

**Headquarters, Department of the Army**



**Legacy Base  
Realignment and Closure  
Conveyance Progress  
Report—Section 1:  
Installations with  
Conveyance Remaining**

**As of 1 October 2015**

Office of the Assistant Chief of Staff for Installation Management (OACSIM)

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Operations Directorate— Base Realignment and Closure (ODB)

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# Defense Distribution Depot, Memphis, Tennessee

## Property Description

Defense Distribution Depot (DD) Memphis is located in Memphis, Shelby County, TN and consists of approximately 642 acres. The Depot was divided into two areas - the 568-acre Main Installation and the 74-acre Dunn Field, where Defense National Stock Pile materials were stored and hazardous substance disposal occurred. The installation is surrounded by mixed residential, commercial, and industrial areas.

DD Memphis served as a major field installation for the DLA and received, warehoused, and distributed supplies common to all U.S. military services and some civil agencies located primarily in the southeastern United States, Puerto Rico, and Panama. Stocked items included food, clothing, electronic equipment, petroleum products, construction materials, and industrial, medical, and general supplies. The installation contained approximately 110 buildings, 26 miles of railroad track, and 28 miles of paved streets. It had about 5.5 million square feet of covered storage space and approximately 6.0 million square feet of open storage space.



## History

Work by the Army on the defense depot in Memphis, TN began in mid-1941. By January 1942, the depot opened. In July 1942, the depot was officially renamed the Memphis Quartermaster Depot. This change proved largely cosmetic in nature as some staff functions were transferred to other components of the Quartermaster Corps. From a beginning with only seven officers, the depot had grown to seventy officers and over 2,500 civilian employees. From 1943-1945, approximately 3.7 million tons of material passed through the depot. Military and civilian personnel reached peak strength of approximately 3,350 personnel in June 1944.

In early 1944, a prisoner of war camp was established at the depot and housed about 250 Italian POWs, which were replaced in May 1944 by approximately 300 German POWs. By September 1945, there were 1,912 prisoners involved with manual labor, mowing and grounds maintenance, and cafeteria work. Some 800 POWs worked in the warehouses, moving a great deal of the tonnage handled by the depot. The prisoner-of-war camp consisted of four barracks and 50 tents.

The installation became one of the original Depots in the Defense Supply Agency (now the Defense Logistics Agency-(DLA)) and in 1964 began providing general supply support to all military branches. In 1963, DLA renamed the installation the Defense Distribution Depot Memphis, TN (DD Memphis). As a principal distribution center for DLA, the Depot's mission was to receive, warehouse, and distribute supplies common to all U.S. military services.

In 1991, DD Memphis became the Defense Distribution Region Central and was responsible for the management of 10 depots. Further consolidation of overhead functions at DLA resulted in the inactivation of Region Central in 1993 with the management of its distribution depots moved to Regions East and West. The Depot provided logistical support to the U.S. Military from World War II through Desert Storm.



In 1995, the Defense BRAC Commission directed the closure of DD Memphis. Materials remaining at DD Memphis were relocated to optimize storage space within the DoD Distribution System, and DD Memphis became excess to DLA needs. The Base ceased operations and officially closed in 1997. Since that year, 96% of the facilities have been returned to public use with most of the depot being reused as the Memphis Depot Business Park.

## Defense Distribution Depot, Memphis, Tennessee

### Caretaking

There is no on-site caretaker staffing requirement for DD Memphis.

### Environmental Cleanup

The primary contaminants of concern are volatile organic compounds (VOC) in groundwater and soils. There are no issues with munitions and explosives of concern (MEC). The Army has implemented required cleanup remedies, which include the operation of a soil vapor extraction system, an offsite aquifer air sparge/soil vapor extraction system, and enhanced bioremediation treatment (EBT) injections. The Army expects to continue remedial activities through 2016 and, thereafter, conduct long term groundwater monitoring and review of established land use controls (LUC). The Army has been coordinating cleanup actions with both the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency and the Tennessee Department of Environment and Conservation (TDEC) and continues to work closely with the environmental regulators to resolve the remaining environmental issues.

### Property Conveyed (608 of 642 total acres) by Authority

PBC		EDC		Public Sale	
Recipient	Acres	Recipient	Acres	Recipient	Acres
Alpha Omega Veterans Services	6.5	Depot Redevelopment Corporation (DRC)	555.6	Dunn Field Business Park, LLC	39.4
Memphis Police Department	4.7	Total	555.6	Total	39.4
State of Tennessee	1.6				
Total	12.8				

### Property Conveyance Plan

The following table provides the projected schedule for property conveyances at DD Memphis:

Conveyance	Total Acres	Disposal FY	Parcel Recipient	Conveyance Authority
1 Parcel	34.3	2016	Unknown	Public Sale

As of 1 October 2015

# Fort Benjamin Harrison, Indiana

## Property Description

Fort Benjamin Harrison is located approximately 12 miles from downtown Indianapolis, in Lawrence Township, Marion County, IN. The landscape at Fort Benjamin Harrison consists of moderately sloping terraces that rise from nearly level bottomland along Fall Creek and its tributaries to nearly level uplands. Environmentally sensitive areas at the fort include various wetlands, habitat areas for the endangered Indiana bat, and 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." Fort Benjamin Harrison eventually totaled 2,529 acres. From 1906 to 1913, Fort Benjamin Harrison 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, determination that the post facilities were inadequate to house an Air Force base resulted in the command being returned to the Army in 1950.

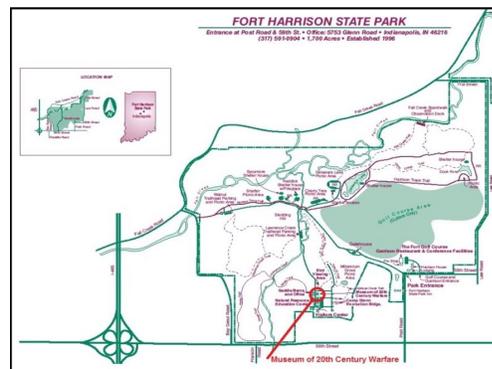
The 1950s at Fort Benjamin Harrison were marked by reactivation and construction activities. For the next two decades, Fort Benjamin Harrison became the home to several of the Army's administrative services and the schools associated with them. These included the Adjutant General and Finance Schools, the Army Finance Center, and the Defense Information School. In 1971, Fort Benjamin Harrison was designated the United States Army Administrative Schools Center and, in 1973, redesignated the United States 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 (SSC), 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 2,391 acres, of which Fort Harrison State Park and Nature Preserve is the major reuse. Several of the historic structures were converted for residential use as well various commercial facilities.

## Fort Benjamin Harrison, Indiana

In 2007, the Fort Harrison Reuse Authority, in partnership with the Department of Defense, United States Army, Defense Commissary Agency, and the Army Air Force Exchange Service opened newly constructed post facilities including a post exchange and commissary. In May 2011, the Indiana National Guard Lawrence Armory opened its Readiness Center, which serves as the headquarters for four units of the 76<sup>th</sup> Infantry.



The local reuse authority, Fort Harrison Reuse Authority (FHRA), received property via an Economic Development Conveyance (EDC). All former Fort Benjamin Harrison property except for a 59-acre landfill has now been deeded. 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).

### Caretaking

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

### Environmental Cleanup

All remedial response actions are complete except for 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. Reactive barrier pilot test is underway with completion planned for 2016. The Army has been coordinating cleanup actions with IDEM and continues to work closely with them to resolve the remaining environmental issues.

### Property Conveyed (2,332 of 2,391 total acres) by Authority

PBC	
Recipient	Acres
State of Indiana	1,631.0
City of Lawrence	3.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,634.0</b>

EDC	
Recipient	Acres
Fort Harrison Redevelopment Authority (FHRA)	621.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>621.0</b>

Fed to Fed	
Recipient	Acres
General Services Administration	73.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>73.0</b>

Army Retained	138.0
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Negotiated Sale	
Recipient	Acres
FHRA	4.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>4.0</b>

### Property Conveyance Plan

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

Conveyance	Total Acres	Disposal FY	Parcel Recipient	Conveyance Authority
1 Parcel	59.0	2017	IDNR	PBC

As of 1 October 2015

# Fort Devens, Massachusetts

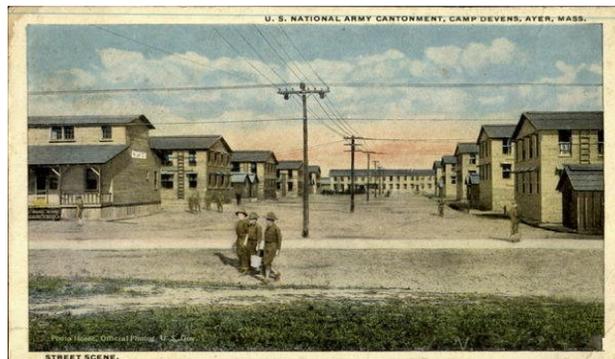
## Property Description

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. It was a reception center for war selectees and became a demobilization center after the war. Two Divisions (the 76<sup>th</sup> and the 12<sup>th</sup>) were activated and trained at Camp Devens during 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.

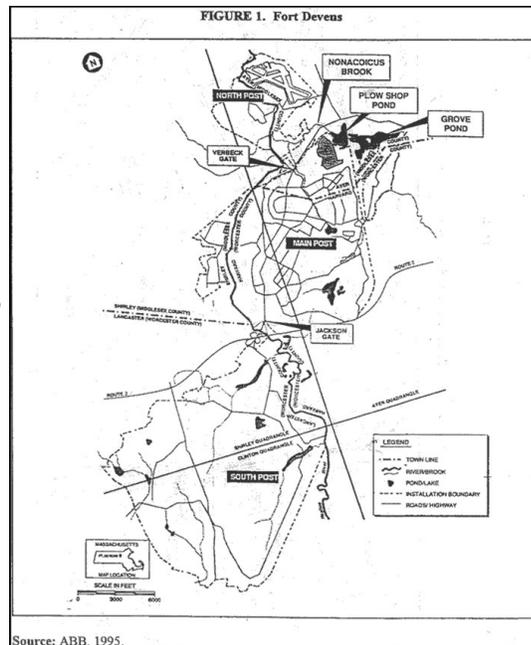
In August 1951, the Army Security Agency Training Center and School was activated and hosted the training of officers, enlisted men, and civilians as linguists, cryptographers, code operators, traffic analysts, and specialists until it moved to Fort Huachuca, AZ when the base closed.

With the outbreak of the Korean Conflict, 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 in 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.

# Fort Devens, Massachusetts

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. 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

The primary contaminants of concern are arsenic, volatile organic compounds (VOCs), and petroleum products. The affected media of concern are groundwater, pond sediment, and soils. The Army has implemented all required cleanup remedies, which includes 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 (LTM) continues at several sites (i.e. groundwater monitoring and implementation/review of land use controls (LUCs)). The Army has been coordinating cleanup actions with both the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency and the Massachusetts Department of Environmental Protection (MassDEP) and continues to work closely with the environmental regulators to resolve the remaining environmental issues.

## Property Conveyed (3,981 of 4,120 total acres) by Authority

EDC		Fed to Fed		Fed to Fed (Special Legislation)	
Recipient	Acres	Recipient	Acres	Recipient	Acres
Government Land Bank*	2,896.5	Bureau of Prisons	221.6	U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service	836.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,896.5</b>	U.S. Department of Labor	22.0	<b>Total</b>	<b>836.0</b>
		<b>Total</b>	<b>243.6</b>		
PBC		Army Retained			
Recipient	Acres	5,182.0			
MassDevelopment	4.9				
<b>Total</b>	<b>4.9</b>				

\* The Government Land Bank was the predecessor LRA to MassDevelopment

## Property Conveyance Plan

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

Conveyance	Total Acres	Disposal FY	Parcel Recipient	Conveyance Authority
2 Parcels	20.3	2016	MassDevelopment	EDC
1 Parcel	118.7	2017	MassDevelopment	EDC

## 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 School from Fort Gordon, GA. In late 1979, the U.S. Army Chemical School relocated from Aberdeen Proving Ground, MD, and joined the Military Police School.

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 Military Police Schools to Fort Leonard Wood, MO, upon receipt of the required permits; relocate the Defense Polygraph Institute (DODPI) to Fort Jackson, SC; and license Pelham Range and current Guard facilities to the Alabama Army National Guard. The fort ceased operations and officially closed on 30 September 1999.

## Fort McClellan, Alabama

### History (Continued)

In 1999, the local community leaders of Anniston and Calhoun County established the Fort McClellan Joint Powers Authority 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 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.

### Caretaking

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

### Environmental Cleanup

The Army has transferred nearly all acreage at Fort McClellan, except for approximately 12 acres. 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 wildlife refuge, and long-term management of prior remedies.

### Property Conveyed (18,431 of 18,443 total acres) by Authority

PBC		EDC		Fed to Fed	
Recipient	Acres	Recipient	Acres	Recipient	Acres
Alabama Department of Transportation (ALDOT)	369.6	LRA	9,714.5	U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service	7,758.7
State	72.3	Ft. McClellan Credit Union	1.0	U.S. Department of Justice	64.3
Montgomery County	7.1	ALDOT	271.6	U.S. Dept of Health and Human Services	18.8
City of Anniston	129.9	McClellan Development Authority	23.0	Total	7,841.8
FEMA	0.5	Total	10,010.1		
Total	579.4	Army Retained	22,570.4		

### Property Conveyance Plan

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

Conveyance	Total Acres	Disposal FY	Parcel Recipient	Conveyance Authority
1 Parcel	11.0	2018	ALDOT	PBC
1 Parcel	0.9	2018	McClellan Development Authority	EDC

As of 1 October 2015

Buckner Hall, former post headquarters



## 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. Under BRAC 2005, the 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 and appeals activities.

# Fort Meade, Maryland

## Caretaking

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



Tipton Army Airfield

## Environmental Cleanup

The major environmental response actions on Fort Meade BRAC property are complete except for the ongoing cleanup of the Trap and Skeet Range 17 and requirements for long-term monitoring for various landfills and past ranges. A 2009 Federal Facilities agreement also required modification of two Records of Decision to formalize established land use controls and annual river sweeps for MEC.

## Property Conveyed (8,452 of 8,465 total acres) by Authority

PBC		Special Legislation		Conservation	
Recipient	Acres	Recipient	Acres	Recipient	Acres
Anne Arundel County	348.0	DOI/USFWS	8,098.2	Anne Arundel County	6.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>348.0</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>8,098.2</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>6.0</b>

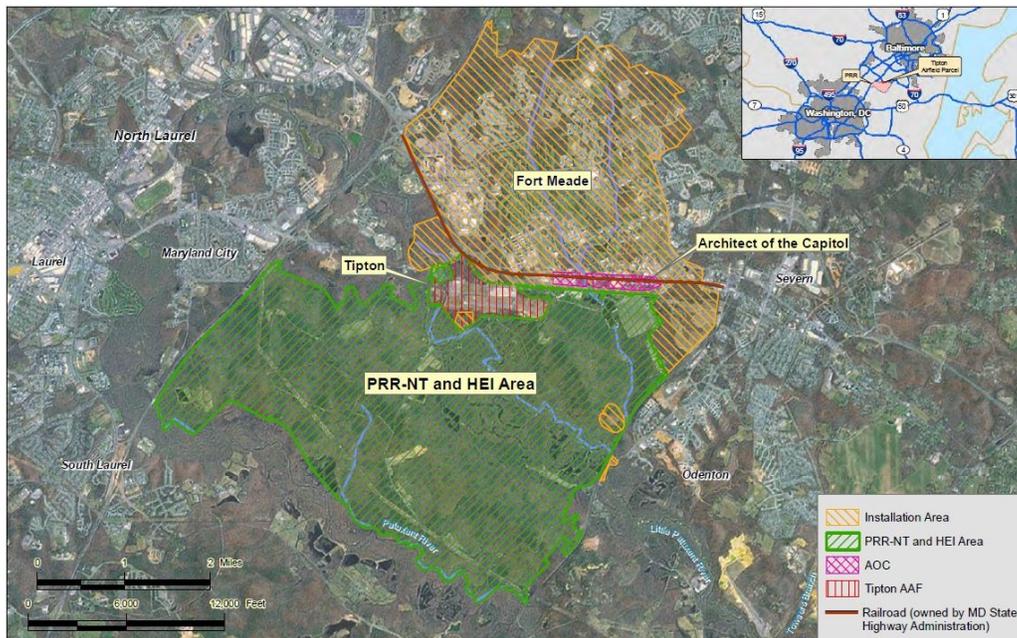
Army Retained	4,839.8
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## Property Conveyance Plan

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

Conveyance	Total Acres	Disposal FY	Parcel Recipient	Conveyance Authority
1 Parcel	13.0	2016	USFWS	Special Legislation

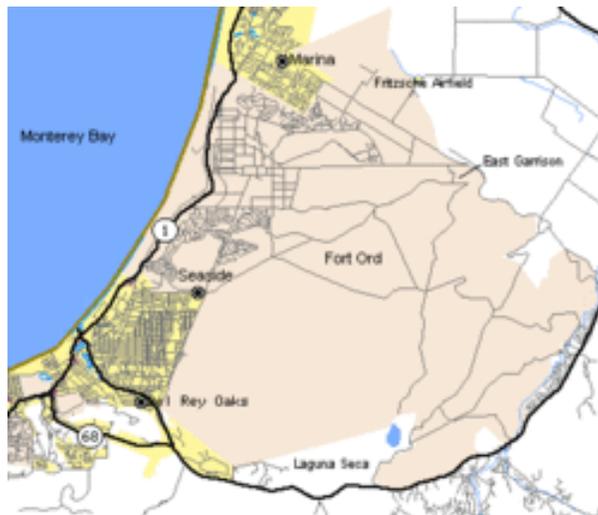
As of 1 October 2015



## 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 two Federal employees with contract support remains on Fort Ord. 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.

## Fort Ord, California

### Environmental Cleanup

Major remaining ongoing cleanup actions include (1) remediation of old munitions and explosives of concern (MEC) on the inland range complex and (2) treatment and cleanup of contaminated groundwater. MEC response actions are restricted by endangered species considerations 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. 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, which 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 Conveyed (19,327 of 27,064 total acres) 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
Diocese of Monterey (DoEd/Education)	2.0
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)	81.9
City of Monterey (DOT/Highway)	25.1
City of Marina (DOT/Highway)	78.6
City of Seaside (DOT/Highway)	148.5

PBC (Cont'd)	
Recipient (Sponsor/Type)	Acres
City of Marina (DOT/Airport)	823.7
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,574.3</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	3,637.8
MPRPD*	13.3
MST*	6.7
City of Seaside	1,055.5
City of Monterey	109.4
City of Marina	1,321.6
UCMBEST*	1,040.7
<b>Total</b>	<b>8,937.1</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>598.0</b>

<b>Army Retained</b>	<b>774.2</b>
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As of 1 October 2015

\* Legend on next page

## Fort Ord, California

### Property Conveyance Plan

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

Conveyance	Total Acres	Disposal FY	Parcel Recipient	Conveyance Authority
1 Parcel	0.7	2016	City of Monterey	EDC
1 Parcel	65.9	2016	BLM	Fed to Fed
1 Parcel	70.3	2016	City of Seaside	EDC
1 Parcel	46.3	2016	UCMBEST	EDC
2 Parcels	27.0	2016	Monterey County	EDC
2 Parcels	146.8	2022	Monterey County	EDC
4 Parcels	7,380.0	2022	BLM	Fed-to-Fed

*As of 1 October 2015*

- \* 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 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. The installation is divided into sub-areas based on general location and historical land use.

## 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. Fort Wingate later became a key military installation along Route 66 during World War II.

Navajo and United States forces continued to contest the surrounding territory during the late 1800s. General James Carleton, commander of the Department of New Mexico, believed that confining the Indians to reservations was the best solution to the conflict.

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. During this period, the Army recruited Navajo Scouts to assist in their war efforts. 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 abandoned and 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 abandoned and 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, additional magazines were constructed along with barracks and administration buildings. The post was designated Wingate Ordnance Reserve Depot. In 1928, the U.S. Government forced Native Americans to leave the fort, and the installation became an active military post. After the beginning of World War II, Fort Wingate was reconstructed and renamed the Fort Wingate Ordnance Depot with the primary mission of munitions storage. During World War II, Native Americans worked at the Depot supporting the war efforts.

Route 66 became an important artery for military logistics during World War II, making military sites along its way busy places and supporting economic growth in nearby communities. Fort Wingate Ordnance Depot, 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 here.

In the 1950s and 1960s, ballistic missile testing was conducted at Fort Wingate Ordnance Depot 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 6,464-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.

## Caretaking

A staff of two 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.



## Fort Wingate Depot Activity, New Mexico

### Environmental Cleanup

The remaining ongoing cleanup actions at FWDA include (1) hazardous waste cleanup at various sites, (2) remediation of munitions and explosives of concern (MEC) on three range complexes, and (3) long-term management requirements. Over half of the remaining cleanup cost is associated with cleanup of the open burn / open detonation site.

### Property Conveyed (5,855 of 14,669 total acres) by Authority

Fed to Fed	
Recipient	Acres
Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA)	5,854.8
Total	5,854.8

Army Retained	6,464.1
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### Property Conveyance Plan

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

Conveyance	Total Acres	Disposal FY	Parcel Recipient	Conveyance Authority
8 Parcels	2,383.8	2016	BIA	Fed to Fed
2 Parcels	372.3	2017	BIA	Fed to Fed
1 Parcel	11.6	2018	BIA	Fed to Fed
2 Parcels	1,906.3	2019	BIA	Fed to Fed
3 Parcels	1,227.5	2020	BIA	Fed to Fed
1 Parcel	167.3	2021	BIA	Fed to Fed
3 Parcels	938.3	2023	BIA	Fed to Fed
1 Parcel	1,807.1	2027	BIA	Fed to Fed

As of 1 October 2015

# 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



# Jefferson Proving Ground, Indiana

## History (Continued)

status but with ammunition test capabilities held at a high level of readiness. 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 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. The ACSIM BRAC Division has one part time Federal employee located at Indiana AAP, IN who provides support for the conveyance of the final excess parcel.

## Environmental Cleanup

While all remedial response actions at JPG are complete, requirements for long-term management, such as operation of groundwater treatment facilities, groundwater monitoring, and the associated five-year reviews remain on property that has been transferred for reuse. Additionally, there is an ongoing investigation of the Depleted Uranium Firing Range being conducted under compliance cleanup.

## Property Conveyed (3,111 of 4,233 total acres) by Authority

PBC	
Recipient	Acres
City of Madison	221.0
Jefferson County	403.1
<b>Total</b>	<b>624.1</b>

Negotiated Sale	
Recipient	Acres
State of Indiana	1.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>1.0</b>

Public Sale	
Recipient	Acres
Ford Lumber Company	2,484.6
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,484.6</b>

EDC	
Recipient	Acres
City of Madison	1.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>1.0</b>

Army Retained	51,024 acres
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## Property Conveyance Plan

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

Conveyance	Total Acres	Disposal FY	Parcel Recipient	Conveyance Authority
1 Parcel	1,122.4	2016	Ford Lumber	Public Sale

# 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 19,243 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 resurged 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.

# Letterkenny Army Depot, Pennsylvania

## History (Continued)

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. 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 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 Army Depot, AL,
- transferring missile guidance system workload from LEAD to Tobyhanna Army Depot, 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 (1,235 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 caretaker staffing requirement for LEAD.

## Environmental Cleanup

The primary contaminants of concern are volatile organic compounds (VOC) and polychlorinated biphenyl (PCB). 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 and the Pennsylvania Department of Environmental Protection (PADEP) and continues to work closely with the environmental regulators to resolve the remaining environmental issues.

## Property Conveyed (916 of 1,133 total acres) by Authority

EDC	
Recipient	Acres
Letterkenny Industrial Development Authority (LIDA)	916.2
Total	916.2

Army Retained	18,110 Acres
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## Property Conveyance Plan

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

Conveyance	Total Acres	Disposal FY	Parcel Recipient	Conveyance Authority
1 Parcel	164.4	2016	LIDA	EDC
2 Parcels	52.4	2017	LIDA	EDC

# 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 en 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.

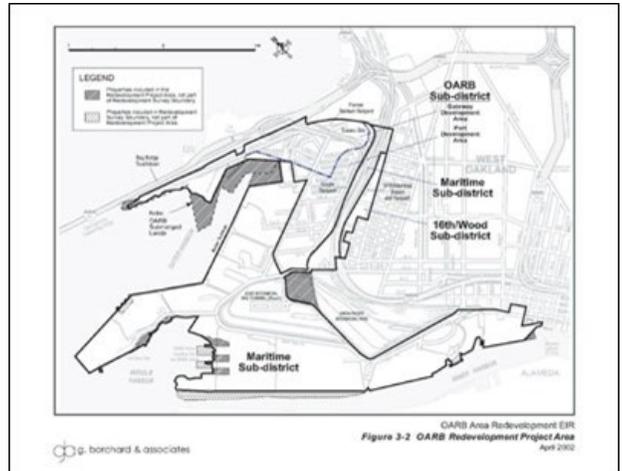
In 1984, the territorial boundaries of the Military Traffic Management Command (MTMC) Eastern Area and the MTMCWA were realigned to give the Eastern Area a 28-state geographic responsibility covering the 1<sup>st</sup>, 2<sup>nd</sup>, and 4<sup>th</sup> Army areas. Western Area was given a 20-state geographic responsibility

# Oakland Army Base, California

## History (Continued)

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.



## Caretaking

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

## Environmental Cleanup

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 at Oakland Army Base 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 Conveyed (377 of 395 total acres) by Authority

PBC		EDC		Army Retained	27.0
Recipient	Acres	Recipient	Acres		
CA State DOT	13.0	Oakland Bay Redevelopment Authority	364.0		
Total	13.0	Total	364.0		

## Property Conveyance Plan

The following table provides the projected schedule for property conveyances at Oakland Army Base:

Conveyance	Total Acres	Disposal FY	Parcel Recipient	Conveyance Authority
1 Parcel	18.0	2017	East Bay Regional Parks District	Conservation

As of 1 October 2015

# 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.



Pueblo Chemical Agent Destruction Plant

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 already there. Instead, it was 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 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.



Pallets of 155 mm artillery shells containing mustard agent at PCD

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.

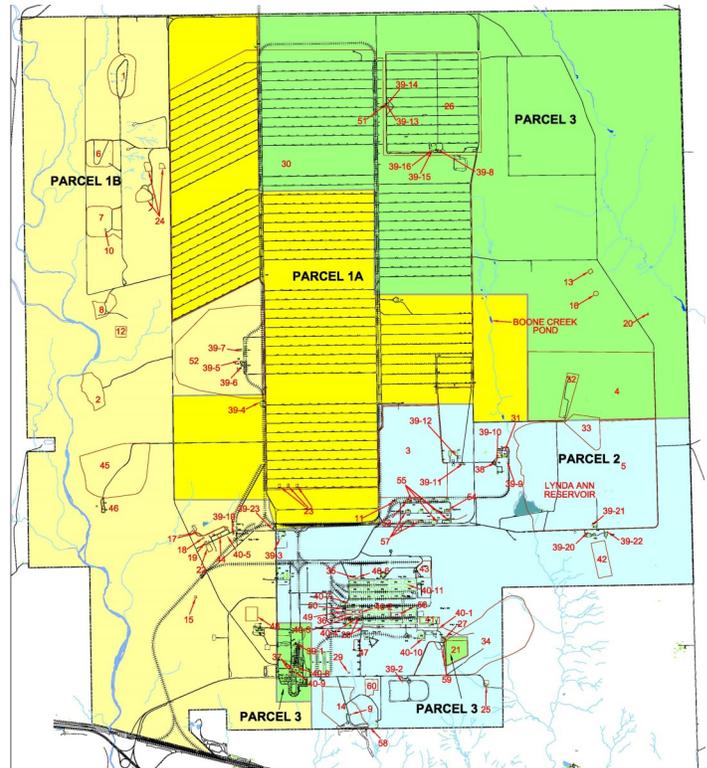
# Pueblo Chemical Depot (PCD), Colorado

## Caretaking

There is no on-site caretaker staffing at PCD, but the PCD Garrison is being reimbursed by Army BRAC for their oversight of the BRAC actions.

## 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. 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 (CDHPE) and continues to work closely with the environmental regulators to resolve the remaining environmental issues.



Land Use Parcel Plan Map

## Property Conveyed (0 of 15,953 total acres) by Authority

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. The property conveyance plan below is an initial draft and will not be fully developed until Pueblo Plex submits its reuse plan.

Army Retained	7,200.0
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## Property Conveyance Plan

The following table provides the projected schedule for property conveyances at Pueblo CD:

Conveyance	Total Acres	Disposal FY	Parcel Recipient	Conveyance Authority
Parcel 1A	4,737.0	2017	TBD	TBD
Parcel 1B	6,650.0	2019	TBD	TBD
Parcel 2	4,566.0	2019	TBD	TBD

As of 1 October 2015

## 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).



## Red River Army Depot, Texas

### History (Continued)

In 2005, 3,835 acres of RRAD was excessed under BRAC 2005 legislation.\* 2,851 of these acres (RRAD– Western Excess Parcel) were transferred to the RRRRA in September 2011. In May 2011, the RRRRA adopted a new name, becoming the TexAmericas Center (TAC).

### Caretaking

There is no on-site 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.

### Property Conveyed (737 of 797 total acres) by Authority

EDC	
Recipient	Acres
Red River Redevelopment Authority (RRRA)	737.3
Total	737.3

Army Retained	18,316 .0
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### Property Conveyance Plan

The following table provides the projected schedule for property conveyances at Red River AD:

Conveyance	Total Acres	Disposal FY	Parcel Recipient	Conveyance Authority
4 Parcels	59.6	2016	TAC	EDC

*As of 1 October 2015*

\*A separate BRAC 2005 Installation Report was created to address the BRAC 2005 acreage.

# Savanna Army Depot Activity, Illinois

## Property Description

The Army purchased 13,062 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.

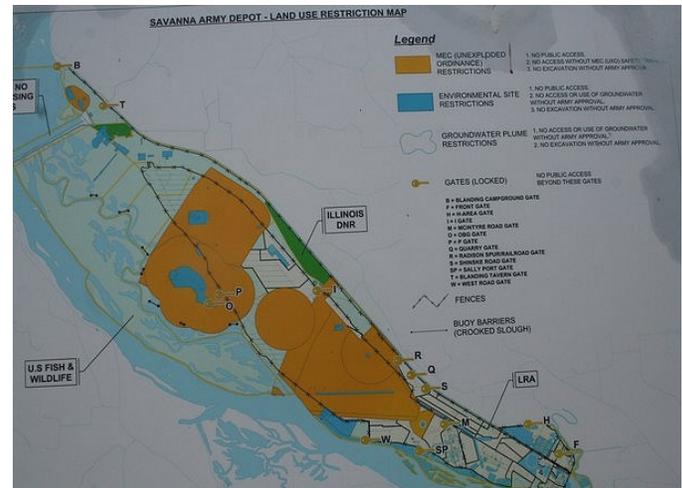
The 1995 BRAC Commission identified SVADA for closure. Additionally, the Commission recommended the relocation of the U.S. Army Defense Ammunition Center and School (USADACS) to McAlester Army Ammunition Plant, OK. SVADA ceased operations and officially closed on 20 May 2000.

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 two Federal employees 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.



Munitions bunkers at the Savanna Army Depot

## Savanna Army Depot Activity, Illinois

### Environmental Cleanup

The remaining ongoing cleanup actions at Savanna ADA include (1) hazardous waste cleanup at various sites, (2) remediation of munitions and explosives of concern (MEC) on three range complexes, (3) long-term management requirements including five-year reviews, and (4) various compliance cleanup requirements.

### Property Conveyed (5,174 of 13,062 total acres) by Authority

EDC		Fed-to-Fed		PBC	
Recipient	Acres	Recipient	Acres	Recipient	Acres
Jo-Carroll Local Redevelopment Authority (JC LRA)	1,113.2	USFWS	3,734.8	Illinois Dept. of Natural Resources (IL DNR)	182.9
USACE	143.0	Total	3,734.8	Total	182.9
Total	1,256.2				

### Property Conveyance Plan

The following table provides the projected schedule for property conveyances at Savanna ADA:

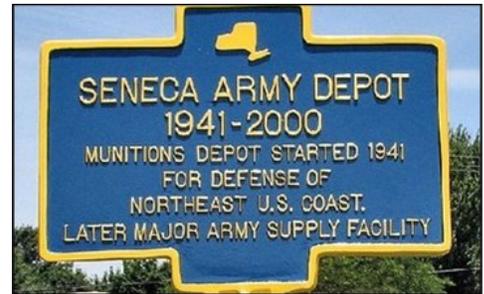
Conveyance	Total Acres	Disposal FY	Parcel Recipient	Conveyance Authority
4 Parcels	233.2	2016	USFWS	Fed-to-Fed
4 Parcels	192.3	2016	JC LRA	EDC
1 Parcel	35.8	2017	USFWS	Fed-to-Fed
1 Parcel	6.1	2017	JC LRA	EDC
2 Parcels	203.0	2018	JC LRA	EDC
4 Parcels	478.1	2018	USFWS	Fed-to-Fed
1 Parcel	83.9	2019	IL DNR	PBC
5 Parcels	2,749.5	2019	USFWS	Fed to Fed
3 Parcels	766.8	2019	JC LRA	EDC
6 Parcels	545.0	2020	JC LRA	EDC
2 Parcels	1,130.1	2020	USFWS	Fed-to-Fed
2 Parcels	180.0	2021	JC LRA	EDC
2 Parcels	1,284.4	2021	USFWS	Fed-to-Fed

As of 1 October 2015

# 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 (RADCON) 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 1958-1962.

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 in 1983 took place in August and October. 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.

# Seneca Army Depot, New York

## Caretaking

A staff of one Federal employee 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.



Seneca is home to a large white deer herd (a recessive form of white-tailed deer).

## Environmental Cleanup

The remaining ongoing cleanup actions at Seneca AD include hazardous waste cleanup at various sites, remediation of munitions and explosives of concern (MEC) on three range complexes, and long-term management requirements including five-year reviews. In 2010, the Army Office of the General Counsel and the Environmental Law Division agreed to a deed notice on munitions response sites and no additional land use controls consistent with CERCLA. The U.S. EPA disagreed. Until this issue is resolved, any future transfer actions are on hold.

## Property Conveyed (10,035 of 10,687 total acres) by Authority

PBC	
Recipient	Acres
NY State Department of Corrections	689.5
<b>Total</b>	<b>689.5</b>

EDC	
Recipient	Acres
Seneca County Industrial Development Agency (SENIDA)	9,075.6
<b>Total</b>	<b>9,075.6</b>

Fed to Fed	
Recipient	Acres
US Coast Guard	270.2
<b>Total</b>	<b>270.2</b>

## Property Conveyance Plan

The following table provides the projected schedule for property conveyances at Seneca AD:

Conveyance	Total Acres	Disposal FY	Parcel Recipient	Conveyance Authority
5 Parcels	651.6	2016	SENIDA	EDC

As of 1 October 2015



# 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. The mountains form a barrier to storm systems moving eastward from the Pacific. Located in the rain shadow of the mountain range, the valley climate is arid with low relative humidity and precipitation. Annual precipitation averages 5.6 inches.

## 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. The expanded site met the Ordnance Department's basic criteria for the location of storage depots: it was a reasonably safe distance from the coast, thus lessening the danger of attack, yet was close enough to western military posts and ports to facilitate shipment of supplies; the area was sparsely settled, decreasing the chance of damage in the event of an ammunition explosion; the dry climate was ideal for ammunition storage; and major rail lines bordered the site to the north (Southern Pacific) and south (Western Pacific).

Early in 1942, 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.



# Sierra Army Depot, California

## History (Continued)

The 1995 Defense BRAC Commission identified Sierra AD for realignment. The BRAC 1995 Commission 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, excessing 67,120 acres while retaining a 32,437 acre enclave.

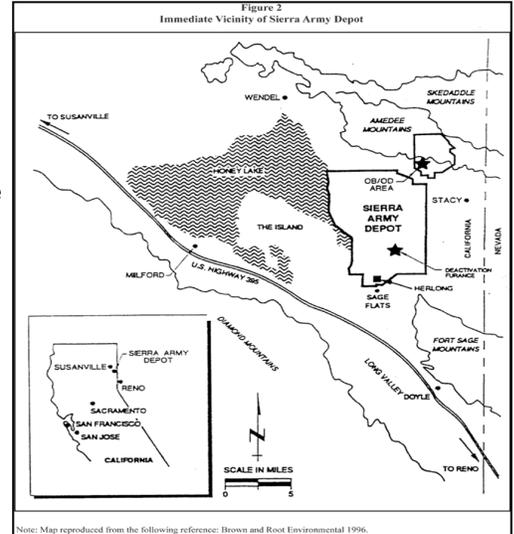
During the 2000s, while continuing to store conventional ammunition for the Joint Munitions Command, the Depot's primary mission became the receipt, storage, Care of Supplies in Storage (COSIS), repair, assembly, disassembly, and shipment of major and secondary items. Sierra's high desert terrain with its low humidity and low precipitation favorably 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.

## Caretaking

There is no on-site caretaker staffing requirement for Sierra AD.

## Environmental Cleanup

The Army is funding an Environmental Service Cooperative Agreement (ESCA) contract with the Local Reuse Authority to conduct environmental cleanup. Army retained primary cleanup responsibility for cleanup of the Honey Lake Demolition Range of old munitions and explosives of concern (MEC) and long-term management of prior remedies including five-year reviews.



Note: Map reproduced from the following reference: Brown and Root Environmental 1996.

## Property Conveyed (62,632 of 67,120 total acres) by Authority

EDC	
Recipient	Acres
LRA/PA	4,200.5
<b>Total</b>	<b>4,200.5</b>

Reversion (Conservation)	
Recipient	Acres
State of California	57,632.7
<b>Total</b>	<b>57,632.7</b>

Fed to Fed	
Recipient	Acres
U.S. Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA)	72.3
U.S. Bureau of Prisons	591.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>663.3</b>

PBC	
Recipient	Acres
Fort Sage Unified School	135.5
<b>Total</b>	<b>135.5</b>

Army Retained	32,437.0
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## Property Conveyance Plan

The following table provides the projected schedule for property conveyances at Sierra AD:

Conveyance	Total Acres	Disposal FY	Parcel Recipient	Conveyance Authority
1 Parcel (Periphery Sector)	1,993.0	2017	State of California	Reversion (Conservation)
1 Parcel (Buffer Sector)	756.0	2018	State of California	Reversion (Conservation)
1 Parcel (OB/OD Sector)	1,739.0	2019	State of California	Reversion (Conservation)

# 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.



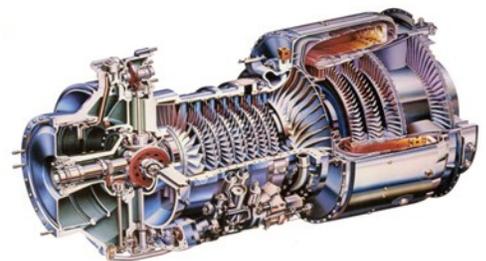
When sales of amphibian aircraft fell in the late 1930s, due to the growing popularity of land-based aircraft, Sikorsky was merged with the Chance Vought Company in 1938. The Vought-Sikorsky company then built various land-based aircraft, such as the Vought-Sikorsky VS-44 and F4U Corsair in the facility.

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  
LYCOMING ENGINE

# Stratford Army Engine Plant, Connecticut

## History (Continued)

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. 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 is negotiating the potential sale with a group called the Point Stratford Renewal LLC. Additionally, the Connecticut Air and Space Center occupies part of the site.



## Caretaking

A staff of one Federal employee 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

The remaining ongoing cleanup actions at Stratford AEP include (1) hazardous waste cleanup at various sites including groundwater remediation, (2) long-term management requirements including five-year reviews, and (3) various compliance cleanup activities. In the spring/summer of 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 a depth of two feet. Army is awaiting CT DEEP analysis of the toxicity sampling and a path forward on the cleanup levels of the Tidal Flats to determine the way ahead.

## Property Conveyed (1 of 78 total acres) by Authority

Fed to Fed	
Recipient	Acres
Federal Aviation Administration	1.1
Total	1.1

## Property Conveyance Plan

The following table provides the projected schedule for property conveyances at Stratford AEP:

Conveyance	Total Acres	Disposal FY	Parcel Recipient	Conveyance Authority
1 Parcel	76.9	2016	Point Stratford Renewal LLC	Negotiated Sale

As of 1 October 2015