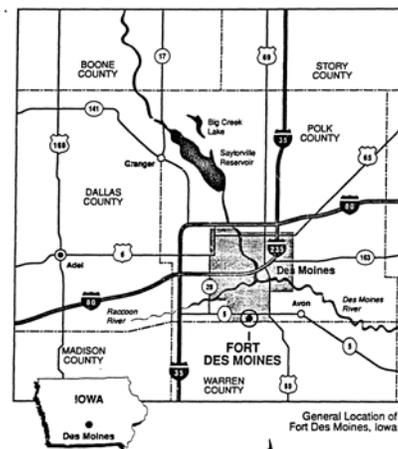
In 1949, the post became a U.S. Army Reserve training center, a role which continues to the present. Between 1956 and 1967 a number of the post's buildings were demolished. From 1950 to 1959, portions of FDM were leased to Barco Chemical Company for pesticide blending. In 1961, the Army authorized excessing of much of the Fort Des Moines facility and in 1962, 341 acres were declared excess. A second major declaration of excess was in 1971 and involved 198 acres. Several other smaller parcels were also excessed (which total more than 20 acres) at various times from 1956 to present.

On 30 May 1974, Fort Des Moines was declared a National Historic Landmark based on the installation's history as a training center of African-American officers and the Women's Army Corps.

The 1988 BRAC Commission directed the partial closure of Fort Des Moines, specifying that "approximately 56 acres in the south portion" of the installation be closed. A 40-acre enclave was retained by the U.S. Army Reserve for its existing reserve center.

### Caretaking

There is no on-site caretaker staffing requirement for FDM.



## Fort Des Moines, Iowa

### Environmental Cleanup

All 11 sites requiring environmental cleanup are in a response complete status. Contaminants of concern included polychlorinated biphenyls (PCB), metals, pesticides, lead-based paint (LBP), volatile organic compounds (VOC), and asbestos-containing materials (ACM). The Proposed Cleanup Plan for FDM was classified by category: Category 1 (areas with a single cleanup solution), Category 2 (building-related issues), and Category 3 (groundwater cleanup). Category 1 included an unrestricted disposal area, underground storage tanks, PCB transformers, small arms firing ranges, miscellaneous stored chemicals, pesticide contamination/oily waste in Building 138, and surficial soils in the vicinity of Building 138 and former Building 67. Category 2 included buildings containing radon, LBP, and ACM. Category 3 included contaminated source removal and a 30-year groundwater monitoring program for VOCs and pesticide contamination.

### Property Conveyance

#### Summary:

Acres				Key Dates	
<b>Total Excess:</b> 51	<b>Conveyed:</b> 51 (100%)	<b>Remaining:</b> 0	<b>Army Retained:</b> 40*	<b>First Conveyance:</b> 19 Apr 1997	<b>Final Conveyance:</b> 17 Nov 1999

#### Property conveyance by parcel:

Parcel Name	Parcel Acres	Disposal Date	Parcel Recipient	Conveyance Authority
Des Moines 1	12.0	19 Apr 1997	Fifth Judicial District, Iowa Dept. of Correctional Services	NS
Des Moines 2	13.7	5 Nov 1997	Private owner	PS
Des Moines 3	25.3	17 Nov 1999	City of Des Moines	NS

\* Subsequent to the establishment of the enclave, the Army executed a non-BRAC, special legislation authority disposal pursuant to Public Law 107-107, Section 2834 NDAA for Fiscal Year 2002 under which it conveyed approximately 5 acres located at the Fort Des Moines United States Army Reserve Center for the purpose of the establishment of the Fort Des Moines Memorial Park and Education Center.

## Fort Devens, Massachusetts

### Property Description

Fort Devens is located 35 miles northwest of Boston, in north-central Massachusetts within the towns of Ayer and Shirley in Middlesex County and the towns of Harvard and Lancaster in Worcester County. The site covers approximately 9,300 acres divided into North Post, Main Post, and South Post. The North and Main Posts are separated from the South Post by Massachusetts Route 2. The Nashua River runs through the North, Main and South Posts and the area around the former Fort Devens is primarily rural and residential.

### History

Camp Devens was established in 1917 on about 5,000 acres of land leased, then later purchased, from 112 owners who sold 230 parcels of land in the towns of Ayer, Harvard, Lancaster and Shirley to the United States of America as a temporary cantonment for training soldiers during World War I. Two Divisions (the 76<sup>th</sup> and the 12<sup>th</sup>) were activated and trained at Camp Devens during the war. It was a reception center for war selectees and became a demobilization center after the war. Robert Goddard briefly used the post for his rocket operations in 1929.

The Camp became a permanent installation in 1931 and was named Fort Devens the following year. In 1940, at the onset of World War II, Fort Devens was designated a reception center for all men in New England who would serve one year as a draftee. A massive \$25 million building project was begun and included the construction of more than 1,200 wooden buildings and the conversion of the existing grass airfield to concrete and greatly increasing its size. The 1<sup>st</sup>, 32<sup>nd</sup>, and 45<sup>th</sup> Divisions trained at Fort Devens during the war.

Fort Devens also housed a prisoner of war camp for German and Italian prisoners from 1944 to 1946. It was designated as early as 1942 for detaining "enemy aliens" of Italian, German, and Japanese birth.

After serving as a demobilization center for New England troops, the base was again declared excess and was put on caretaker status. The GI Bill of Rights brought so many students to colleges that the University of Massachusetts had an extension at Devens, and Harvard University used it for student housing.

In August 1951, the Army Security Agency Training Center and School was activated and hosted the training of officers, enlisted men, and civilians as linguists, cryptographers, code operators, traffic analysts, and specialists until it moved to Fort Huachuca, AZ when the base closed.

With the outbreak of the Korean Conflict, Fort Devens was designated as a reception center for the third time in its history. No divisions, but many smaller units were assigned. During the Vietnam Conflict, several brigades trained and deployed from Fort Devens. Over 3,000 Reservists and National Guard troops were deployed for Operation Desert Shield and Desert Storm during 1990-1991.

The 1988 BRAC Commission directed the realignment of Fort Devens, relocating the Intelligence School to Fort Huachuca and the Headquarters Information Systems Command (ISC) from Fort Huachuca and other locations to Fort Devens. The 1991 BRAC Commission directed the closure of Fort Devens, retention of training and those facilities essential to support Reserve Component Training requirements, and realignment of the 10<sup>th</sup> SFG to Fort Carson, CO. Instead of moving Headquarters, ISC, and supporting elements to Fort Devens from Forts Huachuca, Monmouth, and Belvoir and leased space in the National Capital Region as recommended by the 1988 BRAC Commission, the 1991 BRAC Commission directed that the Army retain Headquarters, ISC at Fort Huachuca and support elements at Fort Monmouth, NJ and relocate selected ISC elements from Fort Belvoir, VA to Fort Ritchie, MD or another location in the National Capital Region. The fort officially closed in 1996.

The Army declared 4,120 acres surplus as a result of BRAC 1991 and retained a RC Enclave called the Devens Reserve Forces Training Area (RFTA), consisting of the remaining 5,182 acres primarily on South Post.



U.S. Army Intelligence School Campus

## Fort Devens, Massachusetts

### History (Continued)

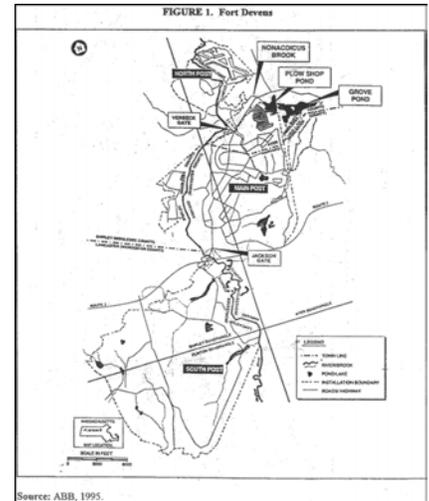
If the Army ceases to need the training area, the acres will become an extension of the Oxbow National Wildlife Refuge of the U.S. Department of Interior. The Massachusetts Development Finance Agency, now MassDevelopment, assumed the economic development and management for a 40-year period. In October 1994, Public Law 103-337 stated that the Secretary of the Army could transfer, without reimbursement, approximately 800 acres to the Secretary of the Interior for inclusion in the Oxbow National Wildlife Refuge.

### Caretaking

There is no on-site caretaker staffing requirement for Fort Devens.

### Environmental Cleanup

All but six sites requiring environmental cleanup are in a response complete status. The primary contaminants of concern are arsenic, volatile organic compounds, and petroleum products. The affected media of concern are groundwater, pond sediment, and soils. The Army's cleanup remedies include the operation of two groundwater treatment systems. The Army expects to operate these systems until the contaminants of concern are below the established cleanup standards. In addition, Long-Term Monitoring continues at several sites (i.e. groundwater monitoring and implementation/review of land use controls). The Army has been coordinating cleanup actions with both the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency and the Massachusetts Department of Environmental Protection. The Army is currently in dispute with the EPA and, as part of the ongoing negotiations, has agreed to conduct additional remediation while continuing to work closely with the environmental regulators to resolve the remaining environmental issues. The Army has initiated a Remedial Investigation for PFOS/PFOA.



### Property Conveyance

#### Summary:

Acres				Key Dates	
Total Excess :	Conveyed:	Remaining:	Army Retained:	First Conveyance:	Final Conveyance:
4,120	3,982 (97%)	138	5,182	9 Mar 1996	TBD

#### Property conveyance by parcel:

Parcel Name	Parcel Acres	Disposal Date	Parcel Recipient	Conveyance Authority
Devens 2	2,354.1	9 Mar 1996	Local Redevelopment Authority*	EDC
A.26	2.6	15 Nov 1996	Local Redevelopment Authority	EDC
A.31	5.7	27 Jan 1997	Local Redevelopment Authority	EDC
A.9	4.4	27 Jan 1997	Local Redevelopment Authority	EDC
A.23	1.8	27 Jan 1997	Local Redevelopment Authority	EDC
DOJ-BOP	221.6	12 May 1997	Bureau of Prisons	Fed-to-Fed
A.12	0.6	6 Jun 1997	Local Redevelopment Authority	EDC
A.24	1.1	6 Jun 1997	Local Redevelopment Authority	EDC
A.2	185.1	24 Nov 1997	Local Redevelopment Authority	EDC
A.1 (portion)	17.0	24 Nov 1997	Local Redevelopment Authority	EDC
A.30	5.5	24 Nov 1997	Local Redevelopment Authority	EDC
A.29	2.7	24 Nov 1997	Local Redevelopment Authority	EDC

Continued

## Fort Devens, Massachusetts

### Property Conveyance (Continued)

#### Property conveyance by parcel:

Parcel Name	Parcel Acres	Disposal Date	Parcel Recipient	Conveyance Authority
A.25	0.9	24 Nov 1997	Local Redevelopment Authority	EDC
A.16	0.7	24 Nov 1997	Local Redevelopment Authority	EDC
A.11	1.2	24 Nov 1997	Local Redevelopment Authority	EDC
A.7	5.2	24 Nov 1997	Local Redevelopment Authority	EDC
A.3	2.6	24 Nov 1997	Local Redevelopment Authority	EDC
Parcel G (Verbeck Housing)	21.6	4 Jul 1998	Job Corps	Fed
DOI-USFWS	836.0	29 Jan 1999	Oxbow National Wildlife Refuge	Special Legislation
A.1b (a/k/a A1a)	2.1	7 Apr 2000	Local Redevelopment Authority	EDC
A.24 (Remainder)	6.2	13 Apr 2000	Local Redevelopment Authority	EDC
A.10	1.2	13 Apr 2000	Local Redevelopment Authority	EDC
A.3a	14.0	13 Apr 2000	Local Redevelopment Authority	EDC
A.6	94.0	12 Jun 2002	Local Redevelopment Authority	EDC
A.20	45.0	20 Feb 2003	Local Redevelopment Authority	EDC
A.17	4.9	20 Feb 2003	Local Redevelopment Authority	EDC
A.28	2.5	20 Feb 2003	Local Redevelopment Authority	EDC
A.27	50.0	20 Feb 2003	Local Redevelopment Authority	EDC
A.14	0.7	20 Feb 2003	Local Redevelopment Authority	EDC
A.13	1.3	20 Feb 2003	Local Redevelopment Authority	EDC
A.21	19.0	20 Feb 2003	Local Redevelopment Authority	EDC
A.22	8.0	12 Mar 2003	Local Redevelopment Authority	EDC
A.1a (a/k/a A1c)	4.7	30 Aug 2004	Local Redevelopment Authority	PBC
A.2 (Remainder)	2.4	26 Sep 2005	Local Redevelopment Authority	EDC
A.8 SA 13	9.7	6 Jan 2006	Local Redevelopment Authority	EDC
A.4 AOC 40	16.0	6 Jan 2006	Local Redevelopment Authority	EDC
A.2a AOC 9	18.5	6 Jan 2006	Local Redevelopment Authority	EDC
A.15 AOC 69W	11.0	10 Aug 2007	Local Redevelopment Authority	EDC
A.5 AOC 50	4.3	FY22	Local Redevelopment Authority	EDC
A.6a AOC 57	16.0	FY22	Local Redevelopment Authority	EDC
A.1 Shepley's Hill Landfill	118.1	FY22	Local Redevelopment Authority	EDC

\* There have been two Local Redevelopment Authorities for Fort Devens. The Government Land Bank was succeeded by the Massachusetts Development Finance Agency (MassDevelopment) in 2004

## Fort Dix, New Jersey

### Property Description

Fort Dix is a former United States Army post located in Wrightstown, NJ, approximately 16 miles southeast of Trenton. Prior to the 1995 BRAC round, Fort Dix comprised approximately 31,000 acres. Under BRAC 1995, the Army excessed 278 acres and retained the remainder as an enclave. As a result of BRAC 2005, the retained portion of Fort Dix is now part of Joint Base McGuire-Dix-Lakehurst. The Army portion is currently under the command and control of the United States Army Reserve Command (USARC).



### History

Originally established on 16 July 1917 as Camp Dix, the post was a training and staging ground for units in World War I and then served as a mobilization center after the war. Starting in the 1930s, the installation was a reception, training, and discharge center for the Civilian Conservation Corps. On 8 March 1939, it was made a permanent Army post and renamed Fort Dix. During and after World War II, the fort performed the same mission as it had in World War I.

On 15 July 1947, Fort Dix became a Basic Training Center and the home of the 9<sup>th</sup> Infantry Division (ID). The 9<sup>th</sup> ID moved out in 1954 and was replaced by the 69<sup>th</sup> ID until its deactivation on 16 March 1956. On this same date, Fort Dix became the United States Army Training Center, Infantry.

Fort Dix saw rapid expansion during the Vietnam War. A mock Vietnam village was constructed, and soldiers received Vietnam-specific training before being deployed. In July 1973, Fort Dix became a part of the newly formed U.S. Army Training and Doctrine Command (TRADOC). After the war, the first female recruits entered basic training at Fort Dix in 1978.

The 1988 BRAC Commission recommended the realignment of Fort Dix to semi-active status and the relocation of entry level training functions (Basic Training and Advanced Individual Training) from Fort Dix to other Army training base installations. The realignment was completed in October 1992.

In August 1990, Fort Dix began around-the-clock operations deploying troops for Operations Desert Shield and Desert Storm. In 1991, Fort Dix trained Kuwaiti civilians in basic military skills so they could take part in their country's liberation.

The 1991 BRAC Commission recommended the realignment of Fort Dix to support the Reserve Component force structure through retention of an Active Component garrison and essential facilities (which include essential portions of Walson Army Hospital and housing facilities), ranges, and training areas to support Reserve and Active Component training. The Commission also recommended that the Defense Medical Facilities Office (DMFO) determine the medical facilities requirement to support the Fort Dix and McGuire Air Force Base areas and ensure implementation of the most effective solution.

In October 1992, Walson Army Hospital was retained and placed under the operational control of USAF, and Fort Dix was realigned from TRADOC to United States Army Forces Command (FORSCOM). All of the 1991 BRAC realignment was completed in October 1994.

The 1995 BRAC Commission recommended realignment of Fort Dix by replacing the Active Component garrison with a U.S. Army Reserve garrison and retention of minimum essential ranges, facilities, and training areas required for Reserve Component (RC) training as an enclave. Command and control was transferred to USARC in fiscal year 1998. The 1995 BRAC round was the only one that included the Army excessing property.



## Fort Dix, New Jersey

### History (Continued)

The 2005 BRAC Commission had multiple recommendations impacting Fort Dix:

- the realignment of Pitt USARC, Coraopolis, PA by disestablishing the HQ 99<sup>th</sup> Regional Readiness Command and establishing a Northeast Regional Readiness Command Headquarters at Fort Dix;
- the closure of Camp Kilmer, NJ, relocation of the HQ 78<sup>th</sup> Division at Fort Dix, and realignment of Fort Totten, NY by disestablishing the HQ 77<sup>th</sup> Regional Readiness Command and establishing a Sustainment Brigade at Fort Dix;
- the realignment of Fort Sheridan, IL by relocating the 244<sup>th</sup> Aviation Brigade to Fort Dix and the realignment of Fort Dix by relocating Equipment Concentration Site 27 to the New Jersey Army National Guard Mobilization and Training Equipment Site joint facility at Lakehurst, NJ;
- the realignment of Aberdeen Proving Ground, MD; Washington Navy Yard, DC; and Naval Submarine Base New London, CT by relocating all mobilization functions to Fort Dix, designating it as Joint Pre-Deployment/Mobilization Site Dix/McGuire/Lakehurst; and
- the realignment of Fort Dix and Naval Air Engineering Station Lakehurst by relocating the installation management functions to McGuire AFB, establishing Joint Base McGuire-Dix-Lakehurst, NJ.



### Caretaking

There is no on-site BRAC caretaker staffing requirement for Fort Dix.

### Environmental Cleanup

Soil and groundwater contamination at the site has resulted from various former operations. The primary contaminants of concern were volatile organic compounds, semi-volatile organic compounds, total petroleum hydrocarbons, polychlorobiphenyls, and metals. All environmental sites requiring cleanup are in a response complete status with the last one completed in March 2003. Asbestos abatement was completed at Buildings 5605 and 8401. Additionally, a UXO archive search for the BRAC parcels was conducted in 1996 and a UXO survey was conducted in 1999. No additional action was required.

### Property Conveyance

#### Summary:

Acres				Key Dates	
Total Excess: 275	Conveyed: 275 (100%)	Remaining: 0	Army Retained: 30,787	First Conveyance: 18 Aug 2000	Final Conveyance: 27 Jul 2004

#### Property conveyance by parcel:

Parcel Name	Parcel Acres	Disposal Date	Parcel Recipient	Conveyance Authority
US Navy	13.7	18 Aug 2000	U.S. Navy	Fed-to-Fed
US Air Force 1	3.8	7 Mar 2002	U.S. Air Force	Fed-to-Fed
US Air Force 2	22.4	2 Aug 2002	U.S. Air Force	Fed-to-Fed
US Coast Guard	12.9	30 Sep 2002	U.S. Coast Guard	Fed-to-Fed
DOJ FBOP	210.2	22 Jul 2003	Federal Bureau of Prisons	Fed-to-Fed
PBC NJ Prison	12.2	27 Jul 2004	State of New Jersey	PBC

## Fort Douglas, Utah

### Property Description

Fort Douglas was located 3.5 miles from the center of Salt Lake City, UT. At the time of closure only 115 acres of the original Army property remained and it was surrounded by the University of Utah Campus, Medical Center, Arboretum, and Research Park.



Fort Douglas in 1991

### History

Camp Douglas was established in October 1862 for the purpose of protecting the overland mail route and telegraph lines along the Central Overland Route. Camp Douglas became increasingly important in the western military establishment as a supply center for the U.S. Cavalry during the 1870s. As a result, in 1878, Camp Douglas became Fort Douglas. In 1901, Fort Douglas was upgraded to a Regimental Headquarters post where troops were trained for service elsewhere.

In World War I, Fort Douglas served as a mobilization and training garrison. During World War II, Fort Douglas served as the headquarters for the Ninth Service Command, a reception and separation center, and the site of a prisoner of war camp.

In the years following World War II, Fort Douglas served as headquarters for Reserve and National Guard units and as a support detachment for military activities in the area. The historic area of Fort Douglas was designated a National Historic Landmark in 1970.



WWII POW Camp

The 1988 BRAC Commission recommended the closure of Fort Douglas; the realignment of the Reserve Component Pay Input Station to Fort Carson, CO; the retention of a Reserve Enclave; and the relocation of other activities to leased space in Salt Lake City, UT.

The fort was officially closed on 5 November 1991, and the remaining property, with the exception of a 64-acre U.S. Army Reserve Enclave, was excessed.

### Caretaking

There is no on-site caretaker staffing requirement for Fort Douglas.

### Environmental Cleanup

All sites requiring environmental cleanup are in a response complete status with the last site being completed in 1996. The major contaminants on the installation included asbestos and lead-based paint in buildings, Polychlorinated Biphenyls from a damaged transformer, an abandoned gas station with underground storage tanks that contained petroleum products, and a surface waste area that contained general refuse.

### Property Conveyance

#### Summary:

Acres				Key Dates	
Total Excess: 51	Conveyed: 51 (100%)	Remaining: 0	Army Retained: 64	First Conveyance: 19 Nov 1991	Final Conveyance: 19 Nov 1991

#### Property conveyance by parcel:

Parcel Name	Parcel Acres	Disposal Date	Parcel Recipient	Conveyance Authority
Douglas 1	51.1	19 Nov 1991	University of Utah	Special Legislation*

\* Conveyed under Public Law 101-510, Section 2836.

## Fort Greely, Alaska

### Property Description

Fort Greely is located about 100 miles (160 km) southeast of Fairbanks, Alaska adjacent to the town of Delta Junction and included 640,000 acres at the time of the 1995 BRAC Commission recommendation.



### History

On 30 June 1942, the first Army units arrived at the site that was to become Fort Greely. Initially called Station 17, the installation was part of the Army Air Corps' Alaskan Wing, Air Transport Command. Throughout World War II, the post was a rest/refueling spot for American pilots ferrying aircraft to Ladd Army Airfield (now Fort Wainwright) for the Lend Lease Program. It continued as an Army Air Corps base until 1945 when it was put on an inactive status.

The installation was reactivated 1 May 1948, and was named as the site for the Arctic Training Center which was established to teach living and movement under extreme arctic and subarctic conditions to personnel from all branches of the Armed Services.

On 6 August 1955, the post was designated Fort Greely in honor of Major General Adolphus Washington Greely, arctic explorer and founder of the Alaska Communications System.

Though their specific tasks and titles changed, the arctic training and testing functions remained the key missions of Fort Greely with the training component being re-designated in April 1963 as the Northern Warfare Training Center (NWTC).

In 1962, construction of a small pressurized water and boiling water nuclear power reactor was completed under the Army Nuclear Power Program (ANPP). The ANPP was a U.S. Army program to develop and generate electrical and space-heating energy primarily at remote, relatively inaccessible sites. This reactor was the first field facility developed under the ANPP as a means to develop construction methods in a remote, arctic location. This plant was shut down in 1972.

In 1976, the arctic testing activity was renamed to its current title of Cold Regions Test Center (CRTC).

In 1995, the Base Realignment and Closure (BRAC) Commission recommended the realignment of Fort Greely by relocating the CRTC and the NWTC to Fort Wainwright, Alaska. The recommendation further specified that the realignment not begin earlier than July of 97 and not be complete earlier than July 2001.

On 13 July 2001, with the movement of the CRTC and the NWTC to Fort Wainwright completed, the Army announced that it had completed all required BRAC realignment actions.

On 24 July 2001, Public Law 107-20 was enacted giving the Secretary of Defense authority to retain all or a portion of Fort Greely to meet requirements for missile defense. On 24 October 2001, the Office of the Secretary of Defense delegated the authority to the Ballistic Missile Defense Office (BMDO). On 31 October 2001, BMDO requested that the Army withdraw the surplus property. DASA-IH approved the withdrawal of the surplus property on 8 November 2001.

In 2002, BMDO, renamed the Missile Defense Agency (MDA), received approval to establish the Ground Based Interceptor System as an integral part of the Nation's Ballistic Missile Defense System (BMDS) at Fort Greely. As a result of the BMDS decision, Fort Greely was reduced to its current size of 7,200 acres. The surrounding ranges and training lands were transferred to Fort Wainwright for unit training, NWTC training, and CRTC testing activities.



In 2005, the BRAC Commission realigned Fort Wainwright by recommending the return of the CRTC to Fort Greely, essentially reversing that portion of 1995 Commission recommendation.

## Fort Greely, Alaska

### Caretaking

There is no on-site BRAC caretaker staffing requirement for Fort Greely.

### Environmental Cleanup

All eight BRAC environmental sites requiring cleanup are in a response complete status with the last site being completed in September 2000. These sites were associated with the surplus property with environmental program responsibility for the retained property being passed to Fort Wainwright. Contaminants included metals, volatile organic compounds, and petroleum constituents. Remediated sites included a petroleum oil and lubricant yard; an underground storage tank site; two dry well sites; a fire fighter training burn pad, and a burn pan. A lead-based paint risk assessment was also conducted. One site has long-term monitoring requirements for groundwater. Responsibility for this site was transferred to the Missile Defense Agency.

The cleanup associated with the former nuclear reactor site was not a BRAC responsibility. It has been, and continues to be, the responsibility of Army Reactor Program. Contaminated structure and soils were entombed within the containment vessel and sealed (grout, concrete, lead shielding). The site is monitored annually by USACE under the reactor program to ensure the containment structure is structurally sound and there are no unacceptable hazards to workforce and the public.

### Property Conveyance

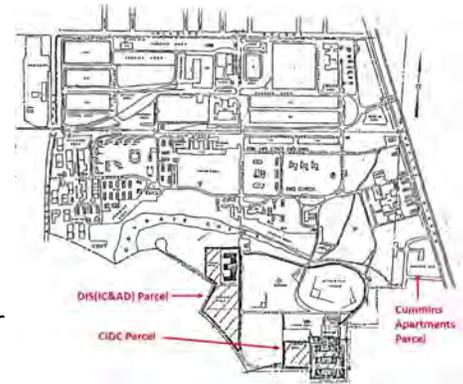
The Army initially declared 1,785-acres and 178 buildings in the cantonment area as surplus to its requirements and planned to transfer this property to the city of Delta Junction, the Implementing Local Redevelopment Authority, via an Economic Development Conveyance. With the enactment of Public Law 107-20 and the DoD decision to make Fort Greely a BMDS site, all property was withdrawn from surplus.



## Fort Holabird, Maryland

### Property Description

Fort Holabird was located in the southeast corner of Baltimore, MD. At one point, it included approximately 350 acres and 286 buildings. By the time of the 1988 BRAC round, Fort Holabird consisted of three parcels totaling approximately 20 acres.



### History

Originally called Camp Holabird, Fort Holabird was established in 1917 as the Army's first motor transport training center and depot. It was named after Army Quartermaster General Samuel B. Holabird. During World War I, thousands of military personnel were trained there to drive and repair automobiles and trucks. It also served as the site where the Jeep, a World War II icon, was tested and refined. During the pre-World War II period, it became home to the Holabird Quartermaster Depot. The 1940s would see a series of name changes to the installation including the Holabird Ordnance Depot, Holabird Signal Depot, Camp Holabird, and then finally Fort Holabird in 1950.

Over time, activities at Fort Holabird were curtailed, and portions of the property were transferred from the Army. In 1949, under the Wherry Housing Act, the Army leased approximately seven acres to a developer for the construction of what became the Cummins Apartments. The U.S. Army Intelligence School and Counter Intelligence Records Facility, based here from 1945, was transferred to Fort Huachuca, AZ in 1971. Between 1977 and 1983, the majority of Fort Holabird was transferred to the City of Baltimore, which developed this land into the Fort Holabird Industrial Park.

The 1988 BRAC Commission recommended the partial closure and realignment Fort Holabird. The recommendation directed the closure of the portion of Fort Holabird occupied by the Criminal Record Center (CRC) of the Criminal Investigation Command (CIDC) and the realignment of the CRC to Fort Belvoir, VA. The CRC moved in 1993 and the property was excessed for disposal.

The 1995 BRAC Commission recommended the closure of the remainder of Fort Holabird and the relocation of the Defense Investigative Service (DIS), Investigations Control and Automation Directorate (IC&AD) to Fort Meade, MD. DIS (IC&AD) moved from Fort Holabird to a leased facility in Linthicum, MD in July 1996 pending the completion of its new facility at Fort Meade, MD. With the move of DIS (IC&AD), Fort Holabird had no remaining defense activities and all remaining property was excessed.

Section 2863 of Public Law 104-106 (FY96 NDAA) authorized the Army to convey the property underlying the Cummins Apartment Complex to the lessee of the property (who owned the apartment buildings on it) for fair market value. The conveyance was completed via a negotiated sale in June 1997. The remaining property was conveyed via a No-cost Economic Development Conveyance to the City of Baltimore's Baltimore Development Corporation (BDC) in 2002.



### Caretaking

There is no on-site caretaker staffing requirement for Fort Holabird.

### Environmental Cleanup

There were three parcels conveyed under BRAC. All environmental sites requiring cleanup at the three parcels (DIS, CRC, and Cummins) are in a response complete status.

#### DIS Property

COCs included VOCs, SVOCs, pesticides, polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and metals associated with an underground storage and aboveground storage tanks.

#### Cummins Property

COCs included VOCs as well as SVOCs associated with a former 10,000-gallon fuel oil UST that was removed and replaced in 1990 under MDE oversight. Site monitoring wells in 1990 showed only residual petroleum contamination within the shallow groundwater.

## Fort Holabird, Maryland

### Environmental Cleanup (Continued)

#### CRC Property

COCs in soil and groundwater contamination included VOCs, SVOCs, and low levels of metals attributed to the small amounts of fuel oil that had leaked from a fuel oil underground storage tank (UST). A 1994 Community Environmental Response Facilitation Act (CERFA) Report determined there were no areas requiring environmental evaluation sufficient to interfere with property transfer. The Maryland Department of the Environment (MDE) concurred with the report on 23 March 1994.

### Property Conveyance

#### Summary:

Acres				Key Dates	
Total Excess: 20	Conveyed: 20 (100%)	Remaining: 0	Army Retained: 0	First Conveyance: 26 Jun 1997	Final Conveyance: 12 Feb 2002

#### Property conveyance by parcel:

Parcel Name	Parcel Acres	Disposal Date	Parcel Recipient	Conveyance Authority
Cummins Apartment Complex (BRAC 88)	7.0	26 Jun 1997	Private owner	Special Legislation (Negotiated Sale)
Crime Records Center (BRAC 95)	6.0	12 Feb 2002	City of Baltimore, Baltimore Development Corporation (BDC)	EDC
Defense Investigative Services (BRAC 95)	7.3	12 Feb 2002	City of Baltimore, Baltimore Development Corporation (BDC)	EDC



Criminal Investigations Command Barracks, 1950

## Fort Hunter Liggett, California

### Property Description

Fort Hunter Liggett (FHL) is located in southern Monterey County, CA, about 250 miles north of Los Angeles and 150 miles south of San Francisco. It is approximately 25 miles north-northeast of Camp Roberts. Originally comprised of 200,000 acres, FHL's present size of 164,754 acres still makes it the largest United States Army Reserve Command-run installation. At the time of realignment, FHL included 252 buildings with approximately 852,000 square feet of facility space.

### History

Built in 1941 and originally designated Hunter Liggett Military Reservation, the fort was named after Lieutenant General Hunter Liggett, who commanded the 41<sup>st</sup> National Guard Division and later the First Corps of the American Expeditionary Forces during World War I. FHL was established as a training area for forces deploying during World War II and has continued to perform that mission throughout its history.

The fort was under the authority of Camp Roberts until 1952 when it became a sub-installation of Fort Ord. In 1975, it was re-designated Fort Hunter Liggett Military Installation. As a result of the 1991 BRAC Commission -directed closure of Fort Ord, FHL became a sub-installation of Fort McCoy in 1993.

The 1995 BRAC Commission directed the Army to realign FHL by relocating the U.S. Army Test and Experimentation Center (TEC) missions and functions to Fort Bliss, TX as well as eliminating the Active Component mission/garrison and retaining minimum essential facilities and training area as an enclave to support the Reserve Components (RC). The Army later decided to inactivate TEC altogether on 30 September 1997. In November 1997, the RC enclave was approved with all but 106 acres being retained. On 12 July 2001, the Army reduced the amount of excess real property available to approximately 26 acres, which included the Hacienda Complex, Javelin housing, and several other buildings. For force protection reasons, the enclave was reconfigured again in June 2005, removing all previously excessed property except the 11.01 acres transferred to the Navy.

The 2005 BRAC commission directed the relocation of the 91<sup>st</sup> Division from Parks Reserve Forces Training Area to FHL. The Division moved into its new headquarters in May 2009.



### Caretaking

There is no on-site BRAC caretaker staffing requirement for FHL.

### Environmental Cleanup

All sites requiring environmental cleanup are in a Response Complete status. Contaminants of concern include petroleum, oil, and lubricants (POLs) and volatile organics (VOCs) in groundwater and soil. Sites include Underground Storage Tanks (UST) and one Aboveground Storage Tank (AST), former hazardous waste accumulation areas, spill areas, former waste treatment plants, former fire training burn areas, a battery acid neutralization pit, a sanitary landfill, and firing ranges. All USTs and the AST were removed, and Enhanced monitored natural attenuation (MNA) was implemented for a POLs and VOCs groundwater plume at the Old POL Facility. Other sites were investigated and remediated or approved for NFA.

### Property Conveyance

#### Summary:

Acres				Key Dates	
Total Excess: 11	Conveyed: 11 (100%)	Remaining: 0	Army Retained: 164,754	First Conveyance: 11 Jun 2003	Final Conveyance: 11 Jun 2003

#### Property conveyance by parcel:

Parcel Name	Parcel Acres	Disposal Date	Parcel Recipient	Conveyance Authority
Liggett 1, Building 630	1.2	11 Jun 2003	U.S. Navy	Fed-to-Fed
Liggett 2, Seabee Compound	7.2	11 Jun 2003	U.S. Navy	Fed-to-Fed
Liggett 3, Old TEC Storage Area	2.6	11 Jun 2003	U.S. Navy	Fed-to-Fed

## Fort Indiantown Gap, Pennsylvania

### Property Description

Fort Indiantown Gap was located in Lebanon and Dauphin Counties, PA adjacent to I-81, 23 miles northeast of Harrisburg and surrounds Memorial Lake State Park. At the time of closure, the post comprised approximately 18,000 acres. The installation currently serves as a National Guard Training Center.



### History

Fort Indiantown Gap (FIG) was originally established as a Pennsylvania National Guard Military Reservation in 1932. In 1940, it was leased to the federal government by the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania. During World War II, FIG became an Army training camp and staging area for the New York Port of Embarkation. Seven Army divisions completed final pre-deployment training there. After the war, it served as a separation center for soldiers returning from Europe.

During the Korean War, FIG was the home of the 5<sup>th</sup> Infantry Division, whose mission was to train troops as replacements for assignment in Korea. During the Vietnam War, the installation served as one of the largest Reserve Officer Training Corps summer camps for the U.S. Army. In 1975, the post was renamed Fort Indiantown Gap. In addition to being a Reserve Component training center during the 1970s and early 1980s, it served as a resettlement center for 22,000 Vietnamese and 19,000 Cuban refugees.

In 1990, FIG served as a mobilization and embarkation center for active, reserve, and guard units deploying to the first Persian Gulf War.

The 1995 BRAC Commission recommended the closure of FIG except minimum essential ranges, facilities, and training areas as a Reserve Component training enclave to permit the conduct of individual and annual training. On 30 September 1998, General Order #13 closed the active garrison and, effective 1 October, activated the FIG Training Center on an enclave garrisoned by the Pennsylvania Army National Guard.

### Caretaking

There is no on-site BRAC caretaker staffing requirement for FIG.

### Environmental Cleanup

All sites identified as requiring environmental cleanup are in a response complete status. Contaminants of concern were explosives and Total Petroleum Hydrocarbons. The property returned to the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania consisted of former military range lands located on three parcels: Range E-1, Cloverleaf, and Sergeant's Grove. The ranges were used from approximately 1968 to 1998. Cloverleaf and Range E-1 were formerly used as small unit training areas where small arms blank ammunition and pyrotechnics such as signals, flares, and simulators may have been used. Sergeant's Grove was used as an administrative training area possibly for waterfront training with no munitions used. The parcels were evaluated under the Closed, Transferring, and Transferred Inventory and closed with a designation for Unrestricted Public Access. A leaking underground storage tank was removed from the property, and the site was closed.

### Property Conveyance

#### Summary:

Acres				Key Dates	
Total Excess: 575	Conveyed: 575 (100%)	Remaining: 0	Army Retained: 17,227	First Conveyance: 1 Sep 1999	Final Conveyance: 1 Sep 1999

#### Property conveyance by parcel:

Parcel Name	Parcel Acres	Disposal Date	Parcel Recipient	Conveyance Authority
Sergeant's Cove	100.0	1 Sep 1999	Commonwealth of Pennsylvania	Reversion
Clover Leaf	50.0	1 Sep 1999	Commonwealth of Pennsylvania	Reversion
Range E-1	425.0	1 Sep 1999	Commonwealth of Pennsylvania	Reversion

## Fort McClellan, Alabama

### Property Description

Fort McClellan was situated five miles north of Anniston, in Calhoun County, AL and consisted of 41,013 acres, which included the Main Post area, adjacent leased state land in the Choccolocco Corridor, and Pelham Range, approximately four miles to the west. The Main Post facilities and activities included the U.S. Army Chemical School; the U.S. Army Military Police School; Alabama National Guard training area; Officer and Non-Commissioned Officer housing; enlisted barracks; and associated administrative, health, maintenance, and transportation facilities.

Following installation closure, a 22,570-acre enclave was created encompassing 300 acres on Main Post for the Alabama National Training Site enclave, adjacent USAR facilities, and Pelham Range in its entirety. The formerly leased state property reverted back to state control in 1998, just prior to installation closure.



### History

The War Department formally established Camp McClellan in 1917. The camp was named in honor of Major General George B. McClellan, General-in-Chief of the U.S. Army from 1861 to 1862. By late 1917, there were more than 27,000 men training at the camp.

Camp McClellan was redesignated Fort McClellan, a permanent post, in 1929. The 27<sup>th</sup> Division arrived from New York during October 1940 and was one of the first units to depart for combat in World War II. The Division was ordered to report overseas 12 days after the Japanese attacked Pearl Harbor. Approximately 500,000 men were trained at Fort McClellan during World War II, including a company of Japanese-Americans who helped familiarize American troops with methods used by Japanese soldiers.

During 1943, a 3,000-capacity Prison Internment Camp for prisoners of war was built, and Fort McClellan became the temporary home for many captured enemy soldiers. The Branch Immaterial Replacement Training Center at Fort McClellan was replaced by the Infantry Replacement Training Center, which trained recruits in basic soldiering skills. When the war ended, the center trained soldiers for occupation duty until November 1946, when the fort became a recruit training center. The Recruit Training Center was inactivated, and the number of soldiers on post dwindled rapidly after the war. The installation was placed on inactive status on 30 June 1947. Only a small maintenance crew remained on the post.

In 1950, plans were made to use the post for National Guard training. The replacement training center for the Chemical Corps was activated during 1951 at Fort McClellan. In 1962, the name of the activity was changed from the Chemical Corps School to the U.S. Army Chemical Center and School, which remained until it was disestablished in 1973 and moved to Aberdeen Proving Ground, MD.

The Women's Army Corps School was founded at Fort McClellan in 1952. Fort McClellan remained its home until the Corps was disestablished and its flag retired in 1977.

To meet requirements of the Vietnam War, an Advanced Individual Training Infantry Brigade was activated in 1966. With the mission change, the fort was renamed the U.S. Army School and Training Center Fort McClellan. As the war in Vietnam wound down, force reductions resulted in the brigade being deactivated in 1970 after training more than 30,000 men.

In July 1975, official ceremonies were held marking the move of the U.S. Army Military Police (MP) School from Fort Gordon, GA. In late 1979, the U.S. Army Chemical School relocated from Aberdeen Proving Ground, MD and joined the MP School.

**U.S. Army Military Police School**  
Fort McClellan, Alabama



In 1995, the Defense BRAC Commission directed the Army to close Fort McClellan, except minimum essential land and facilities for a Reserve Component enclave and minimum essential facilities, as necessary, to provide auxiliary support to the chemical demilitarization operation at Anniston Army Depot, AL; relocate the U.S. Army Chemical and MP Schools to Fort Leonard Wood, MO, upon receipt of the required permits; relocate the Defense Polygraph Institute to Fort Jackson, SC; and license Pelham Range and current Guard facilities to the Alabama Army National Guard. The Fort officially closed on 30 September 1999.

## Fort McClellan, Alabama

### Caretaking

There is no on-site caretaker staffing requirement at Fort McClellan. The Federal BEC at Fort Gillem is responsible for the coordination of the environmental cleanup at Fort McClellan in support of property conveyance efforts.

### Environmental Cleanup

Over 80% of the environmental sites (including munitions) requiring cleanup are in a Response Complete Status with long-term monitoring ongoing at 12 sites. The remaining sites have cleanup underway. The Army is funding an Environmental Service Cooperative Agreement (ESCA) with the LRA to conduct environmental cleanup on portions of the property transferred to them. Army retained primary responsibility for hazardous waste cleanup on training ranges, remediation of old munitions and explosives of concern (MEC) on the USFWS wildlife refuge, and long-term management of prior remedies. MEC cleanup operations are scheduled to cease in December 2019 but funding is not available to complete the entire project. Cleanup of two areas, Area 3 and Area 8, will be completed in the future subject to the availability of funding.

### Property Conveyance

#### Summary:

Acres				Key Dates	
<b>Total Excess:</b> 18,443	<b>Conveyed:</b> 18,431 (99%)	<b>Remaining:</b> 12	<b>Army Retained:</b> 22,570	<b>First Conveyance:</b> 29 Dec 1999	<b>Final Conveyance:</b> TBD

In 1999, the local community leaders of Anniston and Calhoun County established the Fort McClellan Joint Powers Authority (JPA) for the purpose of overseeing the redevelopment and reuse of Fort McClellan. On 30 April 2009, Alabama Governor Bob Riley signed into law the authorization for "the incorporation of development authorities for the purpose of developing real and personal property of closed military installations in Alabama." In May 2010, the McClellan Development Authority (MDA) was officially certified as a non-profit public corporation charged with the future economic development of the former U.S. Army fort. In 2003, the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (FWLS) established the Mountain Longleaf National Wildlife Refuge on undeveloped land of the former Fort McClellan. It takes its name from some of the last-remaining mountain Longleaf Pine forests in the southeastern United States.

#### Property conveyance by parcel:

Parcel Name	Parcel Acres	Disposal Date	Parcel Recipient	Conveyance Authority
Bldg 69, Fire Station	0.5	29 Dec 1999	FEMA	PBC
Wastewater Plant	7.1	28 Mar 2000	Montgomery County	PBC
Credit Union	1.0	19 Sep 2000	Federal Credit Union	EDC
McClellan 5	74.6	12 Dec 2000	JPA	EDC
McClellan 6	1,223.3	12 Dec 2000	JPA	EDC
McClellan 7	20.3	14 Feb 2001	JPA	EDC
McClellan 1	281.9	3 Jul 2001	JPA	EDC
McClellan 9	64.3	16 Jul 2001	Center for Domestic Preparedness	Fed
McClellan 8	271.7	2 Aug 2001	Alabama Department of Transportation	EDC
McClellan 10	149.7	13 Feb 2002	JPA	EDC
McClellan 12	2,247.6	6 May 2002	JPA	EDC
McClellan 11	484.4	6 May 2002	JPA	EDC

Continued

## Fort McClellan, Alabama

### Property Conveyance (Continued)

#### Property conveyance by parcel:

Parcel Name	Parcel Acres	Disposal Date	Parcel Recipient	Conveyance Authority
Hospital	18.8	25 Jun 2002	HHS	Fed
Public Park / Recreational	129.9	30 Oct 2002	City of Anniston	PBC
McClellan 15	186.21	13 Feb 2003	JPA	EDC
McClellan 16	7,758.7	29 May 2003	Mountain Longleaf National Wildlife Refuge	Fed
McClellan 17	18.3	5 Jun 2003	JPA	EDC
McClellan 18	28.5	23 Jul 2003	JPA	EDC
McClellan 19	182.5	5 Aug 2003	JPA	EDC
McClellan 20	124.5	17 Sep 2003	JPA	EDC
McClellan 21	4,692.8	26 Sep 2003	JPA	EDC
McClellan 22	69.1	14 Jan 2004	State of Alabama	PBC
Bldg 228	0.7	24 Feb 2004	State of Alabama	PBC
McClellan 24	88.5	7 Sep 2004	Alabama Department of Transportation	PBC
McClellan 26	4.6	27 May 2005	Developer	PBC
McClellan 27	2.5	26 Sep 2005	State of Alabama	PBC
Fort McClellan, Eastern Bypass/Parkway Tract III	266.4	25 Jun 2009	Alabama Department of Transportation	PBC
McClellan Water Tank Sites	23.0	27 Dec 2012	MDA	EDC
McClellan ALDOT Iron Mountain	10.1	30 Sep 2013	Alabama Department of Transportation	PBC
JPA Snap Road Water Tank	0.9	4 <sup>th</sup> Qtr FY20	MDA	EDC
ALDOT Hwy 21	11.1	FY21	Alabama Department of Transportation	PBC

## Fort Meade, Maryland

### Property Description

Fort Meade is located about 12 miles southwest of Baltimore in Anne Arundel County, MD with the BRAC portion immediately south of the active facility. The facility is bordered by an AMTRAK line to the southeast, Route 175 to the northeast, Route 295 to the northwest, and the Patuxent River to the south.

### History

The facility was authorized by Congress in 1917 as a training cantonment for troops during World War I. The Federal government commandeered 4,000 acres, most of which was then farm land, and named the installation Camp Meade in honor of Major General George G. Meade, whose victory at the Battle of Gettysburg proved a major factor in turning the tide of the Civil War in favor of the North.

In 1941, the facility was expanded to 13,596 acres to accommodate the additional training requirements of World War II. The ranges and other facilities were used by more than 200 units and approximately 3,500,000 men between 1942 and 1946. The number of military personnel at Fort Meade reached a wartime peak of 70,000 in May 1945. In 1942, the Third Service Command opened the Special Services Unit Training Center, where Soldiers were trained in all phases of the entertainment field.

In September 1943, the first shipment of 1,632 Italian and 58 German prisoners arrived at Fort Meade. Some of those prisoners, including a highly decorated German submarine commander named Werner Henke, died during their captivity and were buried at Fort Meade.

With the conclusion of World War II, Fort Meade reverted to routine peacetime activities. One key post-World War II event at Fort Meade was the transfer from Baltimore, on 15 June 1947, of the Second U.S. Army Headquarters. This transfer brought an acceleration of post activity, because Second Army Headquarters exercised command over Army units throughout a seven-state area.

A second important development occurred on 1 January 1966, when the Second U.S. Army merged with the First U.S. Army. The consolidated headquarters moved from Fort Jay, NY to Fort Meade to administer activities of Army installations in a 15-state area.

The Army continued to operate maneuver training areas and firing ranges until 1988, when the 1988 Defense BRAC Commission directed the realignment of Fort Meade to include disposal of approximately 8,465 acres, encompassing the southernmost two-thirds of the installation. In 1991, in accordance with Public Law 101-519 (Section 126), the Army transferred 7,600 of the 8,465 acres to the Department of the Interior to establish the Patuxent Wildlife Research Refuge (PWRR). In accordance with Public Law 102-136 (Section 127), a second land transfer of 498 acres to the PWRR took place in 1993. The 1995 BRAC Commission realigned Fort Meade by reducing Kimbrough Army Community Hospital to a clinic and eliminating inpatient services.

In 2001, under FAA Authority, the 348-acre Tipton Army Airfield was transferred to Anne Arundel County for use as a public airport. The retained portion (approximately 4,840 acres) continued to serve as an active Army garrison hosting headquarters and administrative facilities. BRAC 2005 Commission recommendations directed the movement of a number of activities onto Fort Meade. These included creating a new Defense Media Activity by consolidating numerous Service and Defense media activities into one organization; the consolidation of components of the Defense Information Systems Agency and the Joint Task Force, Global Network Operation at a single facility; and the collocation of all Military Department and DoD security clearance adjudication activities.



Tipton Army Airfield

## Fort Meade, Maryland

### Caretaking

There is no on-site BRAC caretaker staffing requirement at Fort Meade.

### Environmental Cleanup

The primary contaminants of concern include volatile organic compounds, semi-organic volatile compounds, metals, and Munitions and Explosives of Concern (MEC). All but two of the environmental sites requiring cleanup are in a response complete status. The remaining two address the Site Investigation for Ammunition Supply Point #2 and requirements for long-term groundwater monitoring for various landfills and closed ranges. Landfill cap inspections will also be required long term. A 2009 Federal Facilities agreement required modification of two Records of Decision (Tipton Airfield parcels) to formalize Land Use Controls and annual river sweeps for MEC. Codified by the 2014 Explanation of Significant Differences, MEC sweeps of the Little Patuxet River and Inactive Landfill #3 continue and reviews are conducted every five years to evaluate the requirement for and frequency of continued MEC sweeps and groundwater monitoring. These reviews are to ensure the selected remedy continues to provide adequate protection for human health and the environment.

### Property Conveyance

#### Summary:

Acres				Key Dates	
Total Excess:	Conveyed:	Remaining:	Army Retained:	First Conveyance:	Final Conveyance:
8,465	8,452 (99%)	13	4,840	30 Oct 1991	TBD

#### Property conveyance by parcel:

Parcel Name	Parcel Acres	Disposal Date	Parcel Recipient	Conveyance Authority
Patuxent Wildlife Research Center #1	7,600.0	30 Oct 1991	U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service	Special Legislation
Patuxent Wildlife Research Center #2	498.2	30 Jan 1993	U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service	Special Legislation
Tipton	348.0	2 Jul 2001	Anne Arundel County	PBC
Little Patuxent River	6.0	18 Jul 2014	Anne Arundel County	Conservation
Clean Fill Dump	13.0	2 <sup>nd</sup> Qtr FY20	U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service	Special Legislation



## Fort Missoula, Montana

### Property Description

Fort Missoula was located on land that is now part of the city of Missoula, MT. At the time of closure, it consisted of approximately 51 acres with 183,414 square feet of facilities. Of the 51 acres, 30 were retained for Reserve Component enclaves for the Army Reserve and the Montana Army National Guard.



### History

Fort Missoula was established as a permanent U.S. Army post in 1877 to protect settlers in Western Montana. Beginning in 1888, it was home to the famous Buffalo Soldiers of the 25<sup>th</sup> Infantry Regiment; one of four peacetime all-black regiments established by Congress in the regular U.S. Army.

During World War I, the fort was used as a military training center to train truck drivers and mechanics of the Student Army Training Corps but was all but abandoned by 1921. In 1933, Fort Missoula was designated as the Northwest Regional Headquarters for the Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC) and served as the administration, training, and supply center for dozens of CCC camps in Montana, Glacier National Park, and Yellowstone National Park until June 1942.

Fort Missoula was turned over to the Department of Immigration and Naturalization in 1941 for use as a Federal Detention Center for Italian and Japanese Americans arrested after Pearl Harbor. In July 1944, the Army opened a disciplinary barracks for U.S. military personnel. After the post was decommissioned in 1947, many of the buildings were sold, dismantled, and removed from the site. Fort Missoula became a sub-installation of Fort Carson, CO with a primary mission to provide administrative, supply, training, maintenance, and logistical support to Reserve Component units.

The 1994 Defense Authorization Act authorized the Army to convey, at no cost, approximately 18 acres, structures, and personal property to the Northern Rockies Heritage Center.

The 1995 BRAC Commission recommended closure for Fort Missoula except an enclave for minimum essential land and facilities to support the Reserve Component units. The installation was closed on 30 September 1999, and, on 1 October 1999, enclaves for the U.S. Army Reserves (USAR) and the Montana National Guard, were established. The USAR enclave was subsequently closed under BRAC 2005.

### Caretaking

There is no on-site BRAC caretaker staffing requirement at Fort Missoula.

### Environmental Cleanup

All sites requiring environmental cleanup are in a response complete status with the last site being completed in 1998. The major contaminants of concern were asbestos-containing materials and lead-based paint in buildings, underground storage tanks that contained petroleum products, and a solid waste landfill.

### Property Conveyance

#### Summary:

Acres				Key Dates	
<b>Total Excess:</b> 21	<b>Conveyed:</b> 21 (100%)	<b>Remaining:</b> 0	<b>Army Retained:</b> 30*	<b>First Conveyance:</b> 14 Apr 2000	<b>Final Conveyance:</b> 1 Jul 2002

#### Property conveyance by parcel:

Parcel Name	Parcel Acres	Disposal Date	Parcel Recipient	Conveyance Authority
Northern Rockies Heritage Ctr, Parcel 1	16.5	14 Apr 2000	Northern Rockies Heritage Ctr	Special Legislation
U.S. Forest Service	3.4	17 Dec 2001	U.S. Department of Agriculture	Fed-to-Fed
Northern Rockies Heritage Ctr, Parcel 2	1.1	1 Jul 2002	Northern Rockies Heritage Ctr	Special Legislation

\*A separate Installation Report addresses the BRAC 2005 Reserve Component action at Fort Missoula.

## Fort Monmouth (Evans Area), New Jersey

### Property Description

Fort Monmouth was located in Monmouth County, NJ. The installation was surrounded by the communities of Eatontown, Tinton Falls, Oceanport, and Wall Township and located about five miles from the Atlantic Ocean. In 1993, the installation covered nearly 1,346 acres in three separate areas. The "Main Post" was located between Shrewsbury River on the east and Route 35 on the west. The second area, known as "Camp Charles Wood", to the west includes post housing, a golf course, and additional office and laboratory facilities. The third area was "Camp Evans" in Wall Township.



### History

Fort Monmouth began with the lease of a defunct Monmouth Park Racecourse (later re-opened at another site in 1946) by the Army for a training site for officers. Known temporarily as Camp Little Silver, it was renamed Camp Alfred Vail shortly after in September 1917. The Chief Signal Officer authorized the purchase of Camp Vail in 1919. That year, the Signal Corps School relocated to Camp Vail from Fort Leavenworth, KS. The Signal Corps Board followed in 1924. In August 1925, the installation was granted permanent status and was renamed Fort Monmouth. It was named in honor of the soldiers of the American Revolutionary War who died in the Battle of Monmouth. The first permanent building was built in 1928.

In 1938, the U.S. Army's first radio-based aircraft detection and ranging system (later called radar) was developed on post. A production model of this equipment detected the oncoming Japanese air attack on Pearl Harbor, but the warning it provided was discounted. In 1946, celestial communications was proved feasible when the radar developed by the Project Diana team was used to bounce radio signals off the moon.

During the late 20<sup>th</sup> century, Fort Monmouth was home to the U.S. Army Chaplain Center and School. In addition to training chaplains, enlisted soldiers, non-commissioned officers, and officers trained to become chaplain assistants.

Additional property was purchased in 1941 for Camp Coles near Red Bank, Camp Charles Wood in Tinton Falls, and Camp Evans in Wall Township. The Eastern Signal Corps Training Center consisted of the Eastern Signal Corps Schools (enlisted, officer candidate, and officers) and the Replacement Training Center at Camp Charles Wood. The Signal Corps Officer Candidate School, the major activity on the main post, graduated 21,033 new Signal Corps second lieutenants during the period 1941-1946. More communications units, including the Pigeon Breeding and Training Center, were consolidated into Fort Monmouth after the war ended. The pigeon service was discontinued in 1957.

Of noteworthy interest, Julius Rosenberg had worked as a radar inspector at Fort Monmouth in 1942 and 1943. It is from the fort that he was accused and convicted of stealing proximity fuze plans and passing them on to the Soviet Union. Documents released by Russia after the Cold War showed that Julius Rosenberg was indeed a spy. In October 1953, Joseph McCarthy claimed that Julius Rosenberg had set up a wartime spy ring at Fort Monmouth and that the ring might still be in operation. As a result, two other Fort Monmouth scientists, Joel Barr and Alfred Sarant, fled to the Soviet Union.

Prior to its closure under BRAC 2005, Fort Monmouth had been realigned under three earlier BRAC rounds. The 1988 BRAC Commission directed the Army to relocate Information Systems Command (ISC) from Fort Monmouth to Fort Devens, MA. The 1991 BRAC Commission directed the move of the Electronic Technology Device Laboratory from Fort Monmouth to Adelphi, MD. The 1993 BRAC Commission directed the movement of the U.S. Army Communication-Electronics Command's Headquarters out of the leased space and into space at Fort Monmouth vacated by the 513<sup>th</sup> Military Intelligence Brigade and the Chaplain School or other suitable space as appropriate; relocation of the Chaplain School to Fort Jackson, SC; consolidation of activities to maximize utilization of main post Fort Monmouth; and disposal of excess facilities and real property at Evans and Charles Woods subposts as well as the main post at Fort Monmouth.

## Fort Monmouth (Evans Area), New Jersey

### Caretaking

There is no on-site BRAC caretaker staffing requirement for the Evans Area of Fort Monmouth.

### Environmental Cleanup

The major contaminants identified at the Evans Area included total petroleum hydrocarbons, volatile organic compounds, semi-volatile organic compounds, PCBs, metals, and radionuclides. The media affected by those contaminants included soil and groundwater. Petroleum hydrocarbons were mainly associated with former underground storage tanks; PCBs were associated with former transformer locations and resulted from spills associated with electrical equipment testing; VOCs (primarily Trichloroethene and Perchloroethene) were associated with a former metal plating operation and other likely solvent disposal through poor historical practices. All soils have been cleaned up through removal and off-site disposal to unrestricted use (i.e. there are no deed notice requirements for soils). The remedial action for groundwater included monitored natural attenuation along with a Classification Exception Area. Groundwater continues to be above state criteria at a few on-site wells and continues to be monitored. Various areas of Evans Area were impacted by radiological activities. The cleanup of such radiological impacts included building decontamination and removal as well as limited soil excavation and disposal. All areas were cleared for unrestricted use by the Nuclear Regulatory Commission and the New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection. All environmental sites requiring cleanup are in a response complete status with one groundwater site currently in Long Term Monitoring.

### Property Conveyance

#### Summary:

Acres				Key Dates	
<b>Total Excess:</b> 220	<b>Conveyed:</b> 220 (100%)	<b>Remaining:</b> 0	<b>Army Retained*:</b> 1,126	<b>First Conveyance:</b> 6 May 2003	<b>Final Conveyance:</b> 20 Nov 2013

#### Property conveyance by parcel:

Parcel Name	Parcel Acres	Disposal Date	Parcel Recipient	Conveyance Authority
Parcel E, Block 240, Lot 55.03	53.1	6 May 2003	Township of Wall	PBC
Parcel A', Block 241, Lot 1.03	23.0	11 Jun 2003	Township of Wall	PBC
Parcel A, Block 240, Lot 55.02	2.9	24 Jul 2003	Township of Wall	PBC
Parcel D', Block 240, Lot 55.07	7.5	12 Aug 2003	Brookdale Community College	PBC
Parcel F	8.7	23 Sep 2003	New Jersey Dept of Transportation	PBC
Parcel A, Block 241, Lot 1.01	64.7	10 Oct 2003	Township of Wall	PBC
Parcel B, Block 242, Lot 1.03	17.4	25 Aug 2004	Township of Wall	PBC
Parcel A, Block 240, Lot 55.05	0.7	11 Oct 2004	Township of Wall	PBC
Parcel B, Block 240, Lot 55.06	4.7	2 Sep 2005	Township of Wall	PBC
Parcel G, Block 241, Lot 1.02	3.8	10 Jun 2008	JCPL	NS
Parcel C, Block 240, Lot 55.01	14.2	9 Mar 2009	Township of Wall	PBC
Parcel D	17.7	23 Dec 2010	Brookdale Community College	PBC
Parcel B	1.5	20 Nov 2013	Township of Wall	PBC

\*The Army-retained portion from the BRAC 1993 action was subsequently excessed as part of the closure of Fort Monmouth under BRAC 2005. The details of this closure and conveyance are in a separate report.

## Fort Ord, California

### Property Description

Fort Ord is located near Monterey Bay in Monterey County, CA, approximately 80 miles south of San Francisco. The base consisted of about 28,000 acres near the cities of Seaside, Sand City, Monterey, Del Rey Oaks, and Marina. Laguna Seca Recreation Area and Toro Regional Park border Fort Ord to the south and southeast, respectively. While some of the old military buildings and infrastructure remain abandoned, many structures have been torn down for anticipated development. A substantial amount of land on the east side of the base has been set aside for preservation as open space. The Army retained 774 acres for the California Army National Guard, a Post Exchange, and a Commissary as well as military housing, outsourced to private firms, for personnel stationed at the Presidio of Monterey, Naval Postgraduate School, and the Coast Guard Station.



### History

Fort Ord was established in 1917, originally as Camp Gigling, as a military training base for infantry troops. In 1917, the U.S. Army bought the present-day East Garrison and nearby lands on the east side of Fort Ord to use as a maneuver and training ground for field artillery and cavalry troops stationed at the Presidio of Monterey. Before the Army's use of the property, the area was agricultural as is much of the surrounding land today. No permanent improvements were made until the late 1930s, when administrative buildings, barracks, mess halls, tent pads, and a sewage treatment plant were constructed. This facility was designated as Camp Ord in 1939 and became Fort Ord in 1940. In 1938, the beachfront property was donated to the Army, and additional agricultural property was purchased for the development of the Main Garrison. The Main Garrison was constructed between 1940 and the 1960s, starting in the northwest corner of the base and expanding southward and eastward. From 1947 to 1975, Fort Ord served as a basic training center. After 1975, the 7<sup>th</sup> Infantry Division (Light) occupied Fort Ord. These Light infantry troops operated without heavy armor or artillery.



The 1991 Defense BRAC Commission directed the Army to close Fort Ord and relocate the 7<sup>th</sup> Infantry Division (Light) from Fort Ord to Fort Lewis, WA. The Fort ceased operations and officially closed in 1994.

The Fort Ord National Monument was established by President Obama in April 2012. The National Monument includes nearly 15,000 acres of the former Fort Ord.

### Caretaking

A staff of one Federal employee with contract support remains on Fort Ord. A hiring action for a second Federal employee is ongoing. Responsibilities include oversight of facility maintenance and operation, property accountability, local interface with community leaders, and on-the-ground coordination of the environmental cleanup and property conveyance efforts. Caretaker functions will continue until properties are conveyed to the local community.

### Environmental Cleanup

Of the environmental sites requiring cleanup, 80% are in a Response Complete status. Major remaining ongoing cleanup actions include (1) remediation of old munitions and explosives of concern (MEC) on the inland range complex, (2) excavation of contaminated soil and placement on the former Fort Ord Landfill, and (3) treatment and cleanup of contaminated groundwater.

## Fort Ord, California

### Environmental Cleanup

Of the environmental sites requiring cleanup, 80% are in a Response Complete status. Major remaining ongoing cleanup actions include (1) remediation of old munitions and explosives of concern (MEC) on the inland range complex, (2) excavation of contaminated soil and placement on the former Fort Ord Landfill, and (3) treatment and cleanup of contaminated groundwater. MEC response actions are constrained by endangered species requirements and further complicated by requirements to meet prescribed weather conditions to control required fire burn events and limit smoke exposure for surrounding communities. Ongoing groundwater cleanup has significantly reduced levels of contamination, but computer models indicate that cleanup will continue for at least another 15 years to achieve remedial action objectives. Groundwater cleanup at Operable Unit 1 recently met regulatory remedial action objectives and the site was approved by the regulatory agencies for site closure. The Army has transferred nearly all property at Fort Ord designated for redevelopment under the Fort Ord Reuse Authority (FORA) redevelopment plan. Most of the 7,737 acres remaining to be transferred are associated with the inland range complex and will be transferred to the Bureau of Land Management (BLM) to be managed as a protected habitat for endangered plant and animal species in the National Monument.

### Property Conveyance

#### Summary:

Acres				Key Dates	
<b>Total Excess:</b> 27,064	<b>Conveyed:</b> 19,326 (71%)	<b>Remaining:</b> 7,738	<b>Army Retained:</b> 774	<b>First Conveyance:</b> 19 Aug 1994	<b>Final Conveyance:</b> TBD

#### Conveyance by Authority:

PBC	
Recipient (Sponsor/Type)	Acres
VTC* (DHHS/Public Health)	15.5
Interim INC. (DHHS/Publ.Health)	2.2
SOR* (HUD/Housing)	9.9
Children's Services Inc. (HUD/Housing)	6.1
HAMC* (HUD/Housing)	10.3
CSUMB* (DoEd/Education)	98.6
Chartwell School (DoEd/Education)	29.7
York School (DoEd/Education)	5.4
GGU* (DoEd/Education)	7.2
MIRA* (DoEd/Education)	1.6
MCL* (DoEd/Education)	3.8
MPC* (DoEd/Education)	25.2
MPUSD* (DoEd/Education)	142.0
Goodwill Industries (FEMA/Emer. Response)	5.1
Monterey County (DOI/Parks)	979.5
City of Marina (DOI/Parks)	52.0
PG&E* (Utility)	1.2
MST* (DOT/Transportation)	19.4
Monterey County (DOT/Highway)	79.5

PBC (Cont'd)	
Recipient (Sponsor/Type)	Acres
City of Marina (Military Service Facility)	2.4
City of Marina (DOT/Highway/Airport)	902.3
City of Seaside (DOT/Highway)	148.5
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,547.2</b>

EDC	
Recipient	Acres
CSUMB*	1,289.6
Del Rey Oaks	348.8
MPC*	10.6
York School	101.2
MCWD*	2.0
Monterey County	3,639.9
MPPRPD*	13.3
MST*	4.5
City of Seaside	1,055.6
City of Monterey	134.6
City of Marina	1,321.5
UCMBEST*	1,040.7
<b>Total</b>	<b>8,963.0</b>

Fed-to-Fed	
Recipient	Acres
BLM*	7,211.9
VA*	6.1
<b>Total</b>	<b>7,218.0</b>

Negotiated Sale	
Recipient	Acres
EWC*	23.9
RINC*	52.0
Seaside/Golf Course	407.5
Seaside/Hayes	114.5
<b>Total</b>	<b>597.9</b>

\*Acronym index on next page

## Fort Ord, California

### Property Conveyance Plan

The following table provides the projected schedule for property conveyances at Fort Ord:

Parcel Name	Parcel Acres	Disposal Date	Parcel Recipient	Conveyance Authority
L2.4.1 - Maintenance Center / Surplus II	2.8	4 <sup>th</sup> Qtr FY20	FORA	EDC
L2.3 - Park and Ride II	24.2	4 <sup>th</sup> Qtr FY20	FORA	EDC
L20.4 - Oil Well Rd	65.9	4 <sup>th</sup> Qtr FY20	Monterey County	Fed-to-Fed
E20c.1 - Housing Future	70.3	4 <sup>th</sup> Qtr FY20	FORA	EDC
S2.1.2 - OU-1	46.3	4 <sup>th</sup> Qtr FY20	UCMBEST	EDC
L36 - Building 4458 / Surplus II	2.0	4 <sup>th</sup> Qtr FY20	FORA	EDC
E8a.2 - Landfill Carrot	3.8	FY27	Monterey County	EDC
E8a.1.1.1 - Landfill	143.00	FY27	Monterey County	EDC
F1.13.1 - ROW / BLM Parcel D	357.9	FY29	Monterey County	Fed-to-Fed
F1.7.4 - BLM Parcel H	13.6	FY29	Monterey County	Fed-to-Fed
F1.3 - BLM Parcel C	806.7	FY29	Monterey County	Fed-to-Fed
F1.13 - BLM Parcel L	6,201.7	FY29	Monterey County	Fed-to-Fed



#### Acronym index

- \* California State University Monterey Bay (CSUMB)
- \* Department of Education (DoEd)
- \* Gold Gate University (GGU)
- \* Housing Authority Monterey County (HAMC)
- \* Monterey Institute for Research and Astronomy (MIRA)
- \* Monterey College of Law (MCL)
- \* Monterey-Salinas Transit (MST)
- \* Monterey Peninsula Unified School District (MPUSD)
- \* Pacific Gas and Electric (PG&E)
- \* Shelter Outreach Plus (SOR)
- \* Roeder Incorporated (RINC)
- \* Pacific Gas and Electric (PG&E)
- \* Shelter Outreach Plus (SOR)
- \* Veterans Transition Center (VTC)
- \* Monterey Peninsula College (MPC)
- \* Marina Coast Water District (MCWD)
- \* University of California Monterey Bay Education Science and Technology Center (UCMBEST)
- \* Bureau of Land Management (BLM)
- \* Veterans Affairs (VA)
- \* Empire West Corp (EWC)



## Fort Pickett, Virginia

### Property Conveyance (Continued)

Property conveyance by parcel:

Parcel Name	Parcel Acres	Disposal Date	Parcel Recipient	Conveyance Authority
EDC 2, (EBS 103, BCTs 13, 15, 18 & 19)	7.2	29 Sep 2003	Nottaway County	EDC
EDC 5, BCT 22	1.6	1 April 2005	Nottaway County	EDC
EDC 4, EBS 13	31.5	1 April 2005	Nottaway County	EDC
EDC 3, VA Tech 3 (EBS 79, 115 & 124)	27.2	1 April 2005	Nottaway County	EDC



The Mock Embassy Training facility at the State Department's Foreign Area Security Training Center currently under construction on excessed Army property at Fort Pickett.

## Fort Ritchie, Maryland

### Property Description

Fort Ritchie is a former military installation in Cascade, MD. It was located in Washington County, southwest of Blue Ridge Summit, PA and southeast of Waynesboro, PA, approximately one mile south of the Maryland/Pennsylvania border. Fort Ritchie was comprised of approximately 590 acres of property and 252 buildings.



### History

Named after Maryland Governor Albert C. Ritchie, Fort Ritchie began in 1926 as Camp Ritchie, a brigade training camp for the Maryland National Guard. In June 1942, the federal government activated Camp Ritchie as a Military Intelligence Training Center (MITC) of the U.S. War Department. In this capacity, the installation went on to train approximately 19,600 intelligence troops. At the end of World War II, the Army returned the installation to the State of Maryland, and, from 1945 to 1948, the Maryland National Guard resumed using the post as a training station.

In 1948, the Army acquired the installation as the national leadership began planning for a protected Cold War contingency site near Washington, D.C. for relocation of military National Command Authorities and the Joint Communications Service. In 1971, the headquarters of the U.S. Strategic Communications Command moved to what was now named Fort Ritchie.

The 1995 BRAC Commission directed the closure of Fort Ritchie except for a National Guard enclave. The Commission also directed the relocation of the 1111<sup>th</sup> Signal Battalion and 1108<sup>th</sup> Signal Brigade to Fort Detrick, MD and the Information Systems Command elements to Fort Huachuca, AZ.

The unit movements were completed and the installation closed on 30 September 1998. The Army retained an enclave of approximately 23 acres, located in the southeastern portion of the installation, which was licensed to the Maryland Army National Guard. The Guard subsequently constructed an armory on the site.

### Caretaking

There is no on-site caretaker staffing requirement at Fort Ritchie.

### Environmental Cleanup

The 1993 Installation Environmental Assessment of the Fort Ritchie Real Property Master Plan documented an "impact area" used as a mortar range during World War II. A September 1999 Final Ordnance and Explosives Site Engineering Evaluation/Cost Analysis (EE/CA) selected a four-foot clearance for unexploded ordnance (UXO) in residential and commercial areas and a one foot clearance in less accessible areas. UXO removals have been conducted on 250 acres; however, UXO may remain in areas outside of the removal footprint. A September 2000 Action Memorandum specifies that UXO construction support will be required in all areas subject to future development. The September 2000 Action Memo also stipulates Long-Term Management consisting of construction support for UXO; 5-Year Reviews (5YR), which will assess the effectiveness of the remedy; and enforcement of land use controls including ongoing UXO public education. Approximately 60% of the area requiring UXO construction support has been cleared for UXO. The remaining 40% will be evaluated as former building footprints and roadways are removed for future development. Currently there is no time frame provided for the redevelopment by the reuse authority.

A 1996 Environmental Baseline Survey designated 16 Operable Units (OU) for further assessment. The groundwater tetrachloroethene and trichloroethene contamination associated with OU 4, the former motor pool facility, continues to be assessed. Per the November 2006 Record of Decision (ROD), an in situ chemical oxidation removal action was conducted from July 2002 to May 2004. The remedy still remains effective at protecting human health as all use of groundwater is prohibited along with human occupancy of buildings overlying the plume, which may pose a vapor intrusion risk. As required by the ROD, yearly groundwater monitoring events are being conducted. The March 2012 5YR recommended a Focused Feasibility Study be conducted to evaluate the Army's options to more effectively meet Remedial Action Objectives.

## Fort Ritchie, Maryland

### Environmental Cleanup (Continued)

The draft Focused Feasibility Study is under review by the State of Maryland Regulators and will be finalized by the end of 2<sup>nd</sup> Quarter FY20. The current contractor recommendation is to continue Monitored Natural Attenuation. All but one of the environmental sites requiring cleanup are in a response complete status. The remaining site is being addressed through U.S. Army Corps of Engineers contracts for groundwater contamination, in situ chemical oxidation action, groundwater use restriction and 5-Year Reviews.

### Property Conveyance

#### Summary:

Acres				Key Dates	
<b>Total Excess:</b> 590	<b>Conveyed:</b> 590 (100%)	<b>Remaining:</b> 0	<b>Army Retained:</b> 23	<b>First Conveyance:</b> 26 Sep 2006	<b>Final Conveyance:</b> 4 Oct 2007

#### Property conveyance by parcel:

Parcel Name	Parcel Acres	Disposal Date	Parcel Recipient	Conveyance Authority
Phase I & Phase II	235.4	26 Sep 2006	PenMar Redevelopment Corporation	EDC
Phase III	263.3	26 Sep 2006	PenMar Redevelopment Corporation	EDC
Phase IV	91.5	4 Oct 2007	PenMar Redevelopment Corporation	EDC



Former Post Headquarters

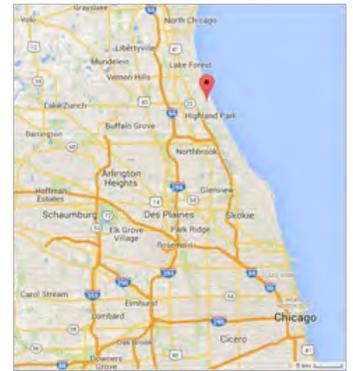


Fort Ritchie

## Fort Sheridan, Illinois

### Property Description

Fort Sheridan consisted of approximately 703 acres in Lake County, IL, approximately 25 miles north of Chicago and 18 miles south of the Wisconsin state line along the western shore of Lake Michigan.



### History

Fort Sheridan, initially called Camp Highwood, was established in 1877. Soldiers were stationed there to be available for keeping the peace and dealing with unruly labor disputes and disruptions in nearby Chicago. One year later, Union Civil War General Philip H. Sheridan was appointed as the commander of a U.S. Army division stationed at the site, and the camp was renamed Fort Sheridan. In 1894, troops stationed there were used to quell labor unrest during the Pullman Strike.

The Fort's first real military activity occurred when members of the defeated Lakota tribe were impounded after the 1890 Battle of Wounded Knee in South Dakota.

In 1898, Fort Sheridan became a mobilization and training center supporting the Spanish–American War.

Before World War I, over 1,000 Army Officers received their commissions from the nation's first Reserve Officers Training Center located on Fort Sheridan. During WW I, Fort Sheridan became an induction center and Midwest training center for men entering the Army from Illinois, Michigan and Wisconsin. Temporary wooden facilities were constructed to accommodate these expanded needs. Following the war, Fort Sheridan processed nearly 20,000 returning wounded soldiers and helped them return to civilian life through physical and occupational training. In 1918, the great influenza epidemic triggered an additional temporary expansion as 60,000 patients were treated at the fort. By 1920, Fort Sheridan returned once again to military missions.



With the advent of World War II, Fort Sheridan became one of four Recruit Reception Centers in the country, processing over 500,000 men and women into the military service. During the war, the Fort also served as the administrative control headquarters for prisoner of war camps in Illinois, Michigan and Wisconsin. A total of 15,000 prisoners fell under that authority including many who were actually incarcerated at the fort.

During both the Korean and Vietnam conflicts, Fort Sheridan again served as a reception and processing center for military personnel.

From 1953 to 1973, Fort Sheridan served as the logistical base for supplying and maintaining 33 Nike-Hercules missile sites in the upper Midwest.

By 1975, the post had the largest military and civilian contingent in its history. Nevertheless, in the 1980s, the personnel dwindled to 1,400 military personnel, down from a peak of 5,000. By the late 1980s, no regular combat troops were stationed at the fort, and its main functions had evolved into supervision of reserve activities around the Midwest.

In 1984, the 110-acre Historic District was designated a National Historic Landmark.

The 1988 BRAC Commission directed the closure of Fort Sheridan and the relocation of Headquarters, Fourth U.S. Army and Headquarters, U.S. Army Recruiting Command to Fort Benjamin Harrison, IN and the U.S. Army Recruiting Battalion Chicago and the U.S. Army Recruiting Brigade Midwest to leased space in Chicago. It specified that approximately 60 acres containing reserve support facilities be retained. The Commission also anticipated the cemetery being transferred to the Veterans Administration.

In 1990, the Headquarters, Fourth Army was inactivated as the result of a force structure decision. The 1991 BRAC Commission modified the earlier recommendation by relocating Headquarters, U.S. Army Recruiting Command to Fort Knox rather than Fort Benjamin Harrison.

## Fort Sheridan, Illinois

### History (Continued)

Despite being designated for closure, Fort Sheridan actively supported the Desert Shield and Desert Storm programs by mobilizing active, reserve, and National Guard units for these conflicts.

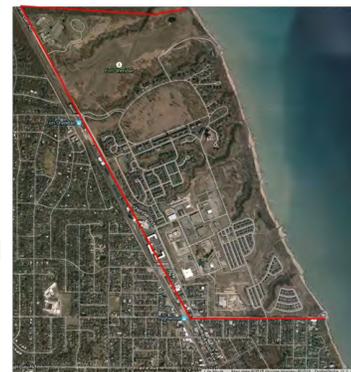
Fort Sheridan was closed effective 28 May 1993. A reserve component enclave of 104 acres, in two parcels, was retained. The seven-acre military cemetery, retained under BRAC under the oversight of the U.S. Army Reserve Command, is now scheduled to be transferred to the Veteran's Administration in FY20.

### Caretaking

There is no on-site BRAC caretaker staffing requirement at Fort Sheridan.

### Environmental Cleanup

Army BRAC has been performing environmental cleanup at Fort Sheridan since 1991. All but two of the sites requiring environmental cleanup are in a response complete or remedy in place status. The primary contaminants of concern are volatile organic compounds (VOCs), semi-volatile organic compounds (SVOC) and metals. Several landfills have been closed and transferred and have excavation/use restrictions and long term monitoring. A Focused Site Inspection for Munitions and Explosives of Concern (MEC) was completed on the anti-aircraft firing points and no MEC was found. Landfill 1 contained refuse contaminated with low levels of SVOCs and metals. The selected remedy for Landfill 1 was excavation and off-site disposal of the waste. The remediation of the BRAC portion of Landfill 1 is complete; the cleanup of the USAR portion is still underway. Landfills 5, 6, and 7 and Coal Storage Area (CSA) 3 have active inspection, sampling, and long term monitoring programs. This work is continuing under a Memorandum of Understanding signed in 1991 between the Navy and the Army stating the Army would continue to inspect, sample, and maintain environmental sites on Navy property at Fort Sheridan. Landfill 5 and CSA 3 contain refuse contaminated with low levels of SVOCs and metals. Landfill 5 and CSA 3 have been capped and are inspected periodically; leachate is sampled at Landfill 5. Landfill 6 and Landfill 7 contain refuse contaminated with low levels of VOCs, SVOCs, and metals. Landfills 6 and 7 have been capped and are inspected periodically; leachate is collected, sampled, and disposed of, and gas from the fill is collected and flared on site.



### Property Conveyance

#### Summary:

Acres				Key Dates	
Total Excess: 592	Conveyed: 592 (100%)	Remaining: 0	Army Retained: 111	First Conveyance: 8 Aug 1991	Final Conveyance: 19 Apr 2001

#### Property conveyance by parcel:

Parcel Name	Parcel Acres	Disposal Date	Parcel Recipient	Conveyance Authority
Sheridan 1	206.4	8 Aug 1991	U.S. Navy	Fed-to-Fed
Joint Planning Deed 1 thru 3	128.5	3 Mar 1998	FT Sheridan Joint Planning Committee	NS
Lake County Forest Preserve 1	173.8	30 Mar 1998	Lake County Forest Preserve District	Special Legislation*
Joint Planning Deed 4	4.4	18 Nov 1999	FT Sheridan Joint Planning Committee	NS
Joint Planning Deed 5	0.3	2 Feb 2000	FT Sheridan Joint Planning Committee	NS
Lake County Forest Preserve 2	40.9	22 Feb 2000	Lake County Forest Preserve District	Special Legislation*
Lake County Forest Preserve 3	38.0	19 Apr 2001	Lake County Forest Preserve District	Special Legislation*

\*Public Law 104-32, Section 125, directed the Army to transfer approximately 290 acres to Lake County Forest Preserve District.

## Fort Totten, New York

### Property Description

Fort Totten was located in the northeast section of the New York City Borough of Queens, north of the community of Bayside. It occupied a peninsula where the East River widens to become the Long Island Sound. Though it was larger at times during its history, at the time of closure, it occupied 134 acres with 842,000 square feet of facilities (operations/administration, supply/storage, and housing).

### History

The fort as we know it today, originally called the Fort at Willets Point, was established in 1857 as a major component in the defense system of New York Harbor. Construction, part of the last phase of the United States' Third System of coastal fortification, began in 1862. Its original purpose was to protect the East River approach to New York Harbor along with Fort Schuyler, which was located on the opposite side of the river in the Throgs Neck section of the Bronx. The Third System fort, begun in 1862 during the Civil War, was never completed because of advances in weaponry during that conflict. The major period of improvement and expansion for the fort occurred in 1885-1914. In 1898, the Fort at Willets Point was renamed in honor of Maj. Gen. Joseph G. Totten, who had been a major force in developing the Third System.

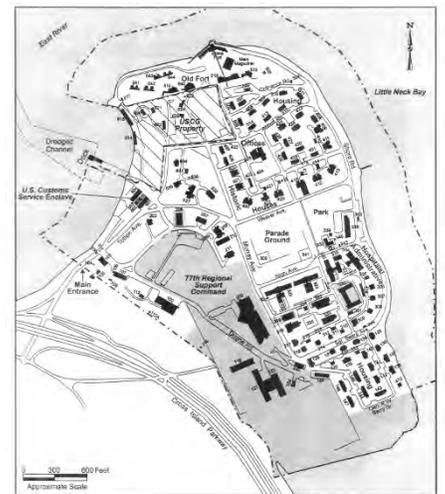
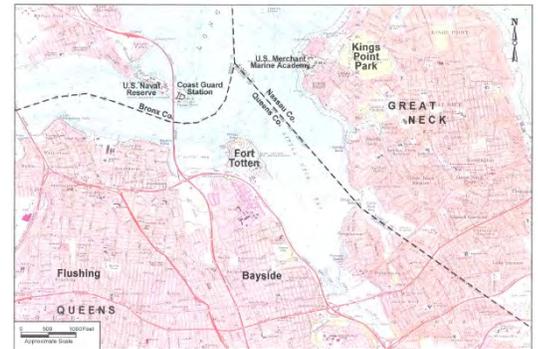
During World War I, Fort Totten served as a training and administrative post. Coast Artillery, Infantry, Engineering, Field Artillery, Army Medical Corps, Signal Corps, and Anti-Aircraft units and members of the First Reserve Engineers were trained at Fort Totten before going to Europe.

A new Torpedo Depot was established in 1921 and focused on improved torpedoes, naval mines, and anti-aircraft technology. The 62<sup>nd</sup> Coast Artillery (Anti-Aircraft) was stationed there in 1922, but the batteries were abandoned completely in 1938. The first radar installation used in Anti-Aircraft Command on the east coast was constructed at Fort Totten in 1941. Fort Totten became the Headquarters of the Anti-Aircraft Command of the Eastern Defense Command. In 1944, the Eastern Defense Command Headquarters and the 1378 Army Air Force unit of the North Atlantic Wing, Air Transport Command moved to Fort Totten. The fort also served as the processing point for troops deploying through La Guardia Field Terminal until 1947.

Over its history, Fort Totten was used for Army engineer training; for development, testing, and storage of torpedoes and mines; as an Army medical research center; as an anti-aircraft missile command center; and for housing military personnel and their dependents. It also housed several major military commands, including the Eastern Artillery District, New York, and the Coast Defense of Eastern New York and the North Atlantic District, through much of the twentieth century.

Following World War II, Fort Totten remained in active service as the home of the 1362<sup>nd</sup> Service Unit in 1947 and the New York-New Jersey Sub-Area Headquarters for Civilian Component Activities in 1949. It housed the Fort Totten Medical Center for army personnel in 1947-49. The Development Branch of the Army Service Medical Program Agency moved to Fort Totten in 1948, being reorganized in 1957 as the U.S. Army Medical Equipment Research and Development Laboratory under the direction of the Army Surgeon General.

In 1954, the First Regional Army Air Defense Command was established to provide command and control of the anti-aircraft defense for much of the Northeast. The Command remained at Fort Totten until 1967 and included the 23<sup>rd</sup> Anti-Aircraft Artillery Group; the 41<sup>st</sup> Anti-Aircraft Artillery Battalion (with 90-millimeter guns); and the 66<sup>th</sup> Anti-Aircraft Artillery Missile Battalion, which monitored the Nike/Ajax and Nike/Hercules missile systems, although no missiles were located at Fort Totten.



## Fort Totten, New York

### History (Continued)

In 1967, Fort Totten was placed on inactive status as a sub-installation for Fort Hamilton after the First Regional Army Air Defense Command was relocated. It continued to provide housing for military personnel in the New York City area and to serve as the headquarters of the 77<sup>th</sup> Regional Support Command (RSC), stationed at Fort Totten in 1969. The United States Coast Guard took over 9.6 acres, with its related buildings, near the shore of Little Bay in 1969. The United States Department of Labor established a Job Corps Training Center on a portion of the site in 1971.

The 1995 BRAC Commission recommended the closure of Fort Totten, except an enclave for the U.S. Army Reserve, and the disposal of family housing. The installation was closed and the enclave was established in September 1998.

The 2005 BRAC Commission directed the closure of several USARCs and the consolidation of the user units into a new Armed Forces Reserve Center constructed on Fort Totten.

### Caretaking

There is no on-site BRAC caretaker staffing requirement at Fort Totten.

### Environmental Cleanup

All sites requiring environmental cleanup are in a response complete status. Contaminants of concern were heavy metals, Polychlorinated Biphenyls (PCB), Semi-volatile organic compounds (SVOC), and Total Petroleum Hydrocarbons (TPH). The Fort Totten restoration program implemented several investigations including groundwater sampling at the former landfill and soil sampling at the former sewage treatment plant. Actions addressed the removal and replacement of PCB-contaminated transformers, underground and aboveground storage tank removals and replacements, TPH-contaminated soils removals, and asbestos removals from the family housing. Lead-based paint, radon, and air quality surveys and a MEC investigation were also conducted.

### Property Conveyance

#### Summary:

Acres				Key Dates	
<b>Total Excess:</b> 95	<b>Conveyed:</b> 95 (100%)	<b>Remaining:</b> 0	<b>Army Retained:</b> 39	<b>First Conveyance:</b> 19 Jul 2002	<b>Final Conveyance:</b> 24 Aug 2004

#### Property conveyance by parcel:

Parcel Name	Parcel Acres	Disposal Date	Parcel Recipient	Conveyance Authority
Totten 1	39.2	19 Jul 2002	New York City, Fire Training Facility	PBC
Totten 2	1.5	12 Sep 2003	Eastern Paralyzed Vets of America	PBC
Totten 4	9.6	7 May 2004	New York City, Parks and Recreation	PBC
Totten 3	44.6	24 Aug 2004	New York City, Parks and Recreation	PBC



Remnants of the "Third System" fortifications constructed in the early 1860s

## Fort Wingate Depot Activity, New Mexico

### Property Description

Fort Wingate Depot Activity (FWDA) is located approximately eight miles east of Gallup, NM, on the south side of Interstate 40. The depot occupied approximately 21,100 acres of land in McKinley County, NM.

### History

FWDA can trace its history back through three locations, more than 150 years, and multiple name changes. The fort's history is deeply rooted in the Indian wars of the late 1800s, fought between American Indian tribes and the United States military for control of what would become the western United States.



In 1868, the Navajo and U.S. Government representatives signed a treaty allowing the Navajo to return to their homes. The treaty also provided replacement livestock in return for the Navajo's pledge to confine them to a finite area and cease raiding activities. The new Navajo reservation included a United States military installation called Fort Wingate.

In 1870, a Presidential Executive Order declared 100 square miles as Fort Wingate. Between 1873 and 1886, soldiers from the fort participated in the Apache Wars. Between 1886 and 1907, the Army was asked to settle disagreements between Navajo and citizens in the Territory of New Mexico.

Between 1910 and 1914, the fort was placed in caretaker status. The fort briefly served again in 1914 and 1915 as an internment camp in a fenced enclosure just north of the post to house refugees from the Mexican Revolution. Again between 1915 and 1918, the fort was placed in caretaker status.

In 1918, the United States Ordnance Department took possession of the site as a storage area for excess munitions and high explosives being returned from Europe after World War I. Between 1918 and 1920, the compound became the largest storage depot of munitions in the world. In 1921, the fort was designated Wingate Ordnance Reserve Depot. After the beginning of World War II, Fort Wingate was reconstructed and renamed the Fort Wingate Ordnance Depot (FWOD) with the primary mission of munitions storage. Route 66 became an important artery for military logistics during World War II. FWOD, with its earthen, igloo-like storage buildings visible from Route 66, became a major storage center. Most famous of Fort Wingate's World War II contributions, however, were the Navajo code talkers who trained there.

In the 1950s and 1960s, ballistic missile testing was conducted at FWOD and included testing of the Redstone and the Pershing 1 rockets. In 1971, the Army placed Fort Wingate in a reserve status and redesignated the fort as Fort Wingate Depot Activity (FWDA).

The 1988 Defense BRAC Commission directed the closure of FWDA, and the fort ceased operations in 1994 with the exception of a 6,460-acre enclave that is permitted to the Missile Defense Agency (MDA) for use as a target launch area in support of MDA's Theater Missile Defense program. The current MDA permit, effective 1 June 2015, is for five years with options to extend if required by their mission. In addition, in January 2017, DoD approved the Army's retention of approximately 1,300 acres if it is needed for Army or DoD missile defense missions.

### Caretaking

A staff of three Federal employees remains to provide caretaker services. These include oversight of facilities maintenance and operation, property accountability, local interface with community leaders, and on-the-ground coordination of the environmental cleanup and property conveyance efforts.

### Environmental Cleanup

Cleanup is being performed under a New Mexico Resource Conservation and Recovery Act permit issued in December 2005. Primary contaminants of concern are explosives, nitrates, and perchlorates. Several environmental clean-up sites remain active with work underway including a permitted Open Burn/Open Detonation (OB/OD) unit, unpermitted OB/OD sites, three landfills, ten igloo blocks, TNT leaching beds, multiple demil facilities, three functional test ranges, small arms ranges, a large kick-out area, and a sewage treatment plant. The majority of program costs are associated with cleanup of the OB/OD Unit and adjacent contaminated sites. The Army is remediating groundwater plumes in the TNT beds and OB/OD areas.

## Fort Wingate Depot Activity, New Mexico

### Environmental Cleanup (Continued)

The TNT beds are the main source of groundwater contamination in the Workshop Area. Generally, the remaining ongoing cleanup actions at FWDA include hazardous waste cleanup at various sites, remediation of munitions and explosives of concern, and long-term management requirements. The Army is currently engaged in discussions with the New Mexico Environment Department regarding two Notices of Violation and a Notice of Proposed Penalties for delays associated with the submission of RCRA reports and work plans. This dispute has and will continue to impact progress of remediation until resolved.

### Property Conveyance Summary:

Acres				Key Dates	
<b>Total Excess:</b> 14,669	<b>Conveyed:</b> 8,350 (57%)	<b>Remaining:</b> 6,318	<b>Army Retained:</b> 6,460	<b>First Conveyance:</b> 20 Jun 2000	<b>Final Conveyance:</b> TBD

### Property conveyance by parcel:

Parcel Name	Parcel Acres	Disposal Date <sup>1</sup>	Parcel Recipient	Conveyance Authority
Wingate 1	4,952.0	20 Jun 2000	BIA	Fed-to-Fed
Wingate 17	655.5	24 Aug 2001	BIA	Fed-to-Fed
Wingate 15	247.2	24 Aug 2001	BIA	Fed-to-Fed
Fort Wingate 5A	159.3	3 Aug 2017	DOI	Special Legislation <sup>2</sup>
Fort Wingate 14	478.7	3 Aug 2017	DOI	Special Legislation
Fort Wingate 12	159.7	3 Aug 2017	DOI	Special Legislation
Fort Wingate 25	432.6	3 Aug 2017	DOI	Special Legislation
Fort Wingate 8	432.3	3 Aug 2017	DOI	Special Legislation
Fort Wingate 5B	70.2	3 Aug 2017	DOI	Special Legislation
Fort Wingate 4B	168.1	3 Aug 2017	DOI	Special Legislation
Fort Wingate 10A	483.0	3 Aug 2017	DOI	Special Legislation
Fort Wingate 10B	111.9	3 Aug 2017	DOI	Special Legislation
Fort Wingate 18	11.6	4 <sup>th</sup> Qtr FY20	DOI	Special Legislation
Fort Wingate 6	1,035.1	FY22	DOI	Special Legislation
Fort Wingate 24	426.9	FY22	DOI	Special Legislation
Fort Wingate 4A	260.4	FY23	DOI	Special Legislation
Fort Wingate 16	871.2	FY23	DOI	Special Legislation
Fort Wingate 21	167.3	FY23	DOI	Special Legislation
Fort Wingate 22	628.4	FY23	DOI	Special Legislation
Fort Wingate 7	225.9	FY24	DOI	Special Legislation
Fort Wingate 13	473.2	FY24	DOI	Special Legislation
Fort Wingate 3 OB/OD	1,807.1	FY40	DOI	Special Legislation
Fort Wingate 11	172.2	FY43	DOI	Special Legislation
Fort Wingate 23	239.2	FY43	DOI	Special Legislation

<sup>2</sup> Section 2829F of Public Law 114-328, the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2017, established procedures by which the Department of the Army and DOI would carry out all subsequent transfers of the remaining former FWDA property.

## Hamilton Army Air Field, California

### Property Description

The former Hamilton Army Airfield (HAAF) was located in Novato, CA, approximately 25 miles north of San Francisco, along the western shore of San Pablo Bay. The main airfield portion of the installation was transferred to become part of a tidal wetland restoration effort completed by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers and the California Coastal Conservancy. This multi-agency civil works construction and environmental restoration effort was completed in 2014 and is called the Hamilton Wetland Restoration Project (HWRP). It was funded by federal, state, and regional sources. Smaller portions of the Army BRAC property have been transferred for residential, commercial, and open space use.



### History

HAAF was constructed as a bomber installation by the U.S. Army Air Corps (USAAC), who operated the site beginning in 1932. In 1934, the first planes assigned to HAAF were B-10 and B-12 bombers followed shortly thereafter by amphibious reconnaissance aircraft. It became a fighter base under the USAAC Combat Command in December 1940 and, in January 1942, was designated as an air defense base for the west coast as part of the Western Defense Command. During World War II, HAAF also served as an initial training base for newly formed fighter groups. The airfield was rapidly expanded with the construction of training, troop support, administrative, and logistical buildings.

In 1947, the installation was transferred to the U.S. Air Force (USAF) and renamed Hamilton Air Force Base (HAFB). In the initial postwar years, HAFB remained Air Transport Command's primary West Coast facility until 1948, when Military Air Transport Service (MATs) moved most activities to nearby Travis AFB. During this time, HAFB also functioned as a major separation center for troops returning from overseas. The USAF retained a presence at HAFB through the Air Force Reserve. The USAF curtailed its base activities in October 1973, and the residential part was transferred to the Navy in 1975. In 1976, as part of the post-Vietnam War drawdown of the military, the operational base was closed and portions of the installation were transferred back to the Army and renamed HAAF. The unutilized portions of HAAF were excessed to the GSA as the caretaker and for property disposal.

The 1988 BRAC Commission recommended HAAF for closure. The base officially closed in 1994, and all aircraft operations were discontinued.

### Caretaking

There is no on-site BRAC caretaker staffing requirement at HAAF.

### Environmental Cleanup

All sites requiring environmental cleanup are in a response complete status with the last being completed in 2006. The major contaminants of concern were heavy metals, pesticides (DDT), petroleum in soil from storage tanks and distribution systems, asbestos and lead-based paint in buildings, Polychlorinated Biphenyls from transformers, Polycyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbons and lead from skeet range operations, and lead from a closed firing range. The installation is currently being used for residential, commercial, and open space use. The vast majority of Army BRAC property was restored to wetland habitat and requires monitoring to ensure that the residual contaminants in-place do not migrate into the new endangered species habitat. Annual Long-Term Monitoring is scheduled until 2030. Historically, storm water from adjacent properties had drained through the main airfield parcel on its way to San Pablo Bay. During BRAC property transfer negotiations, the Army agreed to remedy any surrounding storm water drainage issues. To alleviate flooding of the HWRP access road, a drainage project was completed in 2018.

### Property Conveyance

#### Summary:

Acres				Key Dates	
<b>Total Excess:</b> 659	<b>Conveyed:</b> 659 (100%)	<b>Remaining:</b> 0	<b>Army Retained:</b> 0	<b>First Conveyance:</b> 23 Jun 1995	<b>Final Conveyance:</b> 29 Sep 2004

## Hamilton Army Air Field, California

### Property Conveyance (Continued)

#### Property conveyance by parcel:

Parcel Name	Parcel Acres	Disposal Date	Parcel Recipient	Conveyance Authority
A2 and A3	6.0	23 Jun 1995	Private owner	NS
A5 and A6	3.9	21 Aug 1996	Private owner	NS
Hospital Hill	3.4	30 Jun 2003	City of Novato	NS
Airfield	623.1	29 Sep 2003	State Costal Conservancy	PBC
A4	4.0	10 Oct 2003	Private owner	NS
POL Hill/Levee	19.0	29 Sep 2004	State Costal Conservancy	PBC



HAAF in the 1940s



HAAF as it appears today, showing the portions of the former airfield flooded under the HWRP.

## Harry Diamond Laboratory, Woodbridge, Virginia

### Property Description

Harry Diamond Laboratories, Woodbridge (HDLW)\* was located on 579 acres of land in the easternmost portion of Prince William County, VA in the town of Woodbridge. The site, now occupied by the Occoquan Bay National Wildlife Refuge, is located approximately 22 miles southwest of Washington, DC.



Aerial view of HDLW

### History

The HDLW was a satellite of Harry Diamond Laboratories (HDL) of Adelphi, MD. HDL was founded in 1940 as a research facility of the Ordnance Development Division of the National Bureau of Standards. It was most notable for its work on proximity fuzes in World War II. In 1962, the organization was named after its first director, Harry Diamond.

The U.S. Army acquired the Woodbridge property in 1951. From then until 1971, the site was primarily used as a U.S. Army Transmitting Station (military radio station) and contained several antenna fields.

From 1971 until closure in September 1994, the primary mission of the WRF was to support the U.S. Army Research Laboratory in Adelphi, MD. Scientists, engineers, and technical and administrative personnel were employed at the WRF in a variety of programs involving nuclear weapons effects and Army system survivability. The facility investigated and studied the effects of electromagnetic pulses (EMPs) generated by exo-atmospheric nuclear weapons detonation on communications and other military systems. Testing activities involved simulations utilizing on-site electromagnetic pulsers.

The 1991 Base Realignment and Closure (BRAC) Commission directed the relocation of the research element at HDLW to the newly established Combat Materiel Technology Laboratory at Adelphi, MD and the closure and disposal of the HDLW site.

HDLW closed on 16 September 1994 but was not officially vacated by the military until Fall 1996. Pursuant to Public Law 103-307, Section 128, the Army transferred the entire installation to the Department of the Interior (Fish & Wildlife Service) on 26 June 1998 for incorporation into the National Wildlife Refuge System and the establishment of the Occoquan Bay National Wildlife Refuge.

### Caretaking

There is no on-site BRAC caretaker staffing requirement at HDLW.

### Environmental Cleanup

HDLW has achieved response complete for all of its environmental sites. The primary contaminant found on the installation was polychlorinated biphenyl (PCB). The property consolidated seven open dumps and PCB contaminated soils into one dump (OU1). A PCB-contaminated ditch was also remediated with the down stream channel and pond which are in long-term monitoring. Deed restrictions apply to groundwater use and soil disturbance with posted warnings providing further protection that requires annual institutional control inspections and five-year reviews with biota sampling. The latest five-year review was finalized and approved 27 September 2018.

### Property Conveyance

#### Summary:

Acres			Key Dates		
Total Excess: 579	Conveyed: 579 (100%)	Remaining: 0	Army Retained: 0	First Conveyance: 26 Jun 1998	Final Conveyance: 26 Jun 1998

#### Property conveyed by parcel:

Parcel Name	Parcel Acres	Disposal Date	Parcel Recipient	Conveyance Authority
Marumsco National Wildlife Refuge	579.2	26 Jun 1998	U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service	Special Legislation

\*The installation had also been known as the "Woodbridge Research Facility (WRF)," and "Army Research Laboratory – Woodbridge (ARL-Woodbridge)."

## Hingham Cohasset, Massachusetts

### Property Description

Hingham Cohasset (Hingham Training Annex) was located approximately 21 miles southeast of Boston, MA, adjacent to the Wompatuck State Park. It was a sub-installation of Devens Reserve Forces Training Area and the site of a former Army Reserve Center. At the time of closure, it consisted of 125 acres and 128,000 square feet of facility space.

### History

The Hingham Cohasset site was originally part of the 3,500-acre Hingham Naval Ammunition Depot Annex. The land for the Annex was bought by the U.S. Navy in 1941 from local landowners to expand the nearby Hingham Naval Ammunition Depot. The Depot was the main ammunition supplier for Naval Forces of the U.S. Atlantic Fleet during World War II, employing 2,091 civilians along with 721 naval officers and sailors and 375 Marine guards at its peak in June 1945.

The Commonwealth of Massachusetts took possession of the majority of the Annex property in 1966 and later turned almost all of it into the present day Wompatuck State Park. On the remaining portion, the last military activity at the annex took place when the 187<sup>th</sup> Infantry Brigade Headquarters was stationed at the Hingham Army Reserve Center from 1971 to 1982. The Reserve Center closed in 1982 leaving no Army units, missions, activities, or personnel assigned to the site at the time of BRAC closure.

The 1995 Base Realignment and Closure (BRAC) Commission recommended the closure of Hingham Cohasset.

The entire site was transferred to the Massachusetts Department of Environmental Management's Department of Conservation and Recreation, which used it to expand the adjacent Wompatuck State Park.

### Caretaking

There is no on-site BRAC caretaker staffing requirement at Hingham Cohasset.

### Environmental Cleanup

Hingham Cohasset achieved regulatory closure per the Massachusetts Contingency Plan. Contaminants of concern included petroleum, oils and lubricants, heavy metals, volatile organic compounds, polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and asbestos. The media of concern were groundwater, surface water, sediment, and soil. All environmental sites requiring cleanup are in a response complete status. The site types included underground storage tanks, aboveground storage tanks, spill sites, waste disposal areas, sewage filter beds, storage areas for PCB-containing transformers, and areas with asbestos-containing material.

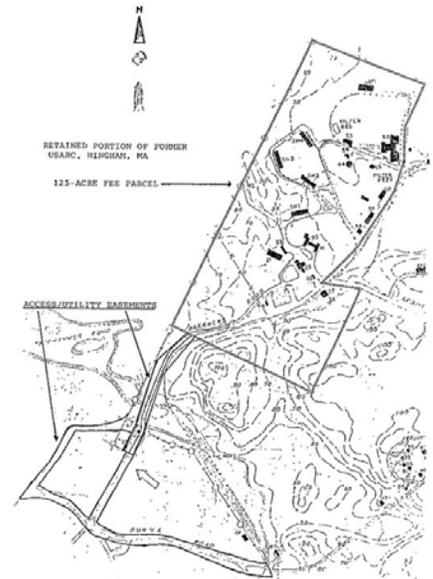
### Property Conveyance

#### Summary:

Acres				Key Dates	
Total Excess: 125	Conveyed: 125 (100%)	Remaining: 0	Army Retained: 0	First Conveyance: 21 Apr 2004	Final Conveyance: 21 Apr 2004

#### Property conveyance by parcel:

Parcel Name	Parcel Acres	Disposal Date	Parcel Recipient	Conveyance Authority
PBC Parks & Recreation	125.0	21 Apr 2004	Massachusetts Dept. of Environmental Management	PBC



## Indiana AAP, Indiana

### Property Description

The Indiana Army Ammunition Plant (INAAP) was located 10 miles north of Louisville, KY between Charlestown and Jeffersonville, IN, along the Ohio River.

### History

In 1940, it was announced that the world's largest smokeless powder plant would be built near Charlestown, IN. The plant was operated as a Government-Owned, Contractor-Operated (GOCO) facility and consisted of three manufacturing plants: the Indiana Ordnance Works Plant 1 (IOW #1) made smokeless powder; the Indiana Ordnance Works Plant 2 (IOW #2) made rocket propellant; and the Hoosier Ordnance Plant (HOP) manufactured and loaded propellant charge bags.

Construction of IOW #1 was started in August 1940 and completed on May 1942. Built mainly of brick and steel, it was the most permanent of all INAPP facilities. Powder started coming off the production line in May 1941, a year before the plant was completed.

Construction of the HOP began in February 1941 and completed in January 1942. Unlike Plant 1, it was of temporary or semi-permanent construction. Production started in September 1941.

Construction of IOW #2 began in December 1944. Though a small amount of propellant was produced, all operations ceased in August 1945, before the facility was completed.

Soon after the war, the three plants were consolidated as the Indiana Arsenal. Much of the facility went into a caretaker status though the Arsenal continued to store ammunition and war materiel.

Production restarted in 1951 in support of the Korea War. In February 1954, a second layaway program was initiated. Limited powder production continued until September 1957, when the Arsenal was placed on inactive status and all areas except the powder storage facilities were placed in caretaker status.

In November 1961, the facility was renamed the Indiana Ordnance Plant, and munitions production in support of the Vietnam War began. The plant was renamed again as the INAAP in August 1963. Over this period, management of the INAAP also passed between numerous operators until April 1972, when it was taken over by ICI Americas.

In 1988, the BRAC Commission partially closed INAAP stating that approximately 900 acres on the north side of the installation did not support any military mission and was therefore to be closed. In 1993, the Army transferred 859 acres to the U.S. Department of the Interior which then transferred it to the Indiana Department of Natural Resources for use as a State Park.

Placed into modified caretaker status in 1992, INAAP was operated by ICI Americas as an industrial park. Starting in 1995, Congress began to pass a series of special legislations (Public Laws 104-106, 105-85, and 105-261) that approved the transfer of the property to the State of Indiana and the local reuse authority, some at no cost and some at fair market value. In 1998, the Army made a determination of excess making the remaining 9,992 acres available for reuse.

On 3 December 2001, the VCSA directed an Industrial Base Program Review in support of Army Transformation requirements. In October 2002, this review resulted in the transfer of 13 non-BRAC excess (NBE) industrial installations (including the remaining INAAP property) from AMC to ACSIM for divesture, and the BRAC Division was assigned the mission of managing conveyance and caretaking activities for these NBE installations.\*



## Indiana AAP, Indiana

### Caretaking

There is no caretaking staff on site.

### Environmental Cleanup

The primary contaminants of concern in the BRAC Parcel were metals and explosives affecting groundwater and soils. The environmental sites requiring cleanup within the BRAC parcel are in a response complete status. Cleanup of the NBE parcels is addressed in the NBE Installation Report.

### Property Conveyance\*

#### Summary:

Acres				Key Dates	
<b>Total Excess:</b> 859	<b>Conveyed:</b> 859 (100%)	<b>Remaining:</b> 0	<b>Army Retained:</b> 0	<b>First Conveyance:</b> 16 Aug 1993	<b>Final Conveyance:</b> 16 Aug 1993

#### Property conveyance by parcel:

Parcel Name	Parcel Acres	Disposal Date	Parcel Recipient	Conveyance Authority
Indiana AAP	858.6	16 Aug 1993	Indiana Department of Natural Resources	Fed-to-Fed

\* A separate Non-BRAC Excess Installation report addresses the status of the acreage not conveyed under the 1988 BRAC partial closure.



INAAP Cantonment Area

## Jefferson Proving Ground, Indiana

### Property Description

Jefferson Proving Ground (JPG) is located in southeastern Indiana, approximately eight miles north of the Indiana-Kentucky border and about five miles north of Madison, IN. The installation occupies parts of Jefferson, Jennings, and Ripley Counties. JPG consisted of over 55,000 acres and was 17.2 miles long by three miles wide at the southern end and seven miles wide on the northern end. Lands surrounding JPG are predominantly farmland and woodlands, with some small towns and rural residential land use nearby.

The facility is divided into a Northern Firing Range Area and a Southern Cantonment Area, separated by a firing line consisting of 268 former gun positions used for testing ordnance until September 1994. This line runs east-west across the width of the facility and is separated from the Cantonment Area by an east-west firing line fence.

The Southern Area housed support facilities that were used for administration; ammunition assembly; and testing, vehicle maintenance, and residential housing. Until September 1994, this area also was used for ammunition assembly and testing and weapons maintenance. Most of these buildings are situated along a one-mile strip just south of the Firing Line Road on Woodfill Road. An abandoned airport with four runways and a hangar building are located in the southwest corner of the facility.

In 2000, under an agreement with the U.S. Army and U.S. Air Force, the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) was granted a 25-year real-estate permit for 51,024 acres north of the historic firing line, which became the Big Oaks National Wildlife Refuge. The Army retains ownership of the land (the closed Jefferson Proving Ground). The Air Force retains use of a bombing range. Large safety buffer areas separate the Air Force range from public use areas of the refuge. If the permit expires, the Army will retain the property in perpetuity, because cleanup of the unexploded ordnance and depleted uranium in the impact area is not feasible.

### History

On 8 October 1940, the Chief of Ordnance acknowledged a need for the construction of an additional proving ground to carry out simultaneously, and without interruption, the many activities relative to proof work of the ordnance manufacturing program. In December 1940, the current site of JPG was chosen because of its proximity to surrounding industry, transportation networks, and land availability. The site was close to railroads (Baltimore & Ohio and Pennsylvania Lines). Barge transportation was available on the Ohio River only eight miles from the eventual base. Highway roads of Indiana Route 29, Indiana Route 7, Indiana Route 107, and US Route 50 also bound the site. Another factor was the fact that the Proving Ground site was near Charleston, IN, where the DuPont Company for the American effort was building the largest smokeless gunpowder plant in the world. Construction began immediately, and the first round was fired at JPG on 10 May 1941. In April 1953, JPG reached a pinnacle of employment and activity with 1,774 employees.

Test operations at the installation conducted during the World War II period consisted of production acceptance tests of ammunition and weapon systems and their components. Test munitions included high-explosive projectiles, propellants, cartridges, primers, fuses, boosters, bombs, and grenades. Over 7 million rounds were fired from the initial test in 1941 through September 1945.

After World War II, testing activities were sharply reduced, and, in May 1946, U.S. Army officials discounted JPG's status as an independent command and included it as a sub-post under the control of the Indiana Arsenal, placing most of JPG on standby status. Special production engineering tests as well as research and development (R&D) tests were conducted at JPG during the period of 1951-1955. In July 1958, JPG was again placed on standby status but with ammunition test capabilities held at a high level of readiness.



## Jefferson Proving Ground, Indiana

### History (Continued)

JPG remained on such status until 1961. Effective August 1961, JPG was placed under the command of the U.S. Army Test and Evaluation Command (TECOM), headquartered at Aberdeen Proving Ground, MD, and the installation was reactivated to resume its proof test mission in September of that same year. At that time, JPG added white phosphorous munitions and, in 1984, added depleted uranium penetrators to its list of test munitions responsibilities.

The 1988 Defense BRAC Commission directed the closure of Jefferson Proving Ground. Its mission of evaluating ammunition produced for the Army was to be relocated to another installation. The Proving Ground ceased operations and officially closed on 30 September 1995.

### Caretaking

On 1 October 2014, the Army transferred caretaker responsibility for JPG from the ACSIM BRAC Division to the Installation Management Command (IMCOM). IMCOM provides oversight of facilities maintenance and operation, property accountability, interface with regulators and local community leaders, and on-the-ground coordination of the environmental cleanup.

### Environmental Cleanup

The Army coordinated cleanup action with the Indiana Department of Natural Resources (IDNR), U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (Region 3), and U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC). The primary contaminants of concern are unexploded munitions, POL, asbestos, metals, volatile organic compounds, radioactive waste, and PCBs. The affected media of concern is groundwater. All but one of the environmental sites requiring cleanup are in a response complete status. The last open site is north of the firing line to support regulatory compliance for the NRC license to hold depleted uranium. Requirements for long-term management, such as operation of groundwater treatment facilities, groundwater monitoring, and the associated five-year review, remain on the transferred property. The final Environmental Condition of Property documents are completed and signed.

### Property Conveyance

#### Summary:

Acres				Key Dates	
Total Excess: 4,324	Conveyed: 4,324 (100%)	Remaining: 0	Army Retained: 50,935	First Conveyance: 6 Nov 1996	Final Conveyance: 4 Dec 2017

#### Property conveyance by parcel:

Parcel Name	Parcel Acres	Disposal Date	Parcel Recipient	Conveyance Authority
JPG 3	1.9	6 Nov 1996	City of Madison	NS
JPG 10	1.2	8 Aug 1997	City of Madison	PBC
JPG 4	36.8	12 Dec 1997	Private owner	PS
JPG 5	221.0	15 Oct 1999	Jefferson County	PBC
JPG 6	1,207.7	7 Jun 2001	Private owner	PS
JPG 7	5.7	6 Nov 2001	Private owner	PS
JPG 8	777.4	11 Nov 2003	Private owner	PS
JPG 9	403.1	30 Dec 2004	Jefferson County	PBC
JPG 11	457.5	22 Jul 2005	Private owner	PS
JPG 1	1,212.1	4 Dec 2017	Private owner	PS

## Kapalama Military Reservation, Hawaii

### Property Description

Kapalama Military Reservation (KMR) was located just inland of the Kapalama Basin in the Honolulu Harbor area of Oahu, HI, about four miles east of Honolulu International Airport. The site was heavily industrialized with vehicle receiving and fuel storage facilities. Originally comprised of approximately 100 acres, the KMR Phase III parcel subject to the BRAC Commission Recommendation was approximately 21 acres.



### History

KMR was established in 1941 as a military port and quartermaster warehousing facility. The reservation was used for the receiving, storage, and distribution of goods and materials for U.S. military facilities in the Hawaiian Islands and throughout the Pacific. The property included warehouse and storage facilities, administration buildings, office machine and furniture repair, an Army mortuary, and the Pacific Area Central Identification Laboratory.

In the 1970s, portions of KMR were no longer needed to support current Army missions; the Army sold some of the parcels via the Sale and Replacement Program.

In 1988, the BRAC Commission recommended the closure of the remainder of KMR, known as Phase III. The Army completed two BRAC military construction projects to support the closure: a maintenance facility at Schofield Barracks and an AAFES Warehouse at Hickam AFB. These facilities were constructed for the relocation of functions pursuant to the BRAC recommendation. They were completed, the functions were moved, and the installation was closed prior to the transfer of the property to the State of Hawaii in 1993.

### Caretaking

There is no on-site BRAC caretaker staffing requirement at KMR.

### Environmental Cleanup

In 1990, the Army conducted an Enhanced Preliminary Assessment reviewing KMR. All sites requiring environmental cleanup are in a response complete status. Contaminants of concern included ethylbenzene, Total Petroleum Hydrocarbons (TPH), and 1,2-dichloroethane in groundwater; pesticides and lead in two buildings; lead and TPH in the storm sewer system; lead indicative of lead-based paint in one building; and asbestos in nine buildings. Fuel contamination was associated with a former underground storage tank. In 1993, the Army conducted a limited groundwater investigation for hydrocarbons in various wells for the State of Hawaii. No contamination was observed.

### Property Conveyance

#### Summary:

Acres			Key Dates		
Total Excess: 21	Conveyed: 21 (100%)	Remaining: 0	Army Retained: 0	First Conveyance: 20 Apr 1993	Final Conveyance: 20 Apr 1993

#### Property conveyance by parcel:

Parcel Name	Parcel Acres	Disposal Date	Parcel Recipient	Conveyance Authority
Kapalama 1	21.2	20 Apr 1993	State of Hawaii	NS



Original KMR logistics facilities



## Kelly Support Center, Pennsylvania

### Property Description

The Charles E. Kelly Support Center (CEKSC) was located 12 miles southwest of Pittsburgh, PA. At the time of the 1995 Base Realignment and Closure (BRAC) Realignment, it comprised approximately 176 acres.

### History

Constructed during the early Cold War, the facility was first occupied in 1961 by the Headquarters, U.S. Army Support Detachment, the Headquarters Battery, 18<sup>th</sup> Artillery Group, and the 662<sup>nd</sup> Radar Squadron of the U.S. Air Force with the mission of operating Pittsburgh's Air Defense System. The installation provided logistical support to the Air Defense Missile Master site, nine Nike Hercules Missile Sites protecting Pittsburgh, and 124 Stand-alone family housing units used for housing military personnel manning the missile sites. The last of these missile sites was inactivated in 1974. The housing sites were retained until closed under a 1988 BRAC Commission recommendation.

In 1962, the Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) assumed part of the radar mission from the Air Force and, in 1972, assumed the complete radar mission. In 1974, the 18<sup>th</sup> Artillery Group (AD) was inactivated, leaving U.S. Army Support Detachment (responsible for area support of Army Reserve units in western Pennsylvania and West Virginia) and the FAA as the remaining activities at Oakdale.

In 1977, Forces Command inactivated the Headquarters, U.S. Army Support Detachment, and the installation was redesignated as the Oakdale Army Support Element. The remaining support activities were transferred to the existing Directorships of Fort Indiantown Gap, PA. In 1983, Oakdale Support Element became a sub-installation of Fort George G. Meade, MD. In 1987, the facility was designated as the CEKSC.

The 1995 BRAC Commission recommended the realignment of the CEKSC by consolidating Army Reserve units onto three of its five parcels and disposing of the remaining two parcels.

### Caretaking

There is no on-site caretaker staffing requirement at CEKSC.

### Environmental Cleanup

The two parcels of the CEKSC property conveyed under the 1995 BRAC were the Irwin Launch Annex P-36 (Irwin) and the Ground-To-Air Transmission and Receiving/Surface-To-Air Guidance and Equipment (GATR SAGE) Control Site. Installation Restoration Program sites at Irwin included the Acid Storage Shed, Nike Missile Storage and Launch Facilities, and the Sanitary Treatment Plant and Storm Water Collection System. Primary contaminants of concern included semi-volatile organic compounds, total petroleum hydrocarbons and metals in soil, water, and sediment. All of the environmental sites requiring cleanup are in a response complete status with the last site completed in December 2001. Two underground storage tanks (USTs) with evidence of diesel-fuel leakage were removed from Irwin in 1996. No USTs were associated with the GATR SAGE site, and pesticides were detected in soil at levels not warranting remediation.

### Property Conveyance

#### Summary:

Acres				Key Dates	
<b>Total Excess:</b> 31	<b>Conveyed:</b> 31 (100%)	<b>Remaining:</b> 0	<b>Army Retained*:</b> 151	<b>First Conveyance:</b> 22 Dec 2000	<b>Final Conveyance:</b> 5 Jun 2003

#### Property conveyance by parcel:

Parcel Name	Parcel Acres	Disposal Date	Parcel Recipient	Conveyance Authority
GATR/SAGE	12.3	20 Apr 1993	Collier Township	PBC
Site 36	19.0	5 Jun 2003	Private owner	PS

\* The 2005 BRAC Commission recommended the closure of CEKSC which eliminated the 1995 BRAC RC enclave.

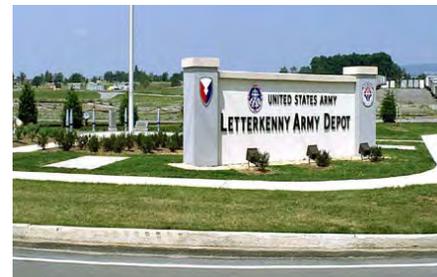
## Letterkenny Army Depot, Pennsylvania

### Property Description

Letterkenny Army Depot (LEAD) is located in south-central Pennsylvania in Franklin County, five miles north of the Borough of Chambersburg. Its facilities include over 2,300,000 square feet of explosive storage space, 902 igloos, 26 rail docks, 28 miles of railroad, 126 miles of paved road, and a containerization facility. The Depot covers 19,241 acres, most of which is devoted to ammunition storage (16,614 acres). LEAD was placed on the Environmental Protection Agency's National Priority List (NPL) in 1987. The Depot consists of two NPL sites: Letterkenny Southeast Area and Letterkenny - Property Disposal Office Area.

### History

In 1941, the site for LEAD was chosen by the U.S. Department of War for one of twelve new ordnance depots. On 18 December 1941, the Secretary of War, Henry L. Stimson, issued the directive to acquire 21,000 acres at Letterkenny for a depot. Letterkenny Ordnance Depot's mission was to reduce the surplus of forthcoming material and to store and ship ammunition, trucks, parts, and other supplies. More than 3 million tons of supplies were moved during World War II, and Letterkenny was one of the largest depots of its kind. This resulted in Letterkenny Ordnance Depot being called the "Springboard of Invasion" in 1944.



After World War II, enormous amounts of ammunition were returned from overseas, some of which was destroyed as unserviceable. In July 1950, the depot resumed to meet Army needs for the Korean War. The 1950s were a time of growth as mission requirements and new technologies in electronics and guided missile maintenance increased the depot's workload.

In 1953, Letterkenny became a pilot depot for the implementation of the Depot Command Management System and System-wide Project for Electronic Equipment at Depots Extended (SPEEDEX). In 1955, Major Item Supply Management Agency (MISMA), which provided control functions on a worldwide basis, became a tenant of Letterkenny. MISMA evolved into the U.S. Army Depot System Command, Letterkenny's immediate higher headquarters. Letterkenny Ordnance Depot was renamed Letterkenny Army Depot (LEAD) in 1962, and command and control of the depot fell under the U.S. Army Materiel Command. During the Vietnam War in the 1960s, the depot saw an increase in missions and workload. The Depot Maintenance Division developed into one of the largest activities, employing approximately 1,400 workers and reconditioning anti-aircraft artillery, combat vehicles, and guided missiles.

In 1964, the 28<sup>th</sup> Ordnance Detachment relocated to LEAD from Fort Meade, MD to dispose of explosive ordnance items, such as bombs, shells, rockets, and guided missiles, in addition to assisting police in the disposal of explosives and war souvenirs.



In the 1970s, command of Savanna Army Depot Activity, IL, was assigned to LEAD. The installation expanded its capabilities when an ammunition washout facility was built. The U.S. Army Depot System Command was established in 1976 and headquartered at LEAD. This 2-Star command remained at LEAD until 1995, when it was reorganized into the Industrial Operations Command - today's Joint Munitions Command - at Rock Island Arsenal, IL.

The 1980s and early 1990s saw the Depot evolve into its present form. New facilities and modernization projects, such as the Automatic Storage and Retrieval System-Plus were constructed. Paladin (M109A6 howitzer), PATRIOT, and HAWK (anti-aircraft missile systems) industrial activities made LEAD a Center for Technical Excellence.

LEAD has been impacted by numerous BRAC rounds. The 1988 Commission directed the supply and material-readiness missions be transferred from Lexington, KY to LEAD. In 1991, the BRAC Commission directed the realignment of LEAD by moving the Headquarters, Depot Systems Command, including the Systems Integration Management Activity (SIMA), from LEAD to Rock Island Arsenal, IL.

The 1993 Commission reversed the earlier decision to move SIMA but directed the relocation of Depot Systems Command from LEAD to Rock Island Arsenal. It also directed the Army to consolidate

## Letterkenny Army Depot, Pennsylvania

### History (Continued)

tactical-missile maintenance at LEAD including additional workload from Marine Corps Logistics Base, Barstow.

BRAC 95 realigned LEAD to include:

- transferring the towed and self-propelled combat vehicle mission from LEAD to Anniston AD, AL.
- transferring missile guidance system workload from LEAD to Tobyhanna AD, PA or private sector commercial activities (Revision of BRAC 93 Recommendation), and
- retaining an enclave for conventional ammunition storage and tactical missile disassembly and storage on LEAD.

Property not required for the enclave was excessed (1,233 acres), leaving an Army-retained enclave of 18,008 acres. In 2001, the Army Materiel Command requested a 102-acre parcel be withdrawn from the surplus determination for a mission expansion. The DASA-IH&P approved the retention of the 102-acre parcel on 4 April 2014. This increased the Army retained enclave to 18,110 acres.

### Caretaking

There is no on-site BRAC caretaker staffing requirement for LEAD.

### Environmental Cleanup

All but two of sites requiring environmental cleanup are in a response complete status. The primary contaminants of concern are volatile organic compounds and polychlorinated biphenyl. The affected media of concern are groundwater and soils. The Army will continue long-term groundwater monitoring for the contaminants of concern until they are below the established cleanup standards. There are no issues with munitions and explosives of concern (MEC). The Army has been coordinating cleanup actions with both the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and the Pennsylvania Department of Environmental Protection (PADEP) and continues to work closely with the environmental regulators to resolve the remaining environmental issues and the administrative language relating to environmental protection provisions. Army responded to EPA comments on the FOST Environmental Protection Provisions and is moving forward with FOST preparations.

### Property Conveyance

#### Summary:

Acres				Key Dates	
Total Excess: 1,131	Conveyed: 917 (81%)	Remaining: 214	Army Retained: 18,110	First Conveyance: 6 Nov 1998	Final Conveyance: TBD

#### Property conveyance by parcel:

Parcel Name	Parcel Acres	Disposal Date	Parcel Recipient	Conveyance Authority
Phase I	232.8	6 Nov 1998	Letterkenny Industrial Development Authority	EDC
Phase II	327.2	3 May 2002	Letterkenny Industrial Development Authority	EDC
Phase III	201.4	29 Jan 2004	Letterkenny Industrial Development Authority	EDC
Air Hill Parcel	11.2	28 Jul 2010	Letterkenny Industrial Development Authority	EDC
Phase IV	61.5	8 Oct 2010	Letterkenny Industrial Development Authority	EDC
Phase V	82.7	7 Feb 2014	Letterkenny Industrial Development Authority	EDC
Phase VI	159.5	2 <sup>nd</sup> Qtr FY 20*	Letterkenny Industrial Development Authority	EDC
Phase VII (Bldg 37)	8.9	2 <sup>nd</sup> Qtr FY 20*	Letterkenny Industrial Development Authority	EDC
Phase VIII	46.0	FY22	Letterkenny Industrial Development Authority	EDC

\* Property transfers being delayed due to a disagreement with the EPA regarding Environmental Protection Provisions. OSD is engaged with EPA on department-wide resolution. Army has responded to EPA objections and is moving forward with the FOST. LIDA recently signed the EC paving the way completion of the Phase VII transfer.

## Lexington Bluegrass Army Depot, Kentucky

### Property Description

The Lexington Bluegrass Army Depot (LBAD) consisted of two separate facilities located in central Kentucky. The property subject to BRAC was the Lexington facility, a 777-acre site approximately 10 miles east of Lexington and north and adjacent to the town of Avon in the counties of Fayette and Bourbon. The Bluegrass portion is located near Richmond.



### History

On 1 July 1941, the Army began construction on what was originally designated as the Lexington Signal Depot and later called the Lexington Army Depot (AD). Its mission included storage and shipment of supplies and ammunition, testing of radio equipment, and development of new technologies. Approximately 275 German Prisoners of War (POWs) were brought to the depot in 1945 and then moved to Ft. Knox, KY in February 1946.

After World War II, the base mission was expanded to include use as a storage depot for materials and supplies. The depot provided support for both the Korean Conflict and the Vietnam War, and, in November 1958, the first Nucleonics Laboratory in the U.S. Army was opened there to develop equipment that could detect and measure radiation in the event of a nuclear explosion.

In 1964, the Blue Grass Ordnance Depot merged with the Lexington Signal Depot to form LBAD with the overall mission of providing ammunition and general supply support and maintaining communications-electronics (CE) equipment. The Lexington facility housed the headquarters for LBAD. It also had the mission of overhauling communications security equipment and assembling CE materiel. The Bluegrass portion served as an ammunition storage facility.

The 1988 BRAC Commission directed the closure of the Lexington Facility of LBAD and the transfer of the supply and material readiness missions to Letterkenny AD, the CE mission to Tobyhanna AD, and the central test management mission to Redstone Arsenal. The Richmond Facility was renamed the Blue Grass Army Depot. The Lexington Facility closed on 30 September 1994.

### Caretaking

There is no on-site BRAC caretaker staffing requirement at Lexington.

### Environmental Cleanup

All environmental sites requiring cleanup are in a response complete status with site-wide long-term groundwater monitoring and the annual inspection of three industrial landfills. The capped landfills contain combustible materials (paints, solvents, paper, and wood), heavy metals sludge (chrome), and sewage sludge. The groundwater has elevated levels of vinyl chloride believed to be from plating operations at the installation. Sampling of the groundwater will continue every five years until vinyl chloride contaminants are below the established cleanup standards. The site also has an active Resource Conservation and Recovery Act Permit (allows the storage of hazardous waste from industrial operations), which was transferred along with the property to the current overseers, Kentucky Department of Military Affairs.

### Property Conveyance

#### Summary:

Acres				Key Dates	
Total Excess: 777	Conveyed: 777 (100%)	Remaining: 0	Army Retained: 0	First Conveyance: 29 May 2006	Final Conveyance: 18 Sep 2008

#### Property conveyance by parcel:

Parcel Name	Parcel Acres	Disposal Date	Parcel Recipient	Conveyance Authority
Lexington-Bluegrass AD-EDC	565.3	29 May 2006	Kentucky Department of Military Affairs	EDC
Lexington-Bluegrass AD-PBC	211.7	18 Sep 2008	Commonwealth of Kentucky	PBC

## Navajo Army Depot Activity, Arizona

### Property Description

Navajo Army Depot Activity (NADA) was located in Bellemont, in north-central Arizona, about 12 miles west of Flagstaff and 17 miles east of Williams. The facility encompassed 28,345 acres and consisted of 170 buildings, 227 miles of roads, 38 miles of railroad, and approximately 780 ammunition storage igloos.



### History

Established during World War II, NADA was originally designated Navajo Ordnance Depot and operated as a trans-shipment point for munitions and other commodities headed for the Pacific and as a disposal activity for obsolete or deteriorated explosives and ammunition. From March 1945 through 1946, the Depot also housed some 250 Austrian Prisoners of War.

The Depot remained operational to support wars in Korea, Vietnam, and the Persian Gulf. It was renamed Navajo Army Depot in 1965 and changed again in 1982 to NADA.

The 1988 BRAC Commission directed the closure of NADA as an active component installation with the transfer of the ammunition mission to Hawthorne Army Ammunition Plant, NV. The Commission anticipated the eventual transfer of the installation to the Arizona National Guard (AZNG).

On 30 September 1993, active component operations ceased at NADA, and the remaining ammunition demilitarization requirements were assumed by the AZNG with the installation name being changed to Camp Navajo, its current name.

### Caretaking

There is no on-site BRAC caretaker staffing requirement at NADA.

### Environmental Cleanup

On 17 September 1993, representatives from the Army, the National Guard Bureau, Army Materiel Command (AMC), and the Adjutant General of the AZNG signed a Memorandum of Agreement (MOA) concerning mission transfer and environmental activities for NADA. The MOA stipulated that the remediation/restoration would be provided by a variety of organizations/programs (BRAC, AMC, or AZNG) based on the source of contamination and availability of funds.

The contaminants of concern (COCs) are unexploded ordnance at three sites, Research Department explosive in groundwater at one site, and landfill-related COCs at two closed landfills. The landfills will be monitored until 2040 with Five-Year Reviews that started in 2015. The cleanup program at NADA is almost complete with all but one of the sites requiring cleanup in a response complete status. The last site is currently being closed out under the AZNG control. Though closed, two of the munitions sites have munitions remaining in place and six sites are subject to long-term monitoring.

### Property Conveyance

All 28,345 acres were retained and are currently used by the AZNG and the Arizona Department of Emergency and Military Affairs.

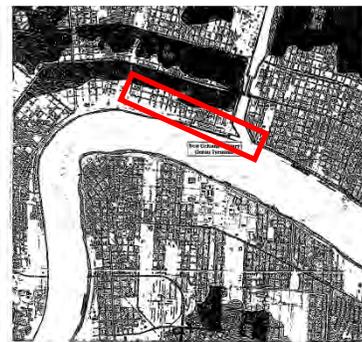


Building 1

## New Orleans Military Ocean Terminal, Louisiana

### Property Description

New Orleans Military Ocean Terminal (NOMOT), also known as the New Orleans Army Base, was located on the northwest intersection of the Mississippi River and the Inner Harbor Navigational Canal (Mississippi River-Gulf Outlet Canal) within the corporate limits of New Orleans, LA. The land belonged to the City of New Orleans with all improvements belonging to the Army. A Naval Support Activity was located adjacent to NOMOT. At the time of closure, the site comprised 18 acres along with four main buildings and various supporting structures totaling 286,748 SF. The U.S. Maritime Administration and the Board of Commissioners, Port of New Orleans, were tenants in Army facilities.



### History

Construction of NOMOT was completed in 1919. On 15 September 1922, fire destroyed the wooden wharves and wharf house. Reconstruction of the facility continued in three stages until completion of Berths 1 through 4 in 1942. Berth 5 was added in 1945. Since its opening, NOMOT had the assignment to ship materials through New Orleans although this activity was interrupted to an uncertain extent from 1922 to 1942. The wide range of equipment and material processed through this facility included military equipment, privately owned vehicles, supplies for post exchanges, ordnance, chemicals, and compressed gases. These activities and handling of materials did not change significantly from the end of World War II through the installation's closure.

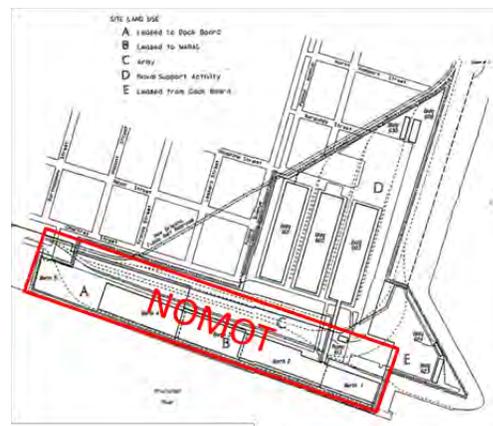
The 1988 Base Realignment and Closure Commission recommended NOMOT for closure, and the installation closed on 1 May 1994.

### Caretaking

There is no on-site BRAC caretaker staffing requirement at NOMOT.

### Environmental Cleanup

The facility was used for receiving, warehousing, and shipping personally owned vehicles (POVs), merchandise, equipment, and materials. As part of these operations, fuel was removed from POVs and stored or reused on site. Some hazardous materials were warehoused and shipped from the facility. Routine maintenance of the facility involved limited handling of hazardous materials. Much of southern loading dock at Berth 4 was covered with spilled lubricants and hydraulic oils. An Enhanced Preliminary Assessment of NOMOT was completed in December 1989. A UST soil investigation was completed in 1990. An Environmental Investigation and Alternatives Assessment of NOMOT was prepared in 1992. A Community Environmental Response Facilitation Act (CERFA) investigation of NOMOT was completed in April 1994. All sites requiring environmental cleanup are in a response complete status. Removal of underground storage tanks (UST) and associated contaminated soil was completed as part of site closure.



### Property Conveyance

#### Summary:

Acres				Key Dates	
Total Excess:	Conveyed:	Remaining:	Army Retained:	First Conveyance:	Final Conveyance:
18	18 (100%)	0	0	30 Sep 1994	30 Sep 1994

#### Property conveyance by parcel:

Parcel Name	Parcel Acres	Disposal Date	Parcel Recipient	Conveyance Authority
NOMOT 1	17.8	30 Nov 1994	Maritime Administration	Fed-to-Fed

## NIKE Kansas City 30, Missouri

### Property Description

NIKE Battery Kansas City 30 (NIKE KC-30) was located five miles northeast of Pleasant Hill, MO, approximately 35 miles southeast of Kansas City. Aboveground facilities consisted of two barracks, a mess hall, maintenance facilities, launch facilities, and an administration building. The site included underground magazines for missile storage. The site was comprised of approximately 24 acres at the time of closure.



Overhead view, Nike KC-30 Site

### History

The Army acquired the majority of land for NIKE KC-30 in August 1958; a smaller portion was acquired in December 1963. The NIKE KC-30, nick-named the "Lonejack" site, was one of two missile sites that guarded the eastern approaches to Kansas City. A separate NIKE Fire Control Area, not considered part of NIKE KC-30, was located less than a mile southeast of NIKE KC-30. This land was sold in April 1970.

NIKE KC-30 was active from 1958 until 1968, when the NIKE-Hercules mission was discontinued. The site was then inactivated and declared excess by the U.S. Army on 31 January 1968. From January 1969 to February 1988, the site was licensed to the Missouri National Guard, which used the site for training activities.

The 1988 BRAC Commission recommended closure for the NIKE Battery KC-30. The facility was made available to the Missouri Army National Guard, but the agreement expired and was not renewed. NIKE KC-30 was closed in February 1988.

### Caretaking

There is no on-site BRAC caretaker staffing requirement at NIKE KC-30.

### Environmental Cleanup

All sites requiring environmental cleanup are in a response complete status. These consisted of disposal areas, underground storage tanks, and the wastewater treatment system. The preliminary COCs were petroleum products/waste, chlorinated solvents, metals, pesticides, and mercury. The mercury-contaminated wastewater treatment system in the radar control area was remediated in 2000. Remediation of the last site (contaminated sediments) was completed in 2012.

### Property Conveyance

#### Summary:

Acres				Key Dates	
Total Excess: 24	Conveyed: 24 (100%)	Remaining: 0	Army Retained: 0	First Conveyance: 5 Aug 2003	Final Conveyance: 5 Aug 2003

#### Property conveyance by parcel:

Parcel Name	Parcel Acres	Disposal Date	Parcel Recipient	Conveyance Authority
Easement	4.0	5 Aug 2003	Lone Jack School District	PBC
PBC Education	19.8	5 Aug 2003	Lone Jack School District	PBC



Missile launch bay doors

## Oakland Army Base, California

### Property Description

The former Oakland Army Base is located in the industrial section of West Oakland, Alameda County south of the San Francisco-Oakland Bay Bridge landing. It occupies approximately 395 acres and was used by the Army as a cargo port and warehousing facility. Most of the former base was originally tidal flats or shallow open water. During the early 1900s, the area was filled to create the land subsequently acquired by the Army in 1941.

### History

Oakland Army Base was constructed and began performing its primary military mission as a transportation port and distribution terminal for the Department of the Army in the early 1940s. Mission support activities included maintaining facilities and equipment, performing industrial processes, repairing and upgrading equipment, preparing vehicles and equipment for overseas shipment, storing fuels and managing wastes, performing cleaning operations, and supporting seagoing vessels, rail, and land transportation fleet service vehicles.



Construction of the base commenced in 1941 as an expansion of the San Francisco Port of Embarkation based at Fort Mason on the San Francisco waterfront. In 1942, the Administration Area was officially commissioned and designated as "Camp John T. Knight" in honor of World War I Brigadier General John Thornton Knight. The base was renamed the Oakland Army Base in 1944, incorporating the administrative and cantonment areas. The period of 1941-1952 was one of the busiest times at Oakland Army Base. The installation moved 8.5 million tons of cargo for World War II. During the Korean Conflict, 7.2 million tons of cargo passed through the terminal.

In 1955, the reorganization of the San Francisco Port of Embarkation resulted in a name change to U.S. Army Transportation Terminal Command Pacific, and the base became the Oakland Army Terminal. In 1965, the Army established five Military Traffic Management and Terminal Services traffic regions. One of the five, Western Traffic Region, established its headquarters at the Oakland Army Terminal.

In 1966, the terminal was renamed back to the Oakland Army Base. During the Vietnam Conflict, Oakland Army Base served as a major transit station for U.S. soldiers in route to and returning from all deployment locations in East Asia, such as Vietnam and Korea.

Over 37 million tons of cargo passed through Oakland Army Base and its associated commercial piers during the eight years of the Vietnam Conflict. During this period, the trend toward containerization changed the marine terminal and ocean shipping industry. A decision was then made to not make a military investment in the extensive equipment necessary for container operations. As a result, the traffic manager responsibilities of Military Traffic Management Command, Western Area (MTMCWA) expanded to include extensive coordination with carriers for the placement and scheduling of container traffic. Over 70 percent of Department of Defense cargo transported during this period through the Bay Area moved under the MTMCWA and Oakland Army Base management through commercial container piers in Oakland and San Francisco.

In 1984, the territorial boundaries of the Military Traffic Management Command (MTMC) Eastern Area and the MTMCWA were realigned to give the Eastern Area a 28-state geographic responsibility covering the 1<sup>st</sup>, 2<sup>nd</sup>, and 4<sup>th</sup> Army areas. Western Area was given a 20-state geographic responsibility covering the 5<sup>th</sup> and 6<sup>th</sup> Army areas. The realignment also divided the Regional Storage Management Offices and Military Air Traffic coordinating units according to geographic areas of responsibility.

In 1995, the Defense BRAC Commission directed the Army to close Oakland Army Base; relocate Military Traffic Management Command-Western Area and 1302<sup>nd</sup> Major Port Command to locations to be determined; and establish an enclave for Army Reserve elements. The Base ceased operations and officially closed on 30 September 1999.

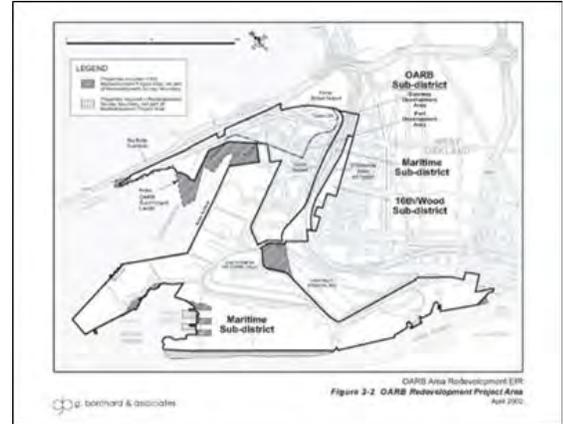
## Oakland Army Base, California

### Caretaking

There is no on-site caretaker staffing requirement for Oakland Army Base.

### Environmental Cleanup

All but three sites requiring environmental cleanup are in a response complete status. Contaminants of concern include pesticides, metals, Polychlorinated Biphenyls, Total Petroleum Hydrocarbons and Polycyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbons. All sites covered in the Environmental Services Contract Agreement (ESCA) have been remediated, and closure of the ESCA is complete thereby transferring future remediation work to the City. The remaining ongoing cleanup actions not covered under the ESCA include (1) OU2 Wetlands parcel, a 0.34-acre wetlands contaminated with pesticide wastes; (2) Parcel 1, a 15-acre parcel with five areas of concern; and (3) Marine Sediments.



### Property Conveyance

#### Summary:

Acres			Key Dates		
<b>Total Excess:</b> 395	<b>Conveyed:</b> 377 (95%)	<b>Remaining:</b> 18	<b>Army Retained:</b> 27	<b>First Conveyance:</b> 12 Sep 2002	<b>Final Conveyance:</b> TBD

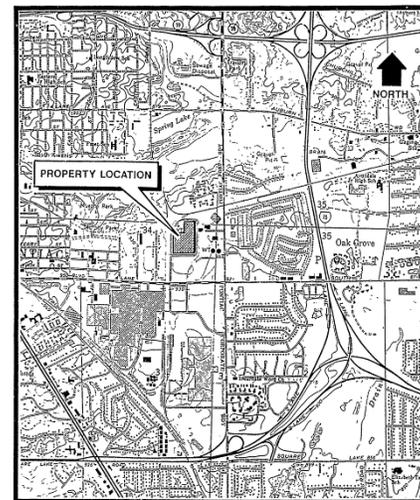
#### Property conveyance by parcel:

Parcel Name	Parcel Acres	Disposal Date	Parcel Recipient	Conveyance Authority
Oakland 2	13.0	11 Feb 2002	California Department of Transportation	PBC
Oakland 3	364.0	7 Aug 2003	Oakland Base Redevelopment Agency	EDC
Oakland 1	18.0	FY21	East Bay Regional Parks District	PBC

## Pontiac Storage Facility, Michigan

### Property Description

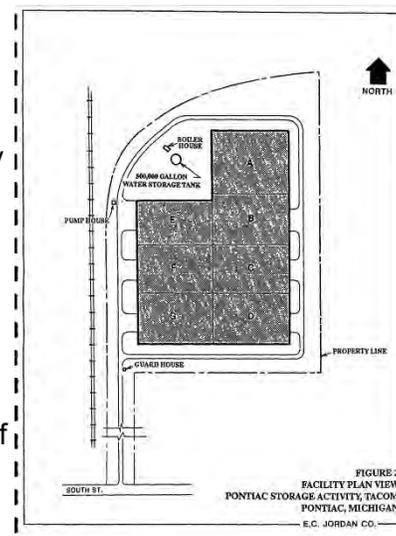
The Pontiac Storage Facility (PSF) was located in the southeastern corner of the City of Pontiac, MI in Oakland County, approximately 25 miles northwest of downtown Detroit and 22 miles northwest of the U.S. Army Tank Automotive Command (TACOM) in Warren, MI. PSF consisted of three buildings and a guard shack situated on 29 acres. The main facility consisted of seven sections, occupying 14 acres, and was composed of approximately 600,000 square feet of internal storage space.



### History

Construction of the PSF (also known as the Pontiac Storage Activity) began in May 1955 and was completed in June 1956. Upon its completion and until 1964, the PSF was a government-owned, contractor-operated (GOCO) site. Operating contractors during this period included General Motors Corporation, Truck and Coach Division (1956 through 1958); General Riggers and Erectors, Inc. (1959); Mark-Pack Michigan, Inc. (1960 through 1962), and Uni-Service Corporation (1963 and 1964). In 1964, the PSF became a government-owned, government-operated (GOGO) facility and was assigned to the U.S. Army Mobility Command (MOCOM). In 1967, the PSF was reassigned to TACOM. In 1984, PSF reverted back to a GOCO facility. Serv-Air, Inc., a subsidiary of E-Systems, Inc., operated at the facility until closure. Throughout its history, the facility was used primarily for the storage of manufacturing machines used in the production of tanks and ordnance.

The 1988 BRAC Commission recommended the closure of the Pontiac Storage Facility and relocation of all stocks to Seneca Army Depot (SEAD), NY. The plant's mission at the time of the closure announcement was to receive, store, maintain, and ship industrial plant equipment (IPE) in support of mobilization requirements. The relocation of the stocks (400-500 pieces of equipment) to SEAD was completed in September 1991, and PSF closed on 30 October 1992.



### Caretaking

There is no on-site caretaker staffing requirement for PSF.

### Environmental Cleanup

The disposal Environmental Assessment was completed in July 1994. The primary contaminants of concern included petroleum; oil; and lubricants, asbestos, and PCBs. All environmental sites requiring cleanup are in a response complete status with the last response completion in April 1993. Remediation included the removal of several underground storage tanks, an aboveground storage tank, a septic tank, and asbestos.

### Property Conveyance

#### Summary:

Acres				Key Dates	
Total Excess: 29	Conveyed: 29 (100%)	Remaining: 0	Army Retained: 0	First Conveyance: 24 Apr 1995	Final Conveyance: 24 Apr 1995

#### Property conveyance by parcel:

Parcel Name	Parcel Acres	Disposal Date	Parcel Recipient	Conveyance Authority
Pontiac 1	29.4	24 Apr 1995	Private owner	PS

## Presidio San Francisco, California

### Property Description

The Presidio of San Francisco (PSF) was located on the northern tip of the San Francisco Peninsula in San Francisco, CA. At the time of closure, it consisted of 1,836 acres and 6.2M square feet of facilities.

### History

The Presidio had been a fortified location since 1776, when Spain established it to gain a foothold on the San Francisco Bay. It passed to Mexico, who garrisoned the Presidio until 1846. PSF became a U.S. Army post when California was ceded to the U.S. at the end of the Mexican-American War in 1848.



As the United States established control over California, Oregon, and Washington, the strategic importance of PSF became evident, and the post was improved and expanded. The gold rush in 1849 made the post even more important, and the only coastal fort on the west coast was constructed there.

The PSF garrison did not play a significant role in the U.S. Civil War, but, during the Indian Wars of the 1870s and 1880s, PSF soldiers fought the Modoc Indians in the lava beds of northern California and against Apache Indians in the Southwest.

During the Spanish-American War, four large tent camps were placed in the Main Post area to accommodate troops headed for the Philippines. The original Letterman Hospital was constructed in 1898 to treat the sick and wounded returning from the war. After the 1906 San Francisco earthquake, PSF provided tent camps for refugees, and its garrison helped restore law and order.

General "Black Jack" Pershing was stationed at the PSF when he led the punitive expedition against the Mexican bandit Pancho Villa along the Mexican border in 1914. While he was away, General Pershing's wife and daughters perished when his Presidio quarters caught fire. PSF again served as a staging area for troops deploying to France during World War I. Temporary cantonments were built to house the troops. The North cantonment was large enough to house 6,000 troops, and tent camps handled any overflow. An officer training school was established in 1917 at PSF and produced 1,000 candidates recommended for reserve commissions. Letterman Hospital was expanded significantly to accommodate the huge number of returning sick and wounded: 18,700 during the war and another 12,400 in the year after the war.

PSF expanded again in 1941 as the peacetime draft began before the start of World War II. Temporary barracks were again built to accommodate draftees. After hostilities commenced, the PSF processed troops headed for the Pacific theater of war. Letterman Hospital received the sick and wounded returning from the Pacific theater, registering a peak load of 76,000 patients in 1945. After the war, the U.S. Sixth Army returned to the United States and was headquartered at PSF, where it assumed the mission of training Army Reserve forces from the western part of the continental United States.

From 1954 to 1974, PSF was also the headquarters for the Golden Gate Nike Missile defense system, and launch site SF-89L was located there. In 1972, Public Law 92-589 established the Golden Gate National Recreation Area (GGNRA) and stipulated that, when DoD no longer had a requirement for PSF, it would be transferred to GGNRA.

The 1988 BRAC Commission recommended the closure of PSF, to include Letterman Army Medical Center (LAMC). It directed the Sixth Army relocate to Fort Carson, CO, the assets and care provided by LAMC be redistributed to other medical facilities, and the Letterman Army Institute of Research be relocated to Fort Detrick, MD. Other significant actions included the Army Reserve units relocating to renovated facilities at Moffett Field, CA and the Readiness Group relocating to existing facilities at Oakland Army Base, CA in June 1995.

The 1993 BRAC Commission reversed the 1988 BRAC Commission decision to move the Sixth Army to Fort Carson and directed DoD to seek a lease at PSF with the Department of Interior/GGNRA.

## Presidio San Francisco, California

### History (Continued)

The Army closed the installation on 30 September 1994, and, on 1 October 1994, it was transferred to the National Park Service with the Sixth Army remaining in facilities leased from the GGNRA. The Sixth Army was inactivated as part of force reductions in 1995.

### Caretaking

There is no on-site caretaker staffing requirement for PSF.

### Environmental Cleanup

All sites originally identified as requiring environmental cleanup are in a response complete status with the last one being completed in December 2000. The early environmental investigation work conducted during the Remedial Investigation was structured on work at 11 Study Areas. A large part of the environmental cleanup of the PSF included removal or closure in place of an extensive system of underground storage tanks, aboveground storage tanks, and piping used to supply fuel oil to buildings for heating. There was a system of 200 groundwater monitoring wells on site that was monitored quarterly early in the environmental work at PSF. In 1996, Congress enacted the Presidio Trust Act creating the Presidio Trust (Trust) and giving it jurisdiction over a 1,168-acre inland area of the PSF known as Area B. The Trust assumed responsibility for remediation of former Army waste release sites. Since this assumption of cleanup responsibility, additional sites requiring environmental work have been identified. In 1999, the Trust entered into a Consent Agreement with the California Department of Toxic Substances Control. This agreement established responsibilities and procedures for cleanup of releases of former Army waste release sites at the PSF under CERCLA and RCRA. The Consent Agreement specifically applies to cleanup of nine Operable Units. The Army gave the Trust \$99M for environmental cleanup of the PSF. There is a difference of opinion between the Army and the Trust regarding cleaning up to mitigate risk and cleaning up to attain "pristine" conditions along with Army liability for investigations resulting in No Further Action required. The Trust has pursued the Army for funding to pay for investigations/remediation in excess of the original funding, filing numerous claims for "unknown contamination" through the dispute resolution process defined in the Memorandum of Agreement for transfer. Cleanup work is ongoing. The environmental cleanup work being pursued by the Trust involves investigation and cleanup of fill areas and restoration of habitats in conjunction with site redevelopment. As of this report, the Army has paid in excess of \$7.2M in additional claims with another approximately \$2.5M pending resolution of current disputes. Prior to the trust assuming responsibility for the cleanup, Army had invested \$108.2M towards cleanup. As of this report total Army investment to date (to include: Army cleanup, ESCA payment, ESCA Claims and Army program management and support) is \$228.2M.

### Property Conveyance

#### Summary:

Acres				Key Dates	
Total Excess: 1,836	Conveyed: 1,836 (100%)	Remaining: 0	Army Retained: 0	First Conveyance: 21 Sep 1994	Final Conveyance: 30 Sep 1994

#### Property conveyance by parcel:

Parcel Name	Parcel Acres	Disposal Date	Parcel Recipient	Conveyance Authority
Hospital	36.5	21 Sep 1994	Golden Gate National Recreation Area, NPS	Special Legislation
San Francisco 1	1,800.0	30 Sep 1994	Golden Gate National Recreation Area, NPS	Special Legislation



The former PSF Officers Club

## Pueblo Chemical Depot (PCD), Colorado

### Property Description

Pueblo Chemical Depot (PCD) is located 14 miles east of the city of Pueblo, CO, just north of the Arkansas River. It originally included over 23,000 acres.

### History

PCD was originally established as the Pueblo Ordnance Depot in 1942. Initially assigned the mission of ammunition storage, this expanded to include general supplies as well. In 1945, Pueblo began to receive mass amounts of equipment returning from the combat theaters of World War II, and the mission expanded yet again to include the maintenance and refurbishment of artillery, fire control, and optical material.

In 1952, Rocky Mountain Arsenal in Denver, CO transferred chemical agents and chemical munitions to Pueblo Army Depot for storage. Upon receipt of these munitions, Pueblo became one of nine installations, within the United States, where chemical weapons were stored.

During the Korean War, shipments of general supplies and ammunition increased, and the depot reached its highest civilian strength of nearly 8,000 employees. Missile maintenance was added to the depot's mission in the 1950s, and, in 1962, the depot was renamed Pueblo Army Depot.

In 1974, the missile maintenance mission at Pueblo, with the exception of maintenance of the Pershing missile, was transferred to Letterkenny Army Depot. In 1976, Pueblo was given depot activity status and assigned to the Tooele Army Depot.

In December 1987, the United States and the former Soviet Union entered into the Intermediate-Range Nuclear Forces (INF) Treaty. Pueblo was assigned disassembly and elimination missions. It completed its INF and Pershing mission in May 1991.

In accordance with Public Law 100-526, the 1988 Base Realignment and Closure Commission recommended the realignment of Pueblo, transferring its supply mission to Tooele Army Depot, UT and its ammunition mission to Red River Army Depot, TX. The Commission could not close Pueblo because of the ongoing chemical weapons demilitarization of chemical munitions. Instead, the Commission recommended that the installation be realigned to the maximum extent possible to facilitate closure once the demilitarization mission was complete. The maintenance and supply functions were relocated in 1993, and the BRAC realignment action was declared complete in September 1994. The installation was renamed U.S. Army Pueblo Chemical Depot in 1996.

Pueblo Plex, a DoD recognized Local Redevelopment Authority (LRA) was formed in 1994. Pueblo Plex operates at PCD under the current terms of a Master Lease originally signed in 1996. A No-Cost Economic Conveyance (EDC) for personal property was submitted by Pueblo Plex on 4 August 2000 and was amended on 16 November 2000. This EDC Memorandum of Agreement (MOA) allows the transfer of additional items of personal property subject to the screening process.

On 3 October 2011, the Army Deputy Assistance Secretary for Installations, Housing and Partnerships confirmed that all excess property resulting from the BRAC realignment would be disposed under the BRAC Statute. On 16 December 2013, approximately 15,847 acres were declared excess to the Army's requirements. The remaining 7,200 acres of PCD are being retained under the command of the Chemical Materials Activity (CMA) to support chemical munitions demilitarization. In 2014, the boundaries were adjusted, adding another 106 acres to increase the total excess to 15,953 acres.

### Caretaking

There are no on-site BRAC caretaker staff at PCD. The PCD Garrison is being reimbursed by Army BRAC for their staff support and oversight of BRAC actions on the excess property.



Chemical Agent Destruction Plant



Pallets of 155 mm artillery shells containing mustard agent at PCD

## Pueblo Chemical Depot (PCD), Colorado

### Environmental Cleanup

The primary contaminants of concern are dioxins, explosives, metals, chemical agent, pesticides, petroleum products, polychlorinated biphenyls (PCB), semi-volatiles organic compounds (SVOC), and volatiles organic compounds (VOC). The affected media of concern include groundwater, soils, and surface water. Of the sites requiring environmental cleanup, 70% have reached response complete status with 20 sites still requiring work. To address the groundwater issue, two interim remedial actions, operating under compliance orders from the State, are ongoing to stop the flow of contaminated groundwater at the PCD boundary. The Army expects to continue to operate these systems until the contaminants of concern are below the established cleanup standards. In addition, treatment of offsite domestic wells is ongoing to address contaminants on private properties. Response actions for munitions and explosives of concern (MEC) include surface clearance, varying subsurface clearance, and additional investigation work at two chemical agent sites. The Army has been coordinating cleanup actions with the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency and the Colorado Department of Public Health and the Environment and continues to work closely with the environmental regulators to resolve the remaining environmental issues.



### Property Conveyance

#### Summary:

On 16 December 2013, approximately 15,847 acres at Pueblo were determined to be surplus to the Army's needs and made available for redevelopment. In 2014, boundary changes added another 106 acres to the excess to increase the total to 15,953 acres.

Acres				Key Dates	
<b>Total Excess:</b> 15,953	<b>Conveyed:</b> 0 (0%)	<b>Remaining:</b> 15,953	<b>Army Retained:</b> 7,200	<b>First Conveyance:</b> TBD	<b>Final Conveyance:</b> TBD

#### Property conveyance by parcel:

Parcel Name	Parcel Acres	Disposal Date*	Parcel Recipient	Conveyance Authority
Pueblo 1	5,307.0	FY21	PuebloPLEX	EDC
Pueblo 2	1,271.0	FY21	PuebloPLEX	EDC
Pueblo 3	488.0	FY21	PuebloPLEX	EDC
Pueblo 4	313.0	FY21	PuebloPLEX	EDC
Pueblo 5	1,289.0	FY36	PuebloPLEX	EDC
Pueblo 6	2,101.0	FY42	PuebloPLEX	EDC
Pueblo 7	5,184.0	FY45	PuebloPLEX	EDC

\*An ongoing review of installation's long-term environmental cleanup affordability may further delay the conveyance timeline.

## Recreation Center #2, North Carolina

### Property Description

Recreation Center #2 was a sub-installation of Fort Bragg located just outside Fayetteville, Cumberland County, NC. At the time of closure, which pre-dated the BRAC Commission Recommendation, it consisted of approximately four acres and one 17,000-square foot, two-story brick building. The building was consumed in a fire on 4 May 2002.



### History

The Army acquired temporary custody of the Recreation Center #2 property in November 1947 with the permanent title being transferred later to the Army as a United Services Organization recreation center. In 1986, the U.S. Army leased the property to the City of Fayetteville for use as a recreation center and for office space; this effectively "closed" the Army activity.

The 1995 BRAC Commission recommended the closure of Recreation Center #2.

### Caretaking

There is no on-site caretaker staffing requirement for Recreation Center #2.

### Environmental Cleanup

All sites requiring environmental cleanup are in a response complete status. The contaminants of concern were asbestos-containing materials and lead-based paint. Actions also included removal of an underground storage tank and a groundwater investigation. The environmental condition of the facilities is delineated in the January 1997 Environmental Baseline Survey and the Final Comprehensive Site Assessment (CSA), January 1999. The finding of the CSA concluded that soil and groundwater contamination on site is due to the activities at the former manufactured gas plant (MGP), located south/southwest of the property, and the City's active sewer line. The Army was not responsible for any of that contamination or cleanup. The former MGP is owned by the City. Remediation efforts to be undertaken in the future are the responsibility of the City.

### Property Conveyance

#### Summary:

Acres				Key Dates	
Total Excess:	Conveyed:	Remaining:	Army Retained:	First Conveyance:	Final Conveyance:
4	4 (100%)	0	0	14 Jan 2004	14 Jan 2004

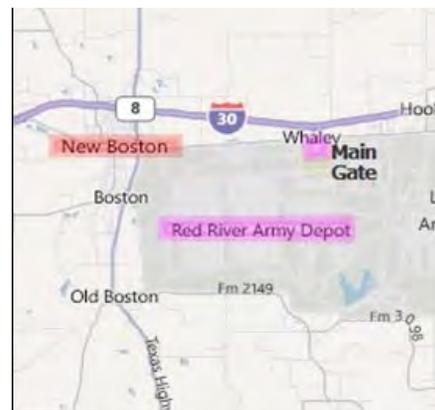
#### Property conveyance by parcel:

Parcel Name	Parcel Acres	Disposal Date	Parcel Recipient	Conveyance Authority
Recreation Center 2	4.4	14 Jan 2004	City of Fayetteville	PBC

## Red River Army Depot, Texas

### Property Description

Red River Army Depot (RRAD) is a 19,113 acre facility located in northeast TX, 18 miles west of Texarkana in Bowie County. It is also located 150 miles west of Little Rock, AR and 170 miles east of Dallas, TX. The states of Louisiana and Oklahoma are little more than an hour away. Because of its location, RRAD is considered part of an area called "The Four States Area" and is surrounded by many small, close-knit communities. The facility has over 1,000,000 square feet of storage capacity.



### History

RRAD was established in 1941 through the acquisition of farmland and residential areas to create an ammunition storage facility. Construction of the depot was initially hampered by housing shortages and lack of equipment, but final construction was permanent.

Red River was originally intended only as an ammunition storage depot. However, soon after the first train loads of ammunition began to arrive, the demands of World War II caused top defense planners to take another look at the new installation. A good labor market, excellent transportation facilities, and the installation's nearness to the great southwestern training areas and southern ports were reasons enough to expand the depot's mission. Construction of modern maintenance and storage facilities was completed in record time, and Red River was soon in the business of storing and repairing all types of ordnance material from tanks to wrist watches.

By 1943, the depot's mission had expanded to include general supply storage, tank repair, and an ordnance-training center. The ordnance training center trained thousands of ordnance soldiers before finally closing in 1955. RRAD continued its general supply storage and tank repair missions through the Korean War, Vietnam War, Operation Desert Storm, and Operation Enduring/Iraqi Freedom.



RRAD has been impacted by numerous BRAC Rounds. The 1988 Commission directed that the Army relocate the ammunition mission from Pueblo Army Depot, CO to RRAD. In 1995, the Commission directed the realignment of RRAD to include moving all maintenance missions, except for that related to the Bradley Fighting Vehicle Series, from RRAD to other depot maintenance activities, including the private sector; and retaining the conventional ammunition storage mission, the Intern Training Center, the Rubber Production Facility, and civilian training education missions at RRAD. Property not required to support these retained missions (797 acres) was excessed. As a result of this realignment, the Red River Redevelopment Authority (RRRA) was established and recognized by the Department of Defense as the planning and implementation Local Redevelopment Authority (LRA).

In 2005, 3,835 acres of RRAD was excessed under BRAC 2005 legislation.\* To date, 3,189 of these acres (RRAD– Western Excess Parcel) have been transferred to the RRRA. In May 2011, the RRRA adopted a new name, becoming the TexAmericas Center (TAC).

### Caretaking

There is no on-site BRAC caretaker staffing requirement for Red River AD.

### Environmental Cleanup

Cleanup of the BRAC 1995 excess parcels includes the operation of a groundwater pump and treat facility and long-term management requirements along streams and creeks within their boundaries. All but four of the environmental sites requiring cleanup are in a response complete, and the associated property has been transferred.

\*A separate BRAC 2005 Installation Report was created to address the BRAC 2005 acreage.

## Red River Army Depot, Texas

### Environmental Cleanup (Continued)

The remaining four sites have an ongoing Monitored Natural Attenuation (MNA) remedy being managed via a U.S. Army Corps of Engineers contract. The property will transfer to TAC after final documentation and concurrence by TCEQ. Due to concerns on effectiveness of the current MNA remedy, concurrence on a final Operating Properly and Successful (OPS) determination has been withheld by the regulators. This OPS is required for property transfer which is now not anticipated earlier than 4<sup>th</sup> Quarter, FY21.

### Property Conveyance Summary:

Acres				Key Dates	
Total Excess: 797	Conveyed: 737 (0%)	Remaining: 60	Army Retained: 18,316	First Conveyance: 20 Jun 1999	Final Conveyance: TBD

### Property conveyance by parcel:

Parcel Name	Parcel Acres	Disposal Date*	Parcel Recipient	Conveyance Authority
Red River 2	625.0	20 Jun 1999	Red River Redevelopment Authority	EDC
Red River 3	40.1	11 Jan 2002	Red River Redevelopment Authority	EDC
Water Treatment Plant	13.5	1 May 2002	Red River Redevelopment Authority	EDC
Red River 5	14.8	10 Jan 2005	Red River Redevelopment Authority	EDC
Tract 5 East, 5A West	5.9	20 Jun 2007	Red River Redevelopment Authority	EDC
Tracts 5B, 6A, 6B, 8, 10, 12, 13	19.2	20 Jun 2007	Red River Redevelopment Authority	EDC
Tract 3 West	8.6	20 Jun 2007	Red River Redevelopment Authority	EDC
Tract 9	2.4	20 Jun 2007	Red River Redevelopment Authority	EDC
Sewage Treatment Plant	7.4	30 Sep 2011	Red River Redevelopment Authority	EDC
Tract 3B	9.4	FY21	TexAmericas Center*	EDC
IWPT Parcel	11.0	FY21	TexAmericas Center	EDC
Tract 1B	12.0	FY21	TexAmericas Center	EDC
Tract 2	27.6	FY21	TexAmericas Center	EDC

\*In May 2011, the RRRRA adopted a new name, becoming the TexAmericas Center (TAC).



## Rio Vista Army Reserve Center, California

### Property Description

Rio Vista Army Reserve Center (ARC) was located in the City of Rio Vista, Solano County, CA, on the west bank of the Sacramento River. At the time of closure, it consisted of 72,825 square feet of facilities on approximately 28 acres.



### History

Rio Vista ARC was established in 1911 as the U.S. Engineers Dock, Rio Vista. Operated by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, its mission was to support the work of the Corps in dredging, clearing, and surveying the Sacramento River.

The installation expanded over the next several decades with additional buildings and even a marine railway. During World War II, the function of the base shifted to focus on harbor-serving vessels such as floating cranes, barges, tugs, and small freighters. For this reason, the base was reassigned to the U.S. Army Transportation Corps in 1952 with the primary function of storing and maintaining Army harbor craft. In 1963, a four-acre parcel at the southern end of the facility was transferred to the U.S. Coast Guard to construct a Coast Guard station, which is still in operation.

Activity at the base increased during the Vietnam War. In 1967, the base was placed under the command of Sharpe Army Depot. Its primary function was to prepare amphibious vehicles for shipment to Vietnam.

In 1974, control was transferred to the Presidio of San Francisco, and its mission was changed to the training of Army Reserve units in Logistics Over The Shore (LOTS) operations, amphibious assaults, ship maintenance, and deck hand instruction.

In 1980, the facility was renamed the Rio Vista United States Army Reserve Center. It was primarily used for training purposes by Army Reserve engineering and transportation units. By 1992, all operations and training ceased, all equipment had been removed, and the facility was operationally closed.

The 1995 BRAC Commission recommended its closure. As all military activities had ceased by 1992, BRAC closure was a formality.

### Environmental Cleanup

All sites requiring environmental cleanup are in a response complete status with the last site completed in 2001. Contaminates of concern include Volatile Organic Compounds, Semi-volatile Organic Compounds, metals, pesticides, Total Petroleum Hydrocarbons, Polycyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbons, Polychlorinated Biphenyls, asbestos, and corrosive materials.

### Caretaking

There is no on-site caretaker staffing requirement for Rio Vista.

### Property Conveyance

#### Summary:

Acres				Key Dates	
Total Excess: 28	Conveyed: 28 (100%)	Remaining: 0	Army Retained: 0	First Conveyance: 26 Mar 2003	Final Conveyance: 26 Mar 2003

#### Property conveyed by parcel:

Parcel Name	Parcel Acres	Disposal Date	Parcel Recipient	Conveyance Authority
Rio Vista 1	28.2	26 Mar 2003	City of Rio Vista	NS

## Sacramento Army Depot, California

### Property Description

The Sacramento Army Depot (SAAD) was a 483-acre facility located within current city limits, seven miles southeast of downtown Sacramento, CA.



### History

SAAD was initially activated in 1941 as the Sacramento Signal Depot for the consolidation, packing, and shipping of war supplies to Army installations on the West Coast and in the Pacific Theater during World War II. The site also served as a prisoner of war camp for German prisoners. After the war, the mission expanded to include the repair and maintenance of high-tech military hardware and electronic equipment. The depot would eventually have 11 miles of railroad trackage and an eight track marshaling yard connected to the Southern Pacific's mainline.

The Depot's operations escalated with the outbreak of the Korean Conflict. The additional workload required the construction of four more warehouses, enlisted barracks, and a maintenance building. In the late 1950s, Reed Army Airfield was built to handle small aircraft in support the Depot's mission requirements. In 1962, as the result of an Army-wide reorganization, the Depot's name changed to SAAD. At the height of operations during Vietnam in 1968, the Depot had a work force of 4,000.

The 1991 BRAC Commission directed the closure of SAAD, further directing that its workload be competed among the Air Force's Sacramento Air Logistics Center and five Army depots. The recommendation also included the option to establish a Reserve Component enclave of as much as 50 acres. The Department of Defense ultimately retained 77 acres for use by the Navy, the California Army National Guard, and the U.S. Army Reserves. The depot workload was re-distributed, and the Depot closed on 3 March 1995.

### Caretaking

There is no on-site caretaker staffing requirement for SAAD.

### Environmental Cleanup

All but one of the sites requiring environmental cleanup are in a response complete status. Groundwater under the former depot is contaminated with volatile organic compounds, primarily trichloroethylene, at varying low levels that migrated offsite to the southwest. The remedy selected includes groundwater extraction, treatment, and discharge to the local sanitary sewer (pump and treat) at two locations. In 2002, the level of contaminants in the groundwater entering the treatment system was determined to be below the levels that could be sent directly to the Publically Owned Waste Water Treatment Plant via the sewer. The contaminant concentrations in the groundwater plume remained slightly above the maximum contaminant levels (MCLs) for the site chemicals of concern. The Army has submitted an Explanation of Significant Differences (ESD) to EPA and the California Department of Toxic Substances Control which was finalized 5 May 2017. The ESD changes the remedy to monitored natural attenuation with contingency pumping if contaminate levels rebound above acceptable concentrations. After the MCLs are reached, the Army will decommission the current facilities and abandon the system and monitoring wells.

### Property Conveyance

#### Summary:

Acres				Key Dates	
Total Excess: 406	Conveyed: 406 (100%)	Remaining: 0	Army Retained: 77	First Conveyance: 1 Mar 1995	Final Conveyance: 15 Aug 2005

#### Property conveyance by parcel:

Parcel Name	Parcel Acres	Disposal Date	Parcel Recipient	Conveyance Authority
Phase 1 (EDC)	305.6	1 Mar 1995	City of Sacramento	EDC
FoodLink	28.0	10 Feb 1998	California Emergency Foodlink	PBC
Phase 2 (EDC)	16.9	2 Aug 2000	City of Sacramento	EDC
Phase 3 (EDC)	7.7	6 Feb 2002	City of Sacramento	EDC
Phase 4 (EDC)	48.2	21 Sep 2005	City of Sacramento	EDC

## Savanna Army Depot Activity, Illinois

### Property Description

The Army purchased 13,061 acres on the eastern bank of the Mississippi River in Carroll and Jo Davies counties, about seven miles north of the city of Savanna, IL to construct the Savanna Proving Ground in support of World War I. The site is a long, narrow piece of land lying between the Mississippi River and a line of hills and bluffs. The installation is surrounded primarily by agricultural land; the neighboring communities are Hanover and Savanna, IL and Bellevue, IA.

The Depot was listed on the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency's National Priorities List on 15 October 1984.



### History

In 1917, the U.S. Army established the Savanna Proving Ground as a proof and test facility for artillery weapons and ammunition in support of World War I. In 1921, the installation's name was changed to Savanna Ordnance Depot. A shell-loading facility was built in 1931 to load and renovate 155-millimeter shells and 300-pound bombs.

In World War II, several new warehouses and a new power plant were built. The Depot also built 407 "igloos" to store ammo and other volatile weapons such as mustard gas. From 1947 to 1962, various types of mustard-filled projectiles were shipped to Savanna for renovation; the fuses were removed and reused, and the mustard-filled projectiles were either shipped to Rocky Mountain Arsenal, CO or destroyed (by burning) at Savanna.

The U.S. Army Ordnance Ammunition, Surveillance, and Maintenance School was activated at the post in 1950. The installation was designated as a U.S. Army Ordnance Depot in 1959 and was assigned a special weapons storage and maintenance mission from 1961 to 1974. In 1962, the installation's name changed to Savanna Army Depot and was placed under the jurisdiction of the U.S. Army Supply and Maintenance Command. The installation finally became known as Savanna Army Depot Activity (SVADA) in 1976 and was put under the command of Letterkenny Army Depot, PA. From that time on, SVADA's mission was the receipt, storage, issue, and demilitarization of conventional ammunition and general supplies as well as the manufacture, procurement, and maintenance of ammunition-peculiar equipment and repair parts for worldwide Department of Defense support.



Munitions bunkers at the Savanna Army Depot

The 1995 BRAC Commission identified SVADA for closure. Additionally, the Commission recommended the relocation of the U.S. Army Defense Ammunition Center and School to McAlester Army Ammunition Plant, OK. SVADA ceased operations and officially closed on 20 May 2000.

The Jo-Carroll Local Redevelopment Authority (JC LRA) was established by an intergovernmental agreement between the Illinois counties of Jo Davies and Carroll to redevelop a portion of the property for commercial and business usage referred to as the Savanna Depot Park.

In September 2003, the Army agreed to transfer over 9,000 acres of land to the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) to become the Lost Mound Unit of the Upper Mississippi River National Wildlife and Fish Refuge. A total of 3,735 acres has transferred to date. The remaining acreage will be transferred in the future as parcels are certified clean from environmental contaminants.

### Caretaking

A staff of one Federal employee remains to provide caretaker services. Services include oversight of facilities maintenance and operation, property accountability, local interface with community leaders, and on-the-ground coordination of the environmental cleanup and property conveyance efforts.

## Savanna Army Depot Activity, Illinois

### Environmental Cleanup

The Army cleanup actions are regulated by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency and Illinois Environmental Protection Agency. The primary contaminants of concern are hazardous waste cleanup, such as heavy metals, polyaromatic hydrocarbons, and volatile organic compounds at various sites; remediation of munitions and explosives of concern (MEC) on three range complexes; intrusive investigation of a possible mustard agent munition burial site; long-term management requirements including five-year reviews; and various regulatory compliance cleanup requirements. SVADA environmental remedial actions have been ongoing since 1990 under the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA). Due to extensive legacy environmental issues, SVADA is a National Priorities Listing (NPL) Site. Over 80% of the almost 200 environmental sites requiring environmental cleanup are in a response complete status. Additional concerns include whether CERCLA controls are required at sites where munitions debris have been identified.

### Property Conveyance

#### Summary:

Acres			Key Dates		
<b>Total Excess:</b> 13,061	<b>Conveyed:</b> 5,344 (41%)	<b>Remaining:</b> 7,717	<b>Army Retained:</b> 0	<b>First Conveyance:</b> 22 Aug 2003	<b>Final Conveyance:</b> TBD

#### Property conveyance by parcel:

Parcel Name	Parcel Acres	Disposal Date	Parcel Recipient	Conveyance Authority
LRA A2	42.5	22 Aug 2003	Local Redevelopment Authority	EDC
FWS 3	1,120.0	23 Sep 2003	U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service	Fed-to-Fed
FWS 6	1,902.0	23 Sep 2003	U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service	Fed-to-Fed
LRA 19	93.0	24 Sep 2003	Local Redevelopment Authority	EDC
LRA 14A	85.9	24 Sep 2003	Local Redevelopment Authority	EDC
COE-Apple Island	143.0	23 Aug 2004	US. Army Engineer District, Rock Island	Fed-to-Fed
LRA 4	99.0	28 Sep 2004	Local Redevelopment Authority	EDC
LRA 1	54.4	28 Sep 2004	Local Redevelopment Authority	EDC
IDNR - Primm's Pond	182.9	30 Sep 2004	Illinois Department of Natural Resources	PBC
LRA 10A/P1	40.8	13 Jul 2005	Local Redevelopment Authority	EDC
LRA 16A	258.5	8 Aug 2005	Local Redevelopment Authority	EDC
LRA 18A/P1	24.0	8 Aug 2005	Local Redevelopment Authority	EDC
LRA 10B/P1	6.7	8 Aug 2005	Local Redevelopment Authority	EDC
LRA 6Z/P1	40.8	8 Aug 2005	Local Redevelopment Authority	EDC
LRA 2	45.7	8 Aug 2005	Local Redevelopment Authority	EDC
LRA 3B/P1	48.8	8 Aug 2005	Local Redevelopment Authority	EDC
LRA 3A	23.8	8 Aug 2005	Local Redevelopment Authority	EDC
LRA A1	10.3	8 Aug 2005	Local Redevelopment Authority	EDC
COE-Lock & Dam 12 Strip	33.7	26 Aug 2005	US. Army Engineer District, Rock Island	Fed-to-Fed
LRA 11A	49.1	19 Dec 2006	Local Redevelopment Authority	EDC
FWS 7A	198.4	30 May 2007	U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service	Fed-to-Fed

Continued

## Savanna Army Depot Activity, Illinois

Parcel Name	Parcel Acres	Disposal Date	Parcel Recipient	Conveyance Authority
LRA 6	48.4	26 Nov 2007	Local Redevelopment Authority	EDC
LRA 15A	68.6	4 Feb 2008	Local Redevelopment Authority	EDC
FWS 10A	205.6	3 Jul 2008	U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service	Fed-to-Fed
FWS 1	49.2	2 Dec 2008	U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service	Fed-to-Fed
FWS 2	0.4	2 Dec 2008	U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service	Fed-to-Fed
FWS 8A	62.1	3 Mar 2010	U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service	Fed-to-Fed
FWS 9	197.2	1 Aug 2012	U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service	Fed-to-Fed
LRA 17A	6.5	9 Apr 2013	Local Redevelopment Authority	EDC
LRA 3	9.1	1 May 2013	Local Redevelopment Authority	EDC
LRA-Army Depot Rd	18.1	1 May 2013	Local Redevelopment Authority	EDC
LRA-Old Depot Access Rd	2.3	30 May 2013	Local Redevelopment Authority	EDC
LRA 10	36.9	13 Mar 2018	Local Redevelopment Authority	EDC
LRA 18	29.9	13 Mar 2018	Local Redevelopment Authority	EDC
LRA 16B	106.3	5 Oct 2018	Local Redevelopment Authority	EDC
LRA 3C	6.1	1 <sup>st</sup> QTR FY20	Local Redevelopment Authority	EDC
LRA 8	11.4	4 <sup>th</sup> QTR FY20	Local Redevelopment Authority	EDC
LRA 20	132.0	4 <sup>th</sup> QTR FY20	Local Redevelopment Authority	EDC
LRA 15	169.9	4 <sup>th</sup> QTR FY20	Local Redevelopment Authority	EDC
LRA 17	37.6	4 <sup>th</sup> QTR FY20	Local Redevelopment Authority	EDC
LRA 9	1.5	FY21	Local Redevelopment Authority	EDC
LRA 11	393.7	FY21	Local Redevelopment Authority	EDC
LRA 12	195.4	FY21	Local Redevelopment Authority	EDC
LRA 13	178.6	FY21	Local Redevelopment Authority	EDC
LRA 14	188.9	FY21	Local Redevelopment Authority	EDC
LRA 14B	38.5	FY21	Local Redevelopment Authority	EDC
LRA 16	403.7	FY21	Local Redevelopment Authority	EDC
LRA 5	19.7	FY22	Local Redevelopment Authority	EDC
LRA 7	86.6	FY22	Local Redevelopment Authority	EDC
LRA 10W	0.3	FY22	Local Redevelopment Authority	EDC
Sewage Treatment Plant	1.4	FY22	Local Redevelopment Authority	EDC
FWS 4	21.0	FY22	U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service	Fed-to-Fed
FWS 6A	54.0	FY22	U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service	Fed-to-Fed
FWS 7C	258.3	FY22	U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service	Fed-to-Fed
FWS 8B	120.0	FY22	U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service	Fed-to-Fed
FWS 8C	28.4	FY22	U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service	Fed-to-Fed
FWS 8D	35.8	FY22	U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service	Fed-to-Fed

Continued

## Savanna Army Depot Activity, Illinois

Parcel Name	Parcel Acres	Disposal Date	Parcel Recipient	Conveyance Authority
FWS 8E	7.0	FY22	U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service	Fed-to-Fed
FWS 9A	51.8	FY22	U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service	Fed-to-Fed
FWS 9B	41.5	FY22	U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service	Fed-to-Fed
FWS 10	2,139.0	FY22	U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service	Fed-to-Fed
FWS 11	224.8	FY22	U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service	Fed-to-Fed
FWS 11A	85.1	FY22	U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service	Fed-to-Fed
FWS 11B	1.5	FY22	U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service	Fed-to-Fed
IDNR - Batey Creek area	83.9	FY22	Illinois Department of Natural Resources	PBC
FWS 8F	282.4	FY31	U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service	Fed-to-Fed
FWS 7B	772.2	FY45	U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service	Fed-to-Fed
FWS 7	1,287.4	FY46	U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service	Fed-to-Fed
FWS 8	357.9	FY45	U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service	Fed-to-Fed

An ongoing review of installation's long-term environmental cleanup affordability may further delay the conveyance timeline.

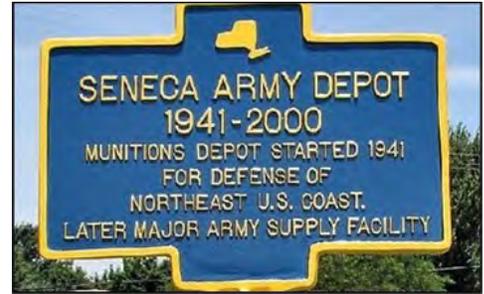


Aerial view of SVADA looking north

## Seneca Army Depot, New York

### Property Description

Seneca Army Depot (SEAD) occupies 10,687 acres of land and is located near the Village of Romulus in Seneca County, NY. The Depot is located in an uplands area, which formed a divide separating two of the New York Finger Lakes, Cayuga Lake on the east and Seneca Lake on the west. Surrounded by sparsely populated farmland, other nearby communities includes Geneva, Waterloo, Seneca Falls, Fayette, Ovid, Lodi, and Interlaken. New York State Highways 96 and 96A adjoin Seneca AD on the east and west boundaries respectively.



### History

In 1941, the U.S. Government selected the location for construction of Seneca Ordnance Depot from over 60 potential sites to support the war effort. The government moved quickly and, in June 1941, began the construction of 500 igloos to store munitions that could be used on planes guarding the Atlantic coast from Maine to Washington, D.C. The initial target date for completion was early May 1942 but soon shifted to April. These igloos were mostly concrete, saving as much steel as possible for other parts of the war effort, and about ten feet high, eighty to one hundred feet in length, and covered with earth and seeded to grass. The heavy construction work, building the igloos as well as connecting rail lines and new roads and 20 miles of steel fence around the perimeter, was to be completed by December 1941.

SEAD was owned by the U.S. Government and operated by the Department of the Army starting in 1941. Since its inception, the Depot's primary mission was the receipt, storage, maintenance, and supply of military items, which included ammunition and explosives, General Services Administration strategic and critical materials, and Office of Civil Defense engineering equipment. Some ammunition and explosives were disposed of by burning and controlled detonation, when necessary. Other activities at the installation included the performance of depot-level maintenance, demilitarization, and surveillance of conventional ammunitions.

During the 1940s, the Army stored radioactive materials, in connection with the Manhattan Project, in igloos E0801 through E0811, on the south end of the Depot. The Army Radioactive Contamination Team performed a survey of these igloos in 1985.

In 1950, the Air Force acquired approximately 629 acres from the War Assets Administration for a major training center and named it the Sampson Air Force Base (AFB) as a permanent installation by the Air Training Command. By 1953, the Air Force had built a 5,000' hard-surface runway and other facilities to support training. The Air Force basic training center closed in 1956.

The Army acquired the airfield property from the Air Force in 1958. The former Sampson AFB was renamed as the Seneca Army Airfield and was used to operate flights in support of the depot from 1958 to 1962.

In July 1983, and running for several years, antiwar and antinuclear activists mounted major protests at the facility, staging civil disobedience protests and establishing the Seneca Women's Encampment for a Future of Peace and Justice. Major events took place in August and October 1983. During the October event, many people, including Dr. Benjamin Spock, climbed the fence surrounding the depot and were detained. Most fence climbers were released after being given "ban and bar letters" telling them they would be charged with trespassing if they were apprehended inside the depot again.

The 1995 Defense BRAC Commission directed the Army to close the SEAD, except an enclave to store hazardous material (HAZMAT) and strategic ores. The Depot ceased operations and closed on 20 May 1999. Following the announcement of the BRAC decision, the Army Materiel Command (AMC), in coordination with the Defense National Stockpile Center, determined that the storage of ores and HAZMATs at SEAD would be discontinued; therefore, no property for this mission was retained, and the entire installation was excessed. Instead, AMC temporarily isolated the area containing the ores and HAZMATs until they could be removed from SEAD. This was accomplished, and the site was closed, in June 2006.

### Caretaking

There is no Federal caretaker staff at SEAD. Services are provided by USACE on a reimbursable basis.

## Seneca Army Depot, New York

### Environmental Cleanup

The primary constituents of concern include metals, munitions and explosives of concern (MEC), trichloroethylene (TCE), and perfluorooctanoic Acid (PFOA). A Finding of Suitability to Transfer (FOST) was signed for the Airfield road, and a FOST is in progress for the Conservation area parcels which include environmental easements for Munitions Response Sites. The last site for remediation and transfer is the Open Detonation Grounds. The final Feasibility Study (FS) was submitted for this site to EPA on 22 Aug 2019. All regulator concerns appear to be resolved with a path forward for the site. Remediation is tentatively scheduled to start in 2020 pending FS approval and Record of Decision. Funding level for Munitions Constituent treatment, and MEC disposal may shift final transfer to 2045. The remaining ongoing cleanup actions include a permeable reactive wall for TCE in groundwater (Ash Landfill), five-year reviews, groundwater monitoring at seven sites, Land Use Control annual inspections at various sites, and PFOA. PFOA actions will involve a Preliminary Assessment of the Depot in 2020 and follow up wells if needed. Two fire training areas have PFOA groundwater contamination that does not exit the installation footprint but may impact future planned farm houses in the former ammunition storage area.



Seneca is home to a large white deer herd (a recessive form of white-tailed deer).

### Property Conveyance

#### Summary:

Acres				Key Dates	
<b>Total Excess:</b> 10,687	<b>Conveyed:</b> 10,035 (94%)	<b>Remaining:</b> 652	<b>Army Retained:</b> 0	<b>First Conveyance:</b> 4 Oct 1999	<b>Final Conveyance:</b> TBD

#### Property conveyance by parcel:

Parcel Name	Parcel Acres	Disposal Date	Parcel Recipient	Conveyance Authority
SEDA Lakeland & Elliot Family Housing	192.6	4 Oct 1999	SENIDA*	EDC
SEDA North end	172.6	14 Feb 2000	SENIDA	EDC
SEDA STP 4	16.4	29 Aug 2000	New York State Dept of Corrections	PBC
SEDA Prison	673.1	29 Aug 2000	New York State Dept of Corrections	PBC
SEDA Sewer	1.6	1 May 2001	SENIDA	EDC
SEDA Water	5.5	30 Jun 2001	SENIDA	EDC
U.S. Coast Guard	270.2	27 Aug 2003	USCG	Fed
SEDA Conserv	6,977.5	30 Sep 2003	SENIDA	EDC
County Jail Parcel	25.0	30 Apr 2004	SENIDA	EDC
Warehouse / PID area	968.8	1 Mar 2008	SENIDA	EDC
SEDA AF (LIFO)	502.1	8 Jun 2009	SENIDA	EDC
Seneca AD LRA 1B (SEAD 3/6/8/14/15)	44.7	27 May 2011	SENIDA	EDC
Seneca AD LRA 1B (SEAD 059 & 071)	8.6	27 May 2011	SENIDA	EDC
Seneca AD LRA 3A (SEAD 38/48)	37.4	27 May 2011	SENIDA	EDC

Continued

\*Seneca County Industrial Development Agency (SENIDA)

## Seneca Army Depot, New York

### Property Conveyance

#### Property conveyance by parcel (Continued):

Parcel Name	Parcel Acres	Disposal Date <sup>1</sup>	Parcel Recipient	Conveyance Authority
Seneca AD LRA 3 (SEAD 11)	8.3	27 May 2011	SENIDA	EDC
Seneca AD LRA 2A (SEAD 16/17)	13.4	27 May 2011	SENIDA	EDC
Seneca AD LRA 2B (SEAD 004)	47.4	27 May 2011	SENIDA	EDC
Seneca AD LRA 1C (SEAD 5)	3.1	27 May 2011	SENIDA	EDC
Seneca AD LRA 2 (SEAD 64B/D)	0.7	27 May 2011	SENIDA	EDC
Seneca AD LRA 1A (SEAD 1 &2)	0.1	27 May 2011	SENIDA	EDC
Seneca AD LRA 1 PID (SEAD 24/63)	24.5	27 May 2011	SENIDA	EDC
Seneca AD LRA 2B (SEAD 121 C&I)	25.6	27 May 2011	SENIDA	EDC
Seneca AD LRA 1 (SEAD 25/26/39/40/67)	16.3	27 May 2011	SENIDA	EDC
LRA 3B	155.4	1 <sup>st</sup> QTR FY20	SENIDA	EDC
LRA 4	45.8	1 <sup>st</sup> QTR FY20	SENIDA	EDC
LRA 5A	42.5	1 <sup>st</sup> QTR FY20	SENIDA	EDC
LRA 5	39.0	1 <sup>st</sup> QTR FY20	SENIDA	EDC
LRA 4A	368.9	FY45	SENIDA	EDC



## Sierra Army Depot, California

### Property Description

Sierra Army Depot (Sierra AD) is located near the unincorporated city of Herlong, CA, which is 55 miles northwest of Reno, NV and 40 miles southeast of Susanville, CA. The depot is in the highest desert plain east of the Sierra Nevada Mountains at an elevation of 4,200 feet. The high desert plain is only sparsely developed. The terrain is flat or gently rolling, dominated by sagebrush. The Honey Lake Valley is immediately east of the Sierra Nevada mountain range.

### History

Sierra AD's motto reads "Readiness Since 1942," and there are over seven decades of history to back it up. Sierra AD was born with General Order No. 9, signed by General George C. Marshall on 2 February 1942. Its first name was Sierra Ordnance Depot. "Sierra" designated its location east of the Sierra Nevada Mountains, and "Ordnance" reflected its original missions: first, the storage of general supplies; and, then in 1947 the renovation and demilitarization of ammunition.

Prior to Army acquisition in 1942, the semi-desert site was virtually uninhabited and was used primarily as rangeland. In 1933, the Army purchased 60,523 acres at the Sierra site (which included Honey Lake), but did not proceed with construction due to a lack of funding.

In February 1942, the Army leased 16,283 acres adjacent to the Honey Lake property and construction of the depot began. Ammunition and combat equipment storage, administration, utility, and maintenance facilities were largely completed by early 1943, and the town of Herlong was constructed at the south end of the site between 1942 and 1944 to house depot personnel. Construction continued through the end of the year with the addition of a 72-bed hospital and the Amedee Airstrip at the northwest corner of the depot. By war's end, 1,021 of the installation's present 1,192 buildings had been constructed. After the end of World War II, Sierra AD's mission expanded to include renovation and demilitarization of ammunition.

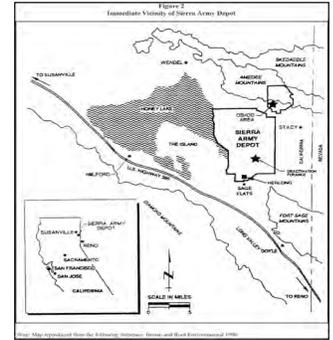
With the buildup for the Korean War, Sierra AD's workload reached an all time high. Sierra AD joined the efforts of a stockpile program, which regained its previous momentum expanding to the point of becoming a separate and independent organization. The GSA assigned the stockpile program to its newly-created Emergency Procurement Service on 1 September 1950. This organization became the Defense Materials Service on 7 September 1956, with the responsibilities of managing not only the stockpile but also the National Industrial Equipment Reserve Program and the Civil Defense Emergency Program. Between 1949 and 1988, GSA and Federal Emergency Management Agency were responsible for the program. In 1988, the responsibility for the program was delegated to the Secretary of Defense, who assigned the program to the Defense Logistics Agency (DLA). The Defense National Stockpile Center was established within DLA to manage the program.

During the 1970s and 1980s, the depot was used to store unarmed nuclear weapons. These weapons and their storage and maintenance areas were protected by the 980<sup>th</sup> Military Police Company.

In 1993, Sierra AD was designated as the Army's Center of Technical Excellence for Operational Project Stocks. The Depot was home to the three largest Operational Project Stocks in the Army: Inland Petroleum Distribution System, Water Support System, and Force Provider. In addition, Sierra AD was home for other Operational Project Stocks including Deployable Medical Systems - Non-Medical Equipment, Army Field Feeding Systems, Large Area Maintenance Shelters, Landing Mat Sets, and Bridging.

The 1995 Defense BRAC Commission identified Sierra AD for realignment and directed the Army to realign the depot by reducing the conventional ammunition mission to the level necessary to support the conventional ammunition demilitarization mission. The Army was to retain an enclave to support this demilitarization mission, the Operational Project Stocks mission and the static storage of ores. The depot completed the realignment on 20 May 1999, exessing 67,120 acres while retaining a 32,437 acre enclave.

During the 2000s, while continuing to store conventional ammunition, the Depot's primary mission became the receipt, storage, repair, assembly, disassembly, and shipment of major and secondary items. Sierra's climate support the continuing mission of the long-term storage of mechanized vehicles. Sierra also currently serves as the Army's Center of Industrial Technical Excellence for all Petroleum and Water Distribution Systems.



## Sierra Army Depot, California

### Caretaking

There are no on-site caretaker staffing requirements for Sierra AD.

### Environmental Cleanup

The Army coordinates Sierra Depot cleanup actions with the California Department of Toxic Substance Control. All but one of the sites requiring environmental cleanup are in a response complete status. The remaining site encompasses 4,488 acres spread across three property parcels (including the periphery sector, buffer sector, and the open burn / open detonation (OB/OD) sector). The Honey Lake munitions site is located on a dry lakebed. The primary contamination on the remaining property is Munitions and Explosives of Concern (MEC). In 2004, an Action Memorandum was implemented for the Honey Lake MEC site. The Engineering Evaluation and Cost Analysis and initial surface clearance identified and removed 53,212 ordnance and explosive items. Warning Signage is in place around the periphery of the property to notify the public of munitions hazards, and two public displays are in place with Fact Sheets outlining MEC hazards and contact information. Munitions still remain on the site, and the Army is presently working on an amended remedy and remediation strategy to efficiently address the MEC hazards.



Honey Lake is dry lakebed on Sierra AD that seasonally floods with water runoff from the Sierra Nevada mountains.

### Property Conveyance

#### Summary:

Acres				Key Dates	
<b>Total Excess:</b> 67,120	<b>Conveyed:</b> 62,632 (93%)	<b>Remaining:</b> 4,488	<b>Army Retained:</b> 32,437	<b>First Conveyance:</b> 31 Jul 1997	<b>Final Conveyance:</b> TBD

#### Property conveyance by parcel:

Parcel Name	Parcel Acres	Disposal Date*	Parcel Recipient	Conveyance Authority
Sierra Army Housing Area	72.3	31 Jul 1997	Bureau of Indian Affairs	Fed-to-Fed
Sierra 3	591.0	21 Apr 1999	Bureau of Prisons	Fed-to-Fed
Herlong	453.7	10 Sep 2003	Local Redevelopment Authority	EDC
Honey Lake	57,632.7	24 Sep 2003	State of California	Reversion
East Airfield and SE Shore	1,899.1	29 Sep 2003	Local Redevelopment Authority	EDC
Parcels H, J, T, V & W	67.2	18 Jun 2004	Fort Sage Unified School District	PBC
West Patton Village & Access Easement	24.2	2 Aug 2004	West Patton Village Community Services District	PBC
Susanville Rd	903.8	9 Aug 2004	Local Redevelopment Authority	EDC
NE Shore, W Airfield, N Access, & Elec Sub	855.6	30 Sep 2004	Local Redevelopment Authority	EDC
NE Shore Remainder	135.5	19 Jul 2006	Local Redevelopment Authority	EDC
Parcel N (Revised)(-3.064ac)	-3.1	13 Apr 2013	Local Redevelopment Authority	EDC
OB/OD Sector	1,739.0	FY46	State of California	Reversion
Buffer Sector	756.0	FY46	State of California	Reversion
Periphery Sector	1,993.0	FY46	State of California	Reversion

\*An ongoing review of installation's long-term environmental cleanup affordability may further delay the conveyance timeline.

## Stratford Army Engine Plant, Connecticut

### Property Description

The Stratford Army Engine Plant (Stratford AEP) is a 78-acre property located at 550 South Main Street in Stratford, CT on the Stratford Point peninsula in the southeast corner of Fairfield County. The site is bordered by a paved parking lot and wetlands to the north; the Housatonic River to the east; an open field and drainage channel to the south; and the Sikorsky Memorial Airport, several small businesses, and Frash Pond to the west. In addition to the 78 "land" acres, the Stratford AEP property also includes 46 acres of riparian rights for a total of approximately 124 acres. It contains 51 buildings, paved roadway and grounds, and five paved parking lots. The 46 acres of riparian rights consist of access to the Tidal Flats and channel of the Housatonic River. The tidal mudflats are separated from the property by an earthen berm that has fencing along the site side and a gate restricting access.



### History

Prior to 1927, Stratford AEP property was farmland. The plant was originally built in 1929 as Sikorsky Aero Engineering Corporation's manufacturing facility. Various amphibian aircraft were built in this plant, which had a seaplane ramp for launching the aircraft into the Housatonic River.

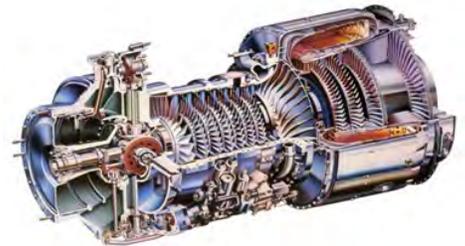
When sales of amphibian aircraft fell in the late 1930s, due to the growing popularity of land-based aircraft, Sikorsky was merged with the Chance Vought Company in 1938. The Vought-Sikorsky company then built various land-based aircraft, such as the Vought-Sikorsky VS-44 and F4U Corsair in the facility.

The companies separated into Vought Aircraft and Sikorsky Aircraft in January 1943, but Vought Aircraft continued to manufacture various aircraft at this location. Part of Sikorsky's production moved to Bridgeport, CT in 1943, while Vought production was moved to a facility in Dallas, TX in 1949. In 1954, Sikorsky moved the remainder of its manufacturing to a new plant on the north side of Stratford, further up the Housatonic River.

This move left the Stratford plant vacant. Soon afterward, flooding from the Housatonic River damaged much of the facility. The U.S. Air Force purchased the facility in 1951, renamed it Air Force Plant No. 43, and operated it as a Government-Owned, Contractor-Operated (GOCO) plant. Avco Corporation became the contractor operating the plant and upgraded and rebuilt the facility. Avco moved Lycoming, a company they owned, into the plant in the same year and began manufacturing piston engines and components.

In 1952, Lycoming employed Anselm Franz, who was a pioneering Austrian jet engine engineer known for the development of the Nazi's Jumo 004, the world's first mass-produced turbojet engine during World War II. He established a turbine engine development effort in the plant, and Lycoming was able to design, develop, and manufacture turbine engines in this facility. By 1968, approximately 10,000 people were employed in the plant.

In 1976, the plant was transferred from the Air Force to the Army and renamed Stratford AEP. In 1980, production of several turbine engines moved to Williamsport, PA. In 1987, Avco was purchased by Textron and became Textron Lycoming, and, in 1995, Allied Signal acquired the Lycoming Turbine Engine Division in Stratford. By this time, employment had fallen to 2,900 people.



T55 TURBOSHAFT ENGINE

In late 1995, Allied Signal announced that production would be shifted to its facility in Phoenix, AZ. In September 1998, Allied Signal concluded operations in the plant and returned it to the U.S. Army. The Army shifted production of the AGT1500, a gas turbine engine to power the M1 Abrams family of main battle tanks operated by the U.S. Army, Marine Corps, and allied countries, to the Anniston Army Depot (ANAD) in Anniston, AL.

Stratford AEP was directed to be closed by the 1995 Base Realignment and Closure Commission and closed on 30 September 1998.

# Stratford Army Engine Plant, Connecticut

## History (Continued)

For the next 10 years, the Army was involved with "Team Stratford" to develop the property. In May 2008, the U.S. Army auctioned off the property for approximately \$9.6 million, but this bid failed. The Army is currently working with the Connecticut Department of Energy and Environmental Protection (CT DEEP) on the remediation of the Tidal Flats and has negotiated the sale of the property with a group called Point Stratford Renewal LLC. Additionally, the Connecticut Air and Space Center occupies part of the site.

## Caretaking

There is no on-site caretaker staffing requirement for Stratford.

## Environmental Cleanup

SAEP is a Resource Conservation and Recovery Act site with environmental remediation ongoing since 1983. The primary contaminants of concern are volatile organic compounds and metals in groundwater and soils. Groundwater is not a drinking water source. All but four of the environmental cleanup sites are in response complete status. The remaining ongoing cleanup actions include hazardous waste cleanup at various sites including groundwater remediation, long-term management requirements including five-year reviews, and various compliance cleanup activities. A Covenant Deferral Request by the Army for the SAEP property was approved on October 2008 by the Governor of Connecticut. This enables property conveyance before environmental cleanup is complete. In 2014, the Army performed 56 sediment toxicity tests to evaluate the potential toxicity of sediments from the Tidal Flats. The results of the toxicity testing indicate that the tidal flats in their entirety may need to be remediated to an average depth of one foot, with some areas up to eight feet. The projected schedule to complete the tidal flats remediation is: Feasibility Study (estimated completion June 2019), Proposed Plan (estimated completion November 2019), CTDEEP concurs with the ROD (estimated completion February 2020), construction contract (June 2020) and completion 2022.

## Property Conveyance

### Summary:

Acres				Key Dates	
<b>Total Excess:</b> 78	<b>Conveyed:</b> 1 (1%)	<b>Remaining:</b> 77	<b>Army Retained:</b> 0	<b>First Conveyance:</b> 31 Aug 2009	<b>Final Conveyance:</b> TBD

### Property conveyance by parcel:

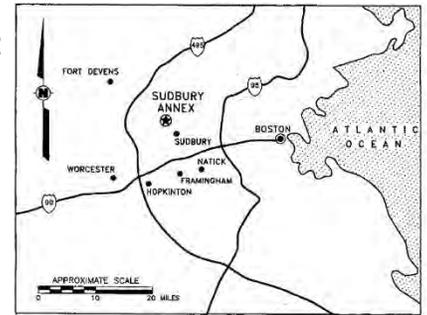
Parcel Name	Parcel Acres	Disposal Date	Parcel Recipient	Conveyance Authority
FAA	1.1	31 Aug 2009	Federal Aviation Administration	Fed-to-Fed
Stratford AEP	76.9	4 <sup>th</sup> Qtr FY20	Point Stratford Renewal	NS



## Sudbury Training Annex, Massachusetts

### Property Description

The Sudbury Training Annex (STA) was located 20 miles west of Boston; 12 miles northwest of Natick, MA; two miles northwest of Sudbury, MA; and 17 miles southeast of the Devens Reserve Forces Training Area. The STA included portions of the townships of Maynard, Hudson, Stow, and Sudbury. At the time of closure, it consisted of approximately 2,280 acres.



### History

Established in the early 1940s as the Maynard Ammunition Depot, the STA was used for storing munitions during World War II. After the war, the Annex became known as the Maynard Ordnance Test Station (MOTS).

In 1958, control of STA was transferred to the United States Army Natick Research and Development Command (NARADCOM). At that time, the principal use of the reservation was for troop training. NARADCOM conducted testing and experiments at STA, which was also utilized by other agencies or operators for a variety of purposes including testing, training, and waste disposal. NARADCOM maintained control of the military reservation until 1982.

In 1982, custody of the entire STA was transferred to Fort Devens, MA, which is located northwest of Sudbury. Fort Devens used the reservation primarily for the training of active duty, Army Reserve, and Army and Air National Guard personnel. During this time, NARADCOM continued using the land along with the MA Fire Fighting Academy, MA Army & Air Guard, and MA State Police. The STA was last used by Army reservists for troop field training during Desert Storm.

The 1995 BRAC Commission recommended the closure of STA. At the time of the announcement, there were no Army missions, activities or personnel at STA.

### Caretaking

There is no on-site caretaker staffing requirement for STA.

### Environmental Cleanup

STA was deleted from the EPA's National Priorities List (NPL) on 29 January 2002. All sites requiring environmental cleanup are in a response complete status. Continuing actions include long-term annual groundwater monitoring, institutional inspections of the old gravel pit landfill, and five-year reviews. The major contaminants in the landfill are general refuse and metal contaminated soils from excavations of other sites at STA. The post-closure monitoring of the landfill is expected to continue until 2027. The next Five-Year Review is due to be completed in 2021. A Site Investigation (SI) was initiated for PFOS/PFOA. EPA has recommended a Risk Investigation be initiated due to the preliminary SI findings.



Abandon Ammunition Bunker

### Property Conveyance

#### Summary:

Acres				Key Dates	
Total Excess: 2,281	Conveyed: 2,281 (100%)	Remaining: 0	Army Retained: 0	First Conveyance: 28 Sep 2000	Final Conveyance: 31 Mar 2003

#### Property conveyance by parcel:

Parcel Name	Parcel Acres	Disposal Date	Parcel Recipient	Conveyance Authority
Sudbury 1	2,205.2	28 Sep 2000	USFWS	Fed
Sudbury 2	4.2	5 Jun 2002	USAF	Fed
Sudbury 3	71.5	31 Mar 2003	Sudbury, Emergency Response	PBC

## Tacony Warehouse, Pennsylvania

### Property Description

The former Tacony Warehouse (TW) complex was a cluster of six buildings comprising over 309,000 square feet of facility space on 14 acres at the corner of Princeton and New State Road in Philadelphia, PA. It was situated between the Delaware River and Interstate 95. The majority of the site was paved. Prior to disposal, the FY 2001 Defense Appropriations Act appropriated \$5 million for the demolition of the warehouse. In March 2004, a contract for \$1.45 million was awarded for demolition which was complete in July 2004.



### History

TW was constructed and established as an armor plate assembly facility in 1943 on land purchased from the Warner Company, which at the time also owned and operated the concrete plant on the adjacent property. The plant was initially operated by Henry Disston and Sons Co., but control was subsequently transferred to the Frankford Arsenal in April 1944. Frankford Arsenal actively used the property for storage in the 1950s and 1960s.



Tacony Warehouse Complex

In 1970, TW was assigned to the Army and Air Force Exchange Service (AAFES). AAFES utilized the facility for warehousing of consumer products. In June 1976, the accountability for TW was transferred to Fort Dix. AAFES vacated the building, and in November 1987, the New Cumberland Army Depot (NCAD) entered into an agreement with Fort Dix to use the facility for temporary warehousing until NCAD completed construction of a new warehouse near Harrisburg, PA.

The 1988 Base Realignment and Closure Commission recommended TW for closure noting that the new warehouse at NCAD would eliminate the requirement to retain TW. All stores were removed, and the facility closed in 1992.

### Caretaking

There is no on-site caretaker staffing requirement for TW.

### Environmental Cleanup

All sites requiring environmental cleanup are in a response complete status with the last one being closed in 2003. Contaminants of concern were Total Petroleum Hydrocarbons. The Environmental Assessment/ Finding of No Significant Impact for the Disposal and Reuse of TW was completed in October 1994. All environmental actions required by the 1995 Record of Decision and Pennsylvania Dept. of Environmental Protection (PADEP) have been completed and approved by PADEP. The September 2002 Combined Report summarized all actions and proposed shutting down the groundwater treatment system, and PADEP approved groundwater land-use controls. The treatment system shut down in May 2003, followed by two years of quarterly groundwater monitoring. The Finding of Suitability for Transfer was signed in September 2003 and revised to reflect demolition of all site structures.

### Property Conveyance

#### Summary:

Acres				Key Dates	
Total Excess: 14	Conveyed: 14 (100%)	Remaining: 0	Army Retained: 0	First Conveyance: 26 Sep 2002	Final Conveyance: 27 May 2005

#### Property conveyance by parcel:

Parcel Name	Parcel Acres	Disposal Date	Parcel Recipient	Conveyance Authority
Tacony 1	0.8	26 Sep 2002	Pennsylvania Fish and Boat Commission	PBC
Tacony 2	13.4	27 May 2005	Private owner	PS

## Tooele Army Depot, Utah

### Property Description

Tooele Army Depot (TEAD) is located approximately 35 miles west of Salt Lake City in Tooele County, UT. At the time of the 1993 BRAC Recommendation, it comprised over 24,700 acres with 181 buildings, 902 ammunition igloos, and facility storage capacity of 2.5M square feet.



TEAD Headquarters Building

### History

Originally named the Tooele Ordnance Depot (TOD), it was established in 1942 with the mission to store vehicles, small arms, and fire control equipment and to overhaul, modify, and store tanks and tracked vehicles in support of World War II operations. During the war, the depot received and shipped a total of 40,946 railroad carloads of ammunition supplies and salvage items and overhauled or salvaged 997 major auto vehicles, 1,347 major artillery pieces, and 896 tanks. It also operated a prisoner-of-war camp.

During the Korean War, the depot's mission changed to manufacturing, rebuilding, and repairing military equipment. Following the war, the depot added the mission of destruction of obsolete bombs and ammunition. In May 1955, TOD assimilated Deseret Depot Activity (also known as the Tooele South Area) and the functions of the Ogden Arsenal. Effective 1 August 1962, TOD was renamed TEAD.

The 1988 BRAC Commission realignment of Pueblo Army Depot moved Pueblo's general supply storage mission to TEAD. The 1993 BRAC Commission realignment of TEAD reduced it to a Depot Activity, retained its conventional ammunition storage and chemical demilitarization missions, transferred its remaining depot missions to other depots or the private sector, and exceded over 1,600 acres. In 1994, in a non-BRAC action, the TEAD South Area was renamed the Deseret Chemical Depot and realigned under the U.S. Army Soldier and Biological Chemical Command. The 2005 BRAC Commission directed the realignment of Sierra Army Depot, CA which included moving Sierra's ammunition storage function to TEAD.

### Caretaking

There is no on-site BRAC caretaker staffing requirement for TEAD.

### Environmental Cleanup

The site was placed on the National Priorities List in 1990. Cleanup is regulated under both the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act and the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act. Contaminants of concern include explosives, metals, petroleum, oil and lubricants, PCBs, and polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons in soil, groundwater, and solid waste debris. There were 35 environmental sites requiring cleanup, and 33 of them have been closed. The remaining sites are projected to reach response complete in December 2022. A large groundwater treatment plant (GTP) was constructed in 1993 to address an off-site plume. The GTP has been decommissioned where Soil Vapor Extraction and Air Sparging have been implemented at source area. Monitored Natural Attenuation is being evaluated for the portion of the plume subject to dilution. Land Use Controls and Five-Year Reviews are ongoing.

### Property Conveyance

#### Summary:

In May 1996, the Tooele City Redevelopment Agency (RDA) was granted the Army's first Rural, No Cost, Economic Development Conveyance for the excess Army property.

Acres				Key Dates	
<b>Total Excess:</b> 1,662	<b>Conveyed:</b> 1,662 (100%)	<b>Remaining:</b> 0	<b>Army Retained:</b> 23,069	<b>First Conveyance:</b> 6 Sep 1996	<b>Final Conveyance:</b> 11 Jun 2002

#### Property conveyance by parcel:

Parcel Name	Parcel Acres	Disposal Date	Parcel Recipient	Conveyance Authority
Tooele 1	41.2	6 Sep 1996	Redevelopment Agency of Toole City	EDC
Tooele 2	1,620.1	18 Dec 1998	Redevelopment Agency of Toole City	EDC
Tooele 3	0.8	11 Jun 2002	Tooele Federal Credit Union	EDC

## U.S. Disciplinary Barracks, Lompoc, California

### Property Description

The U.S. Disciplinary Barracks (USDB), Lompoc was located within the city of Lompoc, 175 miles northwest of Los Angeles. The facility was a 1,551-man disciplinary barracks surrounded by a single wire fence with guard towers and was classified as medium-to-maximum security. It had a large industrial building (for vocational programs), maintenance shops, educational facilities, and acreage available for farming. At the time of closure, the facility consisted of 812,000 SF of facility space on 2,879 acres.



United States Penitentiary at Lompoc.

### History

In 1941, the War Department purchased 90,000 acres for establishment of Fort Cooke, and in 1946, the Lompoc Branch of the USDB was built as a military detention center. In July 1959, the USDB was inactivated under General Order Number 31, and detention facilities and surrounding land were permitted to the Bureau of Prisons (BOP) and renamed the Federal Correctional Institution (FCI). In November 1968, the permit was amended, and 442 acres were permitted to the U.S. Air Force for construction of the Western Test Range Transmitter Facility for the adjacent Vandenberg Air Force Base.

The 1995 Base Realignment and Closure (BRAC) Commission recommended the closure of the Lompoc USDB. As there were no Army personnel or equipment at the facility at the time the recommendation was made, closure was effective immediately upon the recommendation becoming law.

### Caretaking

There is no on-site BRAC caretaker staffing requirement for USDB.

### Environmental Cleanup

Contaminants of concern include Volatile Organic Compounds. All sites requiring environmental cleanup are in a response complete status. Only three have ongoing remedial actions:

1. The Washrack
2. The Wood Dump
3. The Former Army Landfill (FAL)

The Washrack is a former maintenance area with groundwater contamination that was treated with Enhanced Reductive Dechlorination and is under semi-annual Long-Term Monitoring. A Post Site Mitigation Monitoring Plan is now in place. The Wood Dump is a landfill of approximately six acres. In 2006, a Final Site Mitigation Monitoring Plan was established to guide future monitoring actions of the landfill cap and vapor monitoring wells. Cleanup responsibility for this site has been transferred to the Bureau of Prisons. The FAL encompasses an approximately two-acre sanitary landfill utilized in the 1940s and 50s. The site was investigated and was issued a No Further Action letter in 2000, but recurring burrowing animals have occasionally damaged the cap, and the BOP currently fills in the holes and monitors and traps rodents in the area.

### Property Conveyance

#### Summary:

Acres				Key Dates	
Total Excess: 2,923	Conveyed: 2,923 (100%)	Remaining: 0	Army Retained: 0	First Conveyance: 1 Feb 2002	Final Conveyance: 17 Aug 2002

#### Property conveyance by parcel:

Parcel Name	Parcel Acres	Disposal Date	Parcel Recipient	Conveyance Authority
LOMPOC 2	466.1	1 Feb 2002	U.S. Air Force	Fed-to-Fed
LOMPOC 1	2,456.7	17 Aug 2002	Bureau of Prisons	Fed-to-Fed

## Vint Hill Farms Station, Virginia

### Property Description

Vint Hill Farms Station (VHFS) was located approximately 10 miles northeast of Warrenton in Fauquier County, VA. At the time of closure, it comprised 696 acres.

### History

VHFS was established in 1942 by the Army's Signals Intelligence Service (SIS). The Army needed a secure location near SIS headquarters in Arlington Hall to serve as a cryptography school and as a refitting station for signal units returning from combat prior to redeployment overseas. VHFS was one of the country's most important intelligence gathering stations during the war.

After the war, VHFS became the first field station of the Army Security Agency (ASA), and the facility conducted signals intelligence operations and served as a training center for radio-intercept operators, cryptanalysts, and radio-repair technicians. During the Cold War, activities at VHFS intercepted key Soviet diplomatic and military communications. The Army Electronic Material Readiness Activity moved to VHFS in 1961 and managed signals intelligence and electronic warfare (IEW) equipment and systems maintenance for the ASA and other signals intelligence and electronic warfare units worldwide.



An intercept section at VHFS

In 1973, the VHFS's mission changed to research, development, and support of IEW. In addition, the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) took over operation of the facility's photographic interpretation center from the Defense Intelligence Agency. In the late 1970s, VHFS was slated for closure, and all maintenance and construction at the facility was halted. In 1981, the facility was removed from the closure list and funding for maintenance and construction was restored.

In 1987, control of the facility was transferred to the Communications-Electronics Command at Fort Monmouth, NJ with the mission of developing and testing signal equipment and supporting the operations of agencies including the CIA and FBI.

The 1993 BRAC Commission recommended the closure of VHFS; relocation of the maintenance and repair function of the Intelligence Material Management Center (IMMC) to Tobyhanna Army Depot, PA; and transfer of the remaining elements of IMMC, the IEW Directorate, and the Program Executive Office for Intelligence and Electronic Warfare to Fort Monmouth, NJ. VHFS closed in September 1997.

### Caretaking

There is no on-site BRAC caretaker staffing requirement for VHFS.

### Environmental Cleanup

All but one of the sites requiring environmental cleanup are in response complete status and the final site is in a remedy-in-place status due to groundwater issues. The primary contaminants found on the installation include total petroleum hydrocarbons, polycyclic aromatic compounds, and volatile organic compounds. There are groundwater restrictions and three environmental sites require inspections/sampling/five-year reviews. The solid waste landfill requires annual institutional control (IC) inspections and five-year reviews, while a construction pile with PCBs is only under a five-year review for ICs. Finally, an area with chlorinated solvents in the soil and groundwater has long-term monitoring sampling requirements for monitored natural attenuation. This includes sampling of the monitoring wells occurring every two years and annually for a local production well as well as annual inspection of ICs and five-year reviews. In 2017, the EPA issued a Life Time Health Advisory (LHA) for drinking water wells and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS). In response, the landowner sampled the water wells at VHFS and found one production well with PFAS levels above the LHA. The landowner is considering its options as Fauquier County recently transferred 35 acres to the State of Virginia Veterans Affairs Department for a veterans home on the site. This and other development opportunities require an increase in potable water capacity for future distribution. During additional testing of the wells and soil test near a closed fire pit, a monitoring well was found to have exceeded the LHA for

## Vint Hill Farms Station, Virginia

### Environmental Cleanup (Continued)

PFAS/PFOA and the contaminant was found in one of the soil samples. As a result the Army has initiated a Preliminary Assessment / Site Investigation (PA/SI) to determine the nature and extent of the emerging contaminant. The PA is complete and the SI is now underway to investigate 22 areas of potential interest at VHFS. The PA/SI activities and report are scheduled for completion in May 2020.

### Property Conveyance

#### Summary:

Acres				Key Dates	
Total Excess: 696	Conveyed: 696 (100%)	Remaining: 0	Army Retained: 0	First Conveyance: 24 Sep 1999	Final Conveyance: 15 Jan 2008

#### Property conveyance by parcel:

Parcel Name	Parcel Acres	Disposal Date	Parcel Recipient	Conveyance Authority
VHF 1	667.6	24 Sep 1999	VHF Economic Development Authority	EDC
VHF 3	4.2	25 Jun 2001	VHF Economic Development Authority	EDC
VHF 4	5.3	22 May 2003	VHF Economic Development Authority	EDC
VHF 2	18.5	15 Jul 2003	Fauquier County	PBC
VHF 5	0.4	15 Jan 2008	VHF Economic Development Authority	EDC



VHFS - the Barn  
For security, some of the station's offices were disguised as a barn.

## History of Legacy BRAC Recommendations

Round	Closures	Major Closures	MILCON Projects	One-Time Costs		Payback Period (Years)	Net Annual Recurring Savings (\$M)
				MILCON (\$M)	Total (\$M)		
1995	29*	10	48	498	2,034	3.4	313
1993	1	1	12	91	285	1.5	68
1991	5	4	39	559	1,369	0.9	304
1988	77	6	87	577	1,342	2.3	260
<b>Totals</b>	<b>112</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>186</b>	<b>1,725</b>	<b>5,030</b>		<b>945</b>

\*Does not include two DLA Closures for which the Army was responsible

### BRAC 1995

#### Closures (29)

1. Fort McClellan, AL
2. Fort Chaffee, AR
3. Oakland Army Base, CA
4. Fitzsimons Army Medical Center, CO
5. Savanna Army Depot Activity, IL
6. Fort Ritchie, MD
7. Bayonne Military Ocean Terminal, NJ
8. Seneca Army Depot, NY
9. Fort Indiantown Gap, PA
10. Fort Pickett, VA
11. Branch U.S. Disciplinary Barracks, CA
12. East Fort Baker, CA
13. Rio Vista Army Reserve Center, CA
14. Stratford Army Engine Plant, CT
15. Big Coppitt Key, FL
16. Concepts Analysis Agency, MD
17. Fort Holabird, MD
18. Publications Distribution Center Baltimore, MD
19. Hingham Cohasset, MA
20. Sudbury Training Annex, MA
21. Aviation-Troop Support Command (ATCOM), MO
22. Fort Missoula, MT
23. Camp Kilmer, NJ
24. Camp Pedricktown, NJ
25. Bellmore Logistics Activity, NY
26. Fort Totten, NY
27. Recreation Center #2, Fayetteville, NC
28. Information Systems Software Center (ISSC), VA
29. Camp Bonneville, WA

#### Realignments (11)

1. Fort Greely, AK
2. Fort Hunter Liggett, CA
3. Sierra Army Depot, CA
4. Fort Meade, MD
5. Detroit Arsenal, MI
6. Fort Dix, NJ
7. Charles E. Kelly Support Center, PA
8. Letterkenny Army Depot, PA
9. Red River Army Depot, TX
10. Fort Lee, VA
11. Tri-Service Project Reliance, Army Bio-Medical Research Laboratory, Fort Detrick, MD

#### Defense Logistics Agency Closures

Defense Distribution Depot Memphis, TN  
 Defense Distribution Depot Ogden, UT

#### Defense Investigative Service

Investigations Control and Automation Directorate, Fort Holabird, MD

#### Changes to Previously Approved

BRAC Recommendations: Tri-Service Project Reliance, Army Bio-Medical Research Laboratory, Fort Detrick, MD

Fort Buchanan realignment action removed from BRAC by the SECARMY, August 1999

**BRAC 1993**

<p><b><u>Closures (1)</u></b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Vint Hill Farms, VA</li> </ol>	<p><b><u>Realignments (4)</u></b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Presidio of Monterey Annex, CA</li> <li>Fort Monmouth, NJ</li> <li>Tooele Army Depot, UT</li> <li>Fort Belvoir, VA</li> </ol> <p><b><u>Not "Counted" as Realignment or Closures</u></b></p> <p>Anniston Army Depot, AL Red River Army Depot, TX</p>	<p><b><u>Defense Logistics Agency</u></b> Defense Personnel Support Center, Philadelphia, PA</p> <p><b><u>Changes to Previously Approved BRAC 88/91 Recommendations:</u></b></p> <p>Presidio of San Francisco, CA (6<sup>th</sup> Army remains at the Presidio of San Francisco instead of moving to Fort Carson, CO)</p> <p>Pueblo Army Depot, CO (Redirects supply mission from Defense Distribution Depot Tooele, UT, to new location within the Defense Distribution Depot System)</p> <p>Rock Island Arsenal, IL (AMCCOM remains at Rock Island, IL instead of moving to Redstone Arsenal, AL)</p> <p>Letterkenny Army Depot, PA (Systems Integration Management Activity - East remains at Letterkenny Army Depot vice Rock Island, IL)</p>
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**BRAC 1991**

<p><b><u>Closures (5)</u></b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Fort Ord, CA</li> <li>Sacramento Army Depot, CA</li> <li>Fort Benjamin Harrison, IN</li> <li>Fort Devens, MA</li> <li>Harry Diamond Laboratory, Woodbridge, VA</li> </ol>	<p><b><u>Realignments (6)</u></b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Fort Polk, LA</li> <li>Aviation Systems Command and Troop Support Command, St. Louis, MO</li> <li>Fort Chaffee, AR</li> <li>Fort Dix, NJ</li> <li>Letterkenny Army Depot, PA</li> <li>Lab Consolidation Armament, Munitions, and Chemical Command, Army Materials Technology Laboratory, Waretown, MA Fuze Development and Production, Harry Diamond Laboratories, Adelphi, MD Ground Vehicle Propulsion Basic and Applied Research, Warren, MI Electronic Technology Device Laboratory, Fort Monmouth, NJ Battlefield Environmental Effects Element, Atmospheric Science Laboratory, White Sands Missile Range, NM Army Research Institute, Alexandria, VA Belvoir Research and Development Center, Fort Belvoir, VA Directed Energy and Sensors Basic and Applied Research Element of the Center for Night Vision and Electro-Optics, Fort Belvoir, VA</li> </ol>	<p><b><u>Not "Counted" as Realignment or Closures</u></b></p> <p>Army Corps of Engineers (reorganization w/ Congressional approval)</p> <p>Fort Rucker, AL</p> <p>Rock Island Arsenal, IL (changed by BRAC 93)</p> <p>Tri-Service Reliance Letterman Army Institute of Research, Presidio of San Francisco, CA U.S. Army Institute of Dental Research, Washington, D.C. Walter Reed Army Institute of Research, Microwave Bioeffects Research, Washington, DC</p>
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**BRAC 1988****Closures (77)**

1. Alabama AAP, AL
2. Coosa River Storage Annex, AL
3. Navajo Army Depot Activity, AZ
4. Hamilton Army Airfield, CA
5. Presidio of San Francisco, CA
6. Bennett Army National Guard Facility, CO
7. Cape St. George, FL
8. Kapalama Military Reservation Phase III, HI
9. Fort Des Moines, IA
10. Fort Sheridan, IL
11. Indiana AAP, IN
12. Jefferson Proving Ground, IN
13. Lexington - Bluegrass Army Depot, KY
14. New Orleans Military Ocean Terminal, LA
15. Army Material Technology Laboratory, MA
16. Army Reserve Center Gaithersburg, MD
17. Former NIKE site at Aberdeen Proving Ground, MD
18. Pontiac Storage Facility, MI
19. NIKE Kansas City 30, MO
20. Fort Wingate Ammunition Storage Depot, NM
21. Tacony Warehouse, PA
22. Fort Douglas, UT
23. Cameron Station, VA
24. Defense Mapping Agency site, Herndon, VA

**53 Family Housing Closures**

FH Ansonia, CT 04  
 FH East Windsor, CT 08  
 FH Fairfield, CT 65  
 FH Manchester, CT 25  
 FH Middletown, CT 48  
 FH Housing Milford, CT 17  
 FH New Britain, CT 74  
 FH Orange, CT 15  
 FH Plainville, CT 67  
 FH Portland, CT 36  
 FH Westport, CT 73  
 FH Shelton, CT 74  
 USARC Addison Housing, IL  
 Worth Family Housing, IL  
 FH Bedford, MA 85  
 FH Beverly, MA 15  
 FH Burlington, MA 84  
 FH Hull, MA 36  
 FH Nahant, MA 17  
 FH Randolph, MA 55  
 FH Swansea, MA 29  
 FH Topsfield, MA 05  
 FH Wakefield, MA 03  
 NIKE Washington-Baltimore, MD  
 St. Louis Area Support Center Wherry Housing, MO  
 NIKE NY 54 Housing, NJ  
 NIKE NY 60 Housing, NJ  
 NIKE NY 79/80 Housing, NJ  
 NIKE NY 93/94, NJ  
 NIKE Philadelphia 41/43, NJ\*  
 Dry Hill Family Housing, NY  
 Manhattan Beach Housing, NY  
 NIKE NY 01 Housing, NY  
 NIKE NY 25, NY  
 NIKE NY 99 Housing, NY  
 Coraopolis Family Housing Site 71, PA  
 Coraopolis Family Housing Site 72, PA  
 Irwin Support Detachment Annex, PA  
 Pitt 02 Family Housing, PA  
 Pitt 03 Family Housing, PA  
 Pitt 25 Family Housing, PA  
 Pitt 37 Family Housing, PA  
 Pitt 43 Family Housing, PA  
 Pitt 42 Family Housing, PA  
 Pitt 52 Family Housing, PA  
 Family Housing Davisville, RI  
 Family Housing North Smithfield 99, RI  
 Manassas Family Housing, VA  
 NIKE Norfolk 85 Housing, VA  
 Woodbridge Housing Site, VA  
 Midway Housing Site, WA  
 Youngs Lake Housing Site, WA  
 Sun Prairie Family Housing, WI

**Realignments (6)**

1. Pueblo Army Depot, CO
2. Fort Devens, MA
3. Fort Holabird, MD
4. Fort Meade, MD
5. Fort Dix, NJ
6. Umatilla Army Depot, OR

**Not "Counted" as Realignments or Closures**

Fort Detrick, MD (changed by BRAC 95)  
 Fort Monmouth, NJ (Changed by BRAC 93)  
 Fort Bliss, TX

\*52 Family Housing Sites were included in one recommendation; NIKE Philadelphia 41/43, NJ was in a separate recommendation.

## Environmental Acronyms

ACM - Asbestos Containing Material	NPL - National Priorities List
AST - Aboveground Storage Tank	PAC - Polycyclic Aromatic Compound
BCP - BRAC Cleanup Plan	PAH - Polycyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbons
CERFA - Community Environmental Response Facilitation Act	PCB - Polychlorinated Biphenyls
CERCLA - Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act	PCE - Tetrachloroethylene
CEA - Classification Exception Area	PERC - Perchloroethylene/Tetrachloroethene
COC - Contaminants of Concern	PFC - Polyfluorinated Compound
DCE - Dichloroethylene	PFOA - Perfluorooctanoic Acid
EBS - Environmental Baseline Survey	PFOS - Perfluorooctane Sulfonate
EPA - Environmental Protection Agency	POL - Petroleum, Oil, and Lubricants
ESCA - Environmental Services Cooperative Agreement	RAO - Remedial Action Objective
FFS - Focused Feasibility Study	RCRA - Resource Conservation and Recovery Act
OU - Operable Unit	RA - Risk Assessment
IRP - Installation Restoration Program	RAB - Restoration Advisory Board
LBP - Lead-based Paint	RI - Remedial Investigation
LTM - Long-Term Management (Monitoring)	RIP/RC - Remedy-in-Place/Response Complete
LUC - Land Use Control	ROD - Record of Decision
LUCIP - Land Use Control Implementation Plan	SVOC - Semi-Volatile Organic Compound
MCL - Maximum Contaminant Level	TCE - Trichloroethene
MEC - Munitions and Explosives of Concern	TPH - Total Petroleum Hydrocarbons
MNA - Monitored Natural Attenuation	UST - Underground Storage Tank
	UXO - Unexploded Ordnance
	VOC - Volatile Organic Compound