

TRIP REPORT

June 21-27, 1992

Dennis H DeFord visiting:

Carlisle Barracks, PA
Willmington, DE
Fort Belvoir, VA
Washington DC
Suitland, MD

PURPOSE:

This trip was in support of WHC environmental remediation of US Army NIKE missile and AAA artillery sites located at Hanford. It was conducted to review US Army and other record holdings which might describe the sites and to characterize any wastes which may have been created and disposed of to soil or elsewhere.

TRIP SUMMARY

June 22nd and 23rd were spent at the US Army Military History Institute located at Carlisle Barracks, PA. On June 24th I visited the Hagley Library in Wilmington DE, the repository for DuPont corporate historical records. The balance of the week was spent moving between Corps of Engineers facilities in Washington DC and Ft. Belvoir, VA, and National Archives facilities in WDC and Suitland, MD.

FINDINGS

US Army Military History Institute, Carlisle Barracks, PA

Main contact was Ms. Louise Arnold-Friend, Reference Historian (717) 245-3611.

The institute holds an extensive inventory of military records dating into deep antiquity. Facilities are excellent, holdings are generally well indexed and professional assistance is always available. I reviewed 22 categories of records, 13 of which were of no value to this study. The following pertinent documents were located and reviewed:

"Organization, Procedures and Drill for Nike 1 Sites", US Army, ST 44-160, Jan 1954. This document provides procedures for fueling/defueling NIKE Ajax missiles and is probably the most useful document located on the trip. It characterizes the rocket fuel as JP-3 gasoline and red fuming nitric acid (HNO_3NO_2). Starter fuel was analine ($\text{C}_6\text{H}_5\text{NO}_2$). Another source verifies the use of analine, but only for a few months at the beginning of NIKE Ajax deployment. It was replaced with hydrazine (H_2NNH_2) for most of Ajax operational history. I copied a few pertinent pages and have ordered the document on inter-library loan through the PNL Technical Library. It is due to arrive during the week of July 7th.

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"The Army Almanac" which provides descriptions of the three generations of NIKE missiles. Copied pertinent pages.

"International Missile and Spacecraft Guide", Ordway and Wakeford, 1960. Copied sections on NIKE.

"Encyclopedia of the Worlds Rockets and Missiles", Bill Gunston, 1979. Copies sections on NIKE.

"The Manhattan Project: Science in the Second World War", DOE/MA-0417P, FG Gosling, 1990. General data about MED, none on NIKE.

Photo Collection. The Institute has extensive photo holdings, about 100 of which deal with NIKE sites. Of these, a few provided aerial views of NIKE control and launch sites and of fueling / defueling. I copied four of these. Higher quality photo reproductions may be ordered if desired.

US Army Historical Directory. A directory of Army historians, archivists, curators and points of contact. I will order this through WHC resources.

"Argus". The monthly newspaper of the Army Air Defense Command (ARADCOM). These were extensive but I was able to quickly browse the issues published during NIKE Ajax years. I copied several articles of interest.

"83rd AAA Missile Battalion Bibliography" provides a brief history of the 83rd which served at Hanford. A copy of this was already in WHC possession.

"Engineer Memoirs, Lt General FJ Clarke". Provides some data on Hanford, but nothing on NIKE.

SUGGESTED FOLLOW UP

The Army Military History Institute holds many more pertinent references than I was able to review in the time available. Especially important are the collection of Army authority publications, including Army Regs (AR's), Dept of Army Pamphlets (DA's), and Tables of Org and Equipment (TOE's). I reviewed only a few of these and there may be some which further describe NIKE and AAA procedures and drill. ST 44-160 is an example of these.

The archival papers of Geo Underwood and Arthur Trudeau are indexed as NIKE documents and may also be of interest. Time didn't permit me to review them.

More time could be spent reviewing the photo collection.

Hagley Library, Wilmington, Delaware

My main contact at the Hagley Library was Ms. Marge McNinch, Reference Librarian (302) 658-2400.

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The Hagley Library retains collections of industrial manuscripts, documents, photo's and other documents which describe the history of American industrial development. While the facility is not a DuPont facility per se, it is funded by a DuPont endowment and appears to serve as the DuPont institutional memory. DuPont corporate history is the center of the Library collections.

This library is a class act; excellent facilities, highly qualified and supportive staff, and a fine collection of holdings.

The following documents were identified and reviewed. All are of general Hanford historical interest but none relate to NIKE facilities or history.

"History of the Production Complex: the Methods of Site Selection". History Associates for US DOE, Sept 1987. DOE/NV 10594-H1 UC-2. Provides data on Hanford site selection.

"Hanford, the Big Secret" Ted Van Arsdol, 1958. Booklet.

"Highlights of Hanford, a New Employee Booklet." ca 1943.

"Dear Anne". Booklet about life at Hanford. ca 1943.

"Here's Hanford". Booklet about Hanford construction camp. ca 1943. It includes a construction camp map which I copied.

"Sage Sentinel". About 25 copies of the Camp Hanford newspaper. Jan 1944 to Feb 1945.

"The Hanford Story". An uncompleted TV documentary manuscript. Very lengthy and no author named. May be Robert Mull. (Located at Soda House).

"Construction, HEW, History of Project". This is the original copy of the four volume construction history of Hanford by Gil Church. We already had a copy of this document but ours has poor quality copies of the photo's and maps. It provides original plot plans of the site, including hard to find areas such as Central Shops, White Bluffs, etc. (Located at Soda House.)

SUGGESTED FOLLOW UP: None related to AAA or NIKE research.

US Army Corps of Engineers, Fort Belvoir, MD, and Washington DC

My main contacts at the Corps were Dr Paul Walker (703) 355-2543 and Dr Martin Gordon (703) 355-3558.

C of E has historian offices at 20 Massachusetts Avenue, Washington DC, and at the Kingman Building at Fort Belvoir, VA. Discussions were held with Paul K Walker, PhD, Chief Historian, and with Martin K Gordon, PhD, Historian. I learned that most drawings of NIKE facilities are standardized drawings. The corps was loathe to deviate from its standard drawings and would do so only in minor ways to accommodate local geographical features. I was provided

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a list of the standard drawings and told that all are available on request. Some "as built" drawings are also available, but not many. These tended to be retained at local units and few have survived and found their way back to Ft Belvoir.

C of E records dealing with AAA and NIKE facilities are retired to the Suitland, MD Federal Record Center under record groups 77 and 338. Some records under the same groups may be retired at the Seattle FRC. Many others are stored at the National Archives facility at St Louis, MO.

Dr Walker provided me a copy of a 1986 trip report he made to the National Archives National Personnel Records Center (NPRC) in St Louis to review NIKE records in their possession. He states the following in his report:

"I did not realize last trip the significance of the NIKE records stored under Defense Commands and Engineer districts. These files contain exactly the types of site planning, construction and operations records that the districts and their contractors investigating NIKE sites for the DERA program need. These are detailed communications, real estate and construction progress reports, and training files. The files include HQ level files from Air Defense Command, Ent AFB; field files from the regional ADC, and still classified files from several engineer districts, including Alaska and Walla [under which district Hanford is included], about NIKE projects in their districts. *The District files include planning for toxic and hazardous waste disposal.*"

Hanford NIKE units were under the 7th Region Air Defense Command at McChord AFB, WA. Records for the 7th are either at the Suitland or St Louis FRC. They were still at St Louis in October 1986. They may have been transferred to the Archives Department at either FRC. The St Louis archivist is Bill Siebert (314) 263-7216.

I also spoke briefly with James Dunn, Dr Walker's manager, who was once a NIKE missile officer. He noted that extensive use was made of a defoliant which, he says, was a predecessor to the infamous agent orange defoliant used in Viet Nam. Ajax missiles were rotated from underground storage to the ready line on a regular basis. They were fueled and defueled with each move. Fueling and defueling were done in the area of the acid pit and the pit existed to receive spillage.

Dr Gordon advised me of a free lance NIKE consultant who has been used by the C of E and other federal agencies. He is Michael Binder (pronounced Bender) of Plano, TX, (214) 361-3270 or 827-4891 (home). On my return, I called Mr. Binder and confirmed the he is an authority on NIKE sites. He holds a BS in chemistry and an MS in geology. Most of his work is related to environmental remediation at NIKE sites. He notes that hydrazine drums were sometimes buried and abandoned at the sites and groundwater contamination has occurred at several. He confirmed that Ajax fuel was JP3 or JP4 and nitric acid. A starter fuel used in the initial moments of rocket firing was analine, later replaced with hydrazine. Trichloroethylene (TCE) was used as a cleaning solvent after missile defueling.

Dr Gordon provided me with a copy of "Manhattan District History", a Los Alamos document, and a copy of the Clarke memoirs mentioned above.

National Archives, Suitland Maryland

My main contacts at Suitland were Richard Boylan and Susan Walker (301) 763-7410.

The visit to NARA was the least productive of the several sites visited, due in part to the evils of bureaucracy. C of E had informed me that their NIKE related records were stored in the Federal Record Center at Suitland but had been donated to the Suitland Archives Branch and were, therefore, available to the public. It turned out that archives branch had not yet accessioned the records into the archives and they, in NARA eyes, still belonged to C of E. I would therefore require C of E permission to review them; a paper process which requires more time than I had left on my trip. I did not see these records.

I reviewed those Hanford related archives holdings which were available, none of which related to NIKE or AAA sites. These included some site acquisition records, including the contracts and drawings related to 1943 acquisition of Pacific Power and Light properties at Hanford. I located an interesting 1944 letter from Robert Patterson, Under Secretary of War, to the US Attorney General scolding the Justice Department for bringing certain Hanford litigations to court, thereby making the issues public knowledge in the face of Hanford security requirements. Copied.

About 7 inches of Hanford's 31st AAA Brigade records are known to exist at Suitland, but the archives staff was unable to locate them due to some record relocations in progress. These are located in record group 338.

Richard Boylan passed along a useful bit of information. He noted that EPA researchers had recently visited the facility to review the same kinds of records that I had asked to see. The EPA folks commented that *the solvent used to clean NIKE missiles is on their "ten most toxic" list and EPA has interest and concern about their use.* (Binder identifies this solvent as TCE. See above).

Suggested Follow Up at Suitland

With advance notice, Corps of Engineers can approve our access to their NIKE related record holdings at Suitland record center. These records may provide new information. Also, the archives section will have completed their records relocation in a few weeks and should be able to locate the 7 inches of 31st Brigade records in their inventory. These may also provide new information. Corps of Engineers staff and the Suitland staff recommend visiting the National Archives NPRC at St Louis.

RECOMMENDATIONS

Three avenues of additional research seem appropriate; first, the use of the NIKE consultant, Mike Binder; second, follow up research at the above described facilities, and third, conduct oral history interviews with military personnel who served at Hanford AAA and NIKE facilities.

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I recommend that we attempt to procure the services of Mr. Binder. He may be able to answer all of our questions concerning our AAA and NIKE sites, or to tell us how to answer them. This might preclude any additional research travel on our part, or to direct our travel and research to those locations of greatest value.

To the extent that we are unable to answer questions through Mr. Binder, we should review those records located at the NPRC, St Louis. We may also wish to return to two locations for further research; first to the Army Military History Institute for further review of Army authority publications and then to the Suitland Archives to review their holdings.

We may wish to also conduct interviews with military personnel, especially those who remain in the Tri Cities area. A few such persons have already been identified and others probably exist.

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TRIP REPORT.

HANFORD AAA AND NIKE INSTALLATION RESEARCH TRIP TO VARIOUS RECORD REPOSITORIES IN WASHINGTON DC AREA.

DURING THE WEEK OF JUNE 21 TO 27, 1992, I VISITED RECORDS CENTERS IN PENNSYLVANIA, DELAWARE, MARYLAND, VIRGINIA AND WASHINGTON DC.

- o RESEARCH WAS CONDUCTED TO REVIEW HISTORICAL US ARMY DOCUMENTS WHICH DESCRIBE HANFORD'S AAA AND NIKE SITES AND TO CHARACTERIZE ANY WASTES WHICH MAY HAVE BEEN CREATED AND DISPOSED OF TO SOIL OR ELSEWHERE.**

- o RELEVANT NIKE RECORDS WERE LOCATED AT CARLISLE BARRACKS, PA, FT BELVOIR, VA AND SUITLAND, MD.**

- o RECORDS CHARACTERIZE ROCKET FUELS AND DESCRIBE MISSILE FUELING AND DEFUELING PROCEDURES. THEY ALSO MENTION THE USE OF CLEANING SOLVENTS DURING FUELING AND DEFUELING, BUT FAIL TO IDENTIFY THEM.
- o GENERAL HANFORD HISTORICAL (NON NIKE) RECORDS WERE LOCATED AT THE HAGLEY LIBRARY, WILMINGTON, DE.
- o IDENTIFIED THE EXISTENCE OF ADDITIONAL NIKE RECORDS LOCATED AT NATIONAL ARCHIVES FACILITY IN ST LOUIS, MO.
- o THROUGH A RESEARCH ARCHIVIST AT NARA, WAS ABLE TO IDENTIFY A SPECIAL CONCERN THAT EPA HAS CONCERNING NIKE AJAX CLEANING SOLVENTS (TCE).
- o IDENTIFIED A NIKE CONSULTANT WHO MAY BE OF USE TO OUR REMEDIATION EFFORT. HE WAS ABLE TO IDENTIFY NIKE CLEANING SOLVENT AS TCE.
- o A COMPLETE TRIP REPORT FOR USE OF 81225 PERSONNEL IS PROVIDED.

1933 Jadwin Avenue
Suite 125
Richland, Washington 99352

JMM James M. Montgomery
Consulting Engineers, Inc.



September 25, 1992

Mr. Alden Foote
U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
Walla Walla District
Walla Walla WA 99362

Contract No.: DACW68-92-D-0001
Del. Order No. 03

File: 1202.0110/3.1

Subject: USACE - Walla Walla District: Transmittal of Background Information for ERA
at the ALE Facility

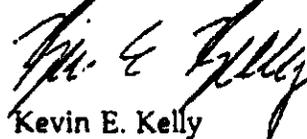
Dear Alden:

Pursuant to the scope of work (SOW) for modification 01 to this delivery order, I am enclosing all relevant information pertaining to the subject project. This information was collected during the review of background data conducted for this project. I have also enclosed an inventory of the information collected. The transmittal of this information completely fulfills the SOW for this delivery order.

If you have any questions or comments, please give me a call at (509)943-0100. As always, I enjoyed working on this project and look forward to providing support to the USACE in the future.

Sincerely,

JAMES M. MONTGOMERY
CONSULTING ENGINEERS, INC.



Kevin E. Kelly
Contract Manager

KEK:sba

Enclosures

cc: J. Stewart, USACE (w/o encl)
W. Greenwald, USACE (w/o encl)

See Kevin Kelley

INVENTORY OF INFORMATION
OBTAINED FOR THE
ERA PROPOSAL FOR ALE

Microfilms of Camp Hanford & Nike Site Drawings

USACE Seattle District - Report dated October 1986. Defense Environmental Restoration Account (DERA) - Inventory Project Report Camp Hanford, Washington, Benton, Franklin, and Grant Counties Project No. F1OWAO26000

USACE - Memorandum dated June 21, 1990 (From: Colonel Milton Hunter To: Commander, North Pacific Division Attn: CENPD-EN-TE USACE). Re: Defense Environmental Restoration Program for Formerly Used Defense Sites (DERP-FUDS) Inventory Project Report (INPR) For Site No. F1OWA026000, Camp Hanford

USACE - Map dated May 1, 1958. Camp Hanford Special AAA Facilities Site Plan H-52-L Existing Facilities Map

Atomic Energy Commission - Letter dated September 4, 1964 (From: N.G. Fuller, Director Property Division To: USACE District Engineer) NPSRE-MD Camp Hanford Washington, Inv #62-4 Re: Agreement DA 45-164 eng 1187 Transfer of Land Comprising the Site of Camp Hanford

Atomic Energy Commission - Letter dated July 6, 1962 (From: Norman G. Fuller Real Estate Officer To: USACE Seattle District Real Estate Division). Re: Camp Hanford, Washington—Use Permits to Army

USACE Walla Walla District - Memorandum dated December 27, 1960 (From: Colonel Paul H. Symbol USACE District Engineer To: Division Engineer USACE North Pacific District Portland, Oregon). Re: Proposed Disposal, Camp Hanford

DOE Richland Operations - Memorandum dated April 4, 1990 (From: Kevin Clarke SMD US DOE-RL To: D. Rice and J. Maas USACE Seattle). Re: Live Ordinance on the Hanford Reservation and Other Safety Issues

USACE Seattle District - Memorandum dated December 11, 1989 (From: D.G. Rice To: C. Perry, E.T. Bailey, R.A. Bush and J. Maas). Re: Visit to District Office by Westinghouse Hanford Co. Concerning Defense Environmental Restoration Program (DERP)

USACE Seattle District - Memorandum Dated September 16, 1986 (From: Jonathan Maas To: Record). Re: Field Trip to Camp Hanford for Defense Environmental Restoration Account (DERP) Survey.

USACE Planning Branch - Letter dated December 23, 1985 (From: Dwain F. Hogan P.E. Chief, Planning Branch To: Mr. J. Sutey U.S. DOE). Re: US Army Examination of Former Military Sites and Facilities as a Potential for Hazard to Public Health and Safety

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David E. Rice - Memorandum dated August 5, 1992 (From: David E. Rice To: Record). Re: **Live Ordnance at former DOD Installations at Hanford Site and a Report by Michael R. Crosier "Safety Study Proposal for the Hanford Site Public Access Areas"**

USACE Seattle District - Report dated January 1986. U.S. Army Engineer District, Seattle Defense Environmental Restoration Account **"Camp Hanford, Washington Project Number FLOWA026000 Real Estate Report"**

Department of the Army - Map dated January 9, 1956. **"Camp Hanford Location Map - Forward Area Facilities and Utilities Map"**

Headquarters Sixth United States Army - Memorandum dated November 22, 1960 (To: Division Engineer US Army Engineer Division North Pacific Portland Oregon From: Michael Surrentino) Re: **Requirements for Facilities at Rattlesnake Mountain, Camp Hanford**

Law Engineering Testing Company - Final Report dated March, 1986. **"Investigation of Former Nike Missile Sites for Potential Toxic and Hazardous Waste Contamination". Volumes 1 and 2**

Law Environmental Incorporated - Final Report dated March 1988. **"Confirmation Study of Former Nike Missile Sites for Potential Toxic and Hazardous Waste Contamination".**

The Artillery School Antiaircraft and Guided Missiles Branch - Report dated January , 1954. **"Organization, Procedures, and Drill for Nike 1 Units".**

Environmental Science and Engineering, Inc. - Report dated December, 1984. **"Historical Overview of the Nike Missile System".**

F. W. Gustafson, Westinghouse - Document # WHC-SD-EN-TPP-001 Release date 7/29/92. **"North Slope Expedited Response Action Project Plan".**

N.R. Hinds and L.E. Rogers, Battelle - Document #PNL-7750/UC-702 dated July 1991. **"Ecological Perspective of Land Use History: The Arid Lands Ecology (ALE) Reserve".**

Battelle - Document #PNL-8025/UC-702 dated March 1992. (Draft) **"Arid Lands Ecology (ALE) Facility Management Plan".**

IT Corporation - Draft Letter Report dated August 14, 1992. **"Nike Missile Site Proposed Characterization Methodologies Hanford Site North Slope ERA".**

Index dated July 30, 1992. 1100 - IU - 1 Operable Unit **"Waste Information Data System General Summary Report".**

Westinghouse - Document #WHC-SD-EN-TI-032 Released date July 8, 1992. **"Expedited Response Action Candidate Waste Sites".**

D. H. Deford Env. Eng. Support - Trip/Conference Report dated June 21-27, 1992. Re: Review of U.S Army and other record holdings in support of WHC research of Hanford AAA and Nike Missile sites.

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Contact Flohingep
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CAMP HANFORD DRAWINGS IN RHA

Camp Hanford Layout Segment B Street and Building Plat
Drawing #WW-RE-54 Sheet 2 of 2 Blue line dated 11/25/55
Drawing #WW-RE-54 (G3-1-0003) Sheet 2 of 2 Blue line dated 4/15/68

Camp Hanford Roads #3 General Layout
Drawing #11-12-06 Sheet 1 of 8 Blue Line dated 5/6/55

Camp Hanford Layout Segment A
Drawing #WW-RE-54 Sheet 1 of 2 Blue Line dated 4/15/48

Nike 1 - Sam Project Launcher and Control Sites - Vicinity and Location Maps
Drawing #16-06-41 Mylar dated 11/8/56 Plate 1

Nike 1 - Sam Project Launcher and Control Sites - Vicinity and Location Maps
Drawing #16-06-39 Mylar dated 6/18/56 Plate 1

FY 57 Tactical Facilities - Site Plan Outside Utilities
Drawing #16-06-45 Blue Line dated 10/2/58 Plate 6

✓ FY 57 Tactical Facilities - Site Plan Building Location
Drawing #16-06-45 Blue Line dated 10/2/58 Plate 4

Special AAA Facilities Site Plant H-52-C
✓ Drawing #16-06-47 Blue Line sheet 6 of 9 dated 4/21/58 Plate 56
Drawing #16-06-47 Blue Line sheet 7 of 9 dated 4/21/58 Plate 57

Basic Information Maps - Topographic
Drawing #18-02-36 Blue Line dated 12/15/59 Plate 16

Basic Information Map - H-52-C
Drawing #18-02-36 Quarter-size print dated 3/10/58 Plate 21

Basic Information Map - H-52-L
Drawing #18-02-36 Blue Line dated 1/18/60 Plate 22

Basic Information Map - H-52-C
Drawing #18-02-36 Blue Line dated 3/29/63 Plate 23

Basic Information Map - H-52-L
Drawing #18-02-36 Blue Line dated 1/19/60 Plate 24

Nike 1 - Sam Project Barracks and B.O.Q. Site H-52-C Plumbing
Drawing #21-01-05 Blue Line dated 3/19/56 Sheet 8 Plate 93

Nike 1 - Sam Project Barracks, B.O.Q., generator Bldg, Spare Parts Bldg and
Covered Walkways H-52-C Interior Electrical
Drawing #21-01-05 Blue line dated 3/12/56 Sheet 9 Plate 94

✓ E.M. Barracks and B.O.Q. Floor and Foundation Plans
Drawing #21-01-11 Blue Line date 10/20/58 Plate 22

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Camp Hanford - General Layout - Army Roads Drawing #11-12-02 dated 12/17/54
Sheets 1, 2, 3.1, 4.1, 5, 6, 7, 8, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, and
20 of 22

16 Sept 1986

MEMO FOR RECORD

SUBJECT: Field Trip to Camp Hanford for Defense Environmental Restoration Account (DERA) Survey.

1. Introduction. A field trip to Hanford was made on Friday, 12 September 1986, by Jonathan Maas (ERS/FM) and David Rice (ERS) for the purpose of gathering information on the current status of several properties/developments known collectively as Camp Hanford (see attachment 1). The facilities in question were controlled by the Department of the Army, Air Defense Command for the protection of the Hanford atomic energy reservation between 1950 and 1960. Camp Hanford consisted of a large cantonment area, a small arms range, four NIKE sites, an ammunition storage area and seventeen 20 acre each "camps" distributed around the energy complex. The latter were evidently connected with air defense.

2. A summary of the trip and findings is provided below. All locations may be found on District Real Estate Maps WW-RE-54 (2 sheets).

a. Maas and Rice arrived in Richland at 1100 and met with Sharyn Jones, Department of Energy, Real Estate Branch (509 376-9887 or FTS 444-9887). Ms. Jones provided copies of facility demolition and clean up reports from the early 1970's. She also had arranged for clearances and access to areas of Hanford normally closed to the public.

b. The first component of Camp Hanford examined was the cantonment area (now part of North Richland). The property (974.00 acres) is now owned by the Port of Benton County and is extensively redeveloped as a business park. All former military structures appear to have been removed and the land regraded using bulldozers. Some of the cleared areas have been planted in alfalfa for dust suppression, and are presumably awaiting future development. The NE corner of the cantonment still contains some concrete building foundations, and there is considerable demolition debris along the eastern margin by the Columbia River. Evidently the fire hydrant system for the older military complex is still in place and operational. The street system also follows the earlier arrangement. An examination of a recent aerial photo of the area would be useful for estimating how much redevelopment has taken place. A call to the Port of Benton County is needed to ascertain details of past and future land use, ownership etc.

c. Next to be considered was the former small arms firing range (611.14 acres). The Hanford Patrol, the Hanford security force, has refurbished and expanded this range located within their training facility. This information was provided by one of the patrolmen

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facilities --- period of use, functions, destruction etc. --- would be desirable.

f. The ammunition storage complex (168.73 acres) formerly contained metal igloos. These were removed during the 1970's and transported to DOE operations at Idaho Falls. The tract remains fenced and locked. Some equipment associated with the Basalt Waste Isolation Project (BWIP) is stored there. No indications of the former ammunition storage facility besides the fence was observed.

Jonathan Maas

David G. Rice

1 attachment as

cc w/ attachment

Dice (ERS)

Bailey (FM)

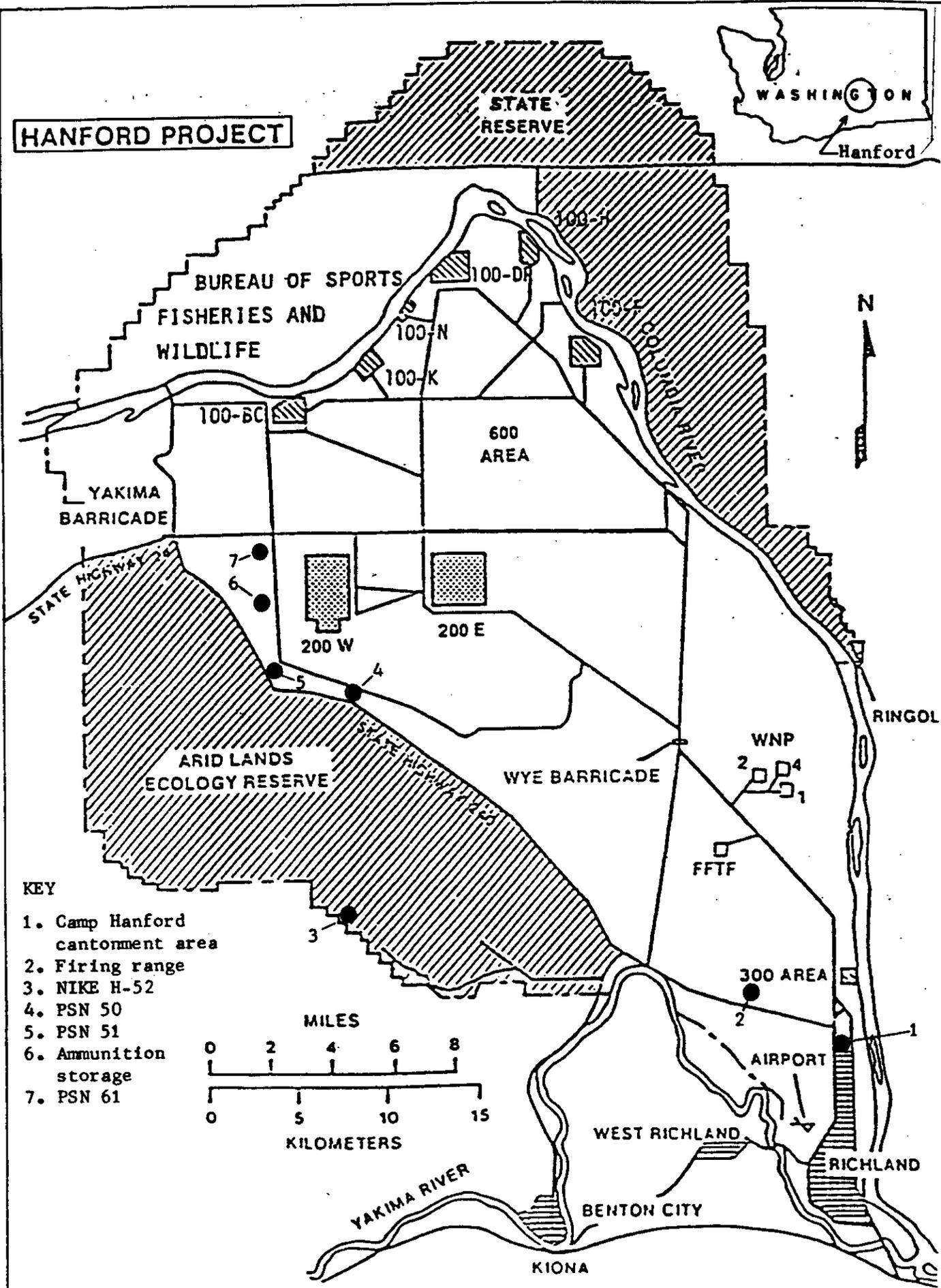
Bush/Maas (FM)

Rice (ERS)

ED-PL File

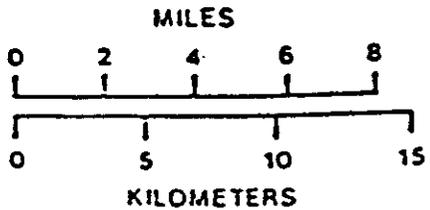
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HANFORD PROJECT



KEY

- 1. Camp Hanford cantonment area
- 2. Firing range
- 3. NIKE H-52
- 4. PSN 50
- 5. PSN 51
- 6. Ammunition storage
- 7. PSN 61



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OBJEKT: 120800 (51 Dec 60)

TOP SECRET

WALLA WALLA AIRPORT
WALLA WALLA, WASHINGTON

NPWRM

27 December 1960

SUBJECT: Proposed Disposal, Camp Hanford

TO: Division Engineer
U. S. Army Engineer Division, North Pacific
Portland, Oregon

1. References:

a. First Indorsement, NPD to NPW dated 24 August 1960, to basic OCE to NPD dated 19 August 1960, subject: "Hanford AEC Installation Defense Area, Washington."

b. Contract No. DA-45-164-ENG-1187 and Supplements thereto, copy inclosed, concerning Army use of AEC lands for Camp Hanford and various NIKE forward positions.

c. AMENG-R letter dated 25 October 1960 to CONARC, subject: "Report of Excess/7695," copy inclosed.

2. We have had two meetings with representatives of Hanford Operations Office, AEC, and the Using Service, to exchange information regarding the anticipated disposal.

a. According to AEC, none of the land in Camp Hanford or at the forward positions (NIKE) is excess to the requirements of the Commission. ✓

b. AEC has no requirement for any of the improvements situated north of the river (Wahluke Slope).

c. AEC will accept the improvements situated at the NIKE position 52 located south of the river (Rattlesnake Mountain).

d. AEC would like Camp Hanford headquarters area returned in the following condition:

(1) With most of the buildings and improvements removed, the exceptions being several warehouses and auxiliary buildings.

Dr. [unclear]
~~FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY~~

27 December 1960

SUBJECT: Proposed Disposal, Camp Hanford

(2) With the utility lines of all types and the pumping plant (excepting overhead steam heat distribution lines) left in place.

(3) Improvements at the headquarters area to be disposed of by assignment, transfer, or sale for off site removal, would include the steam plant and all of the buildings north of First Street. AEC indicated that they might accept the Post Headquarters Building (#5201) and possibly the BOQ Club (#6201).

(4) Restoration of sites, both at the headquarters area and the forward positions, would not include the removal of concrete slabs.

3. Under Condition No. 2 of Supplemental Agreement No. 1 to Contract No. DA-45-164-ENG-1187, the Army accepted responsibility for the final disposition of buildings and improvements at Camp Hanford. AEC has agreed to furnish us a list of the buildings and improvements it will accept in place and write regarding the degree of restoration desired to the areas from which improvements are to be removed. Their proposal will be based on the premise that the Commission will not be required to reimburse the Army for improvements returned with the land. If it is determined that AEC must pay even one half of the salvage value of the improvements left in place, AEC has indicated that their agency would probably request that the land be cleared of all buildings and improvements, as justification for accepting the improvements would be the possibility that they could be used advantageously sometime in the future.

4. The NIKE forward positions have all been winterized and vacated by the Army. The Army is patrolling the three positions north of the river (Wahluke Slope) to prevent vandalism and theft as the AEC does not patrol this area. Constant protection is necessary as these positions are within a mile of State Highway 11A. The roving patrol will probably be eliminated when the Army finally deactivates Camp Hanford. We would like permission to dispose of these NIKE improvements before the patrol is withdrawn as the buildings are of masonry block and the fixtures and attached property are the items of value. It is also questionable if the improvements, even in their present good condition, have a positive salvage value if the buildings must be leveled by the purchaser. We have suggested that the underground facilities be sealed rather than filled, as filling would be an expensive operation in each instance.

NPWRM

27 December 1960

SUBJECT: Proposed Disposal, Camp Hanford

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5. AEC has advised Camp Hanford that the Commission has an urgent need for Building 6311, Medical Detachment Quarters Building, for off site use. (See copy of AEC letter dated 6 December 1960, Inclosure No. 3.) Inasmuch as Agreement No. DA-45-164-ENG-1187 provided for return of the land to AEC when it became excess to the Department of the Army, and the Commission has indicated that it desires the land to be returned to its jurisdiction, it is the opinion that the buildings are in the category described in Paragraph 4a(3) of EM-405-1-911 even though disposal of the installation has not been approved. The salvage appraisal value of this building is \$2,350.00 and the original cost was \$140,892.00. Notwithstanding the implications in the 6 December 1960 letter that the building is desired in connection with return of the entire installation to AEC under Agreement No. 1187, conference on the same day revealed that immediate acquisition for off site removal under provision of GSA Regulation 2-V-201.02 would be satisfactory with payment of one half the salvage value. AEC officials indicated failure to obtain Building 6311 in the very near future will require expenditure of upwards of \$50,000.00 for a new office building.

6. In view of AEC's urgent need for Building 6311 and the likelihood that authority to dispose of the entire installation will be delayed, request special authority be obtained for Sixth Army to process Building 6311 on Form 337 for disposal by this office to AEC. Also, if all improvements north of the river could be processed by Forms 337, this office might be able to dispose of the forward positions before the patrol is removed; or it is suggested that we be authorized to dispose of the NIKE positions per letter from ENGRE-MC to your office dated 27 July 1960, subject: "Hanford AEC Installation Defense Area, Washington," which was modified by letter from ENGRE-MC to your office dated 19 August 1960, same subject.

7. It is considered proper to furnish information called for in Paragraph 5a of EM 405-1-907 at this time even though Camp Hanford and the NIKE positions have not been placed in excess as the Army is in the process of vacating Camp Hanford and the NIKE positions have been vacated. Information pursuant to Paragraph 5a, EM 405-1-907, is as follows:

(1) The property is described in inclosed Contract No. DA-45-164-ENG-1187, copy inclosed.

(2) Use was acquired 1 March 1951.

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27 December 1960

SUBJECT: Proposed Disposal, Camp Hanford

(3) Acquired from U. S. Atomic Energy Commission.

(4) Use acquired by Contract No. DA-45-164-ENG-1187.

(5) Inclosed is copy of "Companion Sheet to 18-02-56, Plate 7, Camp Hanford." The Camp Hanford inventory indicates that total investment in improvements is \$28,566,086.00, including \$9,530,136.00 for NIKE sites and remaining AAA sites from which the improvements have not been completely removed. The Commission has indicated in preliminary discussions that it wants only a few buildings in Camp Hanford and the improvements at NIKE Complex 52 left in place and then only if reimbursement is not required. Also, the Commission has asked that utility lines in Camp Hanford not be disturbed. We expect a letter to this effect soon. It is recommended that consideration be given to return of the land with all the improvements in place that AEC is willing to accept. The land is not excess to the requirements of AEC and disposal of buildings or utilities that the Commission is willing to accept on the chance that they could be utilized by AEC in the future would appear to be in the interest of the Government, as the money that could accrue to the Government from sale of salvage would be a very small percentage of the value of a building or utility line in place. For example, a preliminary estimate of the salvage value of all of the buildings in Camp Hanford lying north of First Street, together with the central steam plant, (the majority of improvements at Camp Hanford) was \$41,000.00.

(6) and (7) Restoration requested in preliminary discussion with AEC.

(a) At Camp Hanford - Removal of all buildings not desired by AEC with utility lines to be left in place with the exception of the overhead steam lines. Removal of concrete slabs will not be required.

(b) AEC will accept all buildings and improvements in their present condition at NIKE and AAA positions located south of the Columbia River, as well as utility and communication lines not desired by the Army.

(c) AEC desires that all improvements at positions north of the river be removed or leveled with minor exceptions. Concrete slabs may be left in place and it might be permissible to leave some concrete walls in place if demolition proves to be expensive. Agreement has not been reached on restoration of underground facilities

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or possible removal of concrete rubble, but AEC has indicated that the degree of restoration will be influenced by the cost of restoration. AEC will not require demolition of ammunition storage igloos, but will require they be welded shut.

(8) No clearance of explosives or other harmful elements is necessary because of the manner in which the land was used.

8. The Chapel, Building 5401, and the Post Hospital, Building 5311, are located within Camp Hanford, and necessary approvals for the disposal of these buildings will be required.

9. This information is furnished at this time because of AEC's urgent need for Building 6311, the desirability of prompt disposal of improvements at positions north of the river, and the desirability of prompt disposal of improvements at Camp Hanford to save the expense of fire and police protection, and to prevent excessive deterioration, theft and vandalism at Camp Hanford and north of the river after the protection now provided by the Army is withdrawn. It is suggested that the information in this letter be furnished OCE for whatever benefit it might be to that office in processing the disposal.

10. If Camp Hanford is reported excess, we are of the opinion that the land covered by Contract DA-45-164-ENG-1187 should be returned to AEC under the terms of the agreement along with improvements AEC is willing to accept in place at no cost to AEC. Also that this office be authorized to dispose of improvements not desired by AEC by transfer, assignment or sale, terminate permits granted by AEC for use of land at forward positions, and perform reasonable restoration where required.

4 Incls (trip)

- 1. Cy Contract No. DA-45-164-ENG-1187 w/Suppls in file
- 2. Cy 6/A ltr dtd 25 Oct 60
- 3. Cy AEC ltr dtd 6 Dec 60
- 4. Plate 7

Laurence L. Heimerl

LAURENCE L. HEIMERL
MAJOR CORPS OF ENGINEERS
DISTRICT ENGINEER

PAUL H. SYMBOL
Colonel, Corps of Engineers
District Engineer



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- 20 acres by use permit retransferred to Atomic Energy Commission on 5 May 1959 (no document, disposal report shows disposal of improvements (ref AQ); part of Tract B, AAA Gun Site H-03-H.)
Document DD Form 1149 dtd 5-5-59 filed in Hist File - Exhibit B -
- 0.00 acre by use permit relinquished to Atomic Energy Commission on 25 September 1959.
- 0.00 acre by use permit retransferred to Atomic Energy Commission on 30 September 1959. (Part of Tract B, Borrow Area (ref BJ))
- 0.00 acre by use permit relinquished to Atomic Energy Commission on 25 November 1960.
- 0.00 acre by use permit retransferred to Atomic Energy Commission on 29 November 1960. (Tract H, Water Supply Connection, McGee Well (ref AX))
- 0.00 acre by use permit relinquished to Atomic Energy Commission on 23 November 1960.
- 0.00 acre by use permit retransferred to Atomic Energy Commission on 28 November 1960. (Tract M, Power Line, McGee Well (ref AX))
- 0.01 acre by use permit relinquished to Atomic Energy Commission on 23 November 1960.
- 0.01 acre by use permit retransferred to Atomic Energy Commission on 28 November 1960. (Tract N, Hanford Ferry Site (ref BC))
- 328 acres by memorandum of agreement ~~retransferred~~ *relinquished* to Atomic Energy Commission on 1 November 1960. (Non-exclusive use of 23.49 acres (Parcels "F" through "N") was reserved over former exclusive use areas.) (Portion of Tract L (ref BH and BI), Supplemental Agreement Nr. 4, Contract DA-45-164-eng-1187 (parcels 19 & 20))
Retransferred eff. 8-12-64 J.L.
- 1680 acres by use permit relinquished to Atomic Energy Commission on 14 December 1960.
- 1680 acres by use permit retransferred to Atomic Energy Commission on 21 December 1960. (320 acres exclusive use, 1360 acres non-exclusive use) (Remainder of Tract B, (ref AW))
- 999.57 acres by use permits ~~retransferred~~ *+ 611.14 ac P.E. relinquished* to Atomic Energy Commission on 1 April 1961 (includes 2 no area use permits) (Tracts A, C, D, G and J (ref BJL), Supplemental Agreement Nr. 5, Contract DA-45-164-eng-1187 (parcels 22 and 23))
Retransferred eff. 8-12-64
- 671.19 acres by memorandum of agreement ~~retransferred~~ *relinquished* to Atomic Energy Commission on 1 April 1961. (646 acres exclusive use, 25.19 acres non-exclusive use. Non-exclusive use includes 1.70 acres originally acquired and 23.49 acres reserved over former exclusive use areas) (Remainder of Tract L (ref BJL), Supplemental Agreement Nr. 5, Contract DA-45-164-eng-1187 (parcel 21)) *Retransferred eff. 8-12-64*
- 0.00 acre by use permit relinquished to Bonneville Power Administration on 30 October 1961. (Tract K (ref BJL))
- 7 acres transferred to Atomic Energy Commission on 1 November 1961. (Tract A-101-E (ref BJ6))
- 0.00 acre by Unnumbered License and Permit released to Grant County, Washington on 1 November 1961 (Tract A-100-L (ref BJ8))

*Hist File
Exhibit B*

U.S. ARMY ENGINEER DISTRICT, SEATTLE
DEFENSE ENVIRONMENTAL RESTORATION ACCOUNT

CAMP HANFORD, WASHINGTON

PROJECT NUMBER F10WAO26000

REAL ESTATE REPORT

The site is located approximately 10 miles northwest of Pasco, in Benton, Franklin, and Grant Counties, in the State of Washington, and was acquired for the Department of the Army, Air Defense Command, in 1950-1956 for use in the defense of the Hanford area. A total of 3,680.58 acres were acquired and disposed of as follows:

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a. Tract "A": 611.14 acres/ public domain land/ acquired in 1953 by use permit from the Atomic Energy Commission (AEC) for small arms and machine gun range use. All 611.14 acres were returned to the custody and control of the AEC effective 12 Aug 1964 and are still under the custody and control of the Department of Energy, AEC .

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b. Tract "B": 1,700.00 acres/ use permit, acquired in 1950 by transfer from the AEC, for camp sites and road use. Of the 1,700 acres, 340 acres were held as exclusive use (camp site positions 01, 03, 04, 10, 12, 21, 40, 42, 50, 51, 60, 61, 70, 71, 80, 82 & 90, twenty acres each); the road use acres totaling 1,360 acres were held as joint use. Twenty (20.00) acres were returned to the custody and control of the AEC effective 5 May 1959, and the remaining 1,680 acres of Tract "B" were returned to the AEC effective 21 Dec 1960. All 1,700 acres are still under the custody and control of the Department of Energy, AEC.

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c. Tract "C": 219.70 acres/ use permit, acquired in 1953 by transfer from the AEC, for the construction of launch and control areas for four (4) NIKE batteries (Nike Sites H-06, H-12, H-52 and H-83). All 219.70 acres were returned to the custody and control of the AEC effective 12 Aug 1964 and are still under the custody and control of the Department of Energy, AEC .

d. Tract "D": 168.73 acres/ use permit, acquired in 1954 by transfer from the AEC, for ammunition storage igloos and safety zone use. All 168.73 acres were returned to the custody and control of the AEC effective 12 Aug 64 and are still under the custody and control of the Department of Energy, AEC .

e. Tract "G": One no-area use permit acquired in 1952 by transfer from the AEC, for water supply line use. The use permit rights were returned to the AEC effective 29 Nov 1960.

f. Tract "H": One no-area use permit acquired in 1952 by transfer from the AEC, for water pipe connection use at McGee Well. The use permit rights were returned to the AEC effective 29 Nov 1960.

CAMP HANFORD, WASHINGTON, PROJECT NO. F10WAO26000
REAL ESTATE REPORT (continued)

g. Tract "J": One no-area use permit acquired in 1952 by transfer from the AEC, for electrical distribution system use. The use permit rights were returned to the AEC effective 12 Aug 1964.

h. Tract "K": One no-area use permit acquired in 1952 by transfer from the Bonneville Power Administration (BPA), for electrical distribution system use. The use permit rights were returned to the BPA effective 30 Oct 1961.

i. Tract "L": 974.00 acres, use permit, acquired in 1951 by transfer from the AEC, for North Richland cantonment area use. All 974.00 acres were returned to the custody and control of the AEC effective 12 Aug 1964. All those acres are presently owned by the City of Richland, Washington.

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j. Tract "N": 0.01 of an acre, use permit estate, acquired in 1955 by transfer from the AEC, for ferry landing, building, water system and access road use. The use permit rights were returned to the AEC effective 28 Nov 1960 and are still under the custody and control of the Department of Energy, AEC.

k. Tract A100L: one no-area, no-cost license acquired in 1953 from Grant County, for road construction and improvement over a portion of an existing county road. The license was terminated by the Dept of the Army effective 1 Nov 1961. The USA was relieved of any liability by release signed by the Grant County Board of County Commissioners on 6 Nov 1961.

l. Tract A101E: 7.00 acres, easement, acquired by purchase in 1955 from Virgil D. McWhorter, et al. Perpetual right to construct and operate a road. Acquisition deed contains a statement that the consideration is accepted as full compensation for all damages incidental to the exercise of the rights and privileges granted. Custody and control of the easement was transferred to the AEC on 1 Nov 1961 and is still under the custody and control of the Department of Energy, AEC.

(22 January 1986)

there were approximately 10 permanent gun positions, most of them on the south side of the river. There were an unknown quantity of temporary positions.

You could have as many as 640 live AA rounds floating around on the reservation of which 120 would be located in the State controlled public access area. This computation uses only the permanent positions as a datum. It also needs to be pointed out that there were many temporary positions all over the site.

In the spring of 1987 I brought this to Kevin Clark, your associate, attention where he claimed that no live firing had taken place on the reservation. Shortly thereafter in a phone interview with you I asked for an explanation of the proliferation of munitions packaging on the reservation. You haven't offered any explanation as to what happened to the contents of these packages.

The issue of live firing should be well documented in the operations logs of 100 B,C,D,DR,H,F,KE and KW because each of these reactors had a seismic trip designed to shut the reactor down in case of an earthquake. When the guns were fired this system was so sensitive that the frequent firings would shut the reactors down. The records in your possession show that many times these seismic systems were locked out at the request of the Army and many times the arrogant Army knocked the reactors down because they fired while failing to notify the control rooms. In examining these control room logs one should be able to obtain a feel for the frequency of the battery firings. I would suggest that you look particularly closely at the logs of D,DR,H AND F.

In an interview with Richard Roos on the evening of 4/3/90 I attempted to show him on a map the direction of the shrapnel from the positions located on the closed side of the river. I feel that I did a poor job and am enclosing a map which shows this information more graphically.

The existence of these firing ranges directed to the Cold Creek Canyon area were confirmed in front of Richard by David Rice of the Corps of Engineers on 4/4/90. David claims that he has also seen fuse pieces several places in the Cold Creek Valley thereby confirming live firing in other areas of the site. I concur in his observations but modify my concurrence to state that I have also found shrapnel there. In reviewing documents furnished by the EPA I have noticed that this issue and these locations are not part of the operable units and were not identified as specific problems. Jonathan Mass stated during this interview that no one is confessing to shooting of these rounds. Not the army or anyone else.

In November 1988 I wrote a letter to Stewart Thomson that was subsequently transmitted to you that requested a meeting

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for the purpose of transferring this information to you. It needs to be noted that the Department of Energy has never contacted me for this purpose or for any other purpose. I think then that you can understand my intense feeling that you are all trying to duck this issue.

Further evidence of this irreverance is in the letter that I recently received from your supervisor Nadine Highland in this letter Nadine claims that I have not proven a clear and present danger. In matters of Public Safety we do not apply the doctrine of equal protection/due process to the question of whether something is safe or not. In otherwords we do not assume it is safe until the situation proves itself otherwise. In the instant case I do not believe that it would be good public policy to wait until someone detonates a live round and injurries themselves and others before we investigate all of these shrapnel cones and survey them as best we can. I do not believe that your superiors expect me to bring a live round into the Richland Federal Building "proving a clear and present danger" thereby endangering myself and numerous others before you take action. This isnt the safety ethic that I was taught at when I worked for contractors at Hanford at the behest of the Department of Energy.

In order to give those readers, that are being presented this problem for the first time, we give this background information. It should be noted that several peices of spent ordinance shrapnell and containers were transmitted to you in the spring of 1987. We have also proposed showing you and your associate these problems for over 4 years and on three occasions appointments were cancelled by you at the last minute without any explanation. Explanations have been requested. In my estimation you and the department have undertaken every possible method to not become informed about this problem.

It should also be noted that there has been at least 3 attempts or campaigns to clean up the north side of the river over the history of the Reservation. This area contains some of these ranges. Each of these attempts has been ill constructed and ill managed and ill exicuted. That is why we have the unresolved issues of live ordinance, several cisterns 6 to 10 feet in diameter and 5 to 12 feet deep, as well as many other hazards today many of these in the public access area. One wonders the reasoning behind allowing DOE to administerate this problem mitigation when they have failed or otherwise been negligent on three previous occasions. I would point out that it follows that if DOE is incapeable of cleaning up the remains of homesteads, Army occupations, and other hazzards then why should the public nay the citizens of the State have any expectation that they should do a competent job at cleaning areas of radionucleide contamination.

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04/10/90

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I say that the expectation on the public's part is unreal and unreasonable where you and your associates are concerned.

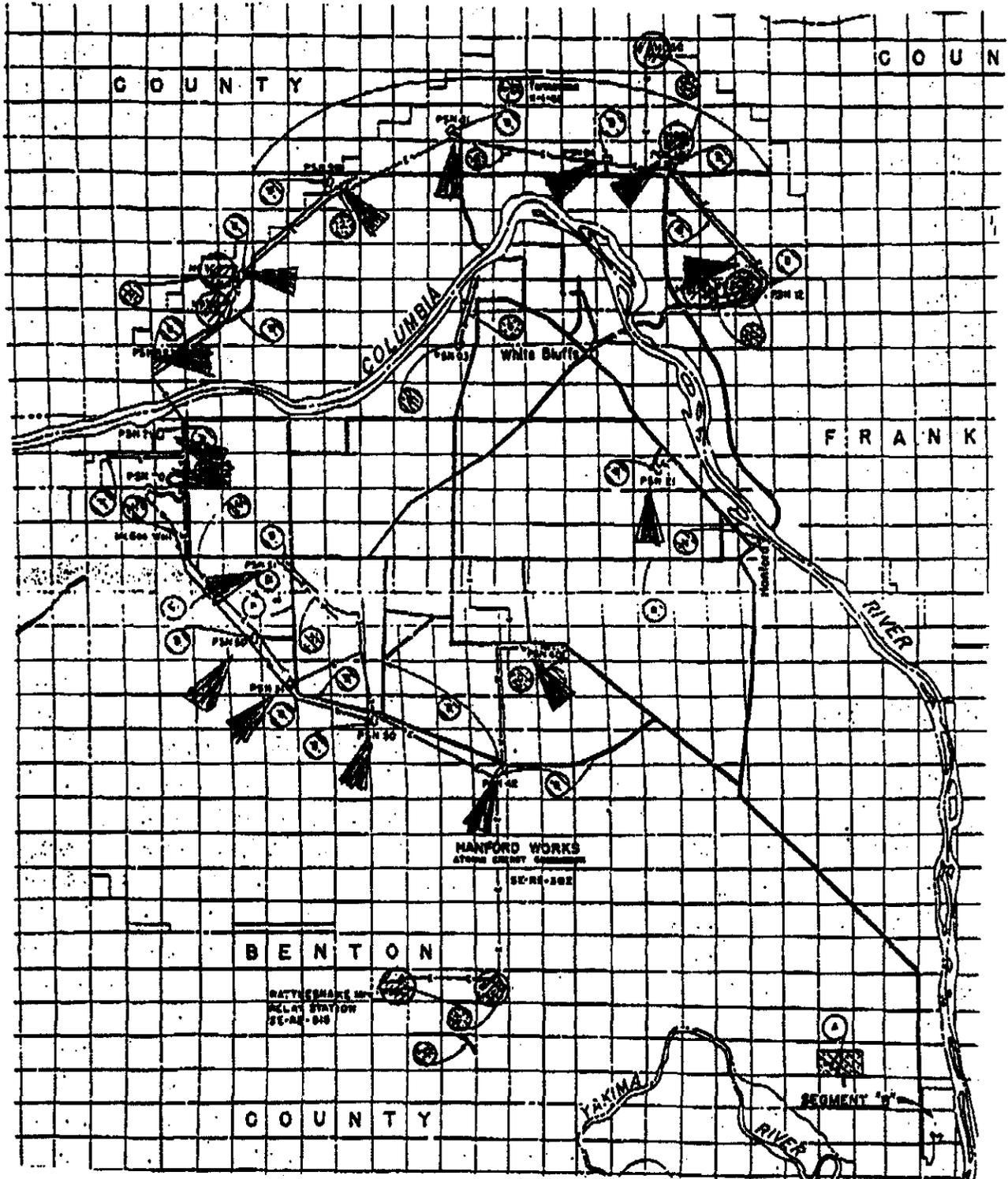
Respectfully Yours

Michael R. Crosier
1155 E. Elm
Othello, Washington
99344

cc

Adm James Watkins DOE
Gov Booth Gardner
Roger Stanley WDOE
Sen Brock Adams
Sen Slade Gordon
Rep Sid Morrison
Rep Tom Foley
Mike Lawrence DOE
Nadine Highland
Kevin Clarke
Roger Knight Westinghouse
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DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY
RICHLAND OPERATIONS OFFICE
P. O. BOX 550
RICHLAND, WASHINGTON 99352

Site Management Division

FTS 444-2964
COM 376-2964

Conf FTS 444-2095
COM 376-2095

Date: 4/10/90

From: KEVIN CLARKE Office/Div. SMD 509-376-6354
Telephone

US DOE-RL
(Print)

To: D. RICE & J. MAAS
(Print) *674J* ←

Office/Location COE - Seattle 206-764-3631
Telephone

Facsimile Number (Indicate whether FTS or commercial) Comm 206-764-3796

Message verification/Confirmation Number _____

This transmittal consists of 5 pages (excluding cover sheet)

Approved: *Kevin Clarke*

(Use this space for short messages)

DAVE & Jonathan
Just received this - this afternoon 4/10/90 -
thought you should get your own personal
copy since you are both mentioned in the
letter -

Kevin

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ATOMIC ENERGY COMMISSION
 RICHLAND OPERATIONS OFFICE
 P. O. BOX 550
 RICHLAND, WASHINGTON 99352

IN REPLY REFER TO:

AP:HOS

September 11, 1964

U. S. Army Engineer District Seattle
 Corps of Engineers
 1519 Alaskan Way South
 Seattle, Washington 98134

Attention: District Engineer

Reference: WBSRE-140 Camp Hanford
 Washington, Inv. #62-1

Gentlemen:

Relating to Army AEC Memorandum of Agreement DA 45-164
 eng 1137 with supplements as of August 12, 1964, this office
 of the Atomic Energy Commission accepts the transfer of the
 land comprising the site of Camp Hanford as being fully
 restored to our satisfaction, thereby terminating and
 releasing you from this portion of the above land use agree-
 ment.

This action leaves only the telephone repeater station on
 Rattlesnake Mountain (Bldg. #2-52C-6) under a separate permit
 and is excluded from above referenced M/A DA 45-164 eng 1137.

Very truly yours,

H. G. Fuller, Director
 Property Division

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Inv. 2

See S/A No. 5, Paragraph 9
Return to Letter *Inv L + Use Permits*



ATOMIC ENERGY COMMISSION
HANFORD OPERATIONS OFFICE
P. O. BOX 550
RICHLAND, WASHINGTON

IN REPLY REFER TO: MA:NGF

July 6, 1962

Seattle District Engineer
Corps of Engineers
1519 South Alaskan Way
Seattle 4, Washington

Subject: CAMP HANFORD, WASHINGTON--USE PERMITS TO ARMY

Attention: Real Estate Division

Dear Sir:

Your letter of June 25, 1962, referred to the various land use permits issued by the Atomic Energy Commission to the Army during the period the Army occupied Camp Hanford and its related forward areas.

With the exception of agreements relating to the site of Camp Hanford and to the telephone repeater station on Rattlesnake Mountain (Building No. T-52C-6), all land use permits and agreements for temporary use of AEC lands, related to the Army's operation on the Hanford reservation, have been terminated. The lands involved in these terminated permits and agreements have been returned to the sole jurisdiction of the AEC in a condition satisfactory to the Commission.

Very truly yours,

Norman G. Fuller
Real Estate Officer

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*Retransfer
Permits & Agreements Use Permits*

*Ex B
Hist File
JWP*

5 Aug 1988

MEMORANDUM: FOR RECORD

SUBJECT: Live Ordnance at former DOD Installations at Hanford Site

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1. On 1 Aug 1988 Rice (EP-ER) received a telephone call from Mike Crossier, a local from the Tri-Cities region. Mr. Crossier's purpose in calling was to determine the Corps of Engineers involvement in the evaluation of former DOD Nike missile sites at Hanford. He said that he had learned of our recent visit (20-22 Jul 1988) to Hanford from the Department of Energy and he wanted to know what we had found with respect to live ordnance. I responded that J. Maas (DB-GT) and I had inspected several former DOD installations east and north of the Columbia River and that we had noted no ordnance at these facilities with the exception of an old firing range. I said that we observed evidence for 50mm machine gun and 37mm cannon usage at the firing range, but that no live ordnance was found. Crossier replied that he had run cattle in the area of this firing range and found a land mine, unexploded 37mm cannon round, WP and HE rounds in the area. He also said that there is another old firing range located near the one we visited which contains considerably more ordnance scattered on the surface. Crossier observed that locals were concerned about potential hazards this range may pose. Crossier went on to say that he had identified old mine fields in the area that were still intact. He said that he had pointed these problems out to Department of Energy officials, but that they were not responsive in addressing his concerns. He expressed a willingness to cooperate with the Corps of Engineers in evaluating these hazards. I referred Mr. Crossier to J. Maas (DB-GT) as the appropriate Corps of Engineers contact for this work.

2. On 2 Aug 88 Rice was called by Kevin Clarke (DOE-RL). Clarke stated that DOE had prepared a written response to Mike Crossier's unsolicited proposal to DOE dated 17 Sep 1987 regarding cleanup of live ordnance at former DOD installations on the Hanford Site. Clarke read the text of the outgoing letter to Crossier, basically indicating that the Corps of Engineers had a mandate to investigate this problem, and, therefore, Crossier's proposal to DOE would be declined.

3. Clarke anticipates that Crossier will approach the Corps seeking some involvement in the DERP program. He warned that Crossier is looking for employment in this venture and that he may exaggerate his view of the gravity of the situation. In spite of this probability, it is clear that Crossier has a good deal of specific information regarding possible live ordnance at former DOD sites that should be checked out. If he is willing to cooperate with the Corps of Engineers in making this determination there is no reason why we should not move to resolve the issue in the interest of the Government.

David B. Rice

RM 578

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SAFETY STUDY PROPOSAL
FOR
THE HANFORD SITE PUBLIC ACCESS AREAS

BY
MICHAEL R. CROSIER
1155 E ELM
OTHELLO, WASHINGTON
99344

PURPOSE:

The purpose of this proposal is to (1) acquaint the reader of the possible public safety problems that exist on the public access areas of the Hanford Reservation and (2) to propose an organized method where by the potential liability created by these problems would be overcome.

BACKGROUND:

For many years the author has been interested in the public access areas on the north side of the Columbia River within the Hanford Reservation for his personal recreation. I have hiked and backpacked over most of the area, including that area within the the Columbia Wildlife Refuge which is closed to most people. I have helped refuge personnel locate resources of historical, as well as ethnic significance, over the period of the last ten years. This was accomplished so that the resources could be preserved from the problems generated by insensitive encroachment. It has become apparent to me that previous occupants of this area have left the area with many safety and environmental hazards. In an attempt to generate some interest in resolving these problems, I contacted Bill Hite at DOERL who directed what were then Rockwell personel to investigate the problem. Rick Funderberg and Tom Hendricks were dispatched from Rockwell site services to investigate in March of 87. The author spent the better part of the day with these gentlemen traveling over the area and identifying a few of the problems that exist. Since this time I understand that there exists an agreement between DOERL and the Washington State Game Department to eradicate some of these safety hazzards.

On the July Fourth weekend I was recreating in this area, retracing the old Caribou Trail that traverses this property. As I travelled along it became apparent that the promised action by the Game department had not been accomplished. In fact, evidence of more pervasive safety problems became readily apparent.

Basically, I started looking at this part of the Site through different eyes and came to the realization that the problem is several orders of magnitude bigger than I had first shown to Rockwell's representatives or even realized. I then started photographing the problem areas that I felt would best typify the more generic problems that exist in these areas in order to identify them and propose methods of eradication.

NARRATIVE OF THE PICTURES

(1) Shown here is an uncapped well head left over from pioneer days. These are normally required to be capped to prevent ground water contamination.

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(2) This cistern is also a relic of pioneer days. It is approximately 20 feet square and 10 feet deep. The cover has almost completely deteriorated. When we took these pictures, we found a young persons play jacket in the bottom which looked like it was carelessly left there.

(3) Blown full of tumble weeds, here is a cistern left over from pioneer days. It is approximately ten foot cubed and has concrete plastered walls.

(4) In another location there exists two other cisterns. These are approximately ten foot in diameter and ten foot deep. As you can see they are concrete lined.

(5) These four large holes were left by someone digging in an old pioneer dump for old bottles and other refuse. The holes are 8ft. dia. and 4 ft. deep.

(6) In the last few years many of the old railroad bridges were salvaged, leaving sharp drop-offs along the old railroad beds which are now used as roads.

(7) The small dirt barrier and stop sign are supposed to prevent this potential accident from happening.

(8) Currently under the states stewardship, there appears to be a major proliferation of illegal dumping. This is part of a 67 Chevelle automobile.

(9,10,11,12) These pictures are of one of two clay pits, the contents of which have been used to line local canals and ditches. Both of these cover about 40 acres and are 20 feet deep with sheer walls and nothing warning the unwary traveler of the impending precipitous.

(13) This view should give one an idea of the scale of this problem. The ATV in the background is a full sized 225 cc Yamaha.

(14) All over this area there exists what appears to be test pits. These excavations were undertaken to determine the types and quality of the soils by the Bureau of Reclamation (BOR). The local rumor about these is that they were used to house portable Nike rocket launchers during the early 1950,s probably Nike Ajax.

(15) Along the right side of this picture, you can just make out the edge of an old building foundation. If you look closely, you will see several pieces of reinforcing steel projecting up above the surface. This is typical of many of the old Army building foundations on the site.

(16) This is an old well at one of the radar installation sites for the Nike missiles. There is no lid on this facility and it is about 8 foot deep. This problem is also typical of alot of the wells left by the army.

(17) (18) and (19) These are shots of command bunkers left from the early fifties. They are covered by 4 feet of earth

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in the general vicinity.

(48) For many years I have heard of several locations where one may find live ordnance left over from the Army's occupation of this area. There are also claims that there was never any live firing accomplished in this area. There are places in this area where one can find 55 gallon oil drums riddled with 50 cal and 20 and 40 mm rounds. This particular picture shows discarded packings for 3.7 inch AAA shells. This pile is not in a regular dump. The question begs asking where are the rounds buried that came in these packages. Note the refuse is not painted blue which would signify inert training rounds.

PROPOSED SOLUTION

We have in the previous paragraphs attempted to identify generically the safety problems that exist in the public access areas. The question remains how do we mitigate these problems. To that end I have prepared the following proposal.

The first step in solving any problem in an organized process is to identify the universe of sub problems. We feel that this phase would take approximately six months. It would require researching old DOE ARMY and COUNTY records. Then it would be necessary to make an extensive on-site exploration to map photograph and identify the hazards. The research would have to take into consideration the needs of the Fish and Wildlife Service and the Washington State Game Department. Finally, this would all have to be pulled together into a report so that funding could be secured for resolution phase. This report should contain economic analysis of the best way to eliminate the major hazards. Also included should be a schedule for implementation. This project could be conducted by the Westinghouse Facilities people. However, I like to think that because I possess all of the skills to accomplish the study that I could do it more efficiently with access to your records. I once worked on the site and am aware of how your records management system works. I also think that my L clearance would be easy to reactivate. Then the issue remains whether it would be more convenient to come on board as a temporary employee or through one of the many Contract engineering firms. The second is the way I would prefer to work the problem. I would prefer to work through Mid Columbia Engineering as I believe Westinghouse already has a contract with them. As far as organizational assignment is concerned, I think that it would be most appropriate to work through Westinghouse's 600 area facilities group which I think is currently managed by Rick Funderberg. In closing, I would appreciate your thoughts on this tentative proposal. If you have any further

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questions, please dont hesitate to call me at 509- 488- 3550
Thankyou.

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M-E-M-O-R-A-N-D-U-M

DATE: 11 December 1989

TO: C. Perry, Chief, Geotechnical Branch
E. T. Bailey, Chief, Hazardous Waste Section
R. A. Bush (EN-GT-HW)
J. Maas (EN-GT-HW)

THRU: F. Urabeck, Actg Chief, Planning Branch

FROM: D. G. Rice (EN-PL-ER) *DR*

SUBJECT: Visit to District Office by Westinghouse Hanford Co.
concerning Defense Environmental Restoration Program (DERP)

1. Today I received a telephone call from Richard Roos (Westinghouse Hanford Co.). He, Maas (GT-HW) and Rice (PL-ER) met in May 1989 on the Hanford Site at the request of the Department of Energy to discuss Hanford Site cleanup activity of former DOD facilities.
2. Roos related to Rice how the issue of former DOD facilities at Hanford is now heating up. In particular, he said that at the request of Richland Operations, U.S. Department of Energy, Westinghouse initiated work in FY89 on the evaluation of former DOD military sites in Benton County (the core of the Hanford Site), but that they lack information on DOD facilities on the NE Wahluke Slope in Franklin and Grant counties. He said that the best source of information seems to be Seattle District. He requested to visit the District Office to examine the documentation in our possession that may help the evaluation studies now being conducted by Westinghouse. He also stated that the District might have an appropriate role in conducting this work on the Hanford Site. He was anxious to take advantage of the knowledge we possess about the Hanford Site.
3. I consulted briefly with E.T. Bailey (GT-HW) to determine a meeting time. We agreed that Thursday morning about 1000, 14 Dec 1989 would be appropriate. The meeting will be conducted by GT-HW. EN-PL-ER will assist, if requested. Mr. Roos agreed that a meeting on 14 Dec 1989 would be satisfactory.

cc:

EN-PL-ER (Weinmann)
EN-PL-ER (Rice)
EN (Ploudre)
SA-PM (Ciraulo)

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6. Site Management Division at DOE-RL was pleased to get underway with this new environmental program on a coordinated basis with all parties involved who may have knowledge of or a future interest in the work.


JONATHAN MAAS
Environmental Protection
Specialist


DAVID G. RICE
Archeologist

2 Encl

cc:

- EN-PL-ER (Weinmann)
- EN-PL-ER (Rice)
- EN-PL (Hogan)
- EN-GT (Perry/Bailey)
- EN-GT-HW (Maas)
- EN-GT File

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9 Jun 1989

MEMORANDUM: FOR RECORD

SUBJECT: Identification of Abandoned Army Sites and Related Hazardous Areas
Hanford Site, Washington (4-5 May 1989)

1. Reference: Letter from Richland Operations, U.S. Department of Energy (DOE-RL) dated 2 May 1989, subject as above (enclosure 1).
2. Background: On 20-21 July 1988 Maas and Rice made an inspection trip of former DOD Nike missile sites and anti-aircraft batteries at the Hanford Site under the Corps of Engineers' Defense Environmental Restoration Project (DERP) in order to determine our responsibilities under that program. The Hanford Site was established in 1943 by the Manhattan District, Corps of Engineers as the Hanford Engineer Works. Following World War II in 1947 the facility was turned over to the newly created Atomic Energy Commission. Between 1950-64, military facilities out of the Fort Lewis command were established for the defense of the Hanford Site under permits with the Atomic Energy Commission.
3. In response to the reference letter, Jonathan Maas (CENPS-EN-GT-HW) and David G. Rice (CENPS-EN-PL-ER) attended the requested meeting at the Federal Building in Richland, Washington on 4 May 1989. The meeting agenda (enclosure 2) was set by the Site Management Division of DOE-RL and entitled "Mystery Sites Meeting," so named because of the seemingly large number of former DOD facilities and residues of former DOD activities that keep cropping up at the Hanford Site that are unknown to the present land manager.
- a. Rice met with Paul Heeter (Environmental Restoration Division of DOE-RL)(ERD) to discuss the role of ERD in current Hanford Site cleanup efforts. Heeter said that ERD was created during FY88 as a policy and permitting office for miscellaneous Hanford cleanup activities, such as our concerns under DERP. He said that his division was created in light of the DOE-RL agreement with the State of Washington and pursuant to EPA's Superfund involvement at the Hanford Site. Heeter said that the action arm of the present ERD program at Hanford lies with the Westinghouse Hanford Co. (WHC) and that they reorganized in FY89 to establish a new environmental division to meet Hanford's technical needs. Rice pointed out the depth of involvement of the Corps of Engineers in the region and stated that we had an organization with regionally recognized expertise to provide technical support of this kind. Rice also said that since many of the potentially hazardous sites at Hanford were associated with DOD military facilities that the Corps would be a good source of information and technical assistance for ERD programs. Heeter said that he was just getting started with program development this fiscal year and that he would consider the Corps as a possible source of support.
- b. A slide presentation given by Richard Roos (Westinghouse Hanford Co.) was the basis for the meeting. The slides were the result of a cursory WHC inventory survey of former military sites and activity areas. The slides illustrated some of the sites formerly visited by Maas and Rice, and many questions were answered by the Corps representatives about the specific



Department of Energy

Richland Operations Office
P.O. Box 550
Richland, Washington 99352

MAY 2 1989

Colonel Phillip Hall
District Engineer
Seattle District
Corps of Engineers
P.O. Box C-3755
Seattle, WA 98124-2255

Dear Colonel Hall:

IDENTIFICATION OF ABANDONED ARMY SITES AND RELATED HAZARDOUS AREAS

We are in the process of identifying areas directly related to the military presence on Hanford which pose potential hazards to the environment.

Two of your employees, Mr. David Rice and Mr. Jonathan Maas, have been very helpful in sharing their knowledge of the early military occupation of Hanford. Since their most recent visit to Hanford in August 1988, additional information has been collected that needs explanation and interpretation. We believe it would be beneficial to both the U.S. Department of Energy and your Defense Environmental Restoration Program (DERP) if you could make Mr. Rice and Mr. Maas available for a meeting at our Richland Operations Office, on May 4, 1989 at 9:00 am.

We have planned a meeting and field trip the following day with people who have specific knowledge of the history of the Hanford Site. We hope that this meeting will provide an opportunity for the agencies, contractors, and ex-employees to share their knowledge of events and activities and allow us to better characterize the potential hazards.

If you have any questions, please contact Paul Heeter of my staff on (509) 376-5428.

Sincerely,

R. D. Izatt, Director
Environmental Restoration Division

ERD:PGH

Enclosure 1

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MYSTERY SITES MEETING 5/4/89

AGENDA

INTRODUCTIONS

Bill Hitt SMD

GOALS

To identify those people and organizations with specific knowledge of abandoned military facilities or activities on the Hanford Site.

By sharing knowledge, be better able to interpret some of the information that has recently been collected.

To identify locations where additional hazards may be occur.

ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES

Site Management Division SMD
Kevin Clarke

Environmental Restoration Division ERD
Paul Heeter

Operations Site Services WHC
Norm Boyter

Environmental WHC
Richard Roos

Seattle District Corps of Engineers COE
David Rice
Jonathan Maas

Ex Military Personnel
Jim Ulseth
Carl Robberts
Jim Strickland
Marshall Jones

DISCUSSION

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Enclosure 2

MYSTERY SITES MEETING 5/4/89

ATTENDANCE

NAME	AFFILIATION	PHONE #
KEVIN CLARKE	DOE-RL-SMD	376-6354
Richard Roos	WHC	376-9218
ROBERT J. GUERRERO	WHC / Patrol K-9 section	373-5064
NANCY WERDEL	DOE-RL-ERD	376-7167
Bob Stewart	DOE-RL-ERD	376-6192 FTS 444-6192
DAVE RICE	CENPS-EN-PL-ER	(206) 764-3624
JONATHAN MAAS	CENPS-EN-GT-HW	(206) 764-6745
VICTOR R. Weil	OSS - WHC	376-6133
Paul Hester	DOE-RL / ERD	376-5428
BILL HITT	RL / SMD	376-7309
NORM BOYTER	OSS - WHC	376-3622
Carl B. Robert	Retired-WHC	582-6249 946-3956
JAMES W. STRICKLAND	RETIRED-WHC	
Marshall D Jones	Retired BHW	946-6867
JAY Woods	WHC/OSS	976-6612

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DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
SEATTLE DISTRICT, CORPS OF ENGINEERS
P.O. BOX C-3755
SEATTLE, WASHINGTON 98124-2255

JUN 21 1990

REPLY TO
ATTENTION OF

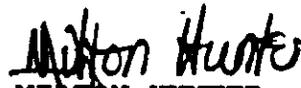
CENPS-EN-GT-HW (200-1a)

MEMORANDUM FOR Commander, North Pacific Division
ATTN: CENPD-EN-TE

SUBJECT: Defense Environmental Restoration Program for Formerly
Used Defense Sites (DERP-FUDS) Inventory Project Report (INPR)
for Site No. F10WA026000, Camp Hanford

1. This INPR reports on the DERP-FUDS preliminary assessment (PA) of Camp Hanford. Several site visits were made by Seattle District personnel between 1986 and 1990, most recently during the week of 6 April 1990. The site survey summary sheet and a site map are at Encl 1.
2. We determined that the site was formerly used by the Army. A recommended Findings and Determination of Eligibility (FDE) is at Encl 2.
3. We also determined that there is no hazardous waste at the site eligible for cleanup under DERP-FUDS, and that no further action is required.
4. I recommend that you:
 - a. Approve and sign the FDE;
 - b. Forward a copy of the INPR to CEHND for the PA file.

2 Encls
as


MILTON HUNTER
Colonel, Corps of Engineers
Commanding

SITE SURVEY SUMMARY SHEET
DEFENSE ENVIRONMENTAL RESTORATION PROGRAM
FOR FORMERLY USED DEFENSE SITES (DERP-FUDS)
SITE NO. F10WAO26000
CAMP HANFORD, WASHINGTON
June 1990

SITE NAME: Camp Hanford

LOCATION: Richland, Washington (see attached map)

SITE HISTORY: Camp Hanford was acquired by the Department of Defense (DOD), primarily by permits from the Atomic Energy Commission (AEC), for the Army, Air Defense Command, in 1950-1956, and disposed of between 1959 and 1964. A total of 3,680.58 acres were acquired. The purpose of Camp Hanford was to provide air defenses for the Hanford Atomic Energy Reservation and vicinity, an area of over 500 square miles. Seventeen anti-aircraft positions, four Nike batteries, two ammunition storage facilities, a firing range, cantonment area, roads, wells, and services (water, electrical and sewage) were constructed, improved, or installed. As portions of Camp Hanford were relinquished to the AEC, some improvements were removed while others were transferred to the AEC in lieu of restoration. The AEC and its successor, the Department of Energy (DOE), have reused, removed, or demolished most of the Camp Hanford structures/developments. An extensive cleanup program was carried out during the mid-1970's by the AEC which included many former military use areas.

The portion of the reservation north and east of the Columbia River which formerly held seven anti-aircraft positions, three Nike batteries (H-06, H-12, and H-83), and a munitions storage site, all now demolished and cleared, is administered by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (west half) and Washington Department of Wildlife (east half). Nike site H-52 was retained intact and is currently used as a research facility and bomb shelter. The firing range has been expanded and modernized, and is used by the Hanford Patrol, the Hanford security force. The cantonment area, 974.00 acres just north of Richland, was acquired by the city, and then by the Port of Benton County for redevelopment as a business and industrial park.

SITE VISIT: Several site visits were made by Seattle District personnel (Jonathan A. Maas, CENPS-EN-GT-HW and Dr. David G. Rice, CENPS-EN-PL-ERS) between 1986 and 1990. DOE, Westinghouse, Battelle, other contract personnel, and area residents were interviewed and/or participated in field searches. Extensive notes on observations, documents, informant recollections, taped interviews, and site photographs are in the project file at Seattle District.

CATEGORY OF HAZARD: No DOD-caused hazards associated with the former Camp Hanford were identified.

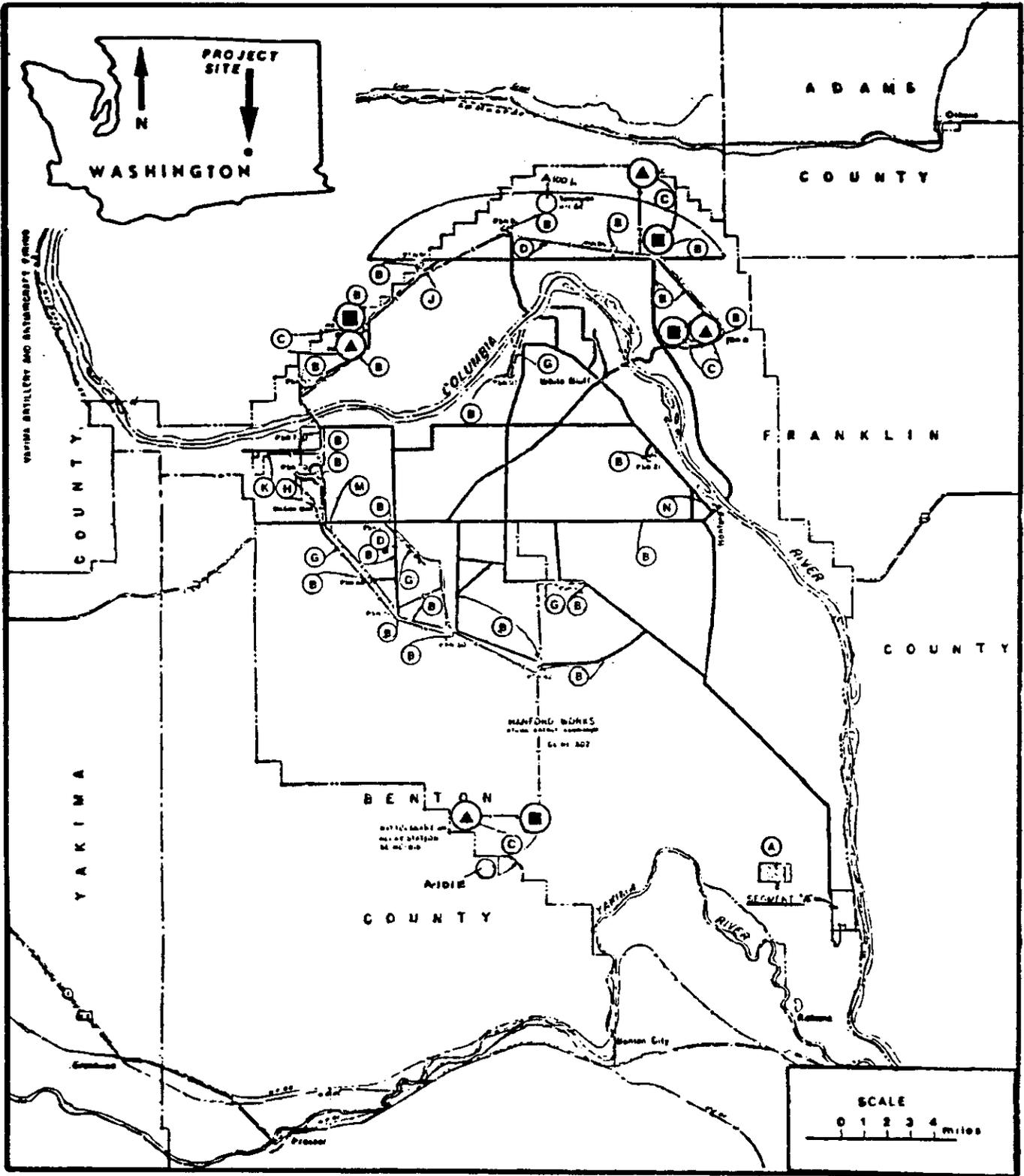
PROJECT DESCRIPTION: No project is proposed.

AVAILABLE STUDIES AND REPORTS: Various books and articles on the Hanford Reservation make references to former Camp Hanford.

POC/DISTRICT: Jonathan A. Maas, CENPS-EN-GT-HW, (206) 764-6745

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Attachment **CAMP HANFORD - F10WA026000**
 Figure shows a representation of the Hanford Works as it appeared in the 1950's. Notation: ▲ NIKE control areas; ■ NIKE launching areas; and letters denote tract numbers referred to in text. Inset show the site in relation to a State map.

DEFENSE ENVIRONMENTAL RESTORATION PROGRAM
FOR FORMERLY USED DEFENSE SITES
FINDINGS AND DETERMINATION OF ELIGIBILITY

Camp Hanford, Washington

Site No. F1OWA026000

FINDINGS OF FACT

1. Camp Hanford is located approximately 2 miles north of Richland, in portions of Benton, Franklin, and Grant Counties, Washington. It was acquired for the Department of the Army, Air Defense Command, in 1950-1956. A total of 3,680.58 acres in 12 tracts were acquired as follows:

a. Tract "A". 611.14 acres public domain acquired in 1953 by use permit from the Atomic Energy Commission (AEC) for a small arms and machine gun range;

b. Tract "B". 1,700.00 acres use permits acquired in 1950 by transfer from the AEC for camps and roads (340.00 acres exclusive use for seventeen dispersed antiaircraft positions of 20 acres each and 1,360.00 acres as jointly used roads;

c. Tract "C". 219.70 acres use permits acquired in 1953 by transfer from the AEC for the construction of launch and control areas for four Nike batteries (H-06, H-12, H-52, and H-83);

d. Tract "D". 168.73 acres use permits acquired in 1954 by transfer from the AEC for ammunition storage igloos and a safety zone;

e. Tract "G". One no-area use permit acquired in 1952 by transfer from the AEC for a water supply line;

f. Tract "H". One no-area use permit acquired in 1952 by transfer from the AEC for a water pipe connection at McGee Well.

g. Tract "J". One no-area use permit acquired in 1952 by transfer from the AEC for electrical distribution system use;

h. Tract "K". One no-area use permit acquired in 1952 by transfer from the Bonneville Power Administration (BPA) for electrical distribution system use;

i. Tract "L". 974.00 acres use permits acquired in 1951 by transfer from the AEC for North Richland cantonment area use;

j. Tract "N". 0.01 acre use permit acquired in 1955 by transfer from the AEC for ferry landing, building, water system, and access road use;

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k. Tract AI00L. One no-area, no-cost license acquired in 1953 from Grant County for road construction and improvement over a portion of an existing county road;

l. Tract AI01E. 7.00 acres easement acquired by purchase in 1955 from Virgil O. McWhorter, et al., perpetual right to construct and operate a road;

2. The purpose of Camp Hanford was to provide air defenses for the Hanford Atomic Energy Reservation and vicinity, an area of over 500 square miles. Seventeen antiaircraft positions, four Nike batteries, two ammunition storage facilities, a firing range, cantonment area, roads, wells, and services (water, electrical and sewage) were constructed or installed.

3. The Camp Hanford property was disposed of between 1959 and 1964 as follows:

a. Tract "A". All 611.14 acres were returned to the custody of the AEC effective 12 August 1964 and are still under the control of the Department of Energy (DOE).

b. Tract "B". Twenty acres were returned to the custody of the AEC effective 5 May 1959, and the remaining 1,680.00 acres were returned effective 21 December 1960. All 1,700.00 acres are still under the control of the DOE.

c. Tract "C". All 219.70 acres were returned to the custody of the AEC effective 12 August 1964 and are still under the control of the DOE.

d. Tract "D". All 168.73 acres were returned to the AEC effective 12 August 1964 and are still under the control of the DOE.

e. Tract "G". The no-area use permit rights were returned to the AEC effective 29 November 1960.

f. Tract "H". The no-area use permit rights were returned to the AEC effective 29 November 1960.

g. Tract "J". The no-area use permit rights were returned to the AEC effective 12 August 1964.

h. Tract "K". The no-area use permit rights were returned to the BPA effective 30 October 1961.

i. Tract "L". All 974.00 acres were returned to the custody and control of the AEC effective 12 August 1964. The property was then acquired by the city of Richland, and subsequently conveyed to the Port of Benton County.

j. Tract "N". The 0.01 acre use permit rights were returned to the AEC effective 28 November 1960 and are still under the custody and control of the DOE.

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k. Tract AI00L. The no-area license was terminated effective 1 November 1961. The United States was relieved of any liability by a release signed by the Grant County Board of County Commissioners on 6 November 1961.

l. Tract AI01E. The acquisition deed contains a statement that the consideration originally paid is accepted as full compensation for all damages incidental to the exercise of the rights and privileges granted. Custody of the 7.00 acres easement was transferred to the AEC on 1 November 1961, and is still under the control of the DOE.

DETERMINATION

Based on the foregoing findings of fact, the site has been determined to be formerly used by the Department of Defense. It is therefore eligible for the Defense Environmental Restoration Program - Formerly Used Defense Sites, established under 10 USC 2701 et seq.

DATE

PAT M. STEVENS IV
Brigadier General, USA
Commanding

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HEADQUARTERS SIXTH UNITED STATES ARMY
PRESIDIO OF SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA

21 NOV 1960

IN REPLY REFER TO:
AMENG-R

SUBJECT: Requirements for Facilities at Rattlesnake Mountain, Camp
Hanford, Washington/7957

TO: Division Engineer
US Army Engineer Division
North Pacific
Portland, Oregon

1. Reference is made to letter AMENG-R, dated 25 October 1960, subject: Report of Excess to the Department of the Army, an information copy of which was furnished your office.

2. A military requirement exists for the acquisition of an appropriate interest in Building T-520-6 on Rattlesnake Mountain at Camp Hanford, Washington, for use as a location for a radio repeater station for the Yakima Firing Center. The following basic requirements have been established:

- a. An area within 500 foot radius of the building.
- b. Commercial power with a minimum capacity of 10 KW at 120/240 V, 60 cycle, single phase.
- c. Emergency power equipment presently installed in Building T-520-6.
- d. Antenna poles presently installed on the site.
- e. The present access road and necessary utility easements.
- f. All electric heating facilities presently installed in the building, and
- g. The telephone presently installed and connected with the Camp Hanford switchboard.

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22 NOV 1960

AMEIG-R

SUBJECT: Requirements for Facilities atattlesnake Mountain, Camp Hanford, Washington/2050

3. This directive is issued at this time in order that the District Engineer may be made aware of the requirement. It is suggested however, that action be held in abeyance pending receipt of advice from the Department of Army in connection with reference 1 above.

4. It is requested that copies of the acquisition instrument be furnished in duplicate to the Commanding General, Sixth US Army, ATTN: AMEIG-R.

FOR THE COMMANDER:

Michael F. Lawrence

VIETNAM P...

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Herald

Communities of Pasco, Kennewick and Richland, Wash.

Wash., Wednesday, January 25, 1950

Price Five Cents

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Payoffs Are Out - Sensney

PROSSER, Jan. 25 — Malloy Sensney, Benton county prosecutor, said today that pinball machines can operate in Benton county if they are modified to conform to the recent supreme court ruling.

This would mean, observers said, that the machines must be changed to eliminate automatic pay-offs, and payoffs from the operator or owners.

"There must be no payoff of any kind under the ruling," said Sensney, who also emphasized that the so-called slugs and hickies come under the ban as well. This stops the "payoff" from being made in tokens good for merchandise.

The Benton county prosecutor further added that "there must be no cash or merchandise prizes for high score on any game."

Sensney's announcement followed a meeting held last week by county commissioners Tom Bettinson, Jay Perry and Walter Jacobs and Sheriff Harry Cochran with pinball operators. The pinball operators had asked the county for a ruling on the use of "no payoff" machines.

Chrysler Hit By Strike!

DETROIT, Jan. 25 (AP)—A strike of 29,000 auto workers hit Chrysler Corporation's nationwide operations today.

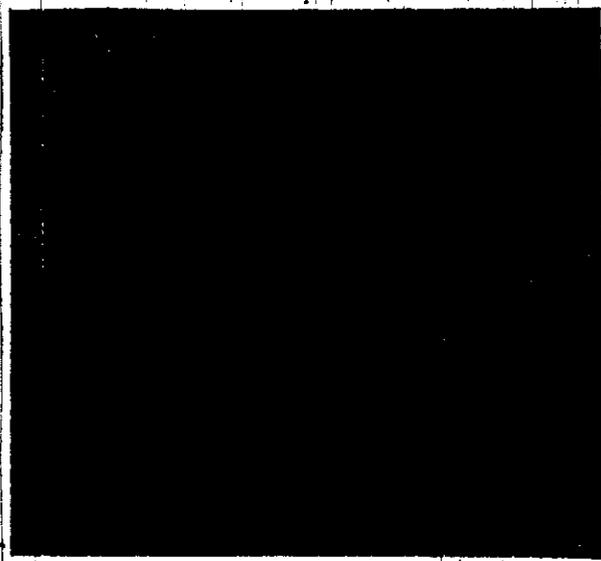
Six months of negotiations failed to bring agreement in a pension plan dispute between the company and the CIO United Auto Workers. Talks broke off 15 minutes before the 10 a. m. walkout.

From the bargaining room, the union flashed the message to locals in 25 plants:

"Hit the bricks, boys." Assembly lines ground to a halt as day shifts in the sprawling Detroit plants, first to get the word, swarmed out. Workers in the rest of Chrysler's factories followed suit.

Before long almost all Chrysler's 110,000 employees across the nation will be idled.

Top General Arrives



Lt. Gen. Albert C. Wedemeyer, commanding general of the Sixth army, is shown here at left when he arrived in Richland at 10:15 a.m. today. With him, right, is Brig. Gen. F. L. Hayden, who is scheduled to command anti-aircraft troops stationed in the Hanford area. In the center is Fred C. Schlemmer, Hanford works manager for the AEC. (Herald photo and engraving)

Gen. Wedemeyer In Richland To View Quarters For Troops

Lt. Gen. Albert C. Wedemeyer, commanding general of the Sixth army, who arrived in Richland at 10:15 a.m. today, told the Herald there were "no current plans" when troops scheduled to move into the area would arrive.

"As has been previously announced," the general added, "there will be a sizeable body of troops stationed here."

Gen. Wedemeyer said the troops would not be quartered in the area until "they can be comfortably housed and at a time when it will not upset the economy of this community."

Purpose of the visit was announced to make a general inspection of the area preparatory to the stationing of troops. Gen. Wedemeyer was accompanied to Richland by Brig. Gen. F. L. Hayden, who is scheduled to command the anti-aircraft troops in the Hanford area when they arrive.

The plane was met at the airport by Fred C. Schlemmer, Hanford Works manager for the atomic energy commission, his deputy manager, David F. Shaw, and other Richland officials. The plane was filled with top brass of Gen. Wedemeyer's staff.

The group of his staff included Col. J. Notestein, Col. L. H.

Sloum, Col. W. R. Woodward, Col. George Burgess, Capt. E. W. Bertha, ASN Mason, Col. C. C. Col. Peter Schmick and Major William A. Kusner.

New Dump For Refuse At Richland

A garbage dump has been in use along the Columbia river just south of the Richland downtown district for some time, the General Electric company revealed today.

It is located east of George Washington way between the old labor yard and the sewage disposal plant. C. R. Bergdahl, community public works division, said the area was selected as the most logical in the area.

Advantages pointed out for the new site, which is directly in front of a row of residences along George Washington way, were central location, available access roads, workable ground and suitable for insect and rodent control.

It was added that at this point prevailing winds blow away from Richland 84 per cent of the time.

But whatever hope we had for improved weather went to Wednesday. A mass above and below and intermittent predicted.

First victim of the cold wave was the school system which closed Tuesday after school. Students at the school were brought home at an unusual time and home.

Superintendent said school authorities like to close the schools.

There's one way in Pasco tonight. Chairman of the commission reports his courts at 5:15 have been flooded, and ice skating stops 8 p. m. A huge built and flood light shatters.

down, but that operation feasible with one temporarily halted.

He explained that many buildings of the new school could not when the outside fell below 20 degrees.

Pasco and Richland however, were holding sessions. None of them in those two systems emergency nature Tenth avenue school.

The Kennewick and the Washington State reported Wednesday all the highways in area were clear. B. mouth and Paterno operating. Roads were slick, the patrol sergeants arrive near Spokane.

J. Lower temperature during the past 24 Richland where Electric Co. meteorologist reported a 1 below Richland maximum.

Pacific Power and Light Co. reported the temperature, a 30. They minimum of six above.

M. H. Kershaw, weather observer, said at his station zero and struggled above. At 7:30 Tuesday the reading was 15 degrees dropped two hours above and then continued downward trend.

Dr. Kowal To Quit Post

Dr. George R. Kowal has served on the post at Radcliff hospital for the past two years. This week to accept the Kaiser-Fontana, Fontana, Calif.

Dr. Kowal's replacement for one year before Richland. He is of Michigan, Dr. and Mrs. and their two children Jay, will leave for Feb. 1.

Hiss Gets Five Years

NEW YORK, Jan. 25 (AP)—Alger Hiss was sentenced today to five years in a federal penitentiary.

Sentence was pronounced by Federal Judge Henry W. Goddard in the courtroom where Hiss

\$12,000 House Fire

Between the two houses is a car up to its water. The bottom picture shows how water came to crossing Van Giesen road land. A patrol car stood by all day to it never quite trickled across. The water,

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U.S. ARMY MILITARY HISTORY INSTITUTE
CARLISLE BARRACKS, PA 17013-5008

ORGANIZATION, PROCEDURES, AND DRILL FOR NIKE I UNITS

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The Artillery School
Fort Sil, Oklahoma

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THE ARTILLERY SCHOOL ANTIAIRCRAFT AND GUIDED MISSILES BRANCH Fort Bliss, Texas

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FEB 12 1954



Improved Suit Developed For Fueling Crews

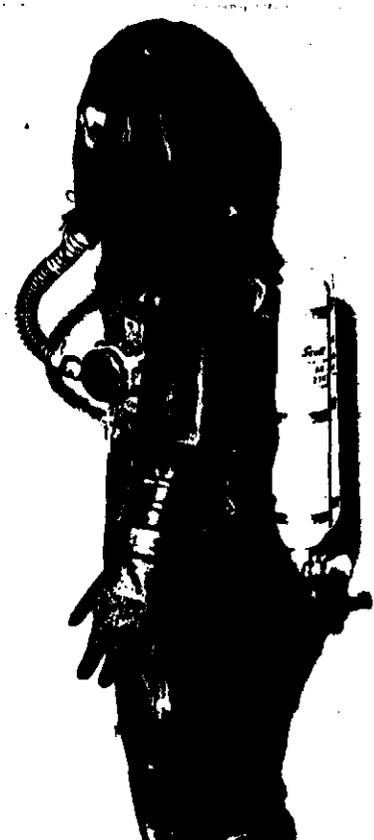
An improved suit to protect missiles-servicing crews against the highly corrosive chemicals which they must handle has been standardized by the Army, the Department of the Army announced.

Developed by the Army Quartermaster Corps, the new ensemble covers the crewman from head to foot with impermeable material and employs the recently standardized Army Chemical Corps M-15 mask, a breathing apparatus which feeds compressed air from a pair of small tanks carried on the back.

The suit consists of a coverall, hood, gloves and boots. The basic protective material is a coating over a cotton fabric base of resin-modified butyl rubber which is impervious to the liquid oxygen, hydrogen peroxide, red fuming nitric acid, and other chemicals employed as fuel in the missiles.

Since heat builds up rapidly within the suit, provision is made for cooling the crewman by the donning, over the protective suit, of a coverall garment made of knit cotton fabric. The outer coverall is doused with water which cools by the evaporation of the water.

Extensive research and experimentation were applied in developing the new ensemble. The hood is designed to cover the head and neck and to overlap the shoulders and admit the breathing apparatus. The gloves form a seal with semi-rigid cuffs at the ends of the sleeves.



San Francisco. Mr. Jamison, formerly a electronics maintenance specialist with Battery C, received his promotion to Sergeant First Class only two days before he was appointed to warrant officer status. Both Mr. Jamison and Mr. Faulkner were trained in the Nike guided missile system at Fort Bliss, Texas.

Flight Operations Center Developed By Army Signal R&D Laboratory

A highly mobile flight operations center (FOC) to control Army aircraft traffic in any combat area, has been developed by the U. S. Army Signal Research and Development Laboratory in Fort Monmouth, N. J., according to an announcement by the Department of the Army.

The flight control system, mounted in military vans and trailers, is for tactical use in battle zones. However, Army Signal Corps Communications believe the system may provide new ideas for other military and civil aviation authorities working toward safer and faster flight control required by the jet age.

The development emphasizes the important defense role of Army aviation—both fixed-wing aircraft and helicopters—for artillery fire control, observation, troop and materiel movement, rapid transport of wounded soldiers and many other missions.

FOCs differ from familiar air control towers since they are designed to regulate Army aircraft en route between points, rather than at landings and takeoff. In its primary role as a service to aviators, the FOC clears a pilot's flight plan before takeoff and then provides him with flight assistance from origin to destination.

Nucleus of the control caravan is a 30-foot operations van. Other vehicular units include a radio equipment shelter and two trailer-mounted diesel generators to permit uninterrupted operation while one is serviced or repaired. All units can be airlifted or loaded aboard ship. The control van is waterproof and can be floated ashore without a landing craft at a beachhead.

In operation, the highly trained control staff keeps tabs on aircraft in their assigned sector of the sky, knows where they are going, what they are doing and what hazards they are countering.

Working with other control centers and ground installations, they coordinate flights under instrument or clear weather conditions, keep in touch with pilots in the air, compile information on identification of friendly and hostile aircraft and of enemy ground action. Close liaison with air defense missile and gun batteries is a critical function.

officers of the United States will continue to exercise their authority subsequent to the death of a commissioned officer within the prisoner of war command according to rank.

This responsibility and accountability will be assumed by the senior officer or noncommissioned officer for any reason, command will be assumed by the senior officer or noncommissioned officer.

It is further the responsibility of the

Sharp Park, Calif.
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By Army Signal R&D Laboratory

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This responsibility and accountability of the senior officer or noncommissioned officer for any reason, command will be assumed.

It is further the responsibility of the orders of superiors in the same manner.

LITTLE KNOWN FACT: The United States Army founded the nation's first weather service 88 years ago (July 9, 1870), and operated a nationwide weather reporting system prior to the formation of the U. S. Weather Bureau in 1890.

Extensive research and experimentation were applied in developing the new ensemble. The hood is designed to cover the head and neck and to overlap the shoulders and admit the breathing apparatus. The gloves form a seal with semi-rigid cuffs at the ends of the sleeves.



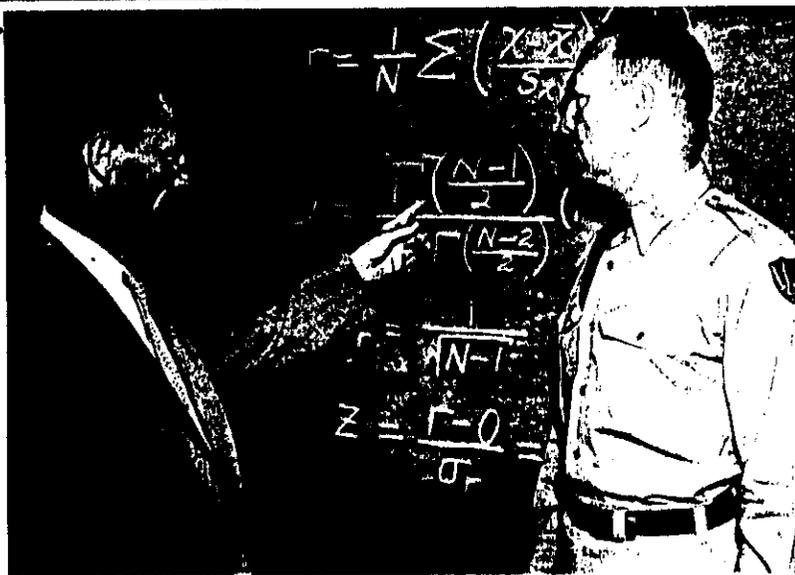
The suit comes in five sizes, the larger ones permitting the wear of additional clothing in cold weather. The standard insulated rubber boot completes the ensemble for cold weather. For warm weather the standard rubber knee-length boots are worn. Adjustable rubber straps and snap fasteners seal the trouser ends to the boots.

Army forces located along the Iron and Bamboo curtains constitute the United States forward defense line. In conjunction with the other services and our allies, they have the primary mission of deterring aggression. These units act as a constant reminder to any would-be aggressor that a hostile military act will provoke a prompt and decisive reaction by American military strength.—Army Information Digest.

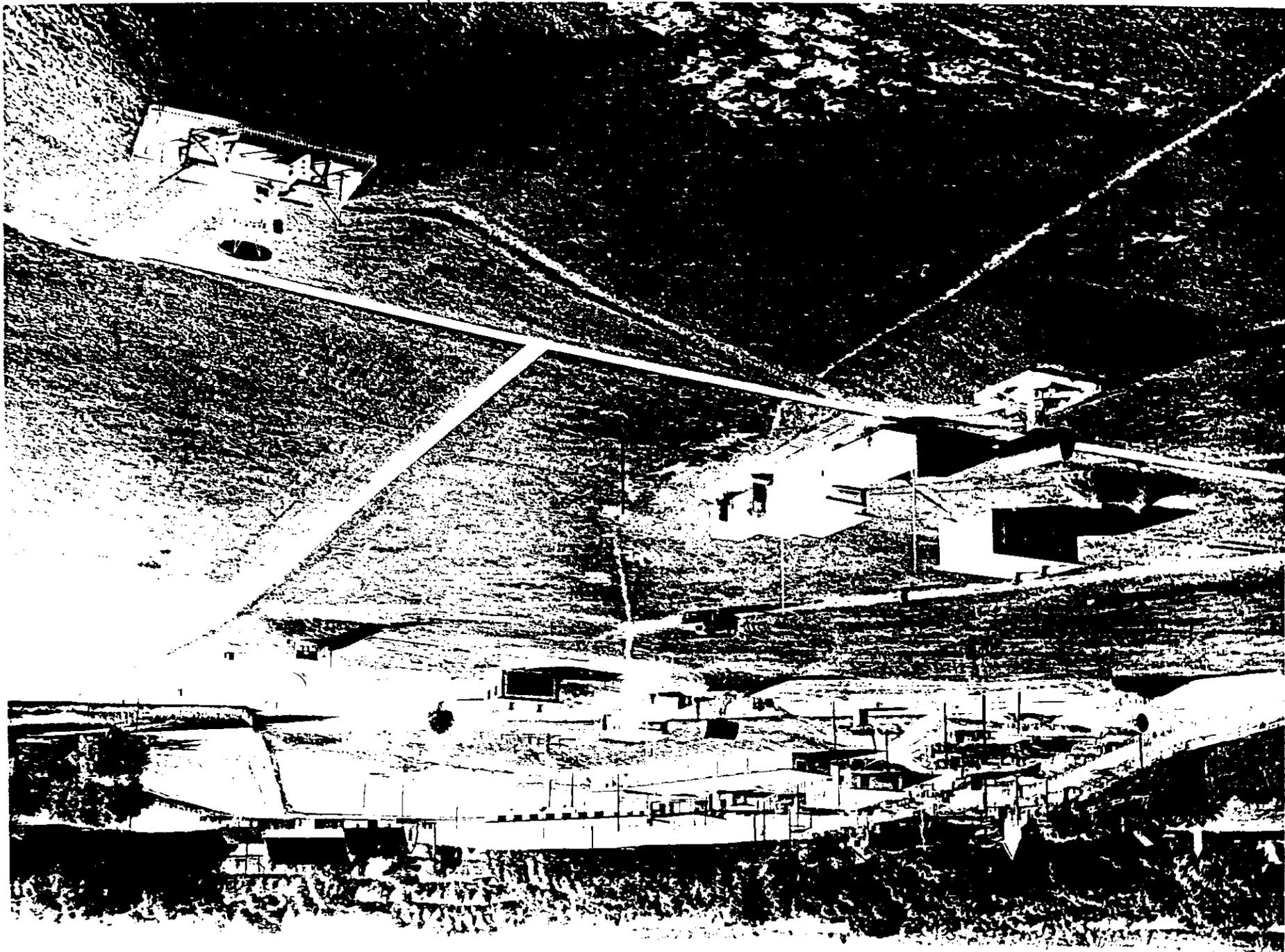
Exercise your right and duty as a citizen—if you are eligible: **VOTE THIS YEAR!**



INSTALLATIONS—Ellsworth Air Force Base, Morin, center, Commanding General of the 3rd Air Division, Colo., recently made a tour of the base here. Explaining the functions of a Nike missile, Edward J. Quinn, right, guided missile expert, U. S. Army Garrison at Ellsworth. At left, the Commanding Officer of the detachment, which is the Nike Missile Battalion here.



NEW SCIENTIFIC ADVISOR—Colorado Springs, Colo.—Mr. Thomas J. Bartlett, left, recently appointed as operations analyst and scientific advisor to Lt. Gen. Charles E. Hart, Commanding General, United States Army Air Defense Command, points out a mathematical formula to Col. S. I. Gilman, Assistant Chief of Staff, Plans and Requirements Section. Mr. Bartlett's work will be primarily concerned with mathematical analyses of the characteristics of various weapons systems.

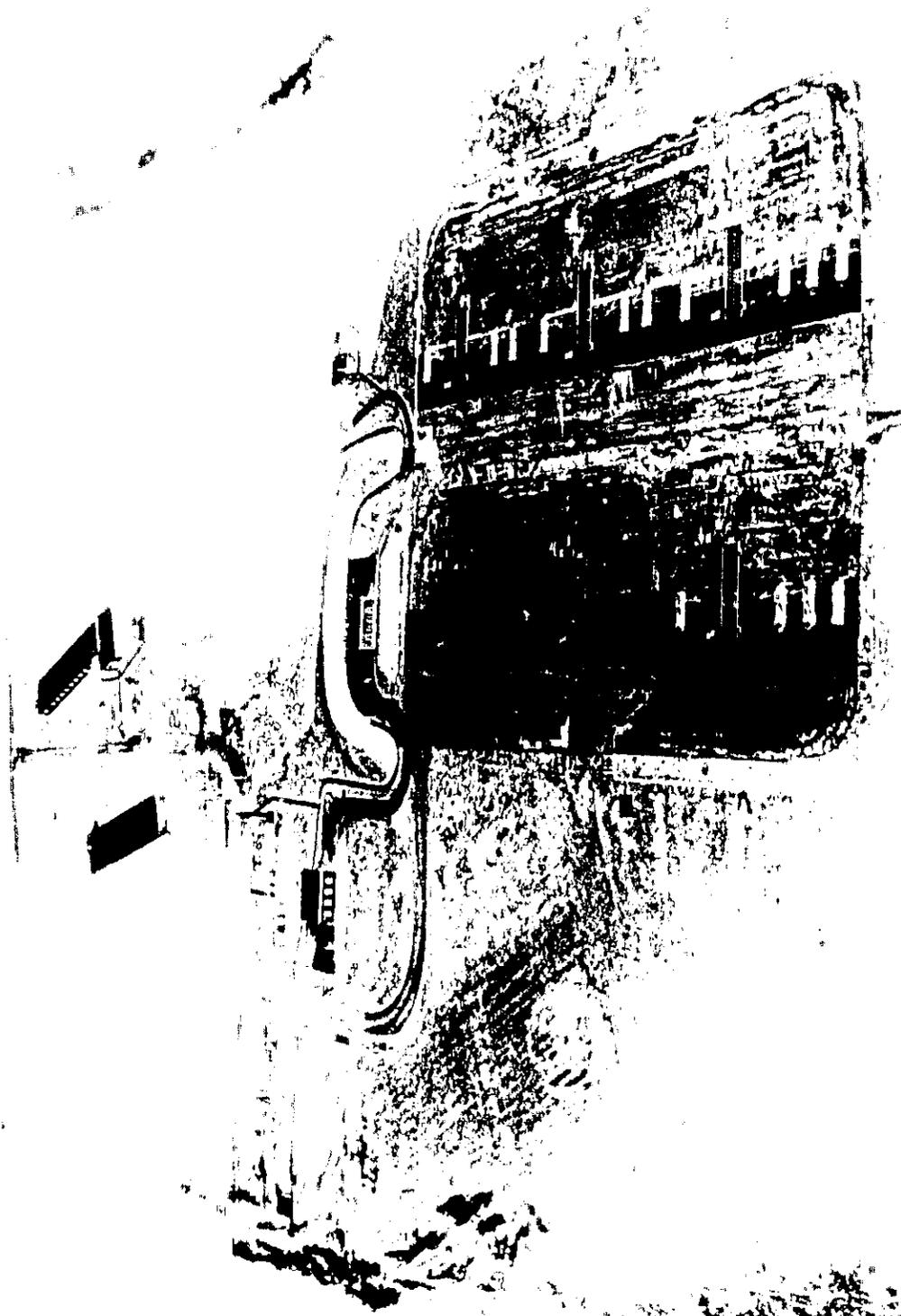


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BA-79

DEFENSE ENVIRONMENTAL RESTORATION ACCOUNT (DERA)
INVENTORY PROJECT REPORT
CAMP HANFORD, WASHINGTON
BENTON, FRANKLIN, AND GRANT COUNTIES
PROJECT NO. FLOWA026000

INDEX

- PART I - Project Description
Attachment No. 1 - Site Map
- PART II - Findings and Determination of Eligibility
(FDE) Report
- PART III - Policy Considerations
- PART IV - Recommendations and Conclusions

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PART I - PROJECT DESCRIPTION

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a. Tract "A" was 611.14 acres of public domain land acquired in 1953 by use permit from the Atomic Energy Commission (AEC) for small arms and machine-gun range use. All 611.14 acres were returned to the custody and control of the AEC effective 12 August 1964 and are still under the custody and control of the DOE. The Hanford Patrol, the Hanford security force, reportedly has refurbished, expanded, and continues to make use of this range located within their training facility. This site was not visited.

b. Tract "B" was 1,700.00 acres acquired in 1950 by transfer from the AEC through a use permit for camp sites and road use. Of the 1,700.00 acres, 340.00 acres were held as exclusive use for camps connected with air defense (site positions 01, 03, 04, 10, 12, 21, 40, 42, 50, 51, 60, 61, 70, 71, 80, 82, and 90, 20.00 acres each), and 1,360.00 acres for roads were held as joint use. Twenty acres were returned to the custody and control of the AEC effective 5 May 1959, and the remaining 1,680.00 acres were returned to the AEC effective 21 December 1960. All 1,700.00 acres are still under the custody and control of the DOE. Of the seventeen 20-acre "camps", three were visited. The first, PSN 50, consisted of four circular, sandbagged antiaircraft emplacements, several concrete building foundations including a vehicle service facility with lube pit, and road access. PSN 51 consisted of a few concrete building foundations, two very large rectangular excavated "crib" structures, and roadways. PSN 61 revealed the foundations or remains of a cookhouse, latrine/shower complex, limited sewer system with a single manhole, possible well, several roadways, vehicle service building with lube pit and several other minor permanent or semipermanent structures. A small metal grease trap device is located at the cookhouse. No underground tanks were noted at any of the camps. No lube oil dumps were seen. It is expected that the remaining camps were generally similar in variety and condition. They were a focus of the extensive site cleanup program in the 1970's.

c. Tract "C" was 219.70 acres acquired through a use permit in 1953 by transfer from the AEC for the construction of launch and control areas for four NIKE batteries (sites H-06, H-12, H-52, and H-83). All 219.70 acres were returned to the custody and control of the AEC effective 12 August 1964 and remains with the DOE. NIKE sites H-06, H-12, and H-83 were demolished in 1974 as part of the site cleanup program according to AEC memoranda. These sites were not visited. NIKE Ajax Battery H-52, located on the west side of the reservation within the Arid Lands Ecology Reserve (ALER), was preserved and examined during the field inspection. Battelle manages the ALER and uses the former launch site of H-52 as their base. The former control site on top of Rattlesnake Mountain, also within the reserve, is being used by Battelle as well. NIKE era structures noted at the control site were a pump house, barracks, generator and spare parts buildings. Radar pads have been covered or removed. At the launch site, all NIKE era buildings, except the generator, assembly buildings, and the two missile storage pits, are in use by Battelle. Rockwell Hanford reportedly has jurisdiction over these exceptions. The missile pits had been extensively modified for use as bomb shelters. The elevator doors were covered with 6 feet of basalt talus, new entry doors constructed, and a large air filter/conditioning system installed. There are a number of antennae at one end of the launch field. The bomb shelters are no longer

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maintained according to Battelle personnel. The generator and assembly buildings do not appear in current use except possibly for storage. The three-unit, transformer group adjacent to the generator building is operating. The generators are gone. No evidence of underground fuel tanks was seen; however, two aboveground tanks, possibly post NIKE, were noted adjacent to the assembly building and inside the generator building. The bermed missile fueling area is fairly intact and the acid storage shed is in place. The structures occupied or otherwise in use by Battelle are the two pump houses, a sewer system, latrine building, administration building, mess hall, and barracks. The buildings have been extensively remodeled and their present uses by Battelle include office space, laboratories, and storage.

d. Tract "D" consisted of 168.73 acres use permit acquired in 1954 by transfer from the AEC, for ammunition storage igloos (metal) and a safety zone. All 168.73 acres were returned to the custody and control of the AEC effective 12 August 1964 and are still under the control and custody of the DOE. The igloos were removed during the 1970's and transported to DOE operations at Idaho Falls, Idaho. The tract remains fenced and locked. Some equipment associated with the Basalt Waste Isolation Project (BWIP) is stored there. No indications of the former ammunition storage facility besides the fence was observed.

e. Tract "G" covered one no-area use permit acquired in 1952 by transfer from the AEC for water supply line use. The use permit rights were returned to the AEC effective 29 November 1960.

f. Tract "H" covered one no-area use permit acquired in 1952 by transfer from the AEC for water pipe connection use at McGee Well. The use permit rights were returned to the AEC effective 29 November 1960.

g. Tract "J" covered one no-area use permit for electrical distribution system use acquired in 1952 by transfer from the AEC. The use permit rights were returned to the AEC effective 12 August 1964.

h. Tract "K" covered one no-area use permit for an electrical distribution system acquired in 1952 by transfer from the Bonneville Power Administration (BPA). The use permit rights were returned to the BPA effective 30 October 1961.

i. Tract "L" consisted of 974.00 acres acquired through a use permit in 1951 by transfer from the AEC for the North Richland cantonment area. All 974.00 acres were returned to the custody and control of the AEC effective 12 August 1964. The property is now owned by the Port of Benton County ((509) 375-3060) and extensively redeveloped as a business park. All former military structures appear to have been removed and the land regraded. Some cleared areas have been planted in alfalfa for dust suppression and research in restoration of arid lands by Battelle. The northeast corner of the cantonment still contains some concrete building foundations, and there is considerable demolition debris on the eastern margin along the Columbia River. The fire hydrant system for the older military complex is still in place but is no longer in

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operation. The Port of Benton installed a new utility system several years ago. The street system follows the arrangement established for the cantonment area.

j. Tract "N" was 0.01 acre for a ferry landing, building, water system, and access road acquired through an use permit estate in 1955 by transfer from the AEC. The use permit rights were returned to the AEC effective 28 November 1960 and are still under the custody and control of the DOE.

k. Tract A100L covered one no-area, no-cost license acquired in 1953 from Grant County for road construction and improvement over a portion of an existing county road. The license was terminated by the Department of the Army effective 1 November 1961 and the Government was relieved of any liability by release signed by the Grant County Board of County Commissioners on 6 November 1961.

l. Tract A101E consisted of 7.00 acres, purchased in 1955 from Virgil O. McWhorter, et al., for the perpetual right to construct and operate a road. The acquisition deed contained a statement that the consideration is accepted as full compensation for all damages incidental to the exercise of the rights and privileges granted. Custody and control of the easement was transferred to the AEC on 1 November 1961 and is still under the jurisdiction of the DOE.

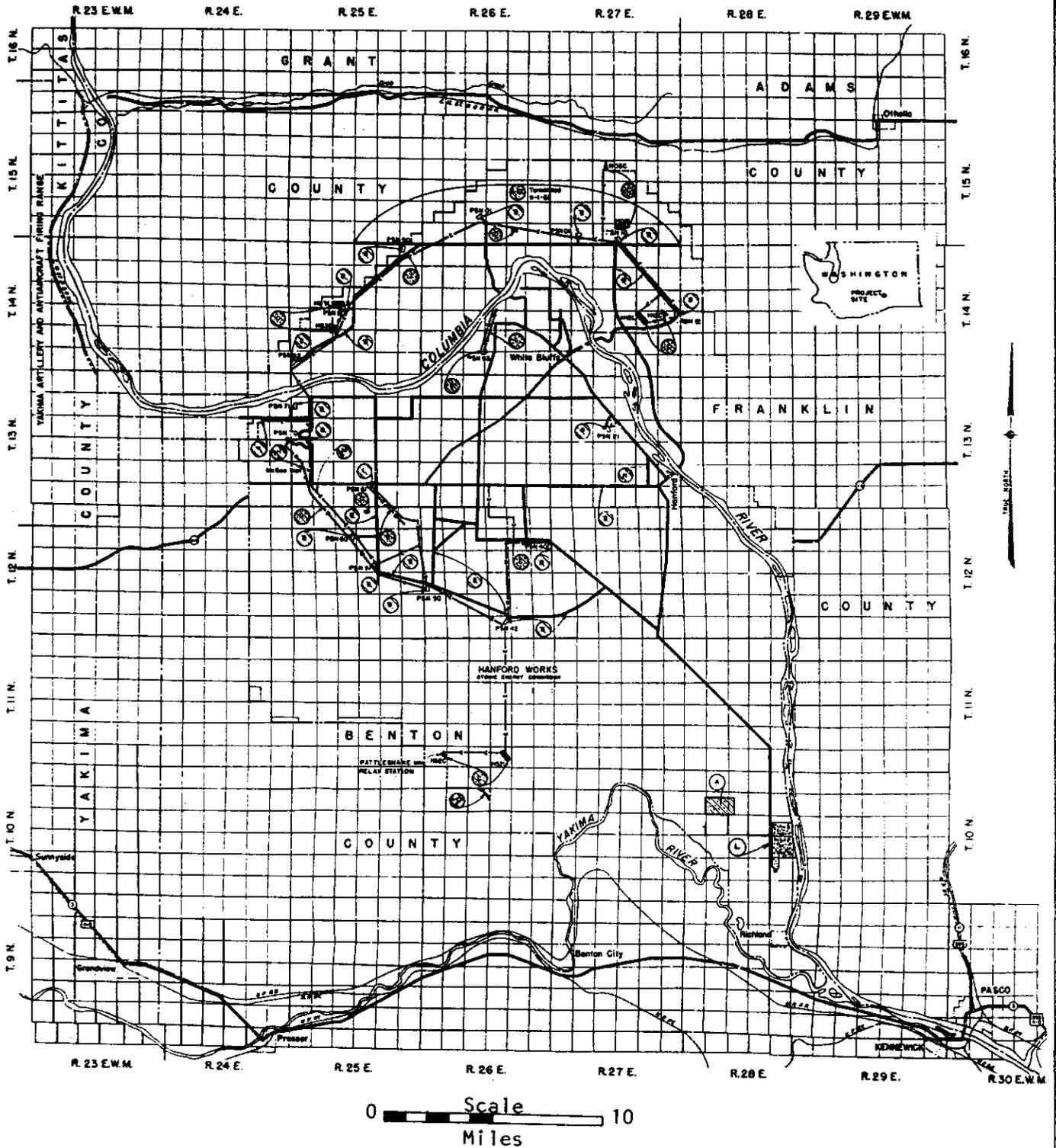
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ATTACHMENT 1 - SITE MAP

CAMP HANFORD

MILITARY RESERVATION



Attachment 1. Camp Hanford, 1950 - 1964, with tracts mentioned in text shown.

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PART II - FINDINGS AND DETERMINATION OF
ELIGIBILITY (FDE) REPORT

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DEFENSE ENVIRONMENTAL RESTORATION ACCOUNT (DE RA)
FOR FORMERLY USED SITE
FINDINGS AND DETERMINATION OF ELIGIBILITY

CAMP HANFORD, WASHINGTON
PROJECT NO. FLOWA026000

FINDINGS OF FACT

1. Camp Hanford is located approximately 10 miles northwest of Pasco, Washington, in Benton, Franklin, and Grant Counties in the State of Washington, and was acquired for the Department of the Army, Air Defense Command, in 1950-1956 for use in the defense of the Hanford Atomic Energy Reservation and vicinity. A total of 3,680.58 acres in 12 tracts were acquired and disposed of as follows:

a. Tract "A". 611.14 acres public domain land acquired in 1953 by use permit from the Atomic Energy Commission (AEC) for small arms and machinegun range use. All 611.14 acres were returned to the custody and control of the AEC effective 12 August 1964 and are still under the custody and control of the Department of Energy (DOE). The range has been expanded and modernized, and is used by the Hanford Patrol, the Hanford security force.

b. Tract "B". 1,700.00 acres use permit acquired in 1950 by transfer from the AEC for camp sites and road use. Of the 1,700.00 acres, 340.00 acres were held as exclusive use (camp site positions 01, 03, 04, 10, 12, 21, 40, 42, 50, 51, 60, 61, 70, 71, 80, 82, and 90, 20 acres each); the road use acres totaling 1,360.00 acres were held as joint use. Twenty acres were returned to the custody and control of the AEC effective 5 May 1959, and the remaining 1,680.00 acres of tract B were returned to the AEC effective 21 December 1960. All 1,700.00 acres are still under the custody and control of the DOE. The roads are still in use and any structures constructed at the camps were demolished during the 1960's and 1970's.

c. Tract "C". 219.70 acres use permit acquired in 1953 by transfer from the AEC for the construction of launch and control areas for four NIKE batteries (NIKE sites H-06, H-12, H-52, and H-83). All 219.70 acres were returned to the custody and control of the AEC effective 12 August 1964 and are still under the custody and control of the DOE. Sites H-06, H-12, and H-83 were demolished in the early 1970's. Site H-52 was retained intact and is currently in use as a research facility.

d. Tract "D". 168.73 acres use permit acquired in 1954 by transfer from the AEC for ammunition storage igloos and safety zone use. All 168.73 acres were returned to the custody and control of the AEC effective 12 August 1964 and are still under the custody and control of the DOE. During the 1970's the igloos were moved to DOE operations at Idaho Falls, Idaho. The land is still fenced and in use as equipment storage.

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e. Tract "G". One no-area use permit acquired in 1952 by transfer from the AEC for water supply line use. The use permit rights were returned to the AEC effective 29 November 1960.

g. Tract "J". One no-area use permit acquired in 1952 by transfer from the AEC for electrical distribution system use. The use permit rights were returned to the AEC effective 12 August 1964.

h. Tract "K". One no-area use permit acquired in 1952 by transfer from the Bonneville Power Administration (BPA) for electrical distribution system use. The use permit rights were returned to the BPA effective 30 October 1961.

i. Tract "L". 974.00 acres use permit acquired in 1951 by transfer from the AEC for North Richland cantonment area use. All 974.00 acres were returned to the custody and control of the AEC effective 12 August 1964. The property was then acquired by the city of Richland and then by the Port of Benton County for redevelopment as a business park. All cantonment structures have been demolished or adapted to new uses. Substantial development has occurred.

j. Tract "N". .01 of an acre use permit estate acquired in 1955 by transfer from the AEC for ferry landing, building, water system, and access road use. The use permit rights were returned to the AEC effective 28 November 1960 and are still under the custody and control of the DOE.

k. Tract A100L. One no-area, no-cost license acquired in 1953 from Grant County for road construction and improvement over a portion of an existing county road. The license was terminated by the Department of the Army effective 1 November 1961. The United States was relieved of any liability by release signed by the Grant County Board of County Commissioners on 6 November 1961.

l. Tract A101E. 7.00 acres easement acquired by purchase in 1955 from Virgil O. McWhorter, et al., perpetual right to construct and operate a road. Acquisition deed contains a statement that the consideration is accepted as full compensation for all damages incidental to the exercise of the rights and privileges granted. Custody and control of the easement was transferred to the AEC on 1 November 1961 and is still under the custody and control of the DOE.

2. A "Site Cleanup Program" was in operation on Hanford for many years and much of what constituted Camp Hanford was eliminated or put to new uses. Nothing associated with the Army defenses during the period 1950-1964 could be identified as requiring attention under DERA.

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DETERMINATION

Based on the foregoing finding of fact, the facility has been determined to have been formerly used by the Department of Defense. However, it is determined that an environmental restoration project is not an appropriate undertaking within the purview of the DERA, established under Public Law 99-190, for the reasons stated above.

Date

R. E. ABBOTT
Colonel, U.S. Army
Division Commander

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PART III - POLICY CONSIDERATIONS

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PART III

DEFENSE ENVIRONMENTAL RESTORATION ACCOUNT (DERA)
POLICY CONSIDERATIONS
CAMP HANFORD, WASHINGTON
PROJECT NO. FLOWA026000

The site has been evaluated in terms of current DERA policies and guidance as of the date of this report.

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PART IV - PROJECT RECOMMENDATIONS

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PART IV

DEFENSE ENVIRONMENTAL RESTORATION ACCOUNT (DERA)
PROJECT RECOMMENDATIONS
CAMP HANFORD, WASHINGTON
PROJECT NO. F1OWA026000

There is no evident need for a DERA cleanup at this site, and no further consideration of the property is recommended.

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