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DEFENSE ENVIRONMENTAL RESTORATION PROGRAM
FOR
FORMERLY USED DEFENSE SITES
ORDNANCE AND EXPLOSIVES

ARCHIVES SEARCH REPORT

FINDINGS

CAMP SEELEY COMBAT FIRING RANGE

El Centro, California

Project Number – J09CA029101

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ST. LOUIS DISTRICT

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Authority

In 1986, Congress established the Defense Environmental Restoration Program (DERP) at 10 United State Code (USC) 2701 et seq. This program directed the Secretary of Defense to “carry out a program of environmental restoration at facilities under the jurisdiction of the Secretary.”

In March 1990, the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) issued a revised National Contingency Plan (NCP). Under 40 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) 300.120, EPA designated the Department of Defense (DoD) to be the removal response authority for incidents involving DoD military weapons and munitions under the jurisdiction, custody and control of DoD.

Since the beginning of this program, the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers acts as the agency responsible for environmental restoration at Formerly Used Defense Sites (FUDS). Beginning in 1990, the U.S. Army Engineering and Support Center, Huntsville (CEHNC) serves as the Center of Expertise (CX) and Design Center for Ordnance and Explosives.

1.2 SUBJECT

The former Camp Seeley Combat Firing Range (CSCFR) is located in Imperial County, California, approximately 10 miles northwest of the City of El Centro. The Army originally acquired 8,960.2 acres in 1941. Since that time, several acquisitions and disposals have occurred. The site has been use by the Army, Navy, and the Marine Corps for various purposes. Overlapping portions of the site are also known as the El Centro National Guard Rifle Range, the Parachute Test Range, and West Mesa. Therefore, the subject site evaluated in this report represents all associated lands disposed of by DoD and includes lands beyond the established boundaries of the former firing range. Similarly, it does not include lands within the former boundaries of the combat firing range that remain under DoD control.

1.3 PURPOSE

The Archives Search Report (ASR) compiles information obtained through historical research at various archives and records holding facilities, interviews with persons associated with the site or its operations, and personal visits to the site. All efforts were directed towards determining possible use or disposal of ordnance or chemical warfare materials on the site. Particular emphasis was placed on establishing the types, quantities, and areas of disposal. Information obtained during this process was used in developing recommendations for further actions at the site.

1.4 SCOPE

That portion of the former combat firing range, and associated sites, no longer under DoD control, consisting of 2,640 acres, was evaluated in assessing the potential for OE contamination. It is designated as DERP-FUDS Project No. J09CA029101.

This report presents the history of the site, description and characterization of the immediate surrounding area, real estate ownership information, findings of a visual field survey, and OE site analysis, including an evaluation of potential ordnance contamination. A separate **Executive Summary** supplements these ASR FINDINGS and furnishes the CONCLUSIONS and RECOMMENDATIONS.

2.0 PREVIOUS INVESTIGATIONS

2.1 CORPS OF ENGINEERS DOCUMENTS

Under the Defense Environmental Restoration program (DERP), the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Los Angeles District had prepared an Inventory Project Report (INPR), dated 5 April 1998. The INPR provides that net DOD acquisitions associated with this site totaled 9,120.2 acres, of which 2,640 are identified as eligible for DERP-FUDS. A copy of the INPR is included in Appendix D.

2.2 OTHER REPORTS

No other engineering or environmental study reports were found for this site.

3.0 SITE DESCRIPTION

3.1 LAND USAGE

3.1.1 Location

The former Camp Seeley Combat Firing Range (CSCFR) site, consisting of 2,640 acres, represents that portion of the former range facility that is no longer under DOD control. The majority of the original range is an active DOD reservation.

The CSCFR site, as addressed in this ASR, is located about 10 miles northwest of El Centro, Imperial County, California. The site occupies portions of Sections 32, 33, and 34 of Township 14 South, Range 12 East; and all of Sections 3, 4, 5, and a portion of Section 9 of Township 15 South, Range 12 East. The former firing range lies primarily within Section 9 with the remaining acreage being the safety fan.

3.1.2 Past Use

Prior to DoD acquiring the site it was public lands of a nonspecific use.

3.1.3 Present Use

The site is public land used for recreational purposes. The former range proper is still used as such by the Imperial Valley Rifle and Pistol Association under lease from BLM.

3.2 CLIMATIC DATA

Climatological data for this site was taken from a weather station office located in Yuma (50 miles east of the site). This data is presented in TABLE 3.2.1.

Yuma has a desert climate. Winter is a period of mostly clear skies and abundant sunshine. Yuma records a higher percentage of time with sunshine than any other place in the United States. Even in December and January, Yuma averages more than eight hours of sunshine a day. Summers in the lower Colorado River Valley are long and hot. Afternoon temperatures reach at least 100° Fahrenheit (F) on the average from June 4 to September 24, and at least 105° F from June 22 to August 26. Temperatures over 120° F have occurred. From mid July to mid September, moisture-laden air from the Gulf of California frequently invades the area. The water content of the air is higher than might be expected over a desert area.

Precipitation in the Yuma area is sparse. Average annual precipitation is less than three inches. The wettest years have produced less than 12 inches, and the driest years less than one inch. Snow is rare in the Yuma area, but amounts less than two inches in a

winter season have been recorded. Peak wind gusts have been recorded at 66 knots from the southeast (September 1976).

TABLE 3.2.1

Climatological Data for
Yuma, Arizona

Month	Temperature		Precipitation	Wind	
	Average Minimum (°F)	Average Maximum (°F)		Average Speed (knots)	Average Direction
January	44	69	0.4	9	N
February	47	74	0.3	9	N
March	51	79	0.2	9	W
April	57	87	0.1	9	W
May	64	94	0.0	8	S
June	72	103	< 0.1	10	SSE
July	80	107	0.2	11	SSE
August	80	106	0.5	10	SSE
September	74	102	0.3	9	SSE
October	63	91	0.3	7	N
November	51	78	0.2	8	N
December	44	69	0.4	8	N
Average	61	88	3.0	9	N

Source: *International Station Meteorological Climate Summary, Version 4.0 CD ROM*, September 1996. Jointly produced by: Department of the Navy - Fleet Numerical Meteorology and Oceanography Detachment, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration- National Climate Center and the U.S. Air Force Environmental Technical Application Center.

3.3 GEOLOGY AND SOILS

3.3.1 Geology

The former Camp Seeley site is located in the Salton Trough section of the Basin and Range physiographic province. This section is characterized by desert alluvial slopes and deltaic plains. The site is located just over fifty miles to the north of the northern tip of the Gulf of California. The Salton Trough is a rift valley that owes its existence to the same tectonic forces that created the gulf.

Structurally, the Salton Trough section is a complexly faulted graben. There are three major northwest-trending fault systems in the southwestern portion of Imperial County. The faults are, from northeast to southwest, the San Andreas, San Jacinto, and Elsinore faults. These faults exhibit right-lateral and vertical movement.

The site is located on the Palm Spring Formation of Cenozoic age. The geology of the formation is interbedded nonmarine, light gray, arkosic sandstone and reddish clay. Folds are displayed along the margins of the Salton trough, in the vicinity of the Winona Bombing Target sites. These folds were produced where the young, Cenozoic sedimentary filling has been uplifted.

3.3.2 Soils

The majority of the soils on the surface of the Camp Seeley site are nearly level, well drained and somewhat excessively drained fine sand and loamy fine sand in alluvial basins and on alluvial fans and terraces. They were formed in alluvial or eolian sands from diverse sources. Typically, the soil is reddish yellow or pinkish yellow, fine sand to a depth of 60 inches.

Permeability is rapid, and available water capacity is low. Surface runoff is moderate to fast, and the hazard of erosion is moderate. There is a high hazard of soil blowing and abrasion to young plants. A typical profile of the site soils is shown in Table 3-1 below.

Table 3-1. Soil Profile						
DEPTH (in)	SOIL DESCRIPTION	PERCENTAGE PASSING SIEVE NUMBER			LIQUID LIMIT	PLAS- TICITY I NDEX
		#4	#40	#200		
0-9	Fine sand	100	50-80	10-25	---	NP
9-60	Sand, fine sand	100	40-85	5-30	---	NP

Table modified from Soil Survey of Imperial County, CA.

There is little or no potential for frost development in the soil at the Camp Seeley site.

3.4 HYDROLOGY

3.4.1 Surface Water

Since this site is located in such an arid region, there is very little runoff from this site. There are a number of small, intermittent streams located along the western and southern portions of this site. When they are flowing, they flow into either sandy soils where moisture is absorbed or into canals. The southern portion of this site will drain into Fillaree Canal. The northern and eastern portions of this site (if enough water is present) eventually drain into Thistle Canal. No United States Geological Survey stream gaging stations exist at this site.

3.4.2 Ground Water

The Camp Seeley site area is underlain by a regionally extensive system of desert basins. These desert or drainage basins receive the majority of their recharge from precipitation runoff from the surrounding mountains and the Salton Sea to the north. The water is absorbed and held by the coarse-grained Quaternary alluvial sediments. The water is therefore unconfined. The depth to groundwater fluctuates greatly due to the surplus or lack of precipitation in the area.

The land is dry and must be irrigated to be used for pastureland or farmland. There are extensive irrigation systems throughout the surrounding areas for both domestic and farm use.

3.5 ECOLOGY

The information provided for this site has been compiled from the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service and the California Department of Fish and Game.

The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service and the California Department of Game and Fish have indicated that the following Federally listed, proposed, candidate and species of concern, and state listed threatened, endangered or rare species may occur within Imperial County. No additional information on rare or unusual ecosystems for the project site was given.

Scientific Name	Common Name	Group	Fed. Status	St. Status
<i>Bufo alvarius</i>	Colorado river toad	Amphibian		CSC
<i>Scaphiopus couchii</i>	Couch's Spadefoot	Amphibian		CSC
<i>Accipiter cooperii</i>	Cooper's hawk	Bird		CSC
<i>Falco mexicanus</i>	Prairie falcon	Bird		CSC
<i>Laterallus jamaicensis coturniculus</i>	California black rail	Bird		CAT
<i>Charadrius montanus</i>	Mountain plover	Bird	PT	CSC
<i>Rallus longirostris yumanensis</i>	Yuma clapper rail	Bird	E	CAT
<i>Sterna Nilotica</i>	Gull-billed tern	Bird		CSC
<i>Rynchops niger</i>	Black skimmer	Bird		CSC
<i>Coccyzus americanus occidentalis</i>	Western yellow-billed cuckoo	Bird		CAE
<i>Micrathene whitneyi</i>	Elf owl	Bird		CAE
<i>Athene cunicularia</i>	Burrowing owl	Bird		CSC
<i>Asio flammeus</i>	Short-eared owl	Bird		CSC
<i>Melanerpes uropygialis</i>	Gila woodpecker	Bird		CAE
<i>Colaptes chrysoides</i>	glided flicker	Bird		CAE
<i>Empidonax traillii</i>	Willow flycatcher	Bird		CAE
<i>Pyrocephalus rubinus</i>	Vermilion flycatcher	Bird		CSC
<i>Myiarchus tyrannulus</i>	Brown-crested flycatcher	Bird		CSC
<i>Toxostoma crissale</i>	Crissal thrasher	Bird		CSC
<i>Toxostoma lecontei</i>	Le Conte's thrasher	Bird		CSC
<i>Vireo bellii arizonae</i>	Arizona bell's vireo	Bird		CAE
<i>Dendroica petechia sonorana</i>	Sonoran yellow warbler	Bird		CSC
<i>Dendroica Petechia Brewsteri</i>	Yellow warbler	Bird		CSC
<i>Icteria virens</i>	Yellow-breasted chat	Bird		CSC
<i>Piranga rubra</i>	Summer tanager	Bird		CSC
<i>Junco hyemalis caniceps</i>	California gray-headed junco	Bird		CSC
<i>Macrotus californicus</i>	California leaf-nosed bat	Mammal		CSC
<i>Corynorhinus townsendii pallescens</i>	Pale big-eared bat	Mammal		CSC
<i>Antrozous Pallidus</i>	Pallid bat	Mammal		CSC
<i>Eumops perotis californicus</i>	California mastiff bat	Mammal		CSC
<i>Sigmodon hispidus eremicus</i>	California mastiff bat	Mammal		CSC
<i>Sigmodon arizonae plenus</i>	Colorado river cotton rat	Mammal		CSC
<i>Ptychocheilus lucius</i>	Colorado squawfish	Fish	E	CAE
<i>Xyrauchen texanus</i>	Razorback sucker	Fish	E	CAE
<i>Cyprinodon macularius</i>	Desert pupfish	Fish	E	CAE
<i>Ovis Canadensis cremnobates</i>	Peninsular bighorn sheep	Mammal	E	CAT

Scientific Name	Common Name	Group	Fed. Status	St. Status
<i>Xerobates agassizii</i>	Desert tortoise	Reptile	T	CAT
<i>Coleonyx switaki</i>	Barefoot banded gecko	Reptile		CAT
<i>Phrynosoma mcalli</i>	Flat-tailed horned lizard	Reptile	PT	CSC
<i>Helianthus niveus ssp tephrodes</i>	Algodones dunes sunflower	Plant		CAE
<i>Astragalus magdalenae var peirsonii</i>	Peirson's milk-vetch	Plant	T	CAE

Key to Listings

- | | |
|--|--|
| <p><i>E</i> -- Endangered
 <i>T</i> -- Threatened
 <i>PE</i> -- Proposed Endangered
 <i>PT</i> -- Proposed Threatened
 <i>C</i> -- Candidate Taxon, Ready for Proposal
 <i>SC</i> -- Other species of concern to the Service
 <i>SCx</i> -- Other species of concern to the Service, possibly extirpated from the area</p> | <p><i>D</i> -- Delisted
 <i>(CH)</i> -- Critical Habitat
 <i>CAE</i> -- State Listed Endangered
 <i>CAT</i> -- State Listed Threatened
 <i>CAR</i> -- State Rare Species
 <i>CSC</i> -- State Fish and Game Species of Concern</p> |
|--|--|

Federally endangered and threatened species are protected by Federal law and must be considered prior to project development. If the action agency determines that listed species or critical habitat may be adversely affected by a federally funded, permitted, or authorized activity, the action agency must request formal consultation with the Service. Candidate species are those for which there is sufficient information to support a proposal for listing. Although candidate species have no legal protection under the Act, the Service recommends that they be considered in the planning process in the event that they become listed or proposed for listing prior to project completion.

No additional information on the occurrence of rare or endangered species or natural communities is known at this time. This does not mean that other State or Federally listed species may not be present within the areas of interest. An on site inspection by appropriate state and federal personnel may be necessary to verify the presence, absence or location of listed species, or natural communities if remedial action is recommended as part of the final ASR.

3.6 Demographics

	People QuickFacts	Imperial County	California
?	Population, 2000	142,361	33,871,648
?	Population, percent change, 1990 to 2000	30.2%	13.6%
?	Persons under 5 years old, percent, 2000	7.7%	7.3%
?	Persons under 18 years old, percent, 2000	31.4%	27.3%
?	Persons 65 years old and over, percent, 2000	10.0%	10.6%
?	White persons, percent, 2000 (a)	49.4%	59.5%
?	Black or African American persons, percent, 2000 (a)	4.0%	6.7%
?	American Indian and Alaska Native persons, percent, 2000 (a)	1.9%	1.0%
?	Asian persons, percent, 2000 (a)	2.0%	10.9%
?	Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander, percent, 2000 (a)	0.1%	0.3%
?	Persons reporting some other race, percent, 2000 (a)	39.1%	16.8%
?	Persons reporting two or more races, percent, 2000	3.6%	4.7%
?	Female persons, percent, 2000	47.8%	50.2%
?	Persons of Hispanic or Latino origin, percent, 2000 (b)	72.2%	32.4%
?	White persons, not of Hispanic/Latino origin, percent, 2000	20.2%	46.7%
?	High school graduates, persons 25 years and over, 1990	32,400	14,244,971
□	College graduates, persons 25 years and over, 1990	5,936	4,366,674
□	Housing units, 2000	43,891	12,214,549
□	Homeownership rate, 2000	58.3%	56.9%
□	Households, 2000	39,384	11,502,870
□	Persons per household, 2000	3.33	2.87
□	Households with persons under 18, percent, 2000	53.4%	39.7%
□	Median household money income, 1997 model-based estimate	\$23,359	\$39,595
?	Persons below poverty, percent, 1997 model-based estimate	30.3%	16.0%
?	Children below poverty, percent, 1997 model-based estimate	43.8%	24.6%
?	Private nonfarm establishments, 1999	2,260	784,935
?	Private nonfarm employment, 1999	24,275	12,356,363
?	Private nonfarm employment, percent change 1990-1999	12.3%	9.2%
?	Nonemployer establishments, 1998	4,352	1,971,388
?	Manufacturers shipments, 1997 (\$1000)	241,643	379,612,443
?	Retail sales, 1997 (\$1000)	989,394	263,118,346
?	Retail sales per capita, 1997	\$6,960	\$8,167
?	Minority-owned firms, percent of total, 1997	48.7%	28.8%
?	Women-owned firms, percent of total, 1997	15.9%	27.3%
?	Housing units authorized by building permits, 2000	773	145,575
?	Federal funds and grants, 2000 (\$1000)	647,966	175,750,893

Local government employment - full-time equivalent, 1997	7,693	1,194,169
Land area, 2000 (square miles)	4,175	155,959
Persons per square mile, 2000	34.1	217.2
Metropolitan Area	None	

(a) Includes persons reporting only one race.

(b) Hispanics may be of any race, so also are included in applicable race categories.

For additional demographic information, go to the following internet link:

<http://quickfacts.census.gov/qfd/states/06/06071.html>

4.0 HISTORICAL ORDNANCE USAGE

4.1 HISTORICAL SITE SUMMARY

4.1.1 General Site History

In November 1940, elements of the Eleventh U.S. Cavalry Regiment began to arrive in the very small town of Seeley, approximately 8 miles west of El Centro, CA. The Eleventh Cavalry, a portion of which also moved to Camp Morena, had been organized into two line squadrons of three troops each. Each troop included three rifle platoons of three squads, a light machine gun platoon, and a troop headquarters. The Regimental Headquarters and Service Troop consisted of staff and communications (pack radio) platoons, transportation platoon and a platoon of armored scout cars. The Machine Gun Troop comprised platoons of caliber .30 and .50 caliber heavy machine guns. Special Weapons troop had 81 mm mortars and .50 caliber machine guns (Fifield n.d.).

The military conducted the movement of the Eleventh Cavalry and attachments from Monterey, CA, to Seeley in three phases. The advance detachment, which arrived on 6 November, consisted of elements from the HQ & Service Troop, Troop B, and a Medical Detachment. On 17 November the main force arrived with the following subordinate units: HQ & Service Troop, Band, Troop A, Machine Gun (MG) Troop, Troop B, Medical Detachment, Veterinarian Detachment, and the 1st Squadron Detachment. On 18 November, remaining elements from the HQ and Service Troop, 1st Squadron Detachment, Troop A, Troop B, MG Troop, Band, and the Medical Detachment, arrived by motor transport (Hathaway 1940). With the troops several hundred horses also arrived.

On leased land one mile north of the town of Seeley, the military built Camp Seeley, a tent camp with temporary structures. Once settled in camp and scouting of the area, the Eleventh Cavalry conducted by mounted and dismounted drills. Officers instructed troops in all phases of military tactics, the use of machine guns, rifles, pistols, map-making, and reconnaissance.

The 11th Cavalry constructed the Camp Seeley Combat Firing Range in the vicinity of the cantonment area of Camp Seeley for marksmanship training. The Camp Seeley Combat Firing Range consisted of firing lines and an abutment. A sandstone bluff rises behind the abutment. Due to the significant amount of acreage acquired, the Army also used the area for maneuver purposes (Sykes 1940).

The Regiment stayed at Camp Seeley for a short time, just nearly over a year, while waiting for the completion of Camp Lockett at Campo, San Diego County, where the military planned the troops to be stationed to guard the border and the San Diego and Arizona railroad.

On 9 December 1941, the Eleventh Cavalry left Camp Seeley. However, a small caretaker detachment remained at the camp to maintain the post and the Combat Firing

Range since the military scheduled the Eleventh Cavalry to return in the spring and fall for target practice (Imperial Valley Press 1941).

Near the end of the spring in 1942, the Army established Camp Seeley as the base of operations for an Ordnance Desert Proving Ground, also known as the Ordnance Desert Test Center. The Ordnance Branch designated the Ordnance Desert Test Command to evaluate the capability and endurance of vehicles, equipment, and materials under harsh conditions.

Toward the end of World War II the Office of the Chief of Ordnance conducted a review of its ordnance installations under the military's mobilization plan (Lutes 1944). In concurrence with the Chief of Ordnance, the War Department deactivated the Camp Seeley Ordnance Desert Proving Ground on 29 February 1944 (Wells 1944). The War Department transferred jurisdiction of the installation to the 9th Service Command. In March 1945 the Army terminated its lease of the land for Camp Seeley and the Combat Firing Range. The Department of Interior assumed custody of the property.

Toward the end of World War II, the Navy took an interest in the land in the proximity of the town of Seeley and in the area of the Camp Seeley Combat Firing Range in order to establish a Marine Corps Air Station (MCAS). Eventually, the Navy acquired substantial acreage from the Department of Interior, Imperial Valley authorities, and private owners for a recovery parachute test range, gunnery training facilities, and air-to-ground target ranges (Cupples 1950) (KEA Environmental, Inc. 1994).

After World War II, the California National Guard sought use of the former Camp Seeley Combat Firing Range area. The California National Guard requested an inspection of the area by the 6th Army. In June 1954, inspectors from the 6th Army conducted a detailed survey of the area and provided an inspection report to the Commander, Sixth Army, which describes a "rifle range" of firing lines from 500, 300, 200, and 100 yards with an "additional area needed for impact area" (Doucette 1953).

The inspection report describes a "20 point range" with only "five target frames in usable condition". The inspection report continues by a detailed description that notes "the butts are full of drifted sand with a 10 inch reinforced concrete retaining wall on the parapet side of the butts. The normal beaten zone is approximately 75 yards from the butts as a sand stone bluff rises approximately 25 feet in elevation at this point. These sand stone hills continue for approximately seven miles from the range. The firing lines have eroded away and will have to be built up although they have and can be used in present condition." A map attached to the inspection report reflects range fans, an impact area, and ricochet danger zones. The inspectors also state "the US Navy has an aerial gunnery range ¼ section west of the west boundary of the present and proposed range area". The California National Guard designated HQ & HQ Company, 1st Battalion, 111th Armored Cavalry Regiment (L), located in El Centro, CA, as the responsible unit for supply of range material and targets for the range which then became known as the El Centro Rifle Range (Weller 1953). The military acquired the necessary acreage for the target range from the Department of Interior.

The California National Guard planned the target range for basic and advanced marksmanship training of 750 soldiers for weapons that included rifles, carbines, pistols, and submachine guns with their associated caliber of .22, .30 carbine, .30 rifle, and .45 for a maximum range of 500 yards (Fulmer 1954). However, the plot plan and sketch maps for the El Centro Rifle Range are inconsistent as to the maximum range for firing with distances annotated up to 3,500 yards (Frazier 1955).

The National Guard used the target range for approximately two decades. According to interviews conducted during research, other weapon systems had also been used at the target range (.50 caliber machine gun, 20 mm gun, 81 mm mortar, 2.36 inch rocket, and small howitzer). Research shows that all firing other than small arms occurred within the “maneuver” area. The portion of the original CSCFR remains an active range. Also, extensive research of historical documentation did not reveal the construction of permanent ammunition storage facilities by the military at the site.

The former Camp Seeley Combat Firing Range is now leased to the Imperial Valley Rifle and Pistol Association and still used as a target range by various civil and law enforcement organizations.

4.1.2 Summary of OE Activities

Original plans for the target range included the use of rifles, carbines, pistols, and submachine guns.

4.1.3 Summary of CWM Activities

Research of available historical records did not provide an indication on the use chemical warfare materials at the Camp Seeley Combat Firing Range.

4.1.4 Certificate of Clearance

Extensive research did not reveal a Certificate of Decontamination for the site.

4.2 Review of Historical Records

Records relating to the history of Camp Seeley were reviewed at the following repositories. Under each location is a listing of all record groups or accessions that were researched. Also listed is a description of all documents copied relating this site.

4.2.1 National Archives I – Washington, DC Military/Civil Reference Branches 700 PENNSYLVANIA AVE., NW Washington, DC 20408-0001 POC: Mary Frances Morrow (202) 502-5400

The research team reviewed finding aids, consulted with archivists, and had a folder of real estate documentation on target ranges in California copied. However, the research team did not find pertinent information on the site.

Record Group 153 Records of the Office of the Judge Advocate General (Army)
Entry 56: Reservation File Sub Series II
Boxes 88-96

**4.2.2 National Archives II – College Park
Military Reference Branch
8601 Delphi Road
COLLEGE PARK, MD 20740-6001
POC: Wilbert Mahoney
(301) 713-7250**

Record Group 18 Records of the Army Air Forces
Entry 1C: Bulky Decimal Files, Confidential and Secret Decimal File,
1945-Oct 48
Box 448

Entry 1D: Decimal Files 1946-47 Confidential and Secret Correspondence File,
1945-Oct 48
Box 672

Entry 1F: Bulky Decimal File 1946-47 Confidential and Secret Decimal
Correspondence File, 1945 Oct 48
Boxes 773-776

Entry: Decimal File, Jan-Oct 1948 Confidential and Secret Decimal
Correspondence File, 1945 Oct 1948
Box 839

Entry 2: June 44-46 Air Adjutant General Unclassified Decimal Files, Site
Surveys
Boxes 2277-2281, 2555-2257, and 2308-2312

Entry 2A: , Air Adjutant General Jun 44-66; Decimal 684
Boxes 2248, 2797 and 2798

Entry 2E: Decimal File 1948 (Unclassified Decimal Correspondence File,
June 44 Oct 48
Box 3188, 3191 and 3192

Entry 15: Decimal File 1939-46
Box 37

Entry 46: Office of the Air Inspector, Central Decimal Correspondence Files
Boxes 30-37 and 96-98

Entry 47: Decimal Files 1943
Box 1 of 1

Entry 5: Decimal Files 1944-1945
Box 25

Entry 166: Central Decimal Files 1917-38, Series II Project Files, Sub Series I
Airfields
Boxes 1516-1517

Entry 292: Oct 42-44, Air Adjutant Generals Unclassified Decimal Files
Box 1578

Entry 292A: Central Decimal Files Oct 42-May 1944 (General Correspondence)
Boxes 1641 and 1642

Entry 294: Oct 1942-44 Air Adjutant Generals Formerly Security Classified
Bulky Decimal Files "686"
Boxes 293, 291, 950-952, and 558

Record Group 40 General Records of the Department of Commerce
Entry UD68: Minutes of Meetings of the Air Traffic Control Board
Box 1 Meeting 1-109 April 7, 1941-June 23, 1942

Record Group 71 Records of the Bureau of Yards and Docks
Entry 1013: Interdepartmental Air Traffic Control Board Meetings
Boxes 1 and 2

Record Group 77 Record of the Chief of the Corps of Engineers
Entry 1011: Security Classified Subject Files 1940-45
Boxes 785 and 790-792

Entry 106B: General Correspondence 1918-1945
Box 775

Entry 391B: Construction Completion Reports 1917-1943 (Formerly Security
Classified)
Boxes 14-16

Entry 393: Historical Records of Buildings and Equipment 1905-42
Box 304

Entry 1023: General Correspondence, Airfields and Related Facilities 1940-45

Boxes 6-29, 37-55, and 105-113

Record Group 107 Record of the Office of the Secretary of War

Entry 211: Establishment of Airfields and Air Bases 1940-45
Boxes 203 and 208

Record Group 121 Records of the Public Building Service

Entry 81: Records Relating to Surplus Real Property 1946-50
Boxes 1-9

Record Group 153 Records of the Office of the Judge Advocate General (Army)

Entry 56: Reservation Files Sub Series II
Box 14

Record Group 159 Records of the Office of the Inspector General

Entry 26D: General Correspondence 1939-47 Unclassified
Boxes 534 and 1085

Entry 26E: General Correspondence 1939-47 Formerly Confidential
Correspondence

Box 192

Entry 26F: Secret Correspondence 1939-47

Box 77

Record Group 160 Records of Headquarters Army Service Forces

Entry 27: Installations Branch Correspondence 1942-46
Boxes 48-52, Seeley/9th Service Command

Entry 196A: Office of the director of Personnel Special Services Division
General Records 1941-45

Box 264, 293-298, 431, 367, 369, and 414

Record Group 175 Records of the Chemical Warfare Service

Entry 1: Chemical Warfare Correspondence 1939-42
Box 340 and 214-217

Box 214, Correspondence War Department, Adjutant General's Office to
Chief of the Army Air Forces, dated 24 February 1942, subject:
Temporary Facilities for Test of Equipment in Desert Terrain.

Box 215, Correspondence from Hdq. Ninth Corps Area, Office of the
Chemical Office to Chief, Chemical Warfare Service, dated 3 April 1941,
subject: Shipment of Chemical Warfare Training Equipment to Eleventh
Cavalry.

Box 215, Correspondence from War Department, Office Chief Chemical Warfare Service, dated 31 March 1941, regarding the shipments of masks, gas, training MIAI. Camp Seeley.

Entry 2: Index Brief, 1918-October 1942
Box 66

Record Group 237 Records of the Federal Aviation Administration
Entry 37: Records Relating to IATCBM
Boxes 1-4

Box 3, Board Meeting No. 256, contains information regarding Gunnery Range for Marine Corps Air Station, El Centro.

Record Group 269, General Records of the General Services Administration
Entry 6: Real Property Case Files 1945
Boxes 54 and 55

Record Group 270 Records of the War Assets Administration
Entry: Subject Files, 1946-1949, Status, Decimal 319.1 to Decimal 453.7
Boxes 46, 47 and 50-64

Entry: Files of the Real Property Review Board, 1946-1949
Boxes 1-10, 14-16, and 19

Entry: Subject File of the Central Office of Real Property, 1946-1949
Boxes 10-13, 15, 17, 18, 20, and 48

RG 337 Records of the Headquarters Army Ground Force
Entry 16: Administration Division Formerly Classified Decimal Correspondence Files 1941-52
Box 45

Record Group 338 Records of U.S. Army Commands 1942
Entry: Post, Camps and Stations
Box 501

Entry: General Correspondence 1927-45 (Chemical Warfare Officer)
Box 23

Entry: General Correspondence 1931-45 Adjutant General
Boxes 1-10

Entry: Files of the Fourth U.S. Army and Western Defense Command
Boxes 1, 4, 7-15, and 92

Entry: Files on XV Corps of Engineers
Boxes 7819-7827 and 7840-7847

Entry: 9th Service Command (Declassified)
Boxes 1-31, 35, 36, and 38

Entry: First Corps, Provost Marshall Section
Boxes 408-430

Record Group 407 Records of the Adjutant General's Office, 1917-
Entry 360: Army AG Classified Decimal File, 1940-42
Boxes 4332- 4353, 9th Service Command

Entry 361A: Adjutant General Decimal Files, 1940-45, Correspondence
Files
Box 12

Entry: Project Decimal File 1940-45
Box 4332 9th Corps Area

Entry 361D: Adjutant General Decimal Files 1940-45
Box 11

Entry 363
Box 4047 – Ranges and Targets

Entry 363A: Unclassified Project Decimal Files 1940-1945
Boxes 4035, 4383-4386

Entry 363G: Adjutant General Decimal Files 1946-48
Box 1024

4.2.3 National Archives (Archives II), Cartographic & Architectural Branch
8601 Adelphi Road
College Park, MD 20740
POC: Jennifer Nelson or Henry Gwzado
(301) 713-7040

The research team reviewed finding aids, consulted with archivists, and reviewed map collections of the DTC in RG 77. However, the research team did not find pertinent information on the site.

4.2.4 National Archives—Still Pictures Branch
8601 Adelphi Road
College Park, MD 20740
POC: Reference Desk

(301) 713-6795

The research team reviewed the card catalog and consulted with the archivists and found no pertinent information concerning the site.

**4.2.5 Center of Military History
CMH Library
Ft. McNair
103 Third Avenue
Washington, DC 20319-5058
POCs: Bob Wright/John McGrath
(202) 685-3098/4114/4008**

The research reviewed the holdings of the above repository and did not find pertinent information on the site.

**4.2.6 U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
7701 Telegraph Road
Alexandria, VA
POCs: Dr. Walker and Dr. Gordon
(703) 428-6558/7553**

The research team reviewed finding aids and did not find any indication of pertinent information on the site.

**4.2.7 Chemical Biological Defense Command Historical Office
Aberdeen Proving Ground
Edgewood, MD 21010
POC: Kathy Ciolfi
(410) 671-4430**

No information was obtained from this repository concerning Camp Seeley.

**4.2.8 National Personnel Records Center
9700 Page Avenue
St. Louis, MO 63132-5100
POC: John Daly
(314) 539-4107**

Boxes in the following accessions were review for information concerning Camp Seeley or Camp Seeley Combat Firing Range. No documents, correspondence or maps regarding the camp or the firing range were in these files.

Accession

Boxes

342-48B-5043	Boxes 1 and 2 of 2 boxes
342-48O-6026	Boxes 3 of 4 boxes
342-49L-4005	Box 15 and 18 of 19 boxes
342-49F-6035	Boxes 17, 18, 26 and 27 of 27 boxes
342-49H-6037	Boxes 38, 39 of 46 boxes
342-49E-6035	Box 1 of 1 box
342-50A-3006	Box 1 of 1 box
342-50D-4001	Box 1 of 1 box
342-50E-4001	Boxes 1, 6, 8, 9 and 10 of 13 boxes
342-50F-4003	Box 19
342-57H-3001	Box 16 of 23

4.2.9 NARA Pacific Southwest Region

**24000 Avila Road
Laguna Niguel, CA 92656
POC: Bill Doty
(949) 360-2641**

Record Group 77 Records of the Office of the Chief of Engineers

Entry: California Military Site Audit Files 1849-1994

Box 34

1. Map: Real Estate, El Centro National Guard Rifle Range, Military Reservations, dated 19 July 1956.

2. Correspondence from Hdq. Sixth Army to Adjutant General, State of California, dated 24 June 1955, Subject: National Guard Rifle Range, Imperial Valley.

3. Acquisition Progress Report, dated 15 September 1958, regarding El Centro National Guard Rifle Range

Box 35, Seeley

Box 120, Seeley

1. Map: Camp Seeley, Imperial County, California. This map shows the location of the Combat Firing Range. (large map ordered)

2. Correspondence from John O'Brien, Director of Real Estate to Honorable Fred W. Johnson, Department of Interior, dated 23 June 1945, regarding the return of stated property to the Department of the Interior.

3. Warning Notice from the Army Service Forces, Office of the Chief of Engineers, dated 20 April 1944, regarding the surplus of 8,940 acres at Camp Seeley

4. Map: Real Estate, Camp Seeley (C.A.M.A.), dated 23 December 1947.

5. Correspondence from Horace F. Sykes, Adjutant General to The Quartermaster General, dated 5 November 1940, Subject: Lease of Camp Site for 11th Calvary.
6. Audit Report, dated 15 June 1950, for 434.42 acres at Camp Seeley.
7. Correspondence from Troop Units Branch to the Chief of Engineers, dated 26 February 1944, Subject: Inactivation of Ordnance Desert Proving Ground.
8. Correspondence from Horace Sykes, Adjutant General to the Quartermaster General , dated 5 November 1940, subject: Lease of Camp Site for 11th Cavalry.
9. Audit Report, dated 15 April 1948, regarding 8960 acres at Camp Seeley Combat Firing Range.
10. Correspondence from John O'Brien, Brigadier General to Honorable Fred Johnson, dated 23 June 1945, regarding the return of specified section of property to the Department of the Interior.
11. Map: Real Estate, Camp Seeley, Combat Firing Range, dated 30 . December 1947.

Entry, Chief Military Land Acquisition Files 1849-1994
Boxes 7, 45 and 46 CAMA

Entry; Report of Operations 1940-1945
Boxes 1-5

Entry: Military Specifications File 1964
Box 212

Entry: Records Relating to Defense Environmental Restoration Program
Box 1

Record Group 181 Records of Naval Districts and Shore Establishments

Entry: 11th Naval District, Assistant Chief of Staff for Operations, Central Subject Files 1934-1950
Box 1-8, 51, and 113

Entry: Records of the Commandant's Office, General Correspondence, 1924-1955
Boxes 66, 208, 241, 242, 265, 266, and 267

Record Group 270 Records of the War Assets Administration
Entry: California, Real Property Case Files
Boxes 41 and 42

4.2.10 U.S. Army Corps of Engineers—Los Angeles District
911 Wilshire Blvd
Los Angeles, CA 90017
POCs: Gil Gonzales
(213) 452-3719

The Camp Seeley file at this Corp of Engineers District Office contained copies of documents obtained by Science Applications International Corporation when preparing the INPR for this site. The research team copied these documents although many of them are duplicates of the documents found at NARA-Pacific Southwest Region. The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers Office, St. Louis District will maintain a copy of these files in the ED-P Branch.

4.2.11 NAVFAC, San Diego
1220 Pacific Highway
San Diego, CA 92132
POCs: Tom Phelps, Cadastral; John Rullman, Realty; Terry Martin,
Environmental; and Jim Dohna, Activity Liaison Officer
(619) 532-1169/1160/4207/3054

The research team reviewed primarily maps, related historical documentation, and real estate files. However, the research team did not find pertinent information on the site.

4.2.12 Naval Air Facility El Centro
Public Works Department
Environmental and Natural Resources Division
1605 3rd Street, Bldg. 504, Code FR83
El Centro, CA 92243-5001
POC: Alfredo G. Rivera
(760) 339-2226

The research team copied Appendix C (Historic and Archeological Survey) of the Historic and Archeological Resources Protection Plan for Naval Air Facility, El Centro, dated 1994, which contained references to the site.

4.2.13 Bureau of Land Management
El Centro Field Office
California Desert District
1661 South 4th Street
El Centro, CA 92243
POC: Arnold F. Schoeck
(760) 337-4441

The research team obtained or copied maps and aerials of El Centro and the surrounding area.

4.2.14 Imperial County Historical Society

**Pioneer Museum
373 East Aten Road
Imperial, CA 92251
POC: Lynn Housouer
(760) 356-4746**

The research team reviewed finding aids for the repository, conducted research, and copied donations of personal papers by veterans, who served in the area, including a log book for parachute jumps and a regimental history of the 11th U.S. Cavalry.

4.3 Summary of Interviews

4.3.1 Contacts were conducted by telephone and/or email, both prior to and during the site inspection. The primary purpose of these contacts was to seek individuals knowledgeable of the site and to coordinate follow-up visits during the site inspection phase of this ASR's preparation.

For the record, the research team contacted many other individuals, besides contacts at the repositories listed in Paragraph 4.2 above, in an extensive effort to obtain pertinent information on the site. Individuals contacted briefly by phone and/or email, who desired to support the team's research effort but did not have pertinent information to provide the research team, include: Arnold F. Schoeck, Margaret Hangdon, and Kellie Greer, BLM, El Centro Field Office, California Desert District, 1661 South 4th Street, El Centro, CA 92243, (760) 337-4441; Karen Collins, Archeological Research Center, 11 West Frontage Rd., Ocotillo, CA 92259, (760) 358-7016; Jim Dohna, Activity Liaison Officer, NAVFACENCOM, Southwest Division, Operations, Code 05L.JD, 1220 Pacific Highway, San Diego, CA, 92132-5190, (619) 532-3054; and Jerry Kear, Naval Air Facility El Centro, Public Works Department, Mapping Division, 1605 3rd Street, Bldg. 504, Code FR83, El Centro, CA 92243-5001, (760) 339-2226.

At 0900 hours on 2 April (Tuesday) 2002 in the Hotel Continental Breakfast Room of the John Jay Inn (Best Western), El Centro, CA, the inspection team consisting of Dennis Gilmore, Project Manager, Fred Miller, Historian, and Gregg Kocher, Safety Specialist, held a meeting with local representatives on the former Camp Seeley Combat Firing Range and Base Camp.

Through telephonic coordination by Fred Miller, the following individuals attended the meeting:

Mr. Bill Lee, Imperial Valley Rifle and Pistol Association (IVRPA) and Vice President/General Manager of Ryerson Company (Construction Supplies), Telephone:

(760) 352-4341, FAX: (760) 352-8028, Address: 802 E. Main St., El Centro, CA 92243, email: blee4341@aol.com.

Mr. Ken Claverie, Local Citizen and Member of the IVRPA, Telephone: (760) 357-4006, Email: kenval@thegrid.net accompanied Mr. Bill Lee.

Mr. Ed Mealey, Local Senior Citizen and President of Ed Mealey Construction Company, Inc., Telephone: (760) 352-2002, Mobile Phone: (760) 427-9230, FAX: (760) 352-1164, Address: 702 S. Industry Way, El Centro, CA 92243, accompanied Mr. Bill Lee.

Mr. Larry Gaffey, Chief of Operations, BLM, Telephone: (760) 337-4400/4441, Address: BLM, 1661 S. 4th St., El Centro, CA 92243, email: lgaffey@ca.blm.gov

Mr. Carl David, Range Manager, El Centro Naval Air Facility, Telephone: (760) 339-2665, Address: NAF El Centro, 1605 3rd St., Building 139, El Centro, CA 92243, email: david.carl.w@nafec.navy.mil

Mr. Stephen Rebik, Range Master, Sheriff's Office, Telephone: (760) 339-6357, FAX: (760) 339-6348, Address: 328 W. Applestill Rd., El Centro, CA 92243.

Mr. David Yaryan, Investigations, Imperial County Sheriff's Office, Address: 328 Applestill Road, El Centro, CA 92244, Telephone: (760) 339-6324, FAX: (760) 339-0137, Web Site: www.icsso.org.

Mr. Jim Collins, Environmental and Natural Resources Division, El Centro Naval Air Facility, Address: 1605 3rd Street, Bldg 504, Code 83, El Centro, CA 92243-5001

Individuals invited and who accepted the invitation to meet but did not attend included:

Mr. Brad Garrison, Chief, Imperial County Fire Department, Telephone: (760) 355-1191, FAX: (760) 355-1482, Address: 2514 La Brucherie Road, Imperial, CA 92251

SFC Rafael Perez, NCOIC, National Guard Armory and Recruiting Station, Telephone: (760) 352-3741, FAX: (760) 352-8503, Address: 310 4th St., El Centro, CA 92243, email: Rafael.Perez@ca.ngb.army.mil

Local Senior Citizen, SFC (Ret) Xavier Johnson, did not accompany SFC Perez though previously arranged.

Ms. Margaret Hangan, Archeologist, BLM, Telephone: (760) 337-4400, Address: BLM, 1661 S. 4th St., El Centro, CA 92243, email: mhangan@ca.blm.gov

Mr. Steve Bogdan, Historian, Research & Procurement, Telephone: (760) 356-4746, Address: 420 East 6th Street, Holtville, CA 92250, email: SteveBogdan@Prodigy.net

During telephonic coordination for the meeting, Fred Miller requested information of relevance on both the former Camp Seeley and Camp Seeley Combat Firing Range (CSCFR) from the individuals who did not attend.

All attendees expressed their familiarity with the CSCFR site located about 10 miles northwest of El Centro, Imperial County, California. Mr. Lee stated that IVRPA had been using the target range since 1980, but only had a signed lease dated 1984.

Virtually all the attendees at the meeting stated that they had encountered remains of various types of ordnance at the former Camp Seeley Combat Firing Range (CSCFR) and in the surrounding area. Remains of ordnance found included 9 mm, .22, .30 carbine, .30 rifle, .45, and .50 caliber.

Members of the Imperial Valley Rifle and Pistol Association (IVRPA) noted that the former combat firing range is oriented to fire toward the mountains north of the range. Representatives from the BLM and Navy commented that the original site had also been used as a maneuver area and was four times the size of the site as it is today. In addition, the attendees mentioned that the area around the former combat firing range is also public land used for recreational purposes, including the area north toward the mountain range.

IVRPA members stated they had constructed a new range facility on the site since the military's departure, portions of which fall outside of the FUDS boundary. By using available maps at the meeting, IVRPA members described portions of the newly constructed range which fall within the FUDS boundary, which include a renovated military range (800 yard range), a 200 yard Silhouette Range, and the Imperial Valley Bomb Squad Disposal area. Mr. Lee of the IVRPA stated that the Seabees actually constructed portions of the new target range in exchange for the Seabee's use of the target range for marksmanship training.

Representatives from MCAS El Centro provided a description of the area adjacent and west of the former CSCFR formerly used by the Navy and Marines as a parachute test facility and a target range with a moving target on rail tracks for test purposes.

Mr. Claverie recalled his dad's memories of the 134th Tank Battalion and the 75th Artillery (with 75 mm guns) having been in the proximity of the site decades earlier. Mr. Lee added that a Civil War reenactment takes place on occasion at the site during which time old cannons are fired.

IVRPA members noted with pride that shooting clubs from California have occasionally come to the target range to fire the .50 BMG rifle which has a long range beyond 2,000 yards.

Most of the attendees agreed that the foot of the mountains, north of the former combat target range, contained the largest quantity of remains from ordnance.

All attendees present knew that the Imperial Valley Rifle and Pistol Association (IVRPA), under lease from BLM, continues to use the former CSCFR, as well as local civil and law enforcement authorities.

A summation of individuals who provided interesting information separate from the meeting on 2 April is provided below:

Mr. Steve Bogdan, Historian, Research & Procurement, Pioneer Museum, 420 East 6th Street, Holtville, CA 92250, (760) 356-4746: He stated that ordnance, primarily small arms, has been periodically found throughout Imperial County. He described the former Camp Seeley, its target range, and “maneuver area” as outlined in historical documentation.

Dr. Jay von Werlhof, Archeologist, Archeological Research Center, 11 West Frontage Road, Ocotillo, CA 92259, (760) 358-7368: Dr. Werlhof, who is also a retired college professor, stated he walked much of the Yuha with classes during the 1960s and 1970s, in his archeological pursuits. When asked if he had pertinent information regarding our site, specifically finding ordnance, Dr. Werlhof stated he could not help the research team.

Alfredo G. Rivera, Naval Air Facility El Centro, Public Works Department, Environmental and Natural Resources Division, 1605 3rd Street, Bldg. 504, Code FR83, El Centro, CA 92243-5001, (760) 339-2226: When inquired about the Camp Seeley, Mr. Rivera spoke of an area northwest of El Centro approximately 4 to 5 miles where tanks had driven. The area is littered with tank treads as well as pieces of other types of vehicles. He stated he did not know the history behind the area he referenced above. Instead Mr. Rivera described Target 103, Site 8, and Site 10 that is used by MCAS El Centro for target practice.

John Payne, local citizen associated with the Archeological Research Center, P.O. Box 442, Ocotillo, CA 92259, (760) 358-7335: Mr. Payne recalled his memories of General Patton’s DTC, specifically the sight of a tank battalion on the Yuha Mesa overlooking Coyote Valley. He stated that General Patton’s troops, wheeled and mechanized vehicles traversed all the surrounding terrain.

Any pertinent information derived from these interviews is covered within the text of this ASR.

4.4 AIR PHOTO INTERPRETATION AND MAP ANALYSIS

4.4.1 General Area Map Analysis

Map analysis was performed using the 1:24,000 USGS Superstition Mtn., California, 1956 (photorevised 1979) edition and the Brawley NW, California, 1957 (photorevised 1979 edition) topographic line maps. The USGS quadrangles shows both planimetric and topographical features.

Camp Seeley Combat Firing Range covers a portion of Imperial County in southern California approximately 8 miles northwest of the city of El Centro, CA. Unimproved roads or trails provide access to the target from the east and west. A firing range is shown on the Brawley NW topographic map in the very southern portion of the site. As outlined on the topographic map the firing range is approximately 250' in an east-west direction and 1800' in the north-south direction.

4.4.2 Site Specific Map and Drawing Analysis

No site-specific maps or drawings were available for analysis.

4.4.3 Air Photo Interpretation

Government and contractor personnel conducted an aerial photography database search. The aerial photography retrieved covered Camp Seeley Combat Firing Range during the time period prior to, during and following military use. The imagery acquired is in photographic print format. The analyst performed the interpretation using the following source materials:

Photo. Date	Approx. Scale	Source	Frame ID #s
22 Feb 1949	1:20,000	National Archive (USDA)	ABN-5F-2 to 4 ABN-4F-177 to 180, 220
12 Apr 1953	1:20,000	National Archive (USDA)	ABN-9M-179 to 182
18 Apr 1953	1:20,000	National Archive (USDA)	ABN-10M-56 to 58
6 Jun 1965	1:20,000	ASCS	2-FF-14 to 20 1-FF- 40 to 46, 73 to 79
27 Oct 1978	1:32,500	EROS	02697, 211 & 212
22 May 1994	1:40,000	ASCS	6801, 26 to 30
30 Sep 1995	1:40,000	ASCS	6821, 32 to 36

The analyst delineated imagery containing important areas on hard copy plots and digitized it using Computer-Aided Drafting and Design (CADD) software. The digitized features overlay scanned aerial photography, resulting in the final plots (see Plates 2, & 3). The analysis involved using stereo viewing of photography that allows more accurate identifications than monoscopic interpretations. Resolution and scale of the imagery limited the identification of features discussed in this study. The analyst used the word "probable" when discussing features for which identification is reasonably accurate. The analyst used the term "possible" when identification was not positive, but the object/area matched known features/locations on other sources. Analysis of the aerial photographs referenced the site maps discussed in sections 4.4.1 and 4.4.2 above. The **bolded** numbers in parentheses referenced in the sub-paragraphs below refer to the feature descriptions on the annotated aerial photography plates. *Note: Feature description*

numbers are not necessarily transferable between imagery plates of different years. The sub-paragraphs below describe the relevant features identified on the imagery:

4.4.3.1 1949 Imagery - The 1949 imagery shows a firing/rifle range in the very southern center of the site. There are five large parallel berms visible that are orientated E-W and extend approximately 1600 feet from the north berm to the south berm. The four northern berms extend about 200 feet in length E-W and have another berm, triangular in shape, on the northern side pointing to the north. The berm furthest to the south may only be about 50 feet in length and does not have the associated triangular shaped berm. Dirt trails are noted connecting this series of berms.

4.4.3.2 1953, 1965, and 1978 Imagery - Aerial imagery reviewed from later dates revealed no additional information of possible ordnance or military related functions. The berms described on the 1949 imagery are still clearly visible on this photography.

4.4.3.3 1994 and 1995 Imagery – On the 1994 and 1995 imagery the parallel berms are still visible but not as distinct. In addition, approximately 1,500 feet due west from this location, are newer berms in rectangular patterns, side by side, covering an area approximately 1000 feet square. These berms did not show up on the 1978 photography. No additional information of possible ordnance or military related functions was noted.

5.0 REAL ESTATE

5.1 CONFIRMED DOD OWNERSHIP

The INPR indicates that the Army initially acquired the 8,960.2 acres CSCFR site by transfer from the Department of the Interior (DOI) in 1941. Between 1945 and 1947, the site was retransferred to DOI. Portions of the site have been subsequently reacquired and disposed of by the Army and Navy. The resultant net acreage disposed of is 2,640 acres (see Plate 4).

5.2 POTENTIAL DOD OWNERSHIP

No additional areas of concern have been identified. The majority of the former range site, as originally acquired, remain under DOD control.

5.3 PRESENT OWNERSHIP

The disposed of property is owned by DOI, managed by BLM, and is part of the Superstition Mountain Off-Highway Vehicle Area, which is use for off-road recreational activities.

5.4 SIGNIFICANT PAST OWNERSHIP OTHER THAN DOD

The Imperial Valley Rifle and Pistol Association (IVRPA) leases from BLM that part of the site that contains the firing range. The IVRPA property includes the former CSCFR target pit abutment which is not currently in use.

6.0 SITE INSPECTION

The subject site inspection was conducted on Tuesday, 2 April 2002, by the following personnel of the St. Louis District:

Dennis W. Gilmore	Project Manager
Gregg Kocher	Safety Specialist
Fred Miller	Historian

The findings of the site inspection are depicted on Plate 3 of this ASR.

The CSCFR site is located about 10 miles northwest of El Centro, Imperial County, California. The site occupies portions of Sections 32, 33, and 34 of Township 14 South, Range 12 East; and all of Sections 3, 4, 5, and a portion of Section 9 of Township 15 South, Range 12 East.

The former firing range lies primarily within Section 9. It was oriented such that the mountains north of the range formed a backstop. The site is public land used for recreational purposes. The Imperial Valley Rifle and Pistol Association, under lease from BLM, continues to utilize the former range. They have since constructed a new range facility on the site, portions of which fall partially outside of the FUDS boundary (see layout of the IVRPA Range at Plate 3).

The portions of the newly constructed range which fall within the FUDS boundary includes the renovated military range (800 yard range), the 200 yard Silhouette Range, and the Imperial Valley Bomb Squad Disposal area, located at N 32° 52' 59.0" W 115° 43' 47.1" (using a Garmin e-Trex Legend set to WGS-84).

As expected, expended small arms rounds from calibers .22 - .50 were found throughout the site. The area at the foot of the mountain, north of the former military range contained the largest quantity of spent rounds. Other items observed included various parts of civilian hand-grenades (mostly safety levers and fuze components from smoke grenades) and a piece of an AN-MK-23 three-pound miniature practice bomb found near the entrance to the range. This practice bomb is thought to have been placed at the site by someone who removed it from the bombing range located north of the mountain range, while the grenade parts were kicked out from the Bomb Squad range.

No evidence of any OE larger than small arms was observed. However, it is note that historical documents indicate that 20mm rounds may have been fired on the site. The original site was used as a maneuver area and was four times the size of the site evaluated. Based on the fact that there have been no recoveries of larger caliber ordnance, it is assumed that any firing of larger rounds probably occurred on that portion of the former range located north of the rifle range.

Photographs of the site inspection are included at Appendix I.

7.0 EVALUATION OF ORDNANCE PRESENCE

Based on the extensive archive searches performed, the interviews of the owners and individuals familiar with the site, the potential for hazardous munitions to be present on the site is remote. Photographs of the site are provided at APPENDIX I.

7.1. CONVENTIONAL ORDNANCE CONTAMINATION

The archive search uncovered evidence that the U.S. Army used conventional ordnance at the former Camp Seeley Combat Firing Range. Although specific information is not available, the types of ordnance most likely associated with the site included rifle and machine gun ammunition. Expended small arms rounds from calibers .22 - .50 were found throughout the site. The area at the foot of the mountain, north of the former military range contained the largest quantity of spent rounds, including both military and commercial bullets. Other items observed included various parts of civilian hand-grenades (mostly safety levers and fuze components from smoke grenades) and a piece of an AN-MK-23 three-pound miniature practice bomb found near the entrance to the range. This practice bomb is thought to have been placed at the site by someone who removed it from the bombing range located north of the mountain range, while the grenade parts were kicked out from the Bomb Squad range.

It is reported that 20mm rounds and larger caliber artillery ammunition may have been fired on this range, but no evidence was found to support this. It could be that any of this ammunition impacted farther north of the current rifle range.

7.2. CHEMICAL WARFARE MATERIAL CONTAMINATION

The archive search uncovered no evidence of chemical warfare materials storage and possible use. The archive search did not uncover evidence that any chemical warfare materials remain on the former Camp Seeley Combat Firing Range.

8.0 TECHNICAL DATA OF ORDNANCE EXPLOSIVES

8.1 POTENTIAL OE AND CWM ITEMS

Based on the extensive archives searches performed, the interviews with the owner or lessor of this DERP-FUDS and observations made during the conduct of the site investigation, it is unlikely that any hazardous munitions remain on this range. As expected, expended small arms rounds from calibers .22 - .50 were found throughout the site. The area at the foot of the mountain, north of the former military range contained the largest quantity of spent rounds, including both military and commercial bullets. Other items observed included various parts of civilian hand-grenades (mostly safety levers and fuze components from smoke grenades) and a piece of an AN-MK-23 three-pound miniature practice bomb found near the entrance to the range. This practice bomb is thought to have been placed at the site by someone who removed it from the bombing range located north of the mountain range, while the grenade parts were kicked out from the Bomb Squad range.

It is reported that 20mm rounds and larger caliber artillery ammunition may have been fired on this range, but no evidence was found to support this. It could be that any of this ammunition impacted farther north of the current rifle range.

8.2 DESCRIPTION OF CONVENTIONAL ORDNANCE

Small arms ammunition up to caliber .50 was known to have been fired on this range.

8.3 DESCRIPTION OF CHEMICAL WARFARE MATERIALS

The archive search report did not uncover evidence that any chemical warfare materials remain on the former Camp Seeley Combat Firing Range.

9.0 EVALUATION OF OTHER SITE INFORMATION

No other environmental concerns relevant to DOD were discovered during the research or site visit.

APPENDIX A

REFERENCES

REFERENCES

INVENTORY PROJECT REPORT (INPR)

US Army Engineer District, Los Angeles

1991 Inventory Project Report (INPR), Camp Seeley Combat Firing Range, El Centro, California. Site Survey Summary Sheet dated 5 April 1998; Findings of Fact, undated; Project Summary Sheet dated 5 April 1998, RAC Form dated 5 April 1998

Appendix D-1

GENERAL REFERENCES

Cupples, William H., Chief, Real Estate Division, Los Angeles District, Corps Engineers

1950 Military Memorandum (with Enclosures), from Mr. William H. Cupples, Chief, Real Estate Division, Los Angeles District, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, to Chief of Engineers, ATTENTION: ENGLH, Department of the Army, Washington, DC, dated 12 June 1950, Subject: Eng Form 836 Covering Camp Seeley, Audit # 2178. Real Estate Files, Los Angeles District, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers. Los Angeles, CA.

Doucette, C.N., 1st LT, Infantry, Acting Assistant AG, HQ, Ft. MacArthur

1953 19th Endorsement (AMNMA-ENG), from HQ Southern California Sub-District and Fort Mac Arthur, San Pedro, CA, to Commanding General, Sixth Army, Presidio of San Francisco, CA, ATTN: AMENG-O, signed by 1st LT C.N. Doucette, Acting Assistant AG, HQ, Ft. MacArthur, dated 11 June 1954, Subject: Designation of Responsible Unit for El Centro Rifle Range. Pacific Regional Archives, Laguna Niguel, CA.

Fifield, Robert W. 1stLT, Public Relations Officer, 11th U.S. Cavalry

1941 Extract from History of the Regiment (11th U.S. Cavalry) (Camp Seeley, Camp Morena, California), the California-Mexican Border, 1941, First Anniversary Number 1941, by 1stLT Robert W. Fifield, Public Relations Officer, 11th U.S. Cavalry. Compiled and Printed by The Times-Mirror Printing & Binding House, Los Angeles, CA. Imperial County Historical Society, Pioneer Museum, Imperial County, CA.

Frazier, Vernon A.,

1955 Military Memorandum (7th Endorsement), from the Assistant, Acquisition Division, Real Estate, DA, Office of the Corps of Engineers, to the Division Engineer, South Pacific Division, Corps of Engineers, San Francisco, CA, dated 23 December 1955, Subject: National Guard Rifle Range, Imperial Valley. RG 77, Entry: CA Military Site Audit Files, 1849-1994, Box 34, Folder: El Centro National Guard Rifle Range, Audit. National Archives--Pacific Region, Laguna Niguel, CA.

Fulmer, F.F., CWO, CAL NG, Acting Adjutant, Headquarters, 1st Bn, 111th Armor Cav
1954 Military Memorandum (with Enclosure), from CWO F.F. Fulmer,
California National Guard, Acting Adjutant, Headquarters, First Battalion,
111th Armored Cavalry Regiment (Light), El Centro, CA, to
Commanding Officer, Fort MacArthur, San Pedro, CA, dated 8 June 1954,
Subject: Use of El Centro Rifle Range. Pacific Regional Archives,
Laguna Niguel, CA.

Hathaway, J.L., Captain, 11th Cavalry, Adjutant
1940 Military Memorandum, from the Captain J.L. Hathaway, Adjutant, 11th
Cavalry, to the G-3, Ninth Corps Area, dated 21 November 1940, Subject:
Movement of the 11th Cavalry. RG 338, Entry: 9th Service Command,
NND 735039, Box 10, Folder: Camp Seeley. National Archives, College
Park, MD.

Imperial Valley Press (Local Newspaper), El Centro, CA
1941 Article entitled "Only Caretaker Unit Will Remain At Camp Seeley" in
Local Newspaper, Imperial Valley Press, El Centro, CA, Volume XL, No.
81, dated 23 September 1941, with headline "11th Cavalry Will Move
from Valley". Imperial County Historical Society, Pioneer Museum,
Imperial County, CA.

KEA Environmental, Inc.
1994 Extract from Appendix C, Archeological and Architectural Survey for the
Naval Air Facility El Centro, to the Historic and Archeological Resources
Protection Plan for Naval Air Facility El Centro, dated October 1994,
prepared for the U.S. Department of the Navy, Southwest Division, Naval
Facilities Engineering Command, San Diego, CA, by KEA
Environmental, Inc., authored by Rebecca McCorkle Apple, Stephen Van
Wormer, James Newland, and James H. Cleland. Office Files,
Environmental Office, Naval Air Facility El Centro. El Centro, CA.

Lutes, LeR., Major General
1944 Military Memorandum, from the Director of Plans and Operations of the
Army Service Forces to the Assistant Chief of Staff, G-3, WDGS, dated 7
March 1944, Subject: Declaration of Excess Property. RG 407, Entry
363A, Box 4353, Folder: Camp Seeley. National Archives, College Park,
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Morris, John M., LTC, C.W.S., Chemical Officer
1941 Military Memorandum, from LTC John M. Morris, Chemical Officer,
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Washington, DC, dated 3 April 1941, Subject: Shipment of Chemical
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Central Correspondence Files, 1939-1942, Box 215, Folder: CWS.
National Archives, College Park, MD.

Science Applications International Corporation (SAIC), San Diego, CA

- 1997 SAIC Record of Telephone Conversation between Mr. Steve Cameron, SAIC, and Mr. Tom Rolf, Former Range Manager, Naval Air Facility El Centro, dated 22 July 1977, SAIC Subject File: Camp Seeley Combat Firing Range. Included with INPR on the Camp Seeley Combat Firing Range, Los Angeles District, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers. SAIC Office Files, 10260 Campus Point Drive, MS 13, San Diego, CA 92121. San Diego, CA.

Sykes, Horace, COL, A.G.D., Adjutant General

- 1940 Military Memorandum, from COL Horace Sykes, A.G.D., Adjutant General, to the Quartermaster General, Washington, DC, dated 5 November 1940, Subject: Lease of Camp Site for 11th Cavalry. RG 77, Entry: CA Military Audit Files, 1849 – 1994, Box 120, Folder: CAMA. National Archives-- Pacific Region, Laguna Niguel, CA.

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

- 1998 Site Survey Summary Sheet for DERP-FUDS Site No. J09CA029100, Camp Seeley Combat Firing Range, CA, dated 5 April 1998, by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Los Angeles District, with DERP-FUDS Findings and Determination of Eligibility Memorandum, Signed by COL (P) Peter T. Madsen, U.S. Army, Commanding. Project Management Files, Los Angeles District, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers. Los Angeles, CA.

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

- 1997 Site Survey Summary Sheet for DERP-FUDS Site No. J09CA029000, Camp Seeley, CA, dated 18 May 1997, by U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Los Angeles District, with DERP-FUDS Findings and Determination of Eligibility Memorandum, Signed by COL (P) Peter T. Madsen, U.S. Army, Commanding. Project Management Files, Los Angeles District, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers. Los Angeles, CA.

Weller, S.G., Major, Armor, CAL NG, Administrative Officer, HQ, 111th Armored Cav

- 1953 1st Endorsement, Signed by Major S.G. Weller, Armor California National Guard, Administrative Officer, Headquarters, 111th Armored Cavalry, Pasadena, CA, to Military Memorandum, from WOJG F.F. Fulmer, California National Guard, Acting Adjutant, Headquarters, 1st Battalion, 111th Armored Cavalry Regiment (Light), El Centro, CA, dated 21 September 1953, Subject: Designation of Responsible Unit for El Centro Rifle Range. Pacific Regional Archives, Laguna Niguel, CA.

Wells, G. M. Brigadier General

- 1944 Military Memorandum, from the Acting Executive Officer in the Office of the Chief of Ordnance to The Adjutant General, dated 26 February 1944,

Subject: Inactivation of Ordnance Desert Proving Ground. RG 407, Entry 363A, Box 4353, Folder: Camp Seeley. National Archives, College Park, MD.

REFERENCES FOR GEOLOGY AND SOILS

Morton, Paul K.

1966 *Geologic Map of Imperial county, California.* County Report 7, California Division of Mines and Geology, Sacramento, CA.

Zimmerman, Robert P.

1981 *Soil Survey of Imperial County, California, Imperial Valley Area.* US Department of Agriculture, Soil Conservation Service in cooperation with the University of California Agricultural Experiment Station and the Imperial Irrigation District.

REFERENCES FOR DEMOGRAPHICS

U.S. Census reports as listed below:

-2000 U.S. Census Bureau State and County Quick Facts

APPENDIX B

GLOSSARY AND ACRONYMS

GLOSSARY AND ACRONYMS

AAF*	Army Air Field
AA	Anti-Aircraft
ACGIH	American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienist
AEC	Army Environmental Center
AFB	Air Force Base
AP	Armor Piercing
APDS	Armor Piercing Discarding Sabot
APERS	Anti-Personnel
AP-T	Armor Piercing-Tracer
ASR	Archive Search Report
AT	Anti-Tank
BD	Base Detonating
BD/DR	Building Demolition/Debris Removal
BLM	Bureau of Land Management
BRAC	Base Realignment and Closure
CADD	Computer-Aided Drafting and Design
cal	Caliber
CBDCOM	Chemical and Biological Defense Command
CE	Corps of Engineers
CEHNC	Corps of Engineers, Huntsville Engineering and Support Center
CEMVS	Corps of Engineers, Mississippi Valley-St. Louis District
CEMVK	Corps of Engineers, Mississippi Valley-Vicksburg District
CERCLA	Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act
CFR	Code of Federal Regulations
COE	Chief of Engineers
ctg	Cartridge
CWM	Chemical Warfare Material
CWS*	Chemical Warfare Service
CX	Center of Expertise
DA	Department of the Army
DERP	Defense Environmental Restoration Program
DoD	Department of Defense
DOI	Department of Interior
EE/CA	Engineering Evaluation/Cost Analysis
EIS	Environmental Impact Statement
EM	Engineer Manual
EOD	Explosive Ordnance Disposal
EPA	Environmental Protection Agency
FM	Field Manual
FS	Feasibility Study
FUDS	Formerly Used Defense Sites
GIS	Geographic Information System
GPS	Global Positioning Satellite

GIS	Geographic Information System
GPS	Global Positioning Satellite
GSA	General Services Administration
HE	High Explosive
HEAT	High Explosive Anti-Tank
HEI	High Explosive Incendiary
HEP	High Explosive Plastic
HTRW	Hazardous Toxic and Radioactive Waste
HTW	Hazardous and Toxic Waste
IAS	Initial Assessment Study
IATCB	Interdepartmental Air Traffic Control Board
INPR	Inventory Project Report
IRP	Installation Restoration Program
LD	Lyme Disease
MCX	Mandatory Center of Expertise
MT	Mechanical Time
MTSQ	Mechanical Time Super Quick
NARA	National Archives and Records Administration
NAVSEA	Naval Sea Systems Command
NAS*	Naval Air Station
NCP	National Contingency Plan
n.d.	No Date
NEW	Net Explosive Weight
NGVD	National Geographic Vertical Datum
NIMA	National Imagery and Mapping Agency
NMAS	National Map Accuracy Standards
NPL	National Priorities List
NOAA	National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration
NOFA	No Further Action
NPRC	National Personnel Records Center
NRC	National Records Center
NWS	National Weather Service
OCE	Office Chief of Engineers
OE	Ordnance and Explosives
OP	Ordnance Pamphlet
OSHA	Occupational Safety and Health Administration
PA	Preliminary Assessment
PD	Point Detonating
PE	Professional Engineer
PIBD	Point Initiating, Base Detonating
PM	Project Manager
PPE	Personal Protective Equipment
QASAS	Quality Assurance Specialist, Ammunition Surveillance
RAC	Risk Assessment Code
RG	Record Group
RI	Remedial Investigation

RI/FS	Remedial Investigation/Feasibility Study
SARA	Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act
SOP	Standing Operating Procedures
SPB*	Surplus Property Board
SSHO	Site Safety and Health Officer
SSHPP	Site Safety and Health Plan
TCRA	Time Critical Removal Action
TEU	United States Army Technical Escort Unit
TM	Technical Manual
TNT	Trinitrotoluene
TP	Target Practice
USACE	U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
USADACS	U.S. Army Defense Ammunition Center and School
USAFHRA	U.S. Air Force Historical Research Agency
USATCES	U.S. Army Technical Center for Explosive Safety
USATHMA	U.S. Army Toxic and Hazardous Materials Agency
USC	United States Code
USDA	U.S. Department of Agriculture
USFWS	U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
USGS	U.S. Geological Survey
UXO	Unexploded Ordnance
WAA*	War Assets Administration
WNRC	Washington National Records Center

* designates an historic acronym

APPENDIX C
TEXT/MANUALS
(NOT USED)

APPENDIX D
REPORTS/STUDIES

APPENDIX D-1
INVENTORY PROJECT REPORT

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

**CAMP SEELEY COMBAT FIRING RANGE
EL CENTRO, CALIFORNIA
SITE NO. J09CA029100**

FINDINGS OF FACT

1. The Army acquired 8,960.2 acres for the Camp Seeley Combat Firing Range (CSCFR) by transfer from the Department of Interior (DOI) under Executive Order No. 8865, dated 21 August 1941. Between 1945 and 1947 the 8,960.2-acre site was retransferred to DOI. Portions of the site were subsequently reacquired by the Army and Navy. The Army acquired a total of 1,520 acres (1,360 acres overlapping the CSCFR site and 160 acres adjacent to its south side) for the El Centro National Guard Rifle Range (NGRR) from DOI, Bureau of Reclamation (BOR), by Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) dated 26 August 1958, amended 14 April 1960. Between 1953 and 1967 the Navy acquired a total of 8,320 acres net, overlapping the CSCFR site, as part of other larger acquisitions as follows: 2,560 acres by withdrawal from the Bureau of Land Management (BLM) on 12 May 1953, subsequently returned to BLM on 17 July 1963; 4,640 acres as part of the Recovery Parachute Test Range (RPTR) by Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) with the BOR dated 20 June 1966, with amendment dated 30 October 1968; 1,120 acres by Joint Use Agreement with the Army dated 28 August 1967 for use of part of the NGRR; and 2,560 acres from private parties by lease effective 1 October 1967. Total acquisitions under consideration consist of 9,120.2 acres net, including the 8,960.2-acre CSCFR site and 160 acres of the NGRR site, of which 8,320 acres were occupied by the Navy.

2. The site was used as a firing range, maneuver area, and possibly a combat vehicle test area by various branches of the Army stationed at nearby Camp Seeley (J09CA029000). The Army constructed a firing range consisting of firing lines, target frames, and a concrete target pit abutment. Firing lines were located off the CSCFR site to the south, in the adjacent 160 acres of the NGRR site. The National Guard used the site for training with non-firing tracked vehicles, and for small arms target practice. The U.S. Marines stationed at the nearby Marine Corps Air Station El Centro (currently the Naval Air Facility (NAF) El Centro) also reportedly used the firing range for target practice. For the RPTR, the Navy installed camera targets and various related improvements and used the site for parachute training and testing, and later for inert air to ground bombing activities when the RPTR became a bombing range, now known as West Mesa.

3. DOD disposed of 2,640 acres net, including 400 acres of the 8,960.2-acre CSCFR not subsequently reacquired; 400 acres net, returned to DOI from the Army upon expiration of the NGRR MOU (for 1,520 acres) on 25 August 1973 (1,120 acres retained by the Navy); and 1,840 acres of Navy property returned to DOI on 27 September 1988, due to a RPTR (West Mesa) boundary revision. The disposed property of West Mesa should have been considered under the Installation Restoration Program because it was disposed of after

J09CA029100

17 October 1986 (effective date of the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act, PL 99-499). However, no preliminary assessment or other environmental review was conducted by the Navy prior to disposal, thus it is necessary to address this 1,840 acres of West Mesa under the Defense Environmental Restoration Program. West Mesa presently occupies 6,480.2 acres of the CSCFR site. Various concrete foundations on the subject site associated with former Navy activities have not been beneficially used. The Army-developed firing range still exists, and the target pit abutment remains in place. The disposed property is owned by BLM and is part of the Superstition Mountain Off-Highway Vehicle Area which is used for off-road recreational activities. The Imperial Valley Rifle and Pistol Association (IVRPA) leases part of the site from BLM for use of the firing range. The IVRPA property includes the target pit abutment which is not currently used, but which IVRPA plans to reactivate in the future.

DETERMINATION

Based on the foregoing Findings of Fact, 2,640 acres of this site have 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

PETER T. MADSEN
Colonel (P), U.S. Army
Commanding

SITE SURVEY SUMMARY SHEET
FOR
DERP-FUDS SITE NO. J09CA029100
CAMP SEELEY COMBAT FIRING RANGE
5 April 1998

SITE NAME: CAMP SEELEY COMBAT FIRING RANGE; associated sites include the El Centro National Guard Rifle Range and the Recovery Parachute Test Range, now known as West Mesa.

LOCATION: The Camp Seeley Combat Firing Range site is located in Imperial County, California, approximately 10 miles northwest of the City of El Centro.

SITE HISTORY: The Army acquired 8,960.2 acres for Camp Seeley Combat Firing Range from the Department of Interior (DOI) on 21 August 1941. The site was used as a firing range and maneuver area by various branches of the Army stationed at nearby Camp Seeley (J09CA029000), including the 11th U.S. Cavalry, and the 75th Field Artillery. The Desert Test Command was also stationed at Camp Seeley and may have used the site for testing of various combat vehicles and automotive equipment in soft sand terrain and under high temperature conditions (tests did not involve ordnance or explosive materials). The 75th Field Artillery reportedly constructed a firing range consisting of firing lines, target frames, and a concrete target pit abutment. The 200-foot long by ten-inch thick pit abutment (target pit) was located near the south side of the site, and firing lines were located off-site to the south. The firing range was also apparently used by the Marines stationed at the nearby Marine Corps Air Station El Centro (currently the Naval Air Facility (NAF) El Centro). The Camp Seeley Combat Firing Range site was retransferred to DOI as follows: 2,560.0 acres revoked by Public Land Order 287 dated 8 July 1945, and 6,400.2 acres revoked by Public Land Order 388 dated 1 August 1947. The site has been occupied subsequently by the National Guard and Navy.

The Navy acquired 2,560 acres of the Camp Seeley Combat Firing Range site, as part of a larger acquisition, by withdrawal from the BLM on 12 May 1953. This property was subsequently returned to BLM on 17 July 1963.

The Army acquired a total of 1,520 acres for the El Centro National Guard Rifle Range site from the DOI, Bureau of Reclamation (BOR) by Memorandum of Understanding (MOU), dated 26 August 1958, amended 14 April 1960. The National Guard site overlapped 1,360 acres of the Camp Seeley Combat Firing Range site, with 160 acres adjacent to its south side, encompassing the above-mentioned firing range lines. Activities involved training with non-firing tracked vehicles, and with small arms on the firing range. The MOU expired on 25 August 1973.

In 1966 the Navy established the Recovery Parachute Test Range (RPTR) for NAF El Centro which occupied 8,320 acres of the Camp Seeley Combat Firing Range site. Navy acquisitions overlapping the site were as follows: 4,640 acres from BOR by MOU dated 20 June

J09CA029100

1966, with amendment dated 30 October 1968; 1,120 acres by Joint Use Agreement with the Army on 28 August 1967, for partial use of the El Centro National Guard Rifle Range; and 2,560 acres from private parties by lease on 1 October 1967. Activities included parachute testing and training, and starting in 1979, inert air to ground bombing. The RPTR is now known as West Mesa. On 27 September 1988, boundaries of the RPTR (West Mesa) were revised, returning to BLM 1,840 acres which overlapped the Camp Seeley Combat Firing Range site. The disposed property of West Mesa should have been considered under the Installation Restoration Program because it was disposed of after 17 October 1986 (effective date of the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act, PL 99-499). However, no preliminary assessment or other environmental review was conducted by the Navy prior to disposal, thus it is necessary to address this 1,840 acres of West Mesa under the Defense Environmental Restoration Program. West Mesa presently occupies 6,480.2 acres of the Camp Seeley Combat Firing Range site.

Net DOD acquisitions under consideration consist of 9,120.2 acres, including the 8,960.2-acre Camp Seeley Combat Firing Range site and the adjacent 160 acres of the National Guard Rifle Range site. Disposed DOD property under consideration consists of 2,640 acres (property not presently occupied by the Navy). The disposed property is owned by BLM and is part of the Superstition Mountain Off-Highway Vehicle Area, most of which is used for off-road recreational activities. Remaining DOD improvements include various concrete foundations abandoned by the Navy, not known to have been beneficially used, and the firing range which has been used intermittently from the 1950s to the present by various civilian, military, and governmental entities. The Imperial Valley Rifle and Pistol Association (IVRPA) currently leases property from the BLM for use of the firing range. This leased property contains the firing lines and target pit. The 200-foot long target pit is not currently used, however IVRPA plans to reactivate it in the future.

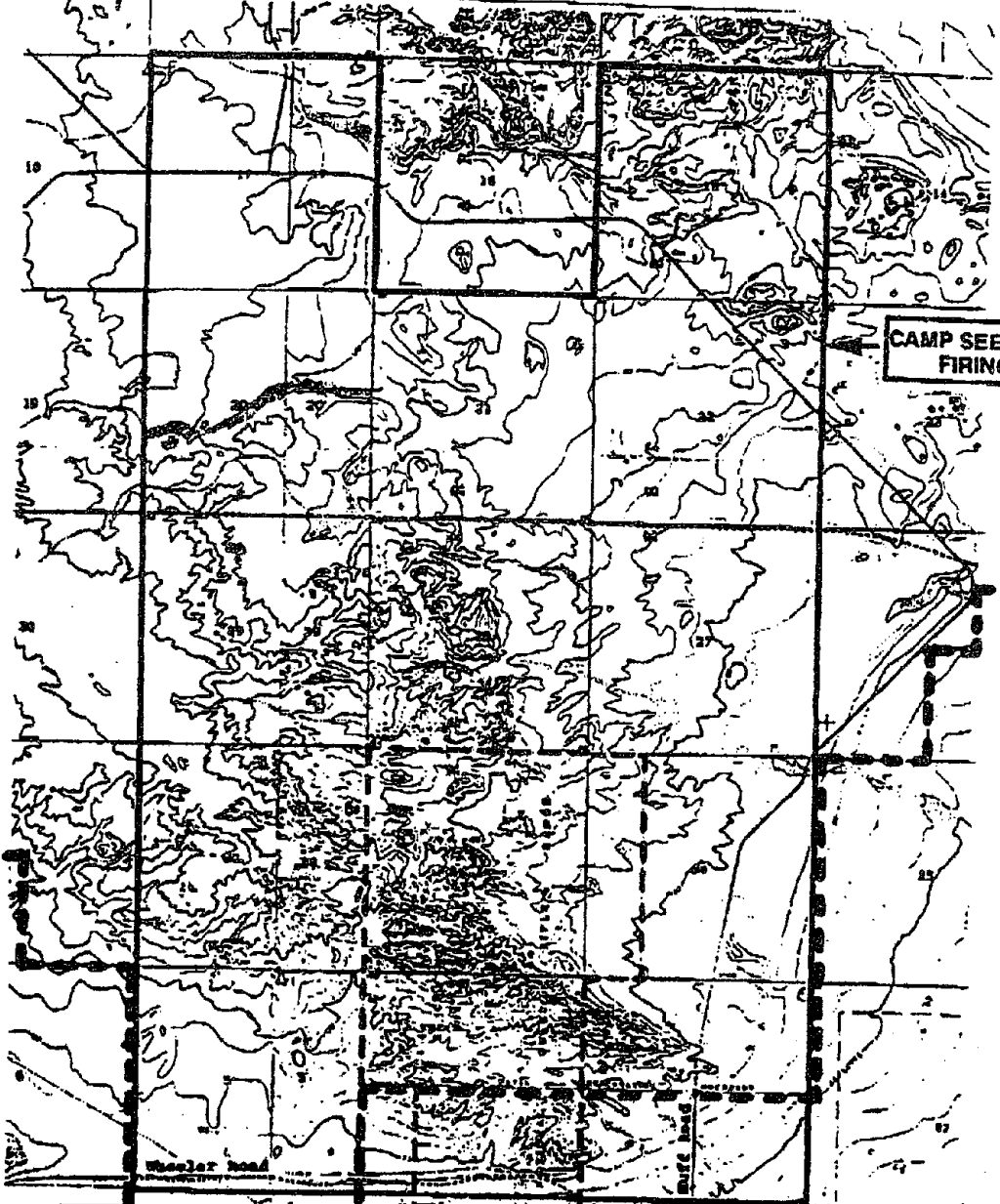
SITE VISIT: The site was visited on 11 November 1995 by Steve Cameron of Science Applications International Corporation, San Diego, California. The primary site contacts were Mr. Tom Rolf, Range Manager, NAF El Centro; and Mr. Walt Gabler, Law Enforcement Officer, BLM, El Centro, California.

CATEGORY OF HAZARD: OEW.

PROJECT DESCRIPTION: Recommend the Huntsville Engineering and Support Center make a determination regarding further investigation at this site.

AVAILABLE STUDIES AND REPORTS: The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, L.A. District Real Estate Division maintains real estate information for Camp Seeley Combat Firing Range and the El Centro National Guard Rifle Range.

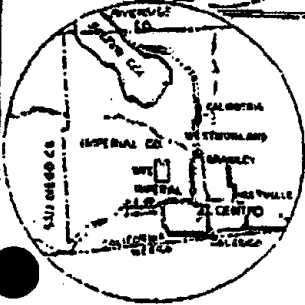
DISTRICT POC: Jeffery B. Armentrout, Los Angeles District, (213) 452-3720.



**CAMP SEELEY COMBAT
FIRING RANGE**

**EL CENTRO NATIONAL
GUARD RIFLE RANGE**

Naval Air Facility El Centro
Recovery Parachute Test Range
southern boundary
Prior to September 1966



VICINITY MAP



Reference: USGS Changeling Shively NW, Calif., 1957, Photorevised 1970;
and Separation Mt., Calif., 1955, Photorevised 1972.

SATC
Science Applications
International Corporation
An Employee-Owned Company

**SITE LOCATION
CAMP SEELEY COMBAT
FIRING RANGE
J09CA029100
El Centro, CA**

PROJECT NO. 01-0235-04-4875		
DRAWN BY SC	CHECKED BY JS	DATE 4-98

PROJECT SUMMARY SHEET
FOR
DERP-FUDE OEW PROJECT NO. J09CA029101
CAMP SEELEY COMBAT FIRING RANGE
SITE NO. J09CA029100
5 April 1998

PROJECT DESCRIPTION: Evidence of past ordnance use reported by the Bureau of Land Management (BLM) included one or two rounds of live ammunition which were possibly .50 caliber and apparently of DOD origin. A civilian retrieved the ammunition from the NW¼ of Section 3 in Township 15 South, Range 12 East. DOD ordnance use on the site was conducted by the Army, National Guard, and Navy. Records pertaining to arms use by the Army were not available. The National Guard used almost exclusively small arms (.50 caliber or less) on the site. A memorandum dated 8 June 1954 indicated that National Guard activities would involve rifles, carbines, pistols and sub-machine guns, with .22, .30, and .45 caliber ball and training ammunition. The Navy conducted inert air to ground bombing on the Recovery Parachute Test Range (now known as West Mesa), which included about 1,840 acres of the site under consideration for OEW. The disposed property of West Mesa should have been considered under the Installation Restoration Program because it was disposed of after 17 October 1986 (effective date of the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act, PL 99-499). However, no preliminary assessment or other environmental review was conducted by the Navy prior to disposal, thus it is necessary to address this 1,840 acres of West Mesa under the Defense Environmental Restoration Program. The Navy used practice bombs (Mark 76 and Mark 106) with spotting charges. No evidence indicates that any such practice bombs have been left on the subject property. 2,640 acres located in the southern quarter of the site are under consideration for OEW. This constitutes the net acreage of the Camp Seeley Combat Firing Range and El Centro National Guard Rifle Range sites not currently occupied by the Navy. The Navy currently occupies about 6,480.2 acres of the site which it uses as a practice bombing range. The area under consideration is currently within the Superstition Mountain Off-Highway Vehicle Area, a portion of which is used as a firing range by the Imperial Valley Rifle and Pistol Association.

PROJECT ELIGIBILITY: DOD controlled the subject property for Camp Seeley Combat Firing Range from approximately 1941 to 1947. The National Guard occupied part of the site from 1958 to 1973, and Navy has used much of the site since 1953. Any ordnance found may be the result of past DOD activity.

POLICY CONSIDERATIONS: No policy considerations are known to exist that would affect proposal of this project. No property acquisition or other title transfer documents were found that address specifically ordnance/explosive waste. The site was used by the Army, National Guard, Navy, Marines, and civilian groups.

PROPOSED PROJECT: Recommend the Corps' Huntsville Engineering and Support Center make a determination if further action is appropriate.

J09CA029100

RAC FORM: Attached.

DISTRICT POC: Request CEHND inform Mr. Jeffery B. Armentrout at (213) 452-3720 when a determination is made regarding project status.

18 Apr 94
Previous editions obsolete

RISK ASSESSMENT PROCEDURES FOR
ORDNANCE AND EXPLOSIVE WASTE (OEW) SITES

Site Name	<u>Camp Jerry Combat Firing Range</u>	Rater's Name	<u>Steve Cameron, JAIC</u>
Site Location	<u>10 miles Northwest of El Centro, CA</u>	Phone No.	<u>(619) 458-2631</u>
DERP Project #	<u>109 CA 027101</u>	Organization	<u>Los Angeles District</u>
Date Completed	<u>5 April 1978</u>	RAC Score	<u>2, Recommend 4</u>

OEW RISK ASSESSMENT:

This risk assessment procedure was developed in accordance with MIL-STD 882C and AR 385-10. The RAC score will be used by CEHND to prioritize the remedial action at Formerly Used Defense Sites. The OEW risk assessment should be based upon best available information resulting from records searches, reports of Explosive Ordnance Disposal (EOD) detachment actions, and field observations, interviews, and measurements. This information is used to assess the risk involved based upon the potential OEW hazards identified at the site. The risk assessment is composed of two factors, hazard severity and hazard probability. Personnel involved in visits to potential OEW sites should view the CEHND videotape entitled "A Life Threatening Encounter: OEW."

Part I. Hazard Severity. Hazard severity categories are defined to provide a qualitative measure of the worst credible mishap resulting from personnel exposure to various types and quantities of unexploded ordnance items.

TYPE OF ORDNANCE
(Circle all values that apply)

A. Conventional Ordnance and Ammunition	VALUE
Medium/Large Caliber (20 mm and larger)	<u>10</u>
Bombs, Explosive	10
Grenades, Hand and Rifle, Explosive	10
Landmines, Explosive	10
Rockets, Guided Missiles, Explosive	<u>10</u>
Detonators, Blasting Caps, Fuzes, Boosters, Bursterns	6
Bombs, Practice (w/spotting charges)	<u>6</u>
Grenades, Practice (w/spotting charges)	4
Landmines, Practice (w/spotting charges)	4
Small Arms (.22 cal - .50 cal)	<u>2</u>
Conventional Ordnance and Ammunition (select the largest single value)	<u>10</u>

What evidence do you have regarding conventional OEW? Bureau of Land Management officer reported a civilian discovery of one or two live rounds of ammunition which were possibly .50 caliber. See attached justification for additional information.

B. Pyrotechnics (For munitions not described above.)

	VALUE
Munition (Container) Containing White Phosphorus (WP) or other Pyrephoric Material (i.e., Spontaneously Flammable)	10
Munition Containing A Flame or Incendiary Material (i.e., Napalm, Triethylaluminum Metal Incendiaries)	6
Flares, Signals, Simulators, Screening Smokes (other than WP)	4
Pyrotechnics (Select the largest single value)	<u>0</u>
What evidence do you have regarding pyrotechnics?	_____

C. Bulk High Explosives (Not an integral part of conventional ordnance; uncontainerized.)

	VALUE
Primary or Initiating Explosives (Lead Styphnate, Lead Azide, Nitroglycerin, Mercury Azide, Mercury Fulminate, Tetracene, etc.)	10
Demolition Charges	10
Secondary Explosives (PETN, Compositions A, B, C, Teteryl, TNT, RDX, HMX, HBX, Black Powder, etc.)	8
Military Dynamite	6
Less Sensitive Explosives (Ammonium Nitrate, Explosive D, etc.)	3
High Explosives (Select the largest single value)	<u>0</u>
What evidence do you have regarding bulk explosives?	_____

D. Bulk Propellants (Not an integral part of rockets, guided missiles, or other conventional ordnance; uncontainerized)

	VALUE
Solid or Liquid Propellants	6
Propellants	<u>0</u>
What evidence do you have regarding bulk propellants?	_____

E. Chemical Warfare Materiel and Radiological Weapons

	VALUE
Toxic Chemical Agents (Choking, Nerve, Blood, Blister)	25
War Gas Identification Sets	20
Radiological	15
Riot Control Agents (Vomiting, Tear)	5
Chemical and Radiological <u>(Select the largest single value)</u>	

What evidence do you have of chemical/radiological OEW? _____

=====

TOTAL HAZARD SEVERITY VALUE 10
(Sum of Largest Values for A through E--Maximum of 61)
 Apply this value to Table 1 to determine Hazard Severity Category.

TABLE 1

HAZARD SEVERITY*

Description	Category	Hazard Severity Value
CATASTROPHIC	I	21 and greater
CRITICAL	(II)	10 to 20
MARGINAL	III	5 to 9
NEGLIGIBLE	IV	1 to 4
**NONE		0

* Apply Hazard Severity Category to Table 3.

**IF Hazard Severity Value is 0, you do not need to complete Part II. Proceed to Part III and use a RAC Score of 5 to determine your appropriate action.

Part II. Hazard Probability. The probability that a hazard has been or will be created due to the presence and other rated factors of unexploded ordnance or explosive materials on a formerly used DOD site.

AREA, EXTENT, ACCESSIBILITY OF OEW HAZARD
(Circle all values that apply)

A. Locations of OEW Hazards

	VALUE
On the surface	(5)
Within Tanks, Pipes, Vessels or Other confined locations.	4
Inside walls, ceilings, or other parts of Buildings or Structures.	3
Subsurface	2
Location <u>(Select the single largest value)</u>	<u>5</u>
What evidence do you have regarding location of OEW? <u>A BLM officer reported a civilian that found live ammunition on the ground.</u>	

B. Distance to nearest inhabited locations or structures likely to be at risk from OEW hazard (roads, parks, playgrounds, and buildings).

	VALUE
Less than 1250 feet	5
1250 feet to 0.5 miles	4
0.5 miles to 1.0 mile	3
1.0 mile to 2.0 miles	(2)
Over 2 miles	1
Distance <u>(Select the single largest value)</u>	<u>2</u>
What are the nearest inhabited structures? <u>Buildings associated with the Imperial Valley Rifle and Pistol Association range and the Naval Air Facility El Centro Recovery Parachute Test Range.</u>	

C. Numbers of buildings within a 2 mile radius measured from the OEW hazard area, not the installation boundary.

	VALUE
26 and over	5
16 to 25	4
11 to 15	3
6 to 10	2
1 to 5	①
0	0
Number of Buildings <u>(Select the single largest value)</u>	<u>1</u>
Narrative _____	

D. Types of Buildings (within a 2 mile radius)

	VALUE
Educational, Child Care, Residential, Hospitals, Hotels, Commercial, Shopping Centers	5
Industrial, Warehouse, etc.	4
Agricultural, Forestry, etc.	③
Detention, Correctional	2
No Buildings	0
Types of Buildings <u>(Select the largest single value)</u>	<u>3</u>

Describe types of buildings in the area. Buildings used by the Naval Air Facility El Centro on their Recovery Parachute Test Range and buildings used by the Imperial Valley Rifle and Pistol Association on their firing range.

E. Accessibility to site refers to access by humans to ordnance and explosive wastes. Use the following guidance:

BARRIER	VALUE
No barrier or security system	(5)
Barrier is incomplete (e.g., in disrepair or does not completely surround the site). Barrier is intended to deny egress from the site, as for a barbed wire fence for grazing.	4
A barrier, (any kind of fence in good repair) but no separate means to control entry. Barrier is intended to deny access to the site.	3
Security guard, but no barrier	2
Isolated site	1
A 24-hour surveillance system (e.g., television monitoring or surveillance by guards or facility personnel) which continuously monitors and controls entry onto the facility; or An artificial or natural barrier (e.g., a fence combined with a cliff), which completely surrounds the facility; and a means to control entry, at all times, through the gates or other entrances to the facility (e.g., an attendant, television monitors, locked entrances, or controlled roadway access to the facility).	0

Accessibility (Select the single largest value)

5

Describe the site accessibility. The portion of the site which is under consideration is isolated and remote, and designated as an off-highway vehicle recreation area.

F. Site Dynamics - This deals with site conditions that are subject to change in the future, but may be stable at the present. Examples would be excessive soil erosion by beaches or streams, increasing land development that could reduce distances from the site to inhabited areas or otherwise increase accessibility.

Expected

VALUE

(5)

None Anticipated

0

Site Dynamics (Select largest value)

5

Describe the site dynamics. Sandy desert conditions with sparse vegetation may result in blowing sand and soil erosion.

TOTAL HAZARD PROBABILITY VALUE

(Sum of Largest Values for A through F--Maximum of 30)
Apply this value to Hazard Probability Table 2 to determine
Hazard Probability Level.

21

TABLE 2

HAZARD PROBABILITY

Description	Level	Hazard Probability Value
FREQUENT	A	27 or greater
PROBABLE	B	21 to 26
OCCASIONAL	C	15 to 20
REMOTE	D	8 to 14
IMPROBABLE	E	less than 8

* Apply Hazard Probability Level to Table 3.

Part III. Risk Assessment. The risk assessment value for this site is determined using the following Table 3. Enter with the results of the hazard probability and hazard severity values.

TABLE 3

Probability Level		FREQUENT A	PROBABLE B	OCCASIONAL C	REMOTE D	IMPROBABLE E
Severity Category:						
CATASTROPHIC	I	1	1	2	3	4
CRITICAL	II	1	2	3	4	5
MARGINAL	III	2	3	4	4	5
NEGLIGIBLE	IV	3	4	4	5	5

RISK ASSESSMENT CODE (RAC)

- RAC 1 Expedite INPR, recommending further action by CEHND - Immediately call CEHND-ED-SY--commercial 205-955-4968 or DSN 645-4968.
- RAC 2 High priority on completion of INPR - Recommend further action by CEHND.
- RAC 3 Complete INPR - Recommend further action by CEHND.
- RAC 4 Complete INPR - Recommend further action by CEHND.
- RAC 5 Usually indicates that no further action (NOFA) is necessary. Submit NOFA and RAC to CEHND.

Part IV. Narrative. Summarize the documented evidence that supports this risk assessment. If no documented evidence was available, explain all the assumptions that you made.

See attached justification.

RISK ASSESSMENT PROCEDURES FOR
ORDNANCE AND EXPLOSIVE WASTE (OEW) SITES
FOR
DERP-FUDS SITE NO. J09CA029100
DERP-FUDS OEW PROJECT NO. J09CA029101
CAMP SEELEY COMBAT FIRING RANGE
EL CENTRO, CALIFORNIA

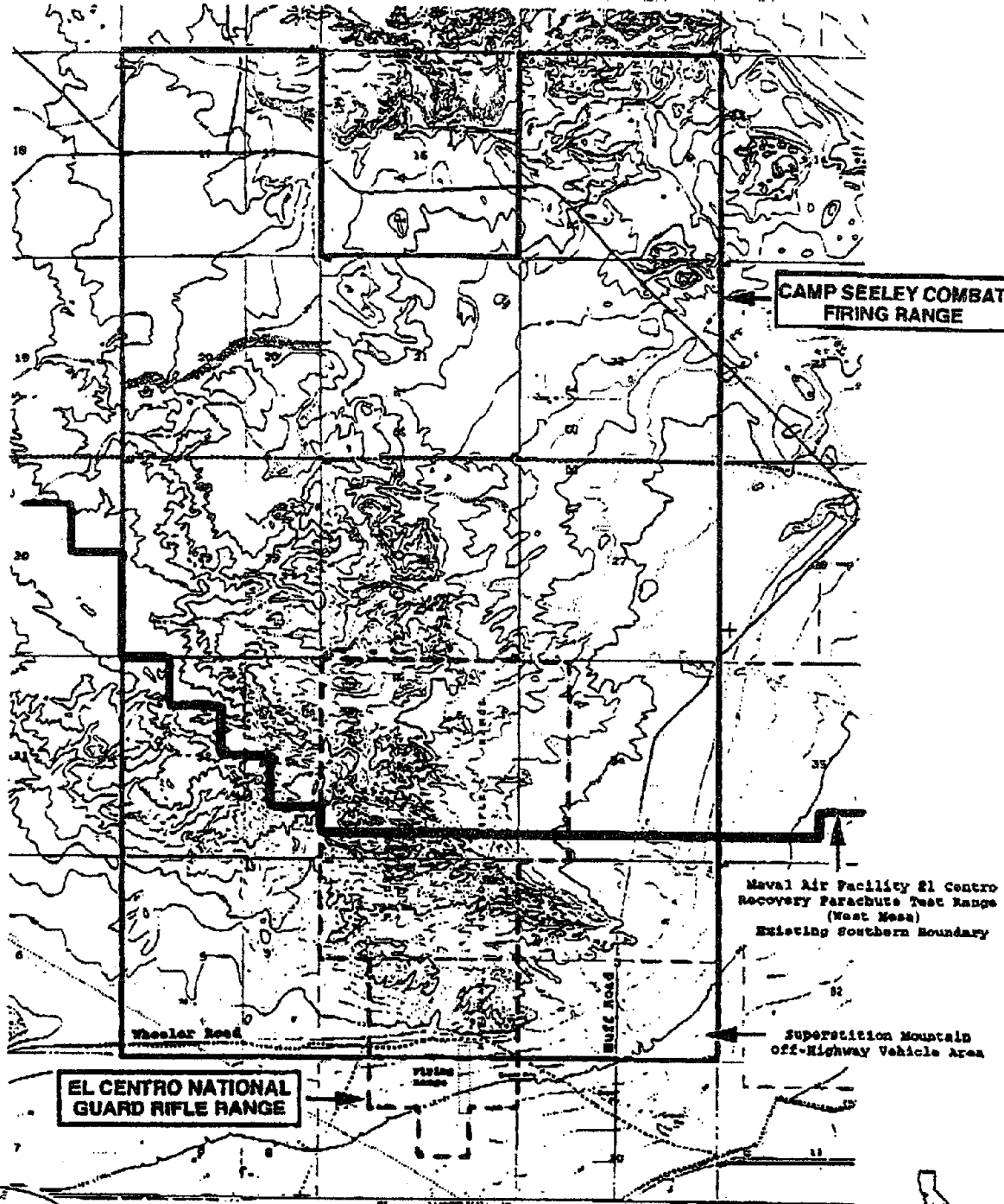
JUSTIFICATION

Under consideration for OEW are 2,640 acres associated with the Camp Seeley Combat Firing Range and El Centro National Guard Rifle Range sites, and the disposed portion of the Recovery Parachute Test Range (RPTR) overlapping these two sites. The City of El Centro is located approximately 10 miles southeast of the site. Wheeler Road crosses through the southern part of the property, and Huff Road crosses through the east side of the site. Five or fewer inhabited buildings located within two miles of the site are associated with the RPTR and the Imperial Valley Rifle and Pistol Association (IVRPA) firing range. The site is located in a remote desert area and is used extensively by civilians for various recreational purposes such as horseback riding, camping, and off-road vehicle use. The IVRPA conducts target practice on the site.

Firing range and maneuver activities were conducted by the Army, National Guard, and Navy. No records of Army range activities were available, however, they likely involved .50 caliber ammunition. National Guard records indicate the use of rifles, carbines, pistols and submachine guns, with .22, .30, and .45 caliber ball and training ammunition. A former National Guardsman that participated in training activities on the site indicated that they used almost exclusively .50 caliber and .30 caliber ammunition. He recalled that they once shot 81mm mortars and 2.36mm rockets and that those rounds were logged and retrieved as part of the exercise. The Navy has conducted inert bombing on the RPTR which involved practice bombs (Mark 76 and Mark 106) with spotting charges. The former range manager indicated that bombing activities would not have normally occurred in this southernmost portion of the RPTR, as it is not near the target areas.

Evidence of past ordnance use reported by the Bureau of Land management (owner) included one or two rounds of live ammunition which were possibly .50 caliber. A civilian retrieved the ammunition from the NW $\frac{1}{4}$ of Section 3 in Township 15 South, Range 12 East. No OEW of DOD origin was observed on the property during the site inspection. However, desert conditions resulting in blowing sand and soil erosion may have concealed such materials in the intervening years.

An OEW risk assessment score of two has been calculated, based on a Hazard Severity value of 10 (Critical), and a Hazard Probability value of 21 (Probable). The RAC score of two dictates a high priority for the site with respect to OEW issues. However, the findings do not appear to present a significant, immediate risk, although some potential exists for the presence of ordnance or explosive waste. Therefore, a RAC score of four seems more appropriate, indicating that the potential threat to personnel be evaluated.

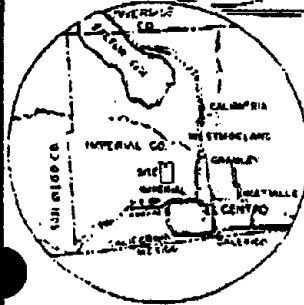


CAMP SEELEY COMBAT FIRING RANGE

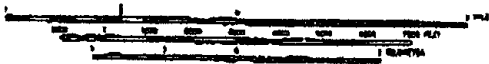
EL CENTRO NATIONAL GUARD RIFLE RANGE

Naval Air Facility El Centro
Recovery Parachute Test Range
(West Mesa)
Existing Southern Boundary

Superstition Mountain
off-Highway Vehicle Area



VICINITY MAP



Reference: USGS Quadrangles Brewery NW, Calif., 1867, Photorevised 1979;
and Superstition Mtn., Calif., 1856, Photorevised 1979.



SAIC
Science Applications
International Corporation
An Employee-Owned Company

**OEW PROJECT MAP
CAMP SEELEY COMBAT
FIRING RANGE
J09CA029101
El Centro, CA**

PROJECT NO. 01-0256-04-4875

DRAWN BY SC	CHECKED BY JS	DATE 4-98
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PHOTO NO. 12 - Southwest Corner of Site. View Northeast,

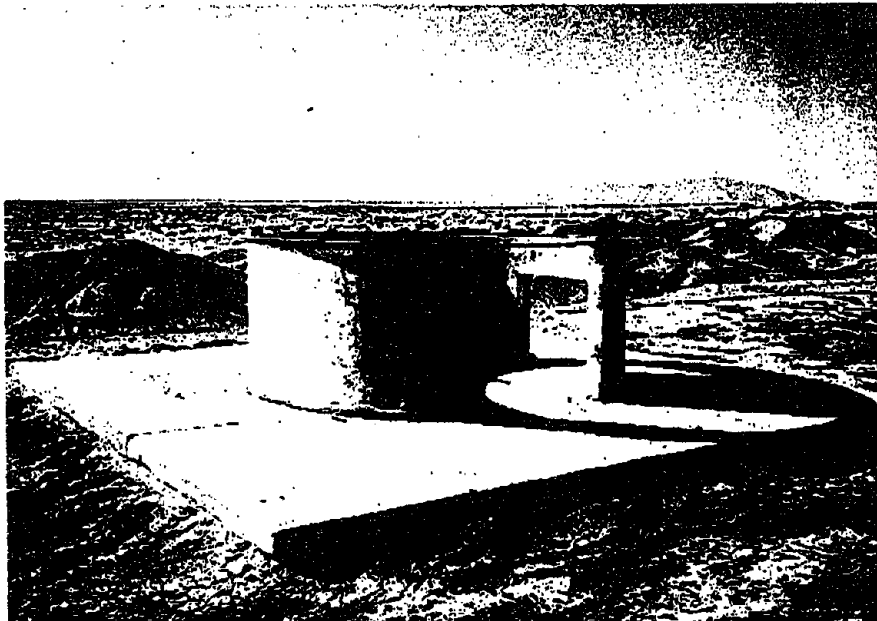


PHOTO NO. 14 - Apparent Tower Base from Former Target Marker in NW 1/4 Section 5. View Northwest.

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**CAMP SEELEY COMBAT
 FIRING RANGE
 J08CA029100
 El Centro, CA**

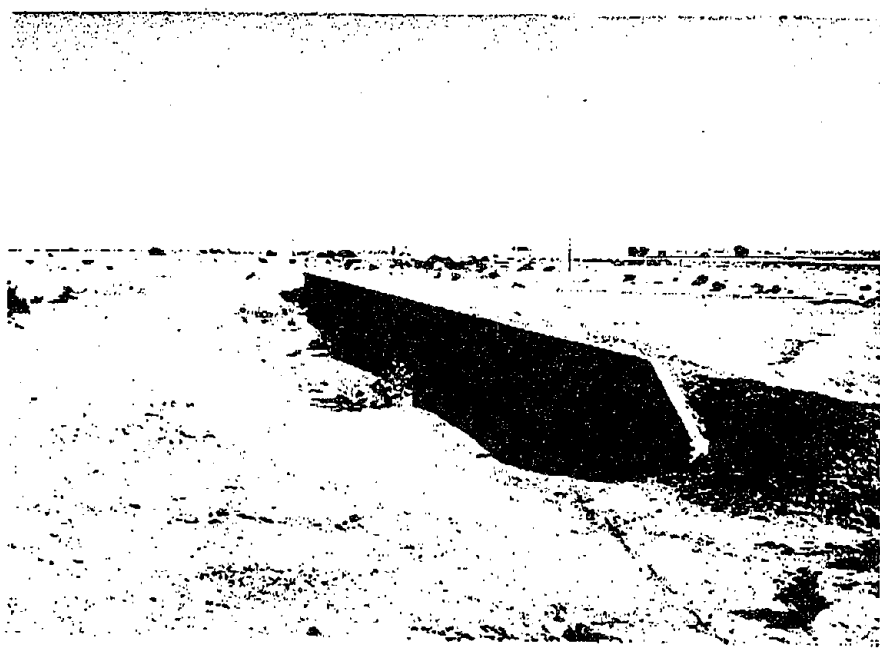


PHOTO NO. 10 - El Centro National Guard Rifle Range Target Butt. View Southeast.

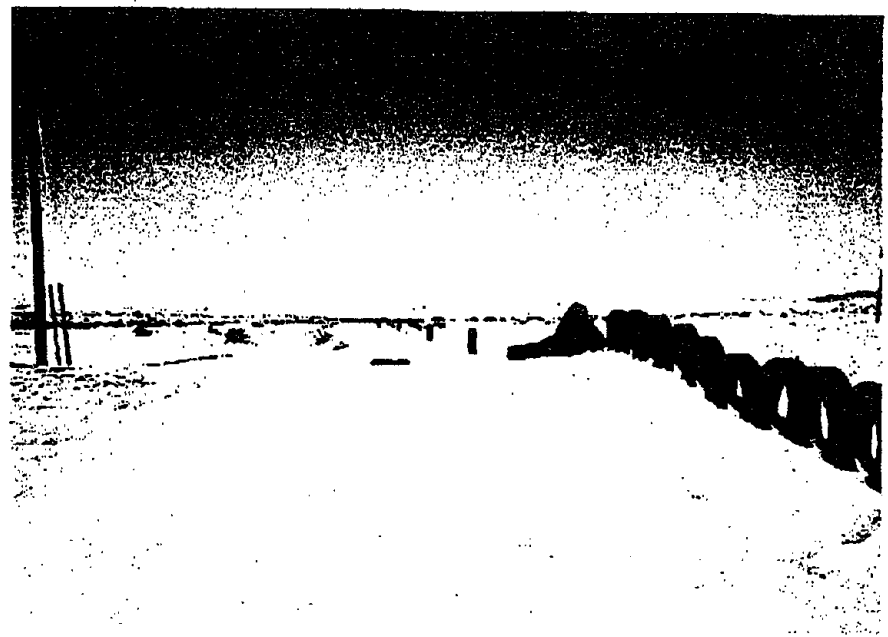
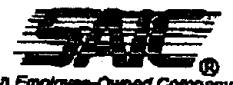


PHOTO NO. 11 - Tires Near Wheeler Road Marking West Boundary of Imperial Valley Rifle and Pistol Association Firing Range. View North.



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**CAMP SEELEY COMBAT
 FIRING RANGE
 J09CA029100
 El Centro, CA**

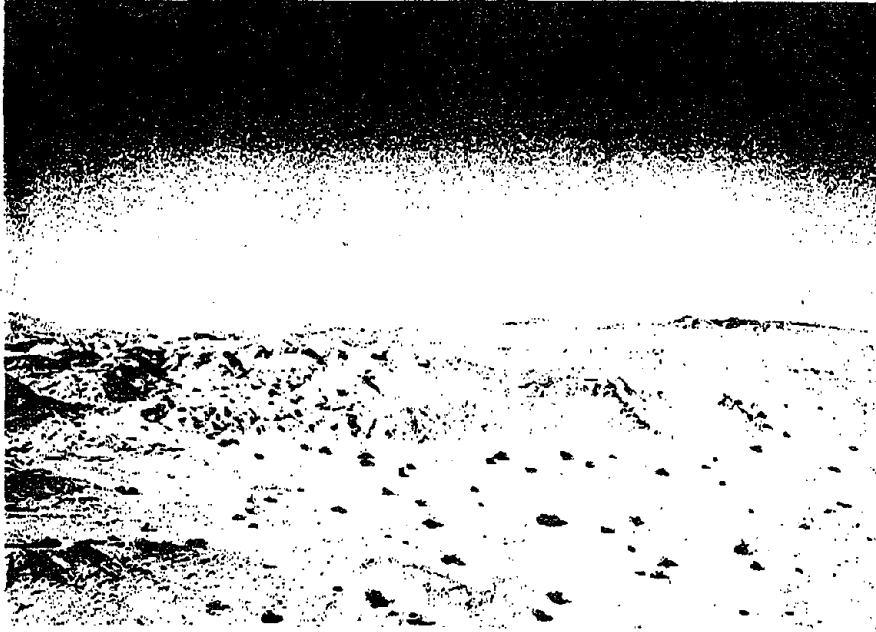


PHOTO NO. 8 - From Knoll North of Wheeler Road at Sections 3 and 4 Boundary. View North.



PHOTO NO. 9 - Imperial Valley Rifle and Pistol Association Firing Range. View South.

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3-98

**CAMP SEELEY COMBAT
FIRING RANGE
J09CA029100
El Centro, CA**

APPENDIX E

LETTERS/MEMORANDA/ MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS

APPENDIX E-1

Cupples, William H., Chief, Real Estate Division, Los Angeles District, Corps

Engineers Military Memorandum (with Enclosures), from Mr. William H. Cupples, Chief, Real Estate Division, Los Angeles District, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, to Chief of Engineers, ATTENTION: ENGLH, Department of the Army, Washington, DC, dated 12 June 1950, Subject: Eng Form 836 Covering Camp Seeley, Audit # 2178. Real Estate Files, Los Angeles District, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers. Los Angeles, CA.

FEORC 319.1 (Camp Sealey) LA Dist.

12 June 1950

SUBJECT: Eng Form 836 covering Camp Sealey, Audit #2178

TO: Chief of Engineers
Department of the Army
Washington, DC
ATTENTION: ENGLH

1. Reference is made to letter from your office dated 21 March 1950, file: ENGLH, subject: "Real Property Management and Disposal Report, Eng Form 836, Camp Sealey, Audit #2178," wherein it was requested that the status of Permit dated 13 November 1940 be verified.

2. The rights under the Permit were incorporated in Lease No. W59-qa-715. The termination of the lease on 28 March 1945 was accepted (at the time of final audit of subject installation) to also cover the Permit.

3. In order to officially close disposal records, this office obtained a certificate in lieu of release for the Permit, a copy of which is inclosed.

4. Also inclosed is a Revised Final Eng Form 836 which agrees with the disposal data reflected on Final Map.

FOR THE DIVISION ENGINEER:

2 Incls

1. Copy release
2. Eng Form 836 (dup)

WILLIAM H. CUPPLES
Chief, Real Estate Division

AUDITED REPORTS SECTION

REAL PROPERTY MANAGEMENT AND DISPOSAL REPORT				DATE OF REPORT 15 June 1950		REPORTS CONTROL SYMBOL ENGL-12 (R2)			
TO: CHIEF OF ENGINEERS ATTENTION: ENGLM WASHINGTON 25, D.C.				FROM: (Division) South Pacific					
PART I REVISED FINAL REPORT									
INSTALLATION Camp Seeley, Audit #2178					LOCATION 8 miles NW of El Centro				
MILITARY <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> COMMAND		CIVIL <input type="checkbox"/> FLOOD CONTROL		COUNTY Imperial			STATE California		
<input type="checkbox"/> INDUSTRIAL		<input type="checkbox"/> RIVERS AND HARBORS		LEASED 434		LESSER INT *		LAST USING SERVICE ASF	
ACREAGE ENTIRE INSTALLATION		FEE OWNED -		PUBLIC LAND -					
PART II									
DATE	CLASSIFICATION	OR P	FEE OWNED (Acres) (1)	PUBLIC LANDS (Acres) (2)	LEASED (Acres) (3)	LESSER INT (Acres) (4)	NATURE OF FACILITIES	COST TO GOVT. (Dollars)	CUSTODY BY C.E. (Date)
A. 2-29-44	Surplus	RE	-	-	434	*	Campsite	66,000	7-12-44
B.									
C.									
D.									
E.									
F.									
G.									
H.									
I.									
PART III									
TEMPORARY USE GRANTS									
REF.	IN PROCESS				GRANTED			PURPOSE	
	NO.	ACRES	CONSIDERATION (\$)		NO.	ACRES	CONSIDERATION (\$)		
REPORTED TO GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION									
REF.	LETTER TO GSA	DESIGNATED DISPOSAL AGENCY			DATE DESIGNATED		CUSTODY ASSUMED		
DECLARATIONS TO WAR ASSETS ADMINISTRATION (Give Dates)									
REF.	FORM 1009 REQUESTED	FORM 1009 TO D.C.E.	DECLARED TO WAR		LETTER OF ACCEPT		CUSTODY ASSUMED		
TRANSFER OR RETRANSFER TO OTHER GOVERNMENT AGENCIES									
REF.	DATE AUTHORIZED	RECEIVING AGENCY			DATE OF LTR. FROM DEPT. OF THE ARMY	RESTORATION OR BLDG. (Dis p. Completed-Date)		DATE CUSTODY ASSUMED	
A	2-29-44	Dept of Navy						5-25-44 & 10-24-44	
LEASE CANCELLATIONS									
REF.	IN PROCESS OF DISPOSAL				CANCELLED				
	NO.	ACRES	RENTAL (Dollars)		NO.	ACRES	RENTAL (Dollars)		
A3					1	434	1.00		
OTHER DISPOSALS									
REF.	DATE AUTHORIZED	DATE NEGOTIATIONS INITIATED		DATE OFFER ACCEPTED	CONSIDERATION (Dollars)		DATE COMPLETED OR CUSTODY ASSUMED		
A4	2-29-44						3-28-45		
A	2-29-44						*		
SIGNATURE G. E. LAVEZZOLA				TITLE Chief, Statistical Br			ADDRESS Oakland Army Base Oakland 14, California		

INSTRUCTIONS

ALL NUMBERS WILL BE ROUNDED TO THE NEAREST DOLLAR OR ACRES IN PREPARING THIS REPORT

- a. REPORTS WILL BE PREPARED MONTHLY AS OF THE 15TH DAY OF EACH MONTH.
- b. REPORTS WILL BE PREPARED IN QUADRUPLICATE FOR THE FOLLOWING DISTRIBUTION: Original and one copy will be forwarded so as to reach the Chief of Engineers, attention ENGLN, not later than the 23rd day of the month in which the report is prepared. One copy forwarded to the Division office and one copy retained in the preparing office.
- c. **WHEN REQUIRED:** Reports will be required commencing with the month in which the installation or any portion thereof is classified as Standby, inactive, Excess, or Surplus and continued until surplus property is disposed of by transfer, sale, termination of leases, or otherwise or excess property is reported to GSA and custody is assumed by the Disposal Agency; but if another portion of the installation is classified at a later date and the report resumed, all previous actions will be reflected; where the installation or portion thereof is classified inactive or Standby, the report may be suspended when the granting of temporary use of facilities made available for such purposes shall have been completed or definite information shall have been received that temporary use of facilities at installations or portions thereof in standby or inactive status cannot be granted. Where no progress has been made during a reporting period, a "negative Eng Form 936" may be submitted identifying the installation, the state, the Division, and the reporting period with the words "no Progress since report dated....", posted in Part II of the report.
- d. **PART I** will identify the installation as to name, location and type, set forth the entire acreage either acquired or being acquired, and name of the last using service. The acreage will be divided to show Fee owned, Public Lands (*Public Domain and Lands transferred from other Government Agencies*), Leased, and Lesser Interests. If an installation is part industrial and part Command, the acreages of these parts similarly broken down will be reflected in "Remarks". State, County or municipally owned lands will not be shown as Public Lands.
- e. **PART II** will reflect information as to areas which have been classified "Standby", "inactive," "Excess" or "Surplus". A separate line will be used for each report of classification, but subsequent withdrawals or adjustments affecting a classified area will be reflected by net figures and explanation under "Remarks". The date will be that on which the Appropriate Authority approved the classification. A symbol P or E will be used to denote whether "Classified area" is a portion of or the entire installation. The acreage will be divided as explained in PART I above but will cover only the actual area or areas classified. The nature or use of the area will be reflected under "nature of facilities", i.e. Housing Area, warehouse Area, Modification Center #2, POW Camp, etc. and if the installation is comprised of both command and industrial portions the symbol I (*Industrial*) or C (*Command*) will be used to indicate to which portion the area belongs. The cost of both land and construction will be shown under "Cost to Government". If the Corps of Engineers assumed custody the date will be shown, otherwise "No" will be entered in the last column.
- f. **PART III** will reflect management or disposal actions taken in connection with areas classified under PART II. The reference column will indicate the area by referring to the line on which it is listed under PART II (A, B, C, etc.) and the appropriate column (1), (2), (3), or (4). No areas or portions of areas which required separate classification reports will be combined in a single line under PART III however, it may be necessary to use several lines under PART III to reflect separate actions taken in connection with an area listed on a single line under PART II. The latter occurrence will be explained under "Remarks" and if necessary a further division of acreage recited.
 1. **TEMPORARY USE GRANTS** will be reported by cumulative figures showing the number of instruments, acres involved and annual consideration. When right of entry has been given but a formal instrument not executed and delivered it will be reported "in process" with appropriate footnote under "Remarks" including date and the proposed use of the area, such as agriculture, industrial, etc. Elaboration where necessary will be indicated under "Remarks".
 2. **REPORTED TO GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION.** The following will be recorded: Date of letter of excess from CE to GSA, name of disposal agency designated by GSA, date disposal agency was designated, date custody was assumed by disposal agency. (In the event the Department of the Army or Corps of Engineers is designated the disposal agency, this block will be utilized and reportable actions will be considered complete in so far as this report is concerned when further actions will not be included in this report.)
 3. **DECLARATION TO WAR ASSETS ADMINISTRATION.** The dates of the following will be recorded: Letter from OCE requesting WAA Form 1005, letter transmitting WAA Form 1005 to OCE, the declaration to WAA, the letter of acceptability from WAA and the assumption of custody by the disposal agency. Symbol or abbreviation of the disposal agency will also be shown under "Custody Assumed".
 4. **TRANSFER OR RETRANSFER TO OTHER GOVERNMENT AGENCIES.** Entries in the second, third, and fourth columns will be made from information, or informational copies of documents received from OCE being required only to complete Division and lower echelon records. The date restoration or building disposal (if required) is completed will be shown, otherwise the entry "none" will be made. The last column will reflect the date of written acceptance either from a field or departmental level with appropriate notation in "Remarks".
 5. **LEASE CANCELLATIONS** will show the total number of leases, acreage and annual rental "in Process of Disposal" and "Cancelled" for each "area" of Classification.
 6. **OTHER DISPOSALS** mainly involving EPF contracts, easements, licenses, etc. will be recorded under this section of report using entries most nearly applicable to the circumstances and making entries under "Remarks" to explain unusual disposal actions.

REMARKS

REALTY CONTROL FILE SUMMARY
(Land Acquisitions and Disposals Subsequent to 1 July 1940)

RESERVATION NAME:

2178

Camp Seeley, California

OFFICIALLY DESIGNATED BY:

LOCATION:

In Imperial County, 8 miles N. W. of El Centro, California

TYPE:

Campsite, Ordnance Desert Proving Ground

LAND OWNERSHIP AND COST DATA

ACQUISITION ACTIONS

Exhibits "A"

NET AREA LEASED ACREAGE NOT INCLUDED

SEE TRACT REGISTER AND MAP

0.00 of an acre, permit (1), total area acquired

0.00 of an acre *

.00 of an acre

DISPOSAL ACTIONS

Exhibit "B"

GROSS COST

JURISDICTION

RELOCATIONS

FINAL PROJECT MAP:

Exhibit "F"

MISCELLANEOUS PAPERS:

REMARKS:

* Permit terminated 3-28-45

SOUTH PACIFIC DIVISION HISTORICAL FILE SUMMARY
(Land Acquisition and Disposals Subsequent to 1 July 1940)

RESERVATION NAME:

2178

CAMP SEELEY

OFFICIALLY DESIGNATED BY:

LOCATION:

In Imperial County, 8 Miles Northwest of The City of El Centro, California

TYPE:

Campsite Ordnance Desert Proving Ground

LAND OWNERSHIP AND COST DATA

ACQUISITION ACTIONS:

Exhibit "A"

DISPOSAL ACTIONS

Exhibit "B"

NET AREA:

0.00 Acres, Permit(1)
0.00 Acres, Permit (1), Cancelled
0.00

GROSS COST:

Donated

434.42 Acres, Lease
434.42 Acres, Leased, Terminated
0.00

JURISDICTION:

RELOCATIONS:

FINAL PROJECT MAP:

See Final Audited Map File,
And Exhibit "E"

MISCELLANEOUS PAPERS:

Exhibit "E"

REMARKS:

DO NOT REMOVE OR ADD PAPERS TO THIS FILE

MILITARY ACQUISITION PROJECT REPORT		DATE OF REPORT 17 December 1947	REPORTS CONTROL SYMBOL ENGLC-2 (R1)
TO WAR DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF THE CHIEF OF ENGINEERS, REAL ESTATE, REALTY REQUIREMENTS DIVISION, REALTY CONTROL BRANCH, WASHINGTON 25, D.C.		FROM (DIVISION) South Pacific	

PROJECT NAME Camp Seeley	DIRECTIVE DATE 8 Oct 1940	DIRECTIVE NUMBER Radiogram A.G.O. (in lieu of formal directive)
PURPOSE Campsite, Ordnance Desert Proving Ground	COUNTY Imperial	STATE California

FINAL AUDIT	CURRENT PERIOD			PROGRESS TO DATE		
	TRACTS	ACRES	DOLLARS	TRACTS	ACRES	DOLLARS
GENERAL						
1. TOTAL AUTHORIZED FOR ACQUISITION				2	434	
a. Fee						
b. Easements & Lesser Interests				1		
c. Public Lands						
d. Leased to U.S.				*1	434	
ACQUISITION OF FEE, EASEMENTS AND LESSER INT.						
2. TOTAL (Items 1a & 1b)				1		
3. TRACT OWNERSHIP DATA COMPLETED				1		
4. TRACT MAPS COMPLETED						
5. APPRAISALS APPROVED						
6. TITLE EVIDENCE ORDERED				1		
7. TITLE EVIDENCE RECEIVED				1		
PURCHASE (including Donations)						
8. OPTIONS OBTAINED				**1		
9. OPTIONS ACCEPTED				1		
10. TITLE EVIDENCE SUBMITTED				1		
11. PRELIMINARY TITLE APPROVED				1		
12. PAYMENTS AND CLOSINGS COMPLETED				1		
13. FINAL TITLE PAPERS SUBMITTED				1		
CONDEMNATION (including Declarations of Taking)						
14. ASSEMBLIES SUBMITTED						
15. CONDEMNATION PETITION FILED						
16. ORDER OF POSSESSION ENTERED						
17. TITLE EVIDENCE TO U.S. ATTORNEY						
18. DECLARATION OF TAKING FILED						
19. STIPULATIONS AND AWARDS APPROVED						
20. AWARDS AND DEFICIENCIES DEPOSITED						
21. PARTIAL DISBURSEMENTS						
22. FINAL DISBURSEMENTS						

PROJECT MANAGER (Name) JOHN M. KELLER Chief, Real Estate Division	OFFICE ADDRESS SOUTH PACIFIC DIVISION Oakland Army Base Oakland 14, California
---	---

(SEE INSTRUCTIONS ON REVERSE SIDE)

INSTRUCTIONS

- a. REPORTS WILL BE PREPARED QUARTERLY AS OF 15 MARCH, 15 JUNE, 15 SEPTEMBER, AND 15 DECEMBER.
- b. REPORTS WILL BE PREPARED IN QUADRUPLICATE FOR THE FOLLOWING DISTRIBUTION: Forward original and one copy in sufficient time to reach the Office, Chief of Engineers on or before the 22nd of the month in which the report is prepared. One copy forwarded to the Division Office and one copy retained in the project office.
- c. SUBMISSION OF REPORTS WILL BEGIN AS SOON AS NOTICE OF ISSUANCE OF A DIRECTIVE IS RECEIVED AND CONTINUED UNTIL ALL ACTION HAS BEEN COMPLETED, INCLUDING DISTRIBUTION OF FUNDS DEPOSITED ON BICENTENNIAL AWARDS.
- d. RECORDS WILL BE MAINTAINED ON A FRACTIONAL ACREAGE AND DOLLAR BASIS: Totals thereof however will be rounded to the nearest acre or dollar in preparing this report (.50 acre will be reported as an additional acre; 50 cents will be reported as an additional dollar).
- e. THE NUMBER OF TRACTS, ACRES, AND AMOUNT OF MONEY SHOWN IN ITEM 1 OF THE INITIAL REPORT WILL BE AS RECITED IN THE DIRECTIVE. The number of tracts and acres will be revised as the preparation of tract ownership data and tract maps progresses. The amount of money will remain constant under item 1 unless changed by a subsequent Directive.
- f. THIS REPORT WILL COVER ALL TYPES OF ACQUISITION OF REAL ESTATE OR INTERESTS THEREIN:
 1. Tracts involving Public Domain, State owned land not being acquired, or land to be leased will NOT be reported in six columns of report but will be reported under remarks below. Tracts under lease will be identified by contract number, tract number and acreage.
 2. Completed transactions not involving condemnation which do not follow regular acquisition procedure steps (such as easements, licenses, and donations) will for report purposes be reflected in all purchase steps (items 8-13) and will be identified by appropriate footnote showing interest acquired and number of tracts. Where no actual acreage is involved as in the case of informal agreements to top trees, only "tract" and "dollar" data will be reported.
- g. ALL TRACTS TRANSFERRED FROM "PURCHASE" TO "DECLARATION OF TAKING" SHOULD BE DEDUCTED FROM ALL "PURCHASE" STEPS AFFECTED AND REPORTED UNDER "DECLARATION OF TAKING".
- h. ALL TRACTS TRANSFERRED FROM "CONDEMNATION" TO "PURCHASE" SHOULD BE DEDUCTED FROM ALL "CONDEMNATION" STEPS AFFECTED AND REPORTED UNDER THE "PURCHASE" STEPS.
- i. WHERE TWO OR MORE "REAL ESTATE DIRECTIVES" HAVE BEEN ISSUED IN CONNECTION WITH THE SAME PROJECT, A SEPARATE REPORT WILL BE SUBMITTED FOR EACH DIRECTIVE. "GENERAL DIRECTIVES" WILL BE REPORTED WITH THE "REAL ESTATE DIRECTIVE" TO WHICH EACH RELATES.

ADDITIONAL TRACTS: DURING THE CURRENT PERIOD, _____ TRACTS, IDENTIFIED AS TRACTS NUMBERS _____
WERE ADDED UNDER THE FOLLOWING AUTHORITY _____

AND FOR THE FOLLOWING REASONS:

TRACT REDUCTIONS. DURING THE CURRENT PERIOD, _____ TRACTS, IDENTIFIED AS TRACTS NUMBERS _____
WERE DROPPED UNDER THE FOLLOWING AUTHORITY _____

AND FOR THE FOLLOWING REASONS:

REMARKS

- *Lease #W59-qm-715, 434.42 acres
- **1 tract covering permit, no area - nominal consideration

APPENDIX E-2

Doucette, C.N., 1st LT, Infantry, Acting Assistant AG, HQ, Ft. MacArthur

19th Endorsement (AMNMA-ENG), from HQ Southern California Sub-District and Fort Mac Arthur, San Pedro, CA, to Commanding General, Sixth Army, Presidio of San Francisco, CA, ATTN: AMENG-O, signed by 1st LT C.N. Doucette, Acting Assistant AG, HQ, Ft. MacArthur, dated 11 June 1954, Subject: Designation of Responsible Unit for El Centro Rifle Range. Pacific Regional Archives, Laguna Niguel, CA

AMNMA-ENG 614 (21 Sep 53) 19th Ind
SUBJECT: Designation of Responsible Unit for El Centro Rifle Range

HEADQUARTERS SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA SUB-DISTRICT AND FORT MacARTHUR
Fort MacArthur, San Pedro, California, 11 Jun 1954

TO: Commanding General, Sixth Army, Presidio of San Francisco, California
ATTN: AMENG-O

1. In compliance with paragraph 2 and 4, 16th indorsement, 19 May 54, an inspection report is submitted in conformity with inclosure 3.

a. Sketch (see inclosure 4).

- (1) Location of firing points (see incl 4). *OK. No. correct.*
- (2) Location of butts (see incl 4).
- (3) Location of danger zones (see incl 4). *See sketch.*
- (4) Minimum radii (see incl 4).
- (5) Location of natural barriers (see incls 2 & 4).
- (6) All property lines (see incl 5). *See sketch.*
- (7) Name of Lessor, assumed to be public domain (see Incl 5).
- (8) All man-made terrain features (see incl 4 & 5).
- (9) Natural drainage (see incl 2 & 4).
- (10) Vicinity sketch (see incl 5).

b. Narrative Report.

- (1) Date range was inspected; 7 and 8 June 1954
- (2) Complete description of terrain
 - (a) Soil: sandstone and packed desert sand with a small amount of loam.
 - (b) No vegetation or cover.
 - (c) Drainage is a slight slope to the south approximately 2% of Rifle Range. Impact area and ricochet areas are sandstone hills.

AMNMA-ENG 614 (21 Sep 53) 19th Ind
SUBJECT: Designation of Responsible Unit for El Centro Rifle Range

(3) Legal description of property:

(a) Rifle range NW 1/8 - NE 1/4 - ~~N 1/2~~ Section 9 -
T 15~~5~~-R 12E, SW 1/8 - SE 1/4 - S 1/2 Section 4 - T 15~~5~~ - R 12E, 160 acre.

(b) Additional area needed for impact area, remainder
of Section 4 - T 15~~5~~ - R 12~~S~~, Section 16, 21, 28, 33 - T 14~~5~~R 12 E, 3120 acres.

(4) The present 20 point range was constructed for the US Marine Corps during WW II, date unknown. At the present time there are five (5) target frames in usable condition. The butts are full of drifted sand with a 10" reinforced concrete retaining wall on the parapet side of the butts. The normal beaten zone is approximately 75 yards from the butts as a sand stone bluff rises approximately 25' in elevation at this point. These sand stone hills continue for approximately seven (7) miles from the range. The firing lines have eroded away and will have to be built up although they have and can be used in present condition.

(5) The range will conform to the requirements of SR 385-310-1 if the additional impact area is acquired.

(6) Statement from using agency (see Incl 6).

(7) No air clearance is needed as the ordinate of fire is less than 150 feet.

(8) No recreation facilities, public or private are in or near the range area.

(9) No grazing land, public or private or in or near the range area.

(10) No existing or proposed wild life developments are in or near the range area.

c. The range is located on land that as near as can be determined locally is public domain. The additional land needed for impact area is also public domain as near as can be determined. Part of the land is under the administration control of the Bureau of reclamation. The local records of the tax collector, tax assor, County Road Department, County Surveyor, Federal Land Agent and Irrigation Department do not show any title or claims to the land. The US Navy has an aerial gunnery range 1/4 section west of the west boundary of the present and proposed range area and they state that their land is public domain with some mineral claims against the property for which they have a permit. Also some old patents show up now and then. The reason for this is that the area was originally surveyed in 1856 and

AMNMA-ENG 614 (21 Sep 53)

19th Ind

SUBJECT: Designation of Responsible Unit for El Centro Rifle Range

and again in 1908. There is a difference of about 7/8 Section in some areas of Imperial County between the two surveys as they are shown in the County Plot Book. The US Navy has assumed that the 1908 survey is correct and therefore their property lines are based on the 1908 survey. The county also is basing their records on the 1908 survey. No monuments from the 1856 survey can be located in this area. Two monuments from the 1908 survey were used to locate the position of the present range.

FOR THE COMMANDING OFFICER:

6 Incls

Added 3 Incls

4. Sketch, Present Range Facilities Actg Asst AG

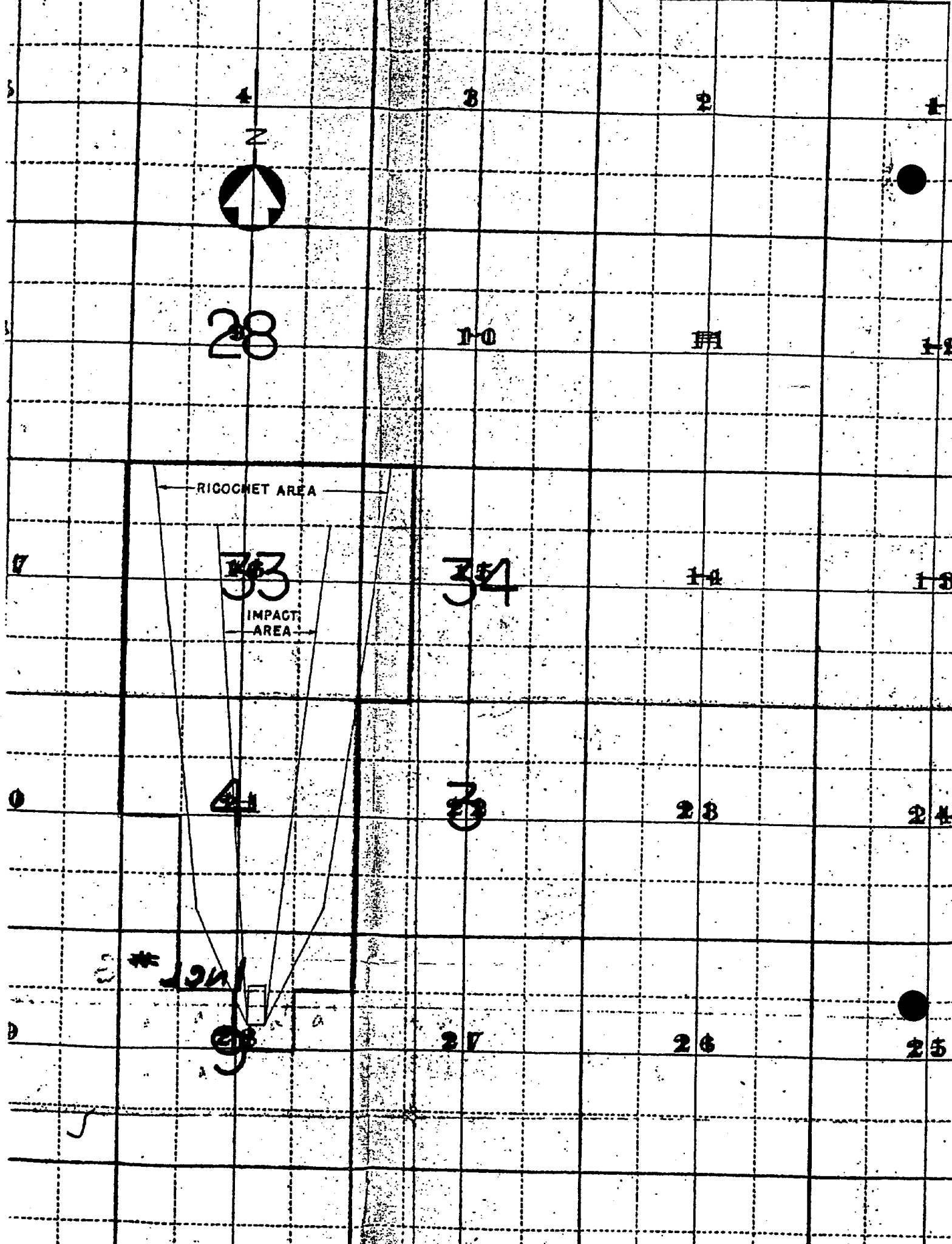
5. County Map, Range Location

6. Statement 1st Bn, 111 Arm. Cav (L)

8 Jun 54

C. H. DOUCETTE

1st Lt Inf

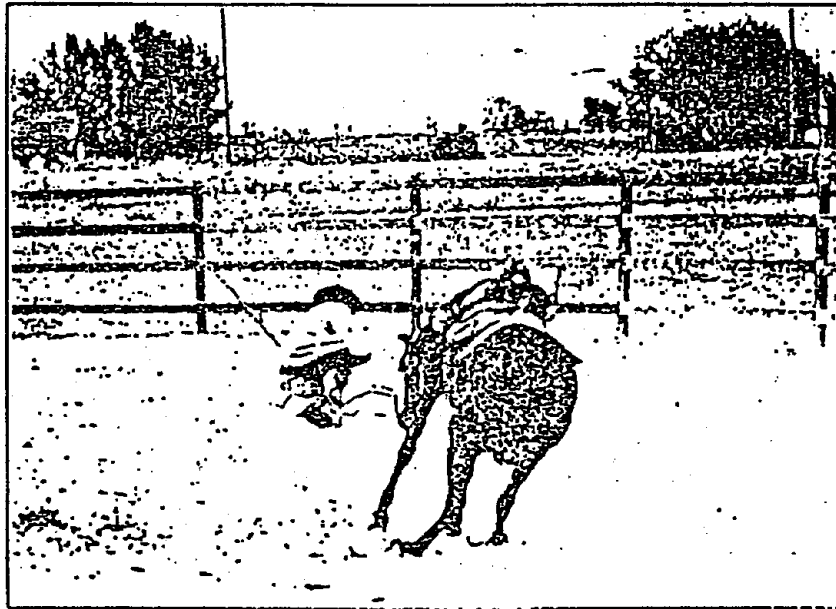


APPENDIX E-3

Fifield, Robert W. 1stLT, Public Relations Officer, 11th U.S. Cavalry

Extract from History of the Regiment (11th U.S. Cavalry) (Camp Seeley, Camp Morena, California), the California-Mexican Border, 1941, First Anniversary Number 1941, by 1stLT Robert W. Fifield, Public Relations Officer, 11th U.S. Cavalry. Compiled and Printed by The Times-Mirror Printing & Binding House, Los Angeles, CA. Imperial County Historical Society, Pioneer Museum, Imperial County, CA

11th U. S. CAVALRY



CAMP SEELEY • CAMP MORENA
CALIFORNIA

First Anniversary Number
1941

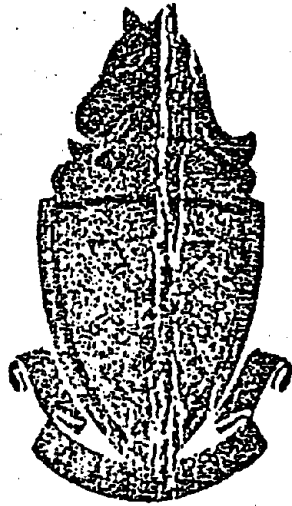
PUBLIC RELATIONS OFFICER: 1ST LIEUT. ROBERT W. FIFIELD. • ASSISTANT EDITOR: PFC. BROOX HOYT
PHOTOGRAPHY: HILERY HOLLOMAN • SPECIAL PHOTOS: CORP. K. E. VON LOHEN, EDNA MORRISON,
K. SHORES (IMPERIAL IRRIGATION DISTRICT), PFC. GENE GACH.

Compiled and Printed by
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Los Angeles, California

Sale of This Publication Limited to Members of the Service.

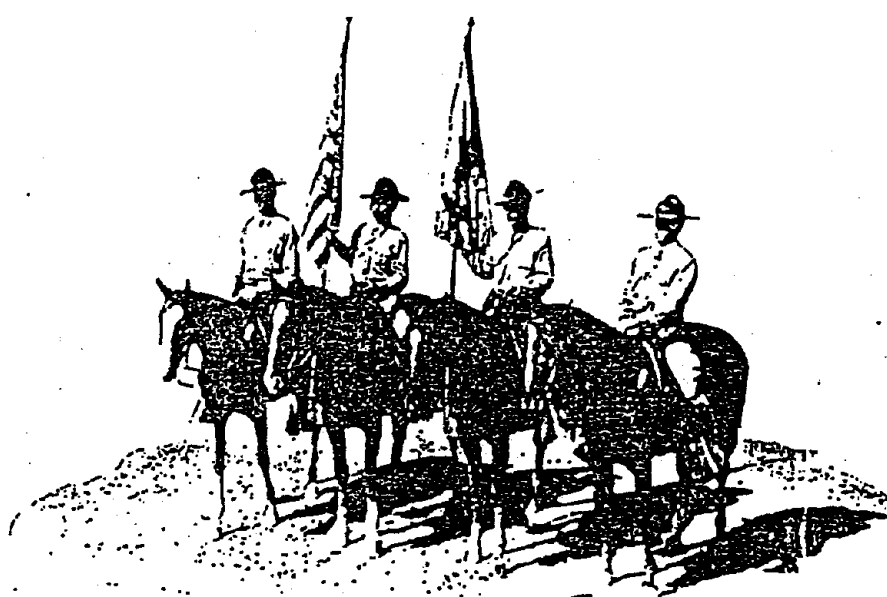
11th

U.S. Cavalry



California
Mexican Border

1941



REGIMENTAL HISTORY

ORGANIZED at Ft. Meyer, Virginia, in March, 1901, the 11th Cavalry received its baptism of fire before it had been in existence a year. The three squadrons, under command of Colonel Francis Moore, a distinguished veteran of the Civil, Indian and Spanish-American wars, were ordered to the Philippines during the winter of 1901. Squadrons were stationed at Samar, Batangas and Northern Luzon. All of the 11th Cavalrymen saw action from 1901-1904.

The regiment returned to the United States in 1904 and was finally assembled as a unit at Ft. Des Moines in 1906. From there the regiment, without the 1st Squadron, was ordered to Cuba as part of the army of occupation. The 2nd Squadron was stationed at Camp Colombia and the balance of the regiment at Pinar del Rio. They returned to the States in 1909, arriving in time to participate in the inaugural parade for President Taft. At this time Colonel James Parker was in command.

During the Mexican border trouble in 1911, the regiment moved from Ft. Oglethorpe to the mobilization camp at Ft. Sam Houston, Texas, and returned to Oglethorpe that November. During its stay at the Georgia post, the regiment organized the 11th Cavalry Hunt with its pack of English hounds. Under Col. Parker's command, the regiment attained a high degree of efficiency, particularly in all mounted work.

In May, 1914, the regiment moved to Colorado to assist in preserving law and order, returning to its station in January, 1915. Pancho Villa's raid in Columbus, New Mexico, early in 1916, brought the 11th Cavalry onto the battle field once again, and March of that year saw the troops move on to Columbus to form part of Pershing's Punitive Expedition. During the period of the campaign, the regiment set an enviable record both in action and for forced marches.

One squadron under command of Major (later General) Robert L. Howze, made a night march to Ojos Azules, arriving there at dawn May 5, 1916, surprising the Villista leaders Julo Acosta, Cruz Domingus and Antonio Angel, and killed 42 and captured several men and 75 ponies. During this engagement not a cavalryman was wounded, although several had bullets passed through their clothing and equipment. It was this same Provisional Squadron which received the acclaim of the metropolitan press for its forced march of 571 miles through mountainous country in 21 days—on a five-day ration supply, and without communication with the main command.

During the same campaign, Major Jenkins' squadron distinguished itself by hard marching and by its rescue of two troops of the 10th Cavalry which had become engaged at Carrozal.

During the World War the regiment was stationed at Chickamauga Park, Georgia, where the bulk of the command was transferred to form the basis of the 22nd and 23rd Cavalry (later the 80th and 81st Field Artillery Regiments). In 1919 the regiment moved to the Presidio of Monterey. In the intervening years it maintained a high standard of efficiency in training and athletics.

Arriving at Camp Seeley and Camp Morena in November, 1940, the 11th Cavalry was organized into two line squadrons of three troops each. Each troop included three rifle platoons of three squads, a light machine gun platoon and a troop headquarters. The Regimental Headquarters and Service Troop consists of staff and communications (pack radio) platoons, transportation platoon and a platoon of armored scout cars. The Machine Gun Troop comprises platoons of calibre .30 and .50 heavy machine guns. Special Weapons Troop has 81 mm mortars and .50 calibre machine guns.

APPENDIX E-4

Frazier, Vernon A.

Military Memorandum (7th Endorsement), from the Assistant, Acquisition Division, Real Estate, DA, Office of the Corps of Engineers, to the Division Engineer, South Pacific Division, Corps of Engineers, San Francisco, CA, dated 23 December 1955, Subject: National Guard Rifle Range, Imperial Valley. RG 77, Entry: CA Military Site Audit Files, 1849-1994, Box 34, Folder: El Centro National Guard Rifle Range, Audit. National Archives--Pacific Region, Laguna Niguel, CA

AIR MAIL

601.52 El Centro Rifle Range, Imperial 7th Ind
Valley, Calif. - ENGLP
(24 Jun 55)

SUBJECT: National Guard Rifle Range, Imperial Valley

23 DEC 1955

DA, OCoEngrs, Washington 25, D. C.

TO: Division Engineer, South Pacific Division, Corps of Engineers,
San Francisco, California

1. Forwarded for compliance with request in foregoing correspondence for the acquisition by the Department of the Army for use by the California National Guard, of a permit from the State or Area Administrator, Bureau of Land Management, Department of the Interior, for the use of the property described in the 3rd Indorsement thereon, dated 15 August 1955, for rifle range, impact and ricochet areas, to be known as the El Centro Rifle Range, California.

2. It is requested that a copy of the permit be furnished the Commanding General, Sixth Army, the using service, the National Guard Bureau, and this office.

BY COMMAND OF LIEUTENANT GENERAL STURGIS:

Vernon A. Frazier
VERNON A. FRAZIER
Assistant, Acquisition Division
Real Estate

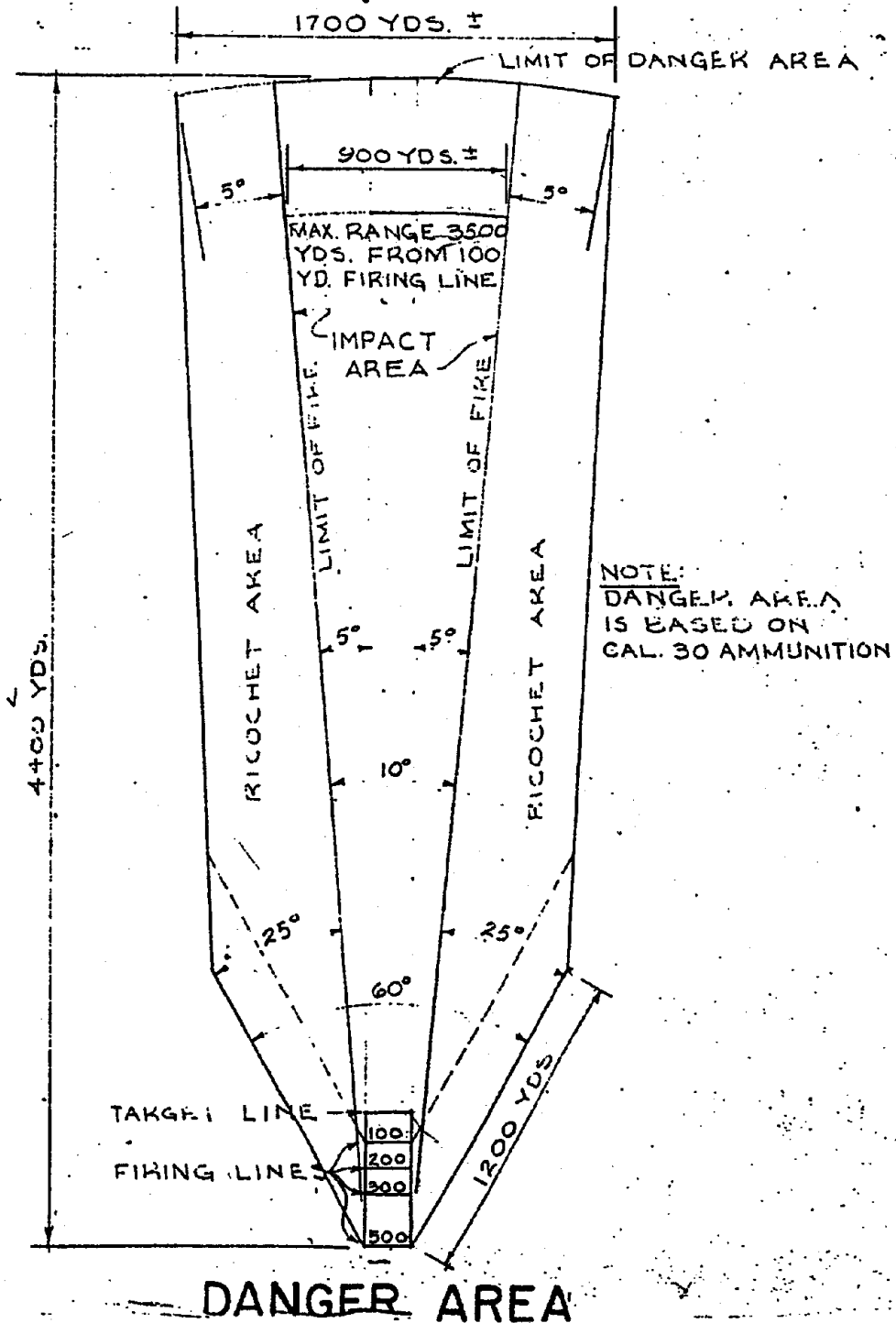
8 Incl
n/c

STP
CORP
21
26
Lenthu
Rifle
Range,
Calif.
-
copy
not
(
found
)
Frazier

AS ONLY

AS ONLY

DANGER AREAS AS SHOWN ON THIS DRAWING MUST BE CHECKED, BEFORE USING, AGAINST THE LATEST SR-385-310-1, "REGULATIONS FOR FIRING AMMUNITION FOR TRAINING, TARGET PRACTICE, AND COMBAT."



APPENDIX E-5

**Fulmer, F.F., CWO, CAL NG, Acting Adjutant, Headquarters,
1st Bn, 111th Armor Cav**

Military Memorandum (with Enclosure), from CWO F.F. Fulmer, California National Guard, Acting Adjutant, Headquarters, First Battalion, 111th Armored Cavalry Regiment (Light), El Centro, CA, to Commanding Officer, Fort MacArthur, San Pedro, CA, dated 8 June 1954, Subject: Use of El Centro Rifle Range. Pacific Regional Archives, Laguna Niguel, CA

HEADQUARTERS FIRST BATTALION
11TH ARMORED CAVALRY REGIMENT (LIGHT)
310 South Fourth Street
El Centro, California

8 June 1954

SUBJECT: Use of El Centro Rifle Range

TO: Commanding Officer
Fort MacArthur
San Pedro, California

Pursuant to verbal request of your office the following information is submitted in connection with requested use of the El Centro Rifle Range by this Battalion:

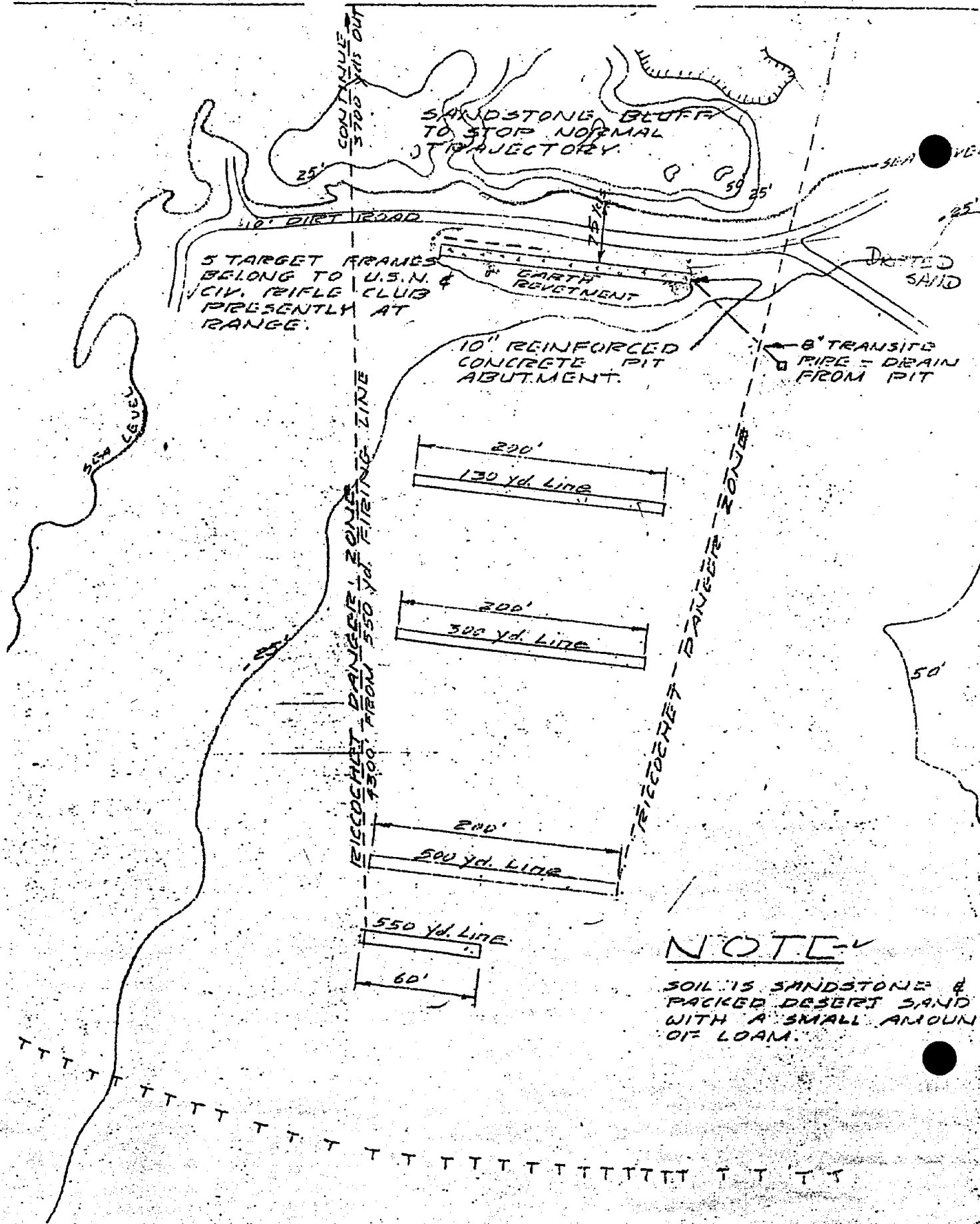
- a. Type of Weapons:
 - (1) Rifles
 - (2) Carbines
 - (3) Pistols
 - (4) Sub Machine Guns
- b. Caliber of Weapons:
 - (1) Cal .22
 - (2) Cal .30 Carbine
 - (3) Cal .30 Rifle
 - (4) Cal .45
- c. Type of Ammunition: Ball, Training
- d. Type of range firing: Fixed terrestrial
- e. Maximum range to be fired: 500 yards
- f. Status of training of personnel utilizing range:
Basic through advanced individual.
- g. Number of personnel utilizing range: 750.

FOR THE COMMANDING OFFICER:

F. F. FULMER
CWO, CAL NG
Acting Adjutant

Incl 6 to Incl 1

COPY



NOTE
 SOIL IS SANDSTONE &
 PACKED DESERT SAND
 WITH A SMALL AMOUNT
 OF LOAM.

SKETCH OF PRESENT RANGE FACILITIES
 NOT TO SCALE
 CONTOUR INTERVAL - 25'

APPENDIX E-6

Hathaway, J.L., Captain, 11th Cavalry, Adjutant

Military Memorandum, from the Captain J.L. Hathaway, Adjutant, 11th Cavalry, to the G-3, Ninth Corps Area, dated 21 November 1940, Subject: Movement of the 11th Cavalry. RG 338, Entry: 9th Service Command, NND 735039, Box 10, Folder: Camp Seeley. National Archives, College Park, MD.

Conf/417 (m.m.)

HEADQUARTERS ELEVENTH CAVALRY
Sealey, California

114-Records
File
Hui

November 21, 1940

SUBJECT: Movement of the 11th Cavalry

TO: G-3, Ninth Corp Area,
Presidio of San Francisco, California.

1. Movement of the 11th Cavalry and attachments to Sealey and Campo, California:

a. Advance Detachment:

Left Monterey, California at 6:00 A.M., Nov. 4, 1940
Arrived at Sealey, California at 1:30 P.M., Nov. 6, 1940
Arrived at Campo, California at 4:00 P.M., Nov. 6, 1940

* To Sealey, California:

Hq. & Ser. Troop	:	Officers:	1	Enlisted Men:	15 *
Troop B	:	"	4	"	55
Med. Det.	:	"	1	"	4
		"	<u>6</u>	"	<u>74</u>

To Campo, California:

Hq. & Ser. Troop	:	"	0	"	15 *
Troop E	:	"	4	"	55
Med. Det.	:	"	1	"	4
2nd Sqdn. Det.	:	"	1	"	1
		"	<u>6</u>	"	<u>75</u>

* b. Rail Movement:

Left Monterey, California at 12:00 Noon, Nov. 15, 1940
Arrived at Sealey, California at 8:15 A.M., Nov. 17, 1940
Arrived at Campo, California at 10:30 A.M., Nov. 17, 1940

* To Sealey, California:

Hq. & Serv. Troop	:	Officers:	1	Enlisted Men:	41
Band	:	" (1 W.C.)	4	"	20
Troop A	:	"	3	"	102
MG Troop	:	"	2	"	78
Troop B	:	"	1	"	35
Med. Det.	:	"	1	"	19
Vet. Det.	:	"	1	"	6
1st Sqdn. Det.	:	"	2	"	1
		"	<u>15</u>	"	<u>302</u>

To Campo, California:		Officers:	Enlisted Men:			
Troop E	:	"	2	"	"	98
Troop F	:	"	2	"	"	38
Med. Det.	:	"	0	"	"	5
Vet. Det.	:	"	1	"	"	3
2nd Sqdn. Det.	:	"	0	"	"	1
	:	"	<u>5</u>	"	"	<u>145</u>

c. Second Motor Movement:

Left Monterey, California at 6:00 A.M., Nov. 16, 1940
 Arrived at Seeley, California at 1:00 P.M., Nov. 18, 1940
 Arrived at Campo, California at 3:45 P.M., Nov. 18, 1940

To Seeley, California:		Officers:	Enlisted Men:			
Hq. & Serv. Troop:	:	"	2	"	"	18 *
1st Sqdn. Det.	:	"	0	"	"	2
Troop A	:	"	0	"	"	6
Troop B	:	"	0	"	"	3
MG Troop	:	"	4	"	"	8
Band	:	"	1	"	"	15
Med. Det.	:	"	0	"	"	<u>2</u>
	:	"	<u>7</u>	"	"	<u>54</u>

To Campo, California:		Officers:	Enlisted Men:			
Hq. & Serv. Troop:	:	"	0	"	"	15 *
Troop E	:	"	4	"	"	3
Vet. Det.	:	"	1	"	"	<u>0</u>
	:	"	<u>5</u>	"	"	<u>18</u>

For the Commanding Officer:

J. L. Hathaway
 J. L. HATHAWAY,
 Captain, 11th Cavalry,
 Adjutant

* Both motor movements by same truck driver.

JLH/dw

APPENDIX E-7

Imperial Valley Press (Local Newspaper), El Centro, CA

Article entitled “Only Caretaker Unit Will Remain At Camp Seeley” in Local Newspaper, Imperial Valley Press, El Centro, CA, Volume XL, No. 81, dated 23 September 1941, with headline “11th Cavalry Will Move from Valley”. Imperial County Historical Society, Pioneer Museum, Imperial County, CA.

11th CAVALRY WILL MOVE

Severe Labor Shortage Threatens Agriculture in Imperial Valley Fields

RAMBLING REPORTER

A True Story—

At any rate it is supposed to be true.

Tom Afferbaugh went dove hunting, as who didn't? His search for doves led him to a pig pen. Tom roamed around among the pigs and shot a dove snatching tidbits from the pigs' dinner.

A pig, just a plain ordinary squealer, snapped up the dove and swallowed it, feathers, beak and claws. Tom shot another and it hit the dust close to the same pig. The pig sent it after the other victim of Tom's marksmanship.

This pig decided there must be some connection between the bang of Tom's gun and the mamma which fell to him. So he stood close to Tom. Every time Tom shot a dove the pig would run like the wind and gobble it up. If Tom didn't shoot fast enough the pig would root him on the leg.

That's Tom's story and as far as RR is concerned Tom is stuck with it. Tom even planned to train the pig to eat the legal limit of 12 and bring the rest to him. He'll be stuck with that, too, if he tries it.

It's Annoying—

When you shoot a pig...

Grower-Shipper Agents Look for Boost In Wages While Scarcity Develops in Migrant Ranks; Mexicans Unavailable

Imperial Valley growers and shippers looked forward ruefully Tuesday to what may be the most severe labor shortage in the history of agricultural industry here—a shortage pregnant with the threat of runaway prices and the danger of labor disturbances.

Grower-shippers themselves overwhelmingly voiced concern over the defense industries have marked on agricultural labor. In a survey completed Tuesday, five of the valley's major agricultural leaders spoke bluntly of coming labor shortages two believed "there is nothing to worry about," and one was non-committal.

One grower believed Mexican labor from south of the international line will fill the gap and another "hoped" that would be the case. But Edmund H. Oles, inspector in charge, United States immigration service, said, "There isn't going to be any Mexican labor from the other side. The government has ruled that you can't bring Mexican laborers across the border for day-to-day work and residence. That's the immigration law as I see it and it will be enforced."

FINANCIAL CRISIS

Grower-shipper Martin... summarized the case for those who foresee a labor shortage. His firm needs 200 men in the fields right now to this winter because of the...

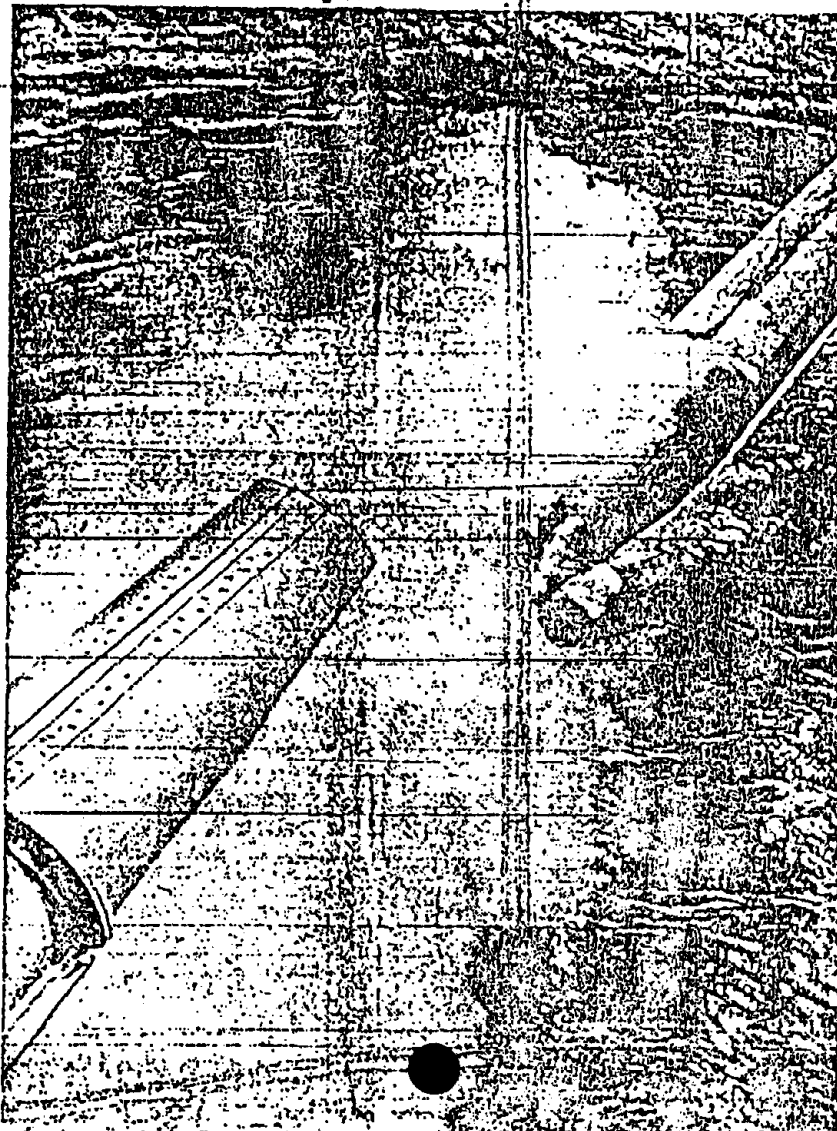
Bomber Output at Consair Menaced By Strike Ballot

One of Biggest U. S. Plane Producers May Face Union Walkout

SAN DIEGO, Sept. 23 (UP) — The production of huge land and sea bombers at the Consolidated Aircraft Corp. was jeopardized today by a strike vote of some 1,000 production workers, members of the International Association of Machinists (IAM).

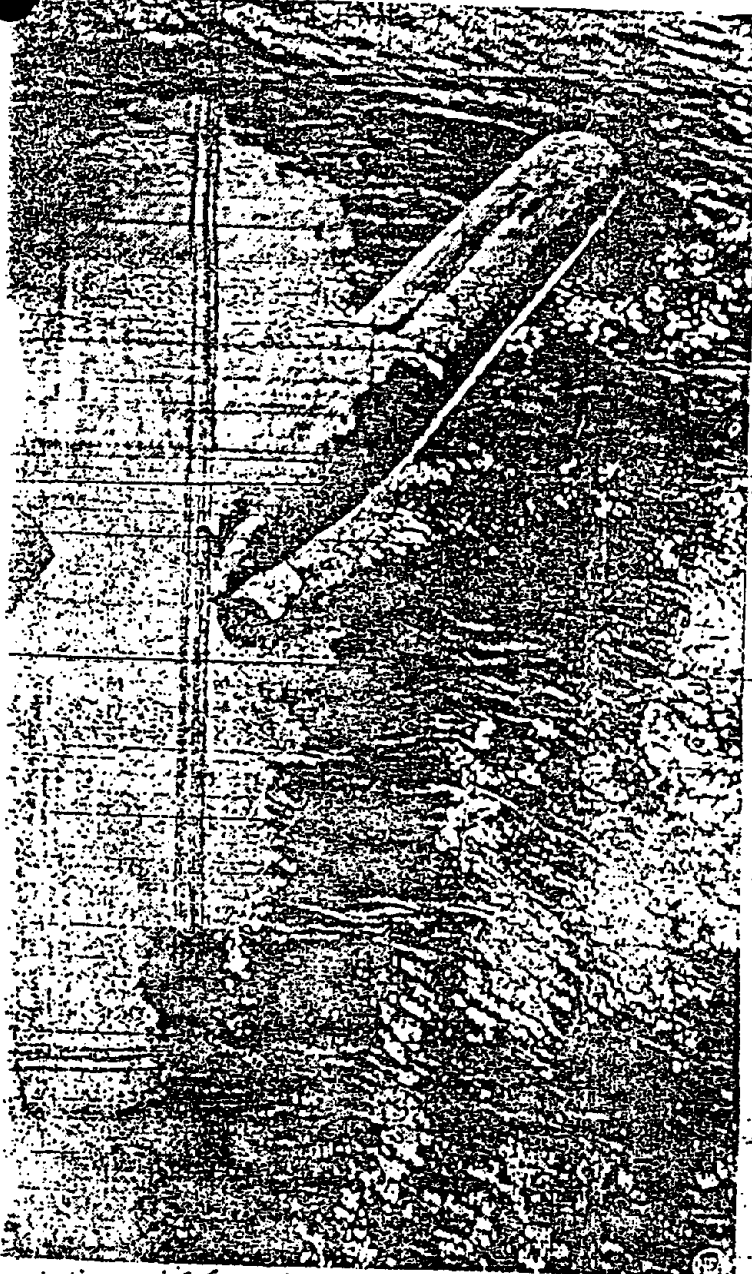
More than 2,000 day workers among the Consair's 3,000 employees voted to vote on the strike vote on the 2,000-man day shift. The vote...

Another Ship Down --- Will This be U. S. A.



MOVE FROM VALLEY

In Down -- Will This be U. S. Answer?



hunted the Axis raider which Monday sank another U. S.-owned ship is a torpedo leaving the tube during tests by U. S. Navy off Piney Point. Uncle Sam's answer to the vessel which sank S. S. Pink Star?

Navy Hunts Sub As 5th Ship Sunk

WASHINGTON, Sept. 23. (UP)—The U. S. Navy hunted the Iceland sea lanes today for an Axis raider which presumably sank the government owned S. S. Pink Star—apparently the first challenge to President Roosevelt's "shoot on sight" orders. The Pink Star incident was the third to occur in an area of less than 100 miles diameter in a lane

Only Caretaker Unit Will Remain At Camp Seeley

Regiment Promised Possession of New Home at Fort Lockett in Mountains by Nov. 1; To Visit Here Twice Yearly

The 11th United States cavalry Tuesday was promised possession of its new permanent home at Fort Lockett on November 1. Capt. M. C. Tadlock, constructing quartermaster at Camp, announced.

The regiment, except for a small caretaker force, will move lock, stock and barrel out of Camp Seeley, but will return probably twice each year—once in the spring, once in the fall—for target work in the desert. It was officially announced by Col. Harold M. Rayner, commanding officer.

Colonel Rayner said he regretted not being able to promise Imperial Valley a larger permanent force "because the valley has been good to us."

He said he did not believe the war department's decision to move the regiment out of the valley was influenced by any important strategic consideration, despite the fact that Fort Lockett is several miles nearer the Mexican border.

"Our experience at Camp Seeley," he said, "has shown that the men and horses cannot work to good advantage here during the summer months. We must have a place where we can train the year 'round, if we are to accomplish the purpose for which the army is being built up."

NO RANGE AVAILABLE

The advantages of Fort Lockett's cooler summer climate, however, are offset to some extent by the fact that the new home of the regiment offers no suitable space for rifle and machine gun work, Colonel Rayner said.

It is for this reason that the semi-permanent equipment, such as buildings and stables, will be left standing at Camp Seeley and guarded by a detachment of possibly a dozen men, he said.

The old camp will be occupied for short periods in spring and fall when the regiment is brought back for shooting practice.

It is estimated that the loss of the 11th cavalry will cost El Centro and surrounding businessmen about \$20,000 per month, the amount spent here on paydays by the 1000-odd officers and men.

The 11th was first scheduled to move on August 20, the original date on which the contractors promised Fort Lockett would be completed. But labor troubles, coupled with some minor changes in architect's plans, delayed construction.

LOCKETT UNUSUAL

Fort Lockett has been described

Thousands Flee in Path of Hurricane Along Gulf Coast

Cities Abandoned, Wind Rages Westward While Tides Surge High

HOUSTON, Tex., Sept. 23. (UP)—A hurricane roared northwestward through the Gulf of Mexico today and the gales and great tide that preceded it gave towns along the middle Texas coast warning of the dangers it held for them.

Thousands of persons locked their homes and fled inland. At Freeport only a few of the town's 6,000 residents still remained, for government predictions were that the hurricane with its 80-mile an hour wind probably would sweep inland between that town and Port O'Connor, 75 miles southwest on Matagorda bay.

At Galveston the wind was decreasing and the tide was falling, an indication that the center of the storm, still 100 miles at sea, had passed westward, and this was borne out by the higher tides and the blustery weather that swept into Port O'Connor today after a relatively quiet night.

The weather bureau said the hurricane was moving forward about six miles an hour with winds of full hurricane force near the center.

Galveston felt the storm last night and thousands of its 60,000 residents and hundreds of tourists, mindful of the storm in 1900 that took 6,000 lives, moved temporarily to Houston.

CITY ABANDONED

There were 4200 persons here from Freeport, the town where the Dow Chemical company of Midland, Mich. is building a great plant to produce magnesium, vital in defense manufacturing.

Unit Will Remain

At Camp Seeley

Regiment Promised Possession of New Home at Fort Lockett in Mountains by Nov. 1; To Visit Here Twice Yearly

The 11th United States cavalry Tuesday was promised possession of its new permanent home at Fort Lockett on November 1, Capt. M. C. Tadlock, constructing quartermaster at Campo, announced.

The regiment, except for a small caretaker force, will move lock, stock and barrel out of Camp Seeley, but will return probably twice each year—once in the spring, once in the fall—for target work in the desert. It was officially announced by Col. Harold M. Rayner, commanding officer.

Colonel Rayner said he regretted not being able to promise Imperial Valley a larger permanent force "because the valley has been good to us."

He said he did not believe the war department's decision to move the regiment out of the valley was influenced by any important strategic consideration, despite the fact that Fort Lockett is several miles nearer the Mexican border.

"Our experience at Camp Seeley," he said, "has shown that the men and horses cannot work to good advantage here during the summer months. We must have a place where we can train the year 'round. If we are to accomplish the purpose for which the army is being built up."

NO RANGE AVAILABLE

The advantages of Fort Lockett's cooler summer climate, however, are offset to some extent by the fact that the new home of the regiment offers no suitable space for rifle and machine gun work, Colonel Rayner said.

It is for this reason that the semi-permanent equipment, such as buildings and stables, will be left standing at Camp Seeley and guarded by a detachment of possibly a dozen men, he said.

The old camp will be occupied for short periods in spring and fall when the regiment is brought back for shooting practice.

It is estimated that the loss of the 11th cavalry will cost El Centro and surrounding businessmen about \$20,000 per month, the amount spent here on paydays by the 1000-odd officers and men.

The 11th was first scheduled to move on August 20, the original date on which the contractors promised Fort Lockett would be completed. But labor troubles, coupled with some minor changes in architect's plans, delayed construction.

LOCKETT UNUSUAL

Fort Lockett has been described as one of the most unusual army posts in the United States. Occupying 7000 acres in the rolling foothills on the edge of Campo, the fort is laid out more in the manner of a swanky subdivision than a military reservation, Captain Tadlock said. (Continued on Page 6; Column 3)

Thousands Flee in Path of Hurricane Along Gulf Coast

Cities Abandoned, Wind Rages Westward While Tides Surge High

HOUSTON, Tex., Sept. 23. (UP)—A hurricane roared northwestward through the Gulf of Mexico today and the gales and great tides that preceded it gave towns along the middle Texas coast warning of the dangers it held for them.

Thousands of persons locked their homes and fled inland. At Freeport only a few of the town's 6,000 residents still remained, for government predictions were that the hurricane with its 80-mile an hour wind probably would sweep inland between that town and Port O'Connor, 75 miles southwest on Matagorda bay.

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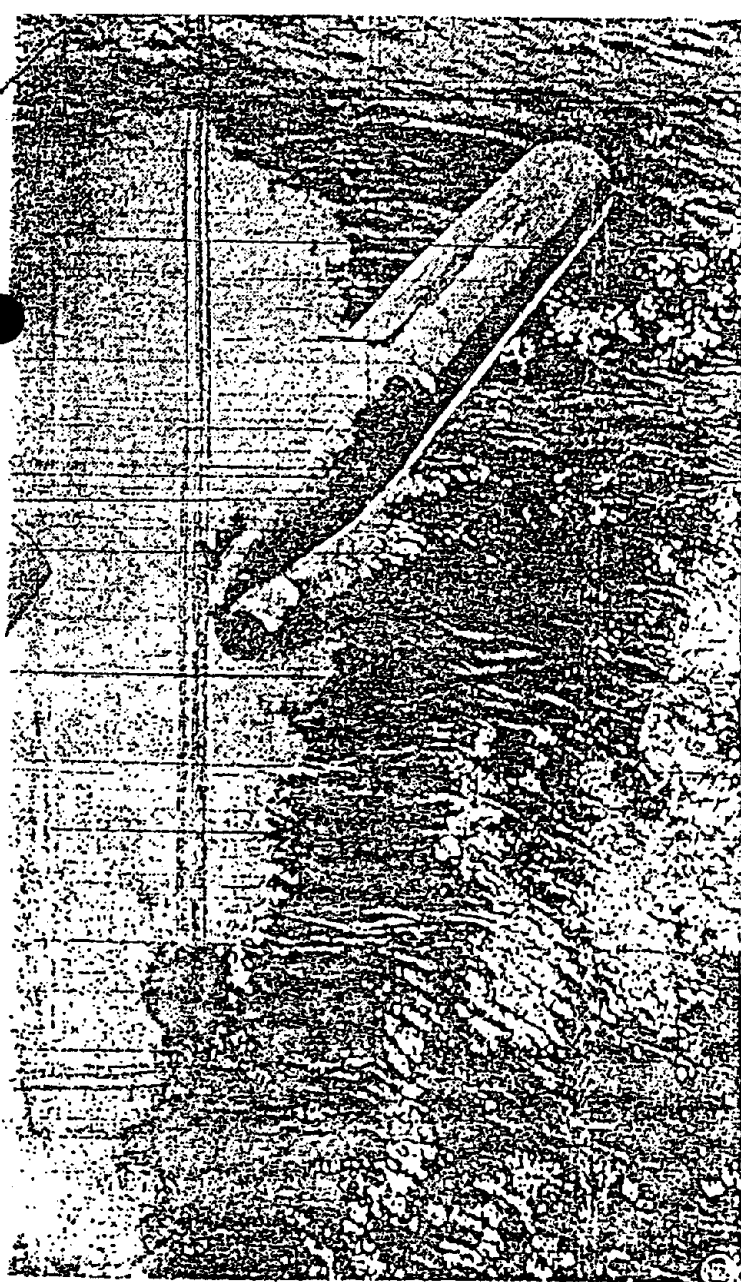
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Galveston felt the storm last night and thousands of its 60,000 residents and hundreds of tourists mindful of the storm in 1960 that took 6,000 lives, moved temporarily to Houston.

CITY ABANDONED

There were 4,200 persons here from Freeport, the town where the Dow Chemical company of Midland, Mich., is building a great plant to produce magnesium, vital in defense manufacturing processes. Another 300 persons from marshland homes were quartered in the courthouse at Bay City.

Before Freeport was deserted by all but a few, including Major William Allan, the big plant was halted down and store fronts were (Continued on Page 6; Col. 4)



hunted the Axis raider which Monday sank another U. S. owned ship is a torpedo leaving the tube during tests by U. S. Navy off Piney Point to be Uncle Sam's answer to the vessel which sank S. S. Pink Star?

Navy Hunts Sub As 5th Ship Sunk

WASHINGTON, Sept. 23. (UP)—The U. S. Navy hunted the Iceland sea lanes today for an Axis raider which presumably sank the government owned S. S. Pink Star—apparently the first challenge to President Roosevelt's "shoot on sight" orders. The Pink Star incident was the third to occur in an area of less than 100 miles diameter in a lane running along the southern tip of Greenland, which, like Iceland, is protected by the United States.

The Pink Star was the former Danish vessel Lundy taken over by the United States and sailing for the United States lines under Panamanian registry. She carried a crew of 34, none of which were Americans. Information relayed from the navy department failed to state whether the crew had been rescued. Nor did it indicate whether the ship had been bombed, torpedoed or sunk by shellfire.

Damages Asked for Accident Death

R. W. Allen, and Virginia Dwyer Monday filed suit for more than \$100,000 damages for the death of William Hugh Dwyer, 21, in a traffic accident west of El Centro last Sept. 4.

Est. Chester D. McAllister of the United States army at Camp Seeley and others were named defendants.

Arms Seized in

Davis, D. B. R. S. I.

APPENDIX E-8

Lutes, LeR., Major General

*Military Memorandum, from the Director of Plans and Operations of the Army Service Forces to the Assistant Chief of Staff, G-3, WDGS, dated 7 March 1944,
Subject: Declaration of Excess Property. RG 407, Entry 363A, Box 4353,
Folder: Camp Seeley. National Archives, College Park, MD.*



The Chief of Engineers
Real Estate Division

Rm 7001A New War Dept. Bldg.
Washington, D. C.

Captain Geidel

Chief of Ordnance TAG 26 February 1944

Inactivation of Ordnance Desert Proving Ground, 680.2/342

Troop Units Branch,
Mob Div, ASF

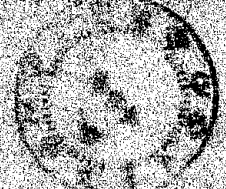
Rm 4-B-280 The Pentagon 74145

SPMOU 322 (14 Mar 44)

16 March 1944.

1. Reference is made to the inclosed letter, file and subject as above.
2. It is requested that you take the necessary action to survey all government agencies other than Army Ground Forces and Army Service Forces for possible uses of Ordnance Desert Proving Ground, Sealey, California, and that a list of the agencies surveyed be submitted in triplicate to Mobilization Division, Army Service Forces (Attention: Troop Units Branch).
3. This facility has been declared as surplus to the needs of the War Department.

By Command of Lieutenant General SCHERVELL:



LEO. LUFES,
Major General, G.S.C.,
Director of Plans & Operations,
A.S.F.

1 Incl
Ltr fm C/O/Ord
dtd 26 Feb 1944.

James F. Quinn
Lt. Col., Q.M.C.
Executive
Mobilization Div., ASF

MEMO FOR THE RECORD:

1. For previous action see memo to ACofS, G-3, WDGS, file SPMOU 322 (26 Feb 44), subject: "Declaration of Excess Property", dtd 7 March 1944, (in TUB file) requesting authority to declare the subject property as excess to the needs of the War Dept. and make appropriate disposition.
2. Approved by G-3, WDGS on DF, file WDGCT 331 (26 Feb 44), dtd 10 March 1944.
3. Approved by G-4, WDGS on DF, file WDGDS 11216, dtd 14 March 1944.

FILE
DATE MAR 20 1944 SIG E.T.

*Copy 3233) O.P. Division Property Branch
Ready for file
(26 Feb 44)*

ASZ

SPMOU 322 (26 Feb 44)

7 March 1944

MEMORANDUM FOR THE RECORD:

T.S. from AG to Mobilization Division file AG 322 (29 Feb 44) dtd 29 February 1944 refers to Mobilization Division letter from Chief of Ordnance to The Adjutant General, file 080.2/242, subject: "Inactivation of Ordnance Desert Proving Ground", dtd 26 February 1944, requests that pursuant to conversation between General Somervell and General Campbell, a teletype be sent to Commanding General, 9th SvC. with instructions that the facility was redesignated as a Class I installation and returned to the control of the 9th SvC.

In reviewing this case, it was informally concurred in by Col Dietrick to consider the Ordnance letter as a declaration of excess and then follow the established procedure in disposing of Posts, Camps and Stations. The Dir. of Supply, 9th SvC (Major Flemming) and Dep. Ch/S for SvC's (Col Cale) approves.

The Following have been consulted and concur in this action:

Sur. Gen	-----	Col Schwitthenberg
AGF	-----	Col Harding
AAF	-----	Lt. Col Schuyler
Stock Control Division	-----	Col Mearis
MPD	-----	Col Spencer
MPD	-----	Col Daniels

The following are informed by copies:

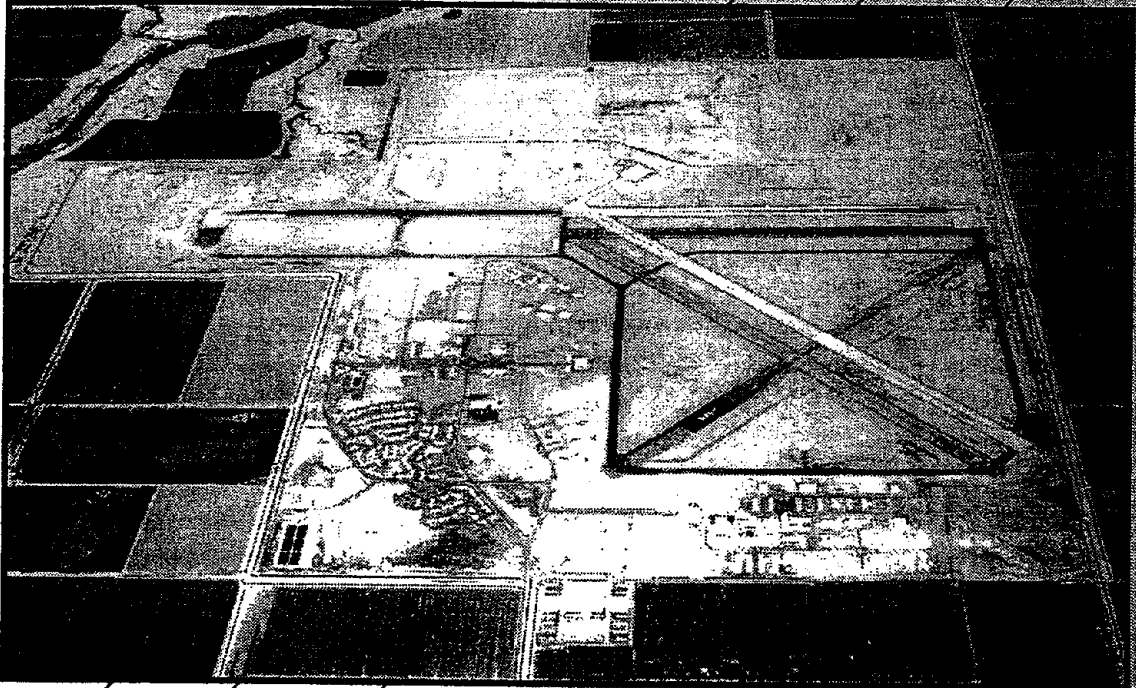
Dir for Plans & Opens
Dir, Stock Control Div
Dir, Hqs Div
Dep C/S for SvC's
Chief Ordnance
CG, 9th SvC

APPENDIX E-9

KEA Environmental, Inc.

Extract from Appendix C, Archeological and Architectural Survey for *the Naval Air Facility El Centro*, to the *Historic and Archeological Resources Protection Plan for Naval Air Facility El Centro*, dated October 1994, prepared for the U.S. Department of the Navy, Southwest Division, Naval Facilities Engineering Command, San Diego, CA, by KEA Environmental, Inc., authored by Rebecca McCorkle Apple, Stephen Van Wormer, James Newland, and James H. Cleland. Office Files, Environmental Office, Naval Air Facility El Centro. El Centro, CA

EL CENTRO NAF
ENVIRONMENTAL OFFICE



Historic and Archeological
Resources Protection Plan

Appendix C
Historic and
Archeological Survey

for
Naval Air Facility
El Centro

October 1994

**ARCHEOLOGICAL AND ARCHITECTURAL SURVEY
FOR THE NAVAL AIR FACILITY EL CENTRO**

Prepared for:

**U.S. Department of the Navy
Southwest Division (SOUTHWESTDIV)
Naval Facilities Engineering Command
1220 Pacific Highway
San Diego, CA 92123-5190**

Navy Contract Number: N68711-93-C-1125

Prepared by:

**KEA Environmental, Inc.
1727 Fifth Avenue
San Diego, CA 92101
(619) 233-1454**

Authors:

**Rebecca McCorkle Apple
Stephen Van Wormer
James Newland
James H. Cleland**

Acres: Approximately 2,280

U.S.G.S. Quadrangles: Seeley 7.5'

Confidential -- Restricted Distribution

October 1994

Key Words: Archeological and Architectural Survey, Imperial County, Military History, U.S. Navy, Naval Air Facility El Centro, Debris Scatter, 4-IMP-6451H, 4-IMP-6989H through 4-IMP-6994H, 4-IMP-7003

Imperial Valley and Arizona Railroad also improved transport and freight movement and helped spawn the development of the gypsum and wallboard plant at Plaster City (10 miles west of Seeley) (Morris and Jacques 1980:55). As well as agricultural land use, the open desert lands, the Colorado Sand Dunes, and Anza-Borrego Desert State Park have helped make recreation a major factor in Imperial Valley's economy.

Another major factor in the valley's development after 1940 was the U.S. military. During the latter portion of World War II, the military established many training camps, bases, and facilities throughout the valley. These included camps for the Desert Training Center of General Patton's 8th Army, an armored corps, a temporary cavalry camp at Seeley, bombing and test ranges, and several Naval aviation auxiliary fields, ranges, and training bases. Although it may seem unusual for an inland desert region such as the Imperial Valley, the most significant and lasting presence of the military in the valley would be the U.S. Navy.

2.2.2 History of Naval Air Facility El Centro

The Naval Air Facility El Centro was constructed in 1942 and 1943 two miles northeast of Seeley, California in Imperial County. Built on the site of a Civil Aeronautical Administration airfield leased from the county, the facility was part of the national defense buildup prior to, and during, World War II. The facility served as a Marine Corps Air Station during the war and was transferred back to the Navy at its conclusion. The facility was saved from decommissioning in 1947 when the Navy's Parachute Experimental Division was moved to the base. During the next 45 plus years, the facility has served as a support training facility for the Eleventh Naval District, as well as housing special project programs such as the Joint Parachute Test Facility, National Aerospace Recovery Facility, National Parachute Test Range, U.S. Air Force Space and Missile System Organization, and the winter training base for the Navy's Blue Angels demonstration flight team.

2.2.2.1 The War Years and the Imperial Valley

With the outbreak of World War II in Europe in 1939, the United States made a concerted effort to improve its military capabilities. In 1939, Congress began to appropriate millions of dollars for new military facilities, equipment, and personnel. These figures would increase rapidly. In 1940, they would authorize over \$13 billion for defense (Engineering News Record 10-24-1940:35). The money would be used by the Army and Navy to improve old facilities and construct new ones under a proposed three year development plan (Engineering News Record 10-24-1940:37).

After France fell to Germany in June 1940, the appropriations and the construction activity increased. During the ensuing months, appropriations in the hundreds of millions were steadily passed. The Navy's Bureau of Yards and Docks (BuDoc) quickly swung into action by designing and constructing "temporary" but stable base facilities quickly and inexpensively. By January 1941, the Navy had begun what would be a record program of rapid construction using

standardized base and building plans (Engineering News Record 10-24-1940:40-42; 1-2-1941:20; Garner 1993:47-58).

One of the major defense concerns the military had was for additional aviation support and training facilities. In addition to the aviation appropriations in the general military funding in 1940, the Congress added an additional \$40 million to the civil airport program operated under the Civil Aeronautics Administration (CAA) to meet this need. This program dated to, and was linked with, the Works Progress Administration (WPA) efforts of the 1930s. The program had been utilized to construct civil airfields throughout the country (Engineering News Record 10-24-1940:37-38).

The new civil airport program would be a cooperative defense effort. The CAA would oversee the project operations and administer the contracts to civilian companies. Local agencies and governments would provide the land and agree to maintain the facilities until needed for defense purposes. The Army and Navy would choose the field sites based on defense needs. The construction moneys would be for basic grading, paving, and lighting of these new airfields with further facilities constructed when, and if, the military occupied the fields (Engineering News Record 10-31-1940:587).

The CAA program quickly proved successful. By July 1941, Congress provided funding to increase the program by 50 percent. They gave the CAA another \$94 million supplemented by \$40 million more to the WPA to complete the 250 airfields underway and begin construction of 149 more airports (Engineering News Record 7-3-1941:43). In late 1941, the CAA requested and received another \$76 million for expansion of the program (Engineering News Record 11-13-1941:11).

For the Eleventh Naval District operating out of San Diego, the CAA program was a welcome relief to their aviation facility needs. In February 1941, the District Commandant appointed a Board of officials to develop a plan for increased aviation operations. The plan would have to accommodate a 15,000 plane program, locate existing facilities for wartime use, and organize acquisition, development, and use of these facilities (U.S. Navy Commandant's Files 10-11-1941:1-2). In October 1941, the District Commandant received word from the Chief of Naval Operations that the local CAA "civil" airports and fields would be available during wartime and that many new projects were pending (U.S. Navy Commandant's Files 10-10-1941:1-3).

One of the CAA fields identified for potential Navy use was located in the El Centro area (U.S. Navy Commandant's Files 10-11-1941:B). The Navy liked both the desert El Centro site and a Yuma site. Both base sites provided year round training opportunities and El Centro could provide support facilities for potential Navy bombing ranges in the desert and at Salton Sea. The District command believed that a full-scale auxiliary base facility could be built and be operational in eight months at the site seven miles west of El Centro near Seeley. Although the CAA and Navy Board had worked on a lease for the land from the Irrigation District and County in September, one problem held up the Navy's plans for the El Centro and Yuma

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facilities--neither had funding appropriated for field construction (U.S. Navy Commandant's Files 10-20-1941:1-2).

The planned project went forward anyway and the funding situation changed rapidly after the attack at Pearl Harbor on December 7, 1941. The United States' entry into the war quickly moved funding for military defense projects forward. By December 15, the first contracts for construction of the El Centro CAA airport were advertised (CAA Reports 1-8-1942:7). In late December, Congress gave the CAA a supplemental \$59 million appropriation for 105 additional fields (Engineering News Record 1-1-1942:25). On January 8, 1942, the Los Angeles Corps of Engineers office, who were overseeing CAA construction in southern California, awarded the grading and paving contract to Melvin G. Axman and James L. Miller. A few days later, the lighting contract went to H.O. Bauerle. Work began on the airfield on January 9 with the cost estimated at \$332,000. Work continued steadily over the next few months with the grading and paving completed in April and the lighting completed on May 16 (CAA Reports 1-8-1942:8; 2-7-1942:9-10; 6-6-1942:9).

The construction work at the "Seeley" Airport was just a part of the military activity occurring in the Imperial Valley community. In November 1940, 450 troops of the Eleventh U.S. Cavalry Regiment had arrived in Seeley. On leased land one mile north (west of project area) of town, they built Camp Seeley, a temporary tent camp. The Cavalrymen and their 730 horses stayed at Seeley for over a year while waiting for the completion of Camp Lockett at Campo, San Diego County, where they were to be stationed to guard the border and the San Diego and Arizona railroad. On December 9, 1941, the Eleventh Cavalry left Camp Seeley (Vezina 1993:124-127; Camp Seeley File 1940). After the cavalry left Seeley, an Army artillery unit occupied the camp until May 1942. Their job was to oversee the Yuha Test Firing Range in the desert west of Seeley (Imperial Valley Press 4-30-1942:1; 5-24-1942:1).

The influx of soldiers and war workers quickly overwhelmed the small valley communities. With the Desert Training Center, Camp Seeley, a Marine Camp at Niland, a squadron of British pilots training at Imperial, and other war facilities being constructed at the Salton Sea, and later that year at Holtville, the Valley was unprepared for the influx of population in 1942. Not only were soldiers coming into the valley, but wartime construction workers also clogged the hotels and restaurants of the valley during this time. Although the newspapers could not mention troop movements or base developments, they did mention the problems of hundreds of soldiers on leave and others waiting hours to take showers at local hotels or to get a meal (Imperial Valley Press 1941-42).

In early 1942, the Eleventh Naval District decided on their use for the El Centro CAA airport. At the outbreak of the war the Naval Air Station, San Diego was in a overcrowded condition due to the rapid growth of the fleet aircraft complement. It was decided at that time to separate the Marine Corps air groups from the Navy flyers. Lt. Col. William Fox, USMCR, was chosen to head a five-man board to select five sites in southern California for Marine Corps air stations. Instructed to choose one site in Imperial County, Fox chose the under-construction CAA airport at Seeley near El Centro (U.S. Navy Eleventh District History 1946:387-389).

Construction for the new station began as soon as the runway paving was completed. On April 24, 1942, the Imperial Valley Press ran its first and last headline story on the construction of the new airport and its facilities (due to the media blackout). The paper reported that ten railcars of lumber were dropped off at the Seeley depot for the new airport 2.5 miles northeast of the town. They noted that the construction crews were grading and erecting pre-made buildings on the former farm lands next to the CAA's new airport (Imperial Valley Press 4-24-1942:1).

By July 1942, the station was established as the Marine Corps Air Station (MCAS) El Centro. In September, MCAS El Centro was officially added to the operation activities of the Eleventh District (U.S. Navy Eleventh District History 1946:393). The MCAS operations initially required not only the station and air group facilities, but skeet and rifle ranges, malfunction and turret ranges for gunnery practice, a rabbit range, a rocket range, and rocket ground school. In the fall, the area around the base was surveyed and leases and condemnation proceedings with the County, Imperial Irrigation District, and several local land owners prepared to acquire almost 1,900 acres. In November, the land cases and leases were finalized to transfer the CAA airport and some surrounding land that had been former flax and alfalfa fields to the Navy (Official Records Books 598:491; 601:436-37; U.S. Navy Planning Officer Files 11-25-1942; U.S. Navy KV37 N1-1 Map Survey 11-1942; Coletta 1985:195). Still, the construction of the base would not be completed until the summer of 1943. On July 23, 1943, Lt. T.J. McQuade, commanding officer, presided over the official commissioning ceremony (U.S. Navy Eleventh District History 1946:394; Coletta 1985:196).

The MCAS El Centro facilities were typical of Naval public works construction during World War II. The great need for large numbers of quickly built, inexpensive Navy shore facilities required large amounts of funding and new building designs. From 1940 to 1942, the Navy spent an average of \$250 million a month on construction (Engineering News Record 2-11-1943:123). Most of these buildings and facilities were of single wall wood-frame construction. Navy contractors built these buildings based on set designs and often with non-essential materials (Garner 1993:52,56; Engineering News Record 1-28-1943:46). The many buildings constructed at MCAS El Centro were constructed from pre-fabricated form plans typical of Naval air training stations of the period. Even with their quickly built and utilitarian style, contemporary architects and builders noted their "appearance of permanence that completely hides their temporary and emergency character" (Engineering News Record 6-3-1943:96).

The commissioning of MCAS El Centro in July 1943 only signaled the increasing activity at the base during that year. The first Marine Air Group (MAG 43) had been stationed at El Centro in January 1943 (Coletta 1985:196). As early as March 1943, the base added an additional 120 acres of adjacent land for the expanding operations (U.S. Navy Planning Officer Files 4-2-1943). By the summer of 1943, the Marine Corps was requesting additional facilities for its west coast bases at Santa Barbara, El Toro, Mojave, and El Centro. Plans for expansion of these bases were in response to the need for more trained pilots for the Pacific theater of war. In September, a special board was sent to investigate and report on needed expansion for these

APPENDIX E-10

Morris, John M., LTC, C.W.S., Chemical Officer

Military Memorandum, from LTC John M. Morris, Chemical Officer, Headquarters, Ninth Corps Area, to the Chief, Chemical Warfare Service, Washington, DC, dated 3 April 1941, Subject: Shipment of Chemical Warfare Training Equipment to Eleventh Cavalry. RG 175, Entry: Central Correspondence Files, 1939-1942, Box 215, Folder: CWS. National Archives, College Park, MD.

IN REPLY REFER

TO:

HEADQUARTERS NINTH CORPS AREA
OFFICE OF THE CHEMICAL OFFICER
PRESIDIO OF SAN FRANCISCO, CALIF.

400.22 (CW)

April 3, 1941.

Subject: Shipment of Chemical Warfare Training
Equipment to Eleventh Cavalry.

To: Chief, Chemical Warfare Service,
Washington, D. C.

1. Reference is made to letter, your office, dated March 5, 1941, file CWS 400.22/65, subject: "Shipment of Chemical Warfare Training Equipment", and enclosure therewith dated February 25, 1941, subject: "Additional Shipments of Chemical Warfare Training Equipment (First Priority) Ninth Corps Area".

2. This office has been informed that effective this date, the Eleventh Cavalry will base on Camp Seeley for Chemical Warfare supplies. Copies of shipping tickets received in this office show that all items listed in enclosure quoted above have been shipped to the Eleventh Cavalry except one kit, repair, training gas mask, regimental.

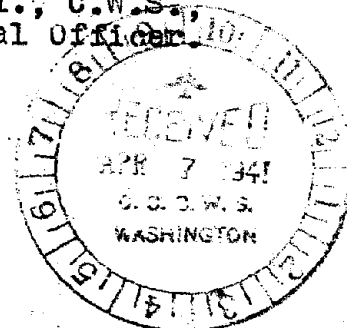
3. It is accordingly requested that future shipments be made as follows:

TO: Post Quartermaster,
Camp Seeley,
Seeley, Calif.

FOR: Post Chemical Warfare Property Officer,
Camp Seeley, Calif.

FOR: Eleventh Cavalry.

John M. Morris
JOHN M. MORRIS,
Lt. Col., C.W.S.,
Chemical Officer.



File per
NARA II

RG 175

APPENDIX E-11

Science Applications International Corporation (SAIC), San Diego, CA

SAIC Record of Telephone Conversation between Mr. Steve Cameron, SAIC, and Mr. Tom Rolf, Former Range Manager, Naval Air Facility El Centro, dated 22 July 1977, SAIC Subject File: Camp Seeley Combat Firing Range. Included with INPR on the Camp Seeley Combat Firing Range, Los Angeles District, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers. SAIC Office Files, 10260 Campus Point Drive, MS 13, San Diego, CA 92121. San Diego, CA.



Science Applications
International Corporation
® An Employee-Owned Company

10260 Campus Point Drive, MS13
San Diego, California 92121

Distribution:

File:

Camp Seeley

Combat Firing Range

Date: 7/22/97

Type: phone

By: Steve Cameron

Name and Title: Tom Rolf, former Range Manager

Firm: retired from NAVAL Air Facility E1 Centro

Company Address:

E1 Centro, CA

Jobsite Address:

Telephone: (619) 352-7213

Other:

Discussion:

Regarding air to ground bombing activities conducted on the Recovery Parachute Test Range (RPTR). Mr. Rolf said that the bombs used by the Navy on the RPTR consisted of inert practice bombs, MARK 76 and MARK 106, which had spotting charges. The area of concern with respect to the Camp Seeley Combat Firing Range is where the RPTR formerly overlapped the Camp Seeley Combat Firing Range site — north of Wheeler Road and south of the current RPTR boundary in the vicinity of Huff Road. This area consisted of the far south end of the RPTR. Mr. Rolf indicated that normal practice would not have resulted in a bomb having been dropped in this area, or left there, if for some reason one was dropped there. This (former) far south end of the RPTR is not near the normal target areas. In addition, mothers are always looking to see where bombs land, especially if they are outside the normal target areas. Mr. Rolf said the RPTR was used for parachute training and testing until 1979 when it was converted to a bombing range.

APPENDIX E-12

Sykes, Horace, COL, A.G.D., Adjutant General

Military Memorandum, from COL Horace Sykes, A.G.D., Adjutant General, to the Quartermaster General, Washington, DC, dated 5 November 1940, Subject: Lease of Camp Site for 11th Cavalry. RG 77, Entry: CA Military Audit Files, 1849 – 1994, Box 120, Folder: CAMA. National Archives-- Pacific Region, Laguna Niguel, CA.

Handwritten initials
IMMEDIATE ACTION

601.53 QM-RE,
El Centro

AIR MAIL

November 5, 1940.

SUBJECT: Lease of camp site for 11th Cavalry.

TO: The Quartermaster General, Washington, D. C.

1. With reference to radiogram from The Adjutant General, dated October 3, 1940 relative to the movement of the 11th Cavalry from the Presidio of Monterey to the vicinity of El Centro, California, there is transmitted herewith for approval lease No. W 59 qm-715 dated November 1, 1940 made with the Imperial Irrigation District, El Centro, California covering the rental of approximately 470 acres of land in Imperial County, California for use as a camp site and maneuver area for the 11th Cavalry.

2. Before distribution is made of the attached lease, it is requested that the applicable procurement authority be inserted thereon, this headquarters advised of same, together with an allotment of funds sufficient to cover the rental for the balance of this Fiscal Year.

3. Radio advice of approval is requested.

For the Commanding General:

MORACE W. SYKES:
Colonel, A. G. D.,
Adjutant General.

1 Incl.
Lease (in dup.)

WBS:AP

MAILED 5 1940

ROBERT H. SMYTH
NOV 5 - 1940
Q. M. G. O.

IMMEDIATE ACTION

APPENDIX E-13

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

*Site Survey Summary Sheet for DERP-FUDS Site No. J09CA029100,
Camp Seeley Combat Firing Range, CA, dated 5 April 1998, by the U.S. Army
Corps of Engineers, Los Angeles District, with DERP-FUDS Findings and Determination
of Eligibility Memorandum, Signed by COL (P) Peter T. Madsen, U.S. Army,
Commanding. Project Management Files, Los Angeles District, U.S. Army Corps of
Engineers. Los Angeles, CA*

SITE SURVEY SUMMARY SHEET
FOR
DERP-FUDS SITE NO. J09CA029100
CAMP SEELEY COMBAT FIRING RANGE
5 April 1998

SITE NAME: CAMP SEELEY COMBAT FIRING RANGE; associated sites include the El Centro National Guard Rifle Range and the Recovery Parachute Test Range, now known as West Mesa.

LOCATION: The Camp Seeley Combat Firing Range site is located in Imperial County, California, approximately 10 miles northwest of the City of El Centro.

SITE HISTORY: The Army acquired 8,960.2 acres for Camp Seeley Combat Firing Range from the Department of Interior (DOI) on 21 August 1941. The site was used as a firing range and maneuver area by various branches of the Army stationed at nearby Camp Seeley (J09CA029000), including the 11th U.S. Cavalry, and the 75th Field Artillery. The Desert Test Command was also stationed at Camp Seeley and may have used the site for testing of various combat vehicles and automotive equipment in soft sand terrain and under high temperature conditions (tests did not involve ordnance or explosive materials). The 75th Field Artillery reportedly constructed a firing range consisting of firing lines, target frames, and a concrete target pit abutment. The 200-foot long by ten-inch thick pit abutment (target pit) was located near the south side of the site, and firing lines were located off-site to the south. The firing range was also apparently used by the Marines stationed at the nearby Marine Corps Air Station El Centro (currently the Naval Air Facility (NAF) El Centro). The Camp Seeley Combat Firing Range site was retransferred to DOI as follows: 2,560.0 acres revoked by Public Land Order 287 dated 8 July 1945, and 6,400.2 acres revoked by Public Land Order 388 dated 1 August 1947. The site has been occupied subsequently by the National Guard and Navy.

The Navy acquired 2,560 acres of the Camp Seeley Combat Firing Range site, as part of a larger acquisition, by withdrawal from the BLM on 12 May 1953. This property was subsequently returned to BLM on 17 July 1963.

The Army acquired a total of 1,520 acres for the El Centro National Guard Rifle Range site from the DOI, Bureau of Reclamation (BOR) by Memorandum of Understanding (MOU), dated 26 August 1958, amended 14 April 1960. The National Guard site overlapped 1,350 acres of the Camp Seeley Combat Firing Range site, with 160 acres adjacent to its south side, encompassing the above-mentioned firing range lines. Activities involved training with non-firing tracked vehicles, and with small arms on the firing range. The MOU expired on 25 August 1973.

In 1966 the Navy established the Recovery Parachute Test Range (RPTR) for NAF El Centro which occupied 8,320 acres of the Camp Seeley Combat Firing Range site. Navy acquisitions overlapping the site were as follows: 4,640 acres from BOR by MOU dated 20 June

1966, with amendment dated 30 October 1968; 1,120 acres by Joint Use Agreement with the Army on 28 August 1967, for partial use of the El Centro National Guard Rifle Range; and 2,560 acres from private parties by lease on 1 October 1967. Activities included parachute testing and training, and starting in 1979, inert air to ground bombing. The RPTR is now known as West Mesa. On 27 September 1988, boundaries of the RPTR (West Mesa) were revised, returning to BLM 1,840 acres which overlapped the Camp Seeley Combat Firing Range site. The disposed property of West Mesa should have been considered under the Installation Restoration Program because it was disposed of after 17 October 1986 (effective date of the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act, PL 99-499). However, no preliminary assessment or other environmental review was conducted by the Navy prior to disposal, thus it is necessary to address this 1,840 acres of West Mesa under the Defense Environmental Restoration Program. West Mesa presently occupies 6,480.2 acres of the Camp Seeley Combat Firing Range site.

Net DOD acquisitions under consideration consist of 9,120.2 acres, including the 8,960.2-acre Camp Seeley Combat Firing Range site and the adjacent 160 acres of the National Guard Rifle Range site. Disposed DOD property under consideration consists of 2,640 acres (property not presently occupied by the Navy). The disposed property is owned by BLM and is part of the Superstition Mountain Off-Highway Vehicle Area, most of which is used for off-road recreational activities. Remaining DOD improvements include various concrete foundations abandoned by the Navy, not known to have been beneficially used, and the firing range which has been used intermittently from the 1950s to the present by various civilian, military, and governmental entities. The Imperial Valley Rifle and Pistol Association (IVRPA) currently leases property from the BLM for use of the firing range. This leased property contains the firing lines and target pit. The 200-foot long target pit is not currently used, however IVRPA plans to reactivate it in the future.

SITE VISIT: The site was visited on 11 November 1995 by Steve Cameron of Science Applications International Corporation, San Diego, California. The primary site contacts were Mr. Tom Rolf, Range Manager, NAF El Centro; and Mr. Walt Gabler, Law Enforcement Officer, BLM, El Centro, California.

CATEGORY OF HAZARD: OEW.

PROJECT DESCRIPTION: Recommend the Huntsville Engineering and Support Center make a determination regarding further investigation at this site.

AVAILABLE STUDIES AND REPORTS: The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, L.A. District Real Estate Division maintains real estate information for Camp Seeley Combat Firing Range and the El Centro National Guard Rifle Range.

DISTRICT POC: Jeffery B. Armentrout, Los Angeles District, (213) 452-3720.

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

CAMP SEELEY COMBAT FIRING RANGE
EL CENTRO, CALIFORNIA
SITE NO. J09CA029100

FINDINGS OF FACT

1. The Army acquired 8,960.2 acres for the Camp Seeley Combat Firing Range (CSCFR) by transfer from the Department of Interior (DOI) under Executive Order No. 8865, dated 21 August 1941. Between 1945 and 1947 the 8,960.2-acre site was retransferred to DOI. Portions of the site were subsequently reacquired by the Army and Navy. The Army acquired a total of 1,520 acres (1,360 acres overlapping the CSCFR site and 160 acres adjacent to its south side) for the El Centro National Guard Rifle Range (NGRR) from DOI, Bureau of Reclamation (BOR), by Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) dated 26 August 1958, amended 14 April 1960. Between 1953 and 1967 the Navy acquired a total of 8,320 acres net, overlapping the CSCFR site, as part of other larger acquisitions as follows: 2,560 acres by withdrawal from the Bureau of Land Management (BLM) on 12 May 1953, subsequently returned to BLM on 17 July 1963; 4,640 acres as part of the Recovery Parachute Test Range (RPTR) by Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) with the BOR dated 20 June 1966, with amendment dated 30 October 1968; 1,120 acres by Joint Use Agreement with the Army dated 28 August 1967 for use of part of the NGRR; and 2,560 acres from private parties by lease effective 1 October 1967. Total acquisitions under consideration consist of 9,120.2 acres net, including the 8,960.2-acre CSCFR site and 160 acres of the NGRR site, of which 8,320 acres were occupied by the Navy.

2. The site was used as a firing range, maneuver area, and possibly a combat vehicle test area by various branches of the Army stationed at nearby Camp Seeley (J09CA029000). The Army constructed a firing range consisting of firing lines, target frames, and a concrete target pit abutment. Firing lines were located off the CSCFR site to the south, in the adjacent 160 acres of the NGRR site. The National Guard used the site for training with non-firing tracked vehicles, and for small arms target practice. The U.S. Marines stationed at the nearby Marine Corps Air Station El Centro (currently the Naval Air Facility (NAF) El Centro) also reportedly used the firing range for target practice. For the RPTR, the Navy installed camera targets and various related improvements and used the site for parachute training and testing, and later for inert air to ground bombing activities when the RPTR became a bombing range, now known as West Mesa.

3. DOD disposed of 2,640 acres net, including 400 acres of the 8,960.2-acre CSCFR not subsequently reacquired; 400 acres net, returned to DOI from the Army upon expiration of the NGRR MOU (for 1,520 acres) on 25 August 1973 (1,120 acres retained by the Navy); and 1,840 acres of Navy property returned to DOI on 27 September 1988, due to a RPTR (West Mesa) boundary revision. The disposed property of West Mesa should have been considered under the Installation Restoration Program because it was disposed of after

17 October 1986 (effective date of the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act, PL 99-499). However, no preliminary assessment or other environmental review was conducted by the Navy prior to disposal, thus it is necessary to address this 1,840 acres of West Mesa under the Defense Environmental Restoration Program. West Mesa presently occupies 6,480.2 acres of the CSCFR site. Various concrete foundations on the subject site associated with former Navy activities have not been beneficially used. The Army-developed firing range still exists, and the target pit abutment remains in place. The disposed property is owned by BLM and is part of the Superstition Mountain Off-Highway Vehicle Area which is used for off-road recreational activities. The Imperial Valley Rifle and Pistol Association (IVRPA) leases part of the site from BLM for use of the firing range. The IVRPA property includes the target pit abutment which is not currently used, but which IVRPA plans to reactivate in the future.

DETERMINATION

Based on the foregoing Findings of Fact, 2,640 acres of this site have 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

PETER T. MADSEN
Colonel (P), U.S. Army
Commanding

APPENDIX E-14

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

Site Survey Summary Sheet for DERP-FUDS Site No. J09CA029000, Camp Seeley, CA, dated 18 May 1997, by U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Los Angeles District, with DERP-FUDS Findings and Determination of Eligibility Memorandum, Signed by COL (P) Peter T. Madsen, U.S. Army, Commanding. Project Management Files, Los Angeles District, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers. Los Angeles, CA

SITE SURVEY SUMMARY SHEET
FOR
DERP-FUDS SITE NO. J09CA029000
CAMP SEELEY
18 May 1997

SITE NAME: CAMP SEELEY; also referred to as Ordnance Desert Proving Ground.

LOCATION: The Camp Seeley site is located in Imperial County, California, one mile north of the Town of Seeley and approximately 8 miles northwest of the City of El Centro.

SITE HISTORY: The Army acquired Camp Seeley in November 1940. It was used as a campsite by the 11th U.S. Cavalry from November 1940 to December 1941. A Battalion of the 75th Field Artillery occupied the site from late 1941 or early 1942 until May 1942. In March 1942, the Quartermaster Test Command established the Desert Test Command Headquarters at Camp Seeley. Their mission was to test transport vehicles, ordnance combat tanks, and other combat vehicles and automotive equipment in soft sand terrain and under high temperature conditions. Testing also included tires, fuels, lubricants, cooling systems, and other components. Test activities were conducted both at the camp and at sites away from the camp. Tests did not involve ordnance or explosive materials. In August 1942 responsibilities of the Quartermaster Test Command were transferred to the Ordnance Department, and the Desert Test Command activity became the Ordnance Desert Test Command. In 1943 the Ordnance Desert Test Command activity was renamed the Ordnance Desert Proving Ground.

Camp Seeley was a semi-permanent camp which contained tents with wood floors, temporary wood buildings, pit latrines, a motor pool shed, several sheds for horses and transport equipment, and a headquarters building. Buildings were heated with coal and wood stoves. Water was delivered from the nearby Elder canal by the Imperial Irrigation District. A water supply system constructed by the Army consisted of a concrete settling basin, pumps, and pressure tanks for distribution. Wastewater was disposed of by way of an open drainage ditch to the nearby New River. The 11th Cavalry constructed a lake on the camp to swim their horses. The lake may have also been used as a fording basin for the testing of automotive equipment.

At the time of disposal, 65 temporary buildings on the site were transferred or donated to other agencies. Currently a home and farm compound are located on the property, the majority of which is under cultivation. Remaining improvements include the lake, and a concrete foundation reportedly installed by the Army which currently supports a farm maintenance shop. Other improvements of possible DOD origin include an underground water storage tank and two concrete tank cradles. The concrete foundation and water storage tank are in beneficial use.

J09CA029000

Three other sites associated with Camp Seeley include Camp Seeley Combat Firing Range (J09CA029100), Camp Seeley Ordnance Desert Proving Ground (J09CA029200), and Camp Seeley Ordnance Training Center (J09CA029300). Each site was located between four and eight miles from Camp Seeley.

SITE VISIT: The site was visited on 21 and 22 November 1995, and on 11 January 1996 by Steve Cameron of Science Applications International Corporation, San Diego, California. The primary site contact was Mr. Charlie Dessert, Charles C. Dessert Farms, El Centro, California.

CATEGORY OF HAZARD: None.

PROJECT DESCRIPTION: No potential Projects at this site.

AVAILABLE STUDIES AND REPORTS: The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, L.A. District Real Estate Division maintains a real estate file for Camp Seeley. Historical information pertaining to the 11th U.S. Cavalry at Camp Seeley is contained in "11th U.S. Cavalry, California-Mexican Border," 1941. An historical account of activities conducted by the Desert Test Command while at Camp Seeley is provided in "The Ordnance Desert Proving Ground, Its History and What It Does," Lt. Col. J.E. Engler, 7 January 1944.

DISTRICT POC: Jeffery B. Armentrout, Los Angeles District, (213) 452-3720.

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

CAMP SEELEY
EL CENTRO, CALIFORNIA
SITE NO. J09CA029000

FINDINGS OF FACT

1. The Army acquired 434.42 acres for Camp Seeley from the Imperial Irrigation District by Lease No. W59-QM-715, dated 1 November 1940.
2. The Army used Camp Seeley initially as a campsite for the 11th U.S. Cavalry, and the 75th Field Artillery. It was later occupied by the Desert Test Command which was charged with the testing of transport and combat vehicles, including tires, fuels, lubricants, cooling systems, and other automotive equipment in soft sand terrain and under high temperature conditions. Tests were conducted both at the camp and at sites away from the camp. Testing did not include ordnance or explosive materials. Camp Seeley was a semi-permanent camp which consisted mostly of tents with wood floors, in addition to temporary wooden buildings which numbered 65 at the time of disposal. A water supply system consisted of a concrete settling basin, pumps, and two pressure tanks for distribution. A lake was constructed on the site to swim the Cavalry's horses and may have also been used as a fording basin to test automotive equipment.
3. Camp Seeley was classified as surplus in February 1944, and Lease No. W59-QM-715 (434.42 acres) was terminated on 28 March 1945. Currently, the Imperial Irrigation District owns about 54 acres of the site, and three private entities own the remainder. A home and farm maintenance compound located on the southeast corner of the site are on a 3.0-acre parcel owned by Charles and David Dessert. Except for the farm maintenance compound, the majority of the site is under cultivation. Remaining DOD improvements include the lake, and a concrete foundation reportedly installed by the Army which currently supports a farm maintenance shop. Other improvements of possible DOD origin include an underground water storage tank and two concrete tank cradles. The concrete foundation and water storage tank are both in beneficial use. Other improvements, consisting of 65 buildings, were transferred or donated to other agencies.

DETERMINATION

Based on the foregoing Findings of Fact, this 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

PETER T. MADSEN
Colonel (P), U.S. Army
Commanding

APPENDIX E-15

Weller, S.G., Major, Armor, CAL NG, Administrative Officer, HQ, 111th Armored Cav

1st Endorsement, Signed by Major S.G. Weller, Armor California National Guard, Administrative Officer, Headquarters, 111th Armored Cavalry, Pasadena, CA, to Military Memorandum, from WOJG F.F. Fulmer, California National Guard, Acting Adjutant, Headquarters, 1st Battalion, 111th Armored Cavalry Regiment (Light), El Centro, CA, dated 21 September 1953, Subject: Designation of Responsible Unit for El Centro Rifle Range. Pacific Regional Archives, Laguna Niguel, CA.

CALIFORNIA NATIONAL GUARD
HEADQUARTERS FIRST BATTALION
111TH ARMORED CAVALRY REGIMENT (LIGHT)
310 South Fourth Street
El Centro, California

21 September 1953

SUBJECT: Designation of Responsible Unit for El Centro Rifle Range

TO: Commanding Officer
111th Armd Cav Regt (L)
145 N Raymond Ave
Pasadena, California

Under the provisions of par 5h, CTAG Memo No. 11, 1952 it is requested that Hq & Hq Co 1st Bn 111th Armd Cav Regt (L) be designated as responsible for supply of range materiel and targets for the El Centro Rifle Range.

FOR THE COMMANDING OFFICER:

/s/t/ F. F. FULMER
WOJG, CAL NG
Acting Adjutant

CAL111S1

1st Ind

Headquarters, 111th Armored Cavalry, Pasadena, California, 28 September 1953

TO: The Adjutant General, P. O. Box 1139, Sacramento, California

Recommend Approval.

FOR THE COMMANDING OFFICER:

/s/t/ S. G. WELLER
Major, Armor, CAL NG
Administrative Officer

Incl #1
4901

COPY

APPENDIX E-16

Wells, G. M. Brigadier General

Military Memorandum, from the Acting Executive Officer in the Office of the Chief of Ordnance to The Adjutant General, dated 26 February 1944, Subject: Inactivation of Ordnance Desert Proving Ground. RG 407, Entry 363A, Box 4353, Folder: Camp Seeley. National Archives, College Park, MD.

Seleon/md
2422

RECEIVED
WAR DEPARTMENT
FEB 26 1944

TO INSURE PROMPT ATTENTION
IN REPLYING REFER TO:

WAR DEPARTMENT
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF OF ORDNANCE
WASHINGTON, D. C.

26 February 1944

NO.
ATTENTION OF

Subject: Inactivation of Ordnance Desert Proving Ground

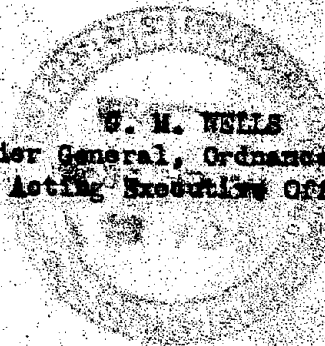
To: The Adjutant General

1. Pursuant to conversations between General Somervell and General Campbell, Ordnance activities at Camp Seeley were to be terminated as soon as possible. Termination of activities will be on 29 February 1944.

2. In order to permit the transfer of property to the Ninth Service Command, it is requested that a teletype be sent to the Commanding General, Ninth Service Command, substantially as follows:

"The Ordnance installations at Camp Seeley, California, now designated as the Ordnance Desert Proving Ground, a Class IV installation under the control of the Chief of Ordnance, are, in accordance with the provisions of Paragraph 6A (4) AR 170-10, 24 December 1943, inactivated effective 29 February 1944; Camp Seeley, California is returned to the jurisdiction of the Commanding General, 9th Service Command. All property not specifically controlled by the Chief of Ordnance as determined by the Commanding Officer, Camp Seeley, will be turned over to the control and jurisdiction of the Commanding General, 9th Service Command for disposition."

For the Chief of Ordnance:



E. M. WELLS
Brigadier General, Ordnance Department
Acting Executive Officer

Handwritten notes:
323.31 ord. Dept. (Camp Seeley, Calif.)
(26 Feb 44) 1



APPENDIX F
REAL ESTATE DOCUMENTS
(NOT USED)

APPENDIX G
NEWSPAPER/JOURNALS
(NOT USED)

APPENDIX H
INTERVIEWS

Interviews

Mr. Steven Bogdan Research & Procurement, Pioneer Museum 420 East 6 th St. Holtville, CA 92250 (760) 356-4746	Historian
Ms. Carol Brooks Arizona Historical Society 240 Madison Yuma, AZ 85364 (520) 782-1741	Historian
Dr. Jay von Werlhof Archeological Research Center 11 West Frontage Road Ocotillo, CA 92259 (760) 358-7368	Archeologist
Alfredo G. Rivera Naval Air Facility El Centro Public Works Department 1605 3 rd St. Bldg. 504, Code FR83 El Centro, CA 92243 (760) 339-2226	

APPENDIX I
PRESENT SITE PHOTOGRAPHS

APPENDIX I - PRESENT SITE PHOTOGRAPHS

Page I-1

Photo No. 1 Signs Posted Along Range Boundary

Photo No. 2 50 Yard Small Bore Rifle Range

Page I-2

Photo No. 3 200 Yard Rifle Long Range Pistol

Photo No. 4 200 Yard Silhouette Range

Page I-3

Photo No. 5 IVRPA Ammunition Storage

Photo No. 6 Shot Gun Range

Page I-4

Photo No. 7 Looking South From Target Berm of 800 Yard Range

Photo No. 8 Front of 800 Yard Target Berm

Page I-5

Photo No. 9 Targetry at 800 Yard Range

Photo No. 10 Imperial Valley Bomb Disposal Area

Page I-6

Photo No. 11 An MK-23



Photo No. 1
Signs Posted Along Range Boundary



Photo No. 2
50 Yard Small Bore Rifle Range

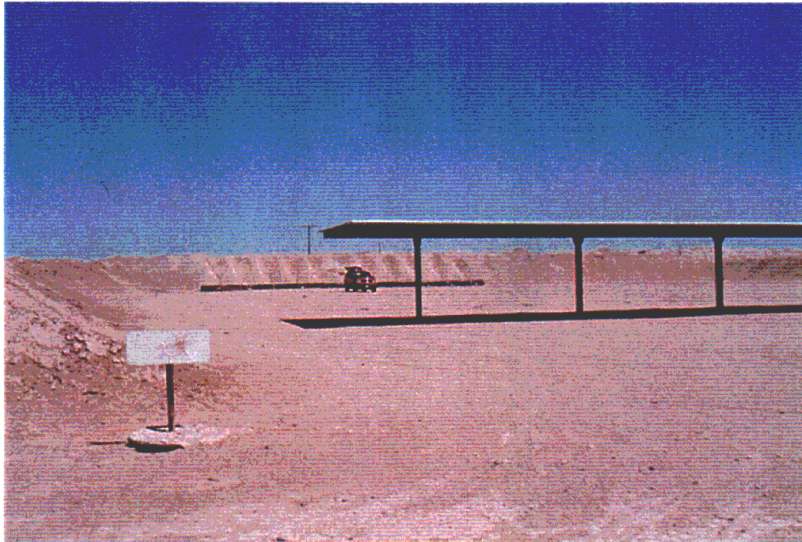


Photo No. 3
200 Yard Rifle Long Range Pistol



Photo No. 4
200 Yard Silhouette Range



Photo No. 5
IVRPA Ammunition Storage



Photo No. 6
Shot Gun Range

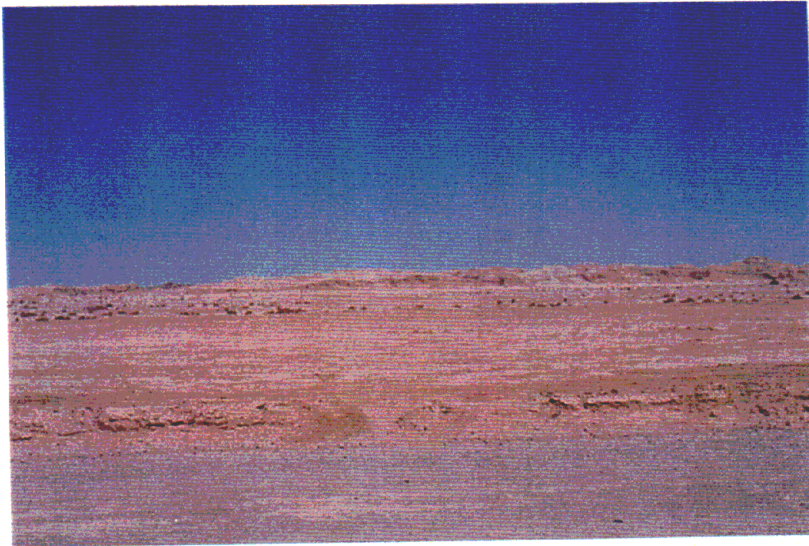


Photo No. 7
Looking South From Target Berm of 800 Yard Range

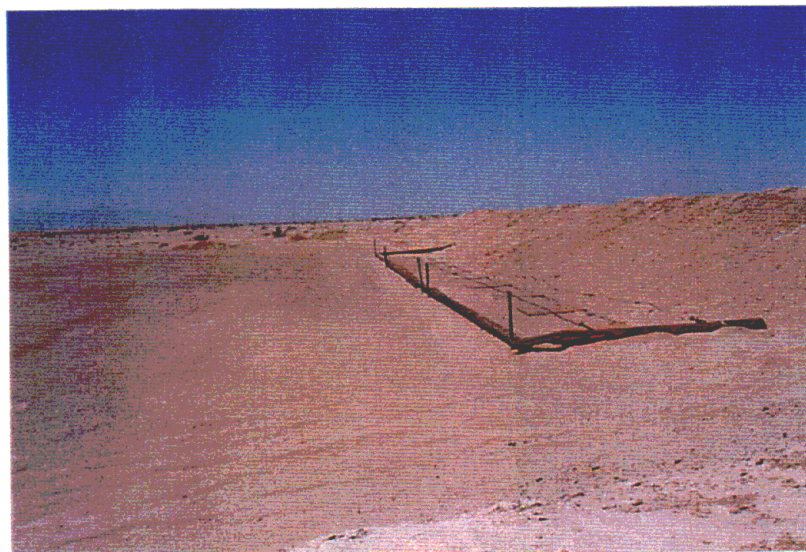


Photo No. 8
Front of 800 Yard Target Berm

APPENDIX J
HISTORICAL PHOTOGRAPHS
(NOT USED)

APPENDIX K
HISTORICAL MAPS/DRAWINGS
(NOT USED)

APPENDIX L

SITE SAFETY AND HEALTH PLAN

SITE SAFETY AND HEALTH PLAN (SSHP)
for
Camp Seeley Combat Firing Range
Imperial County, CA

The purpose of this site visit is to reconnoiter, document, and photograph areas on Southern Shores Target suspected to be contaminated with unexploded ordnance and/or toxic chemical munitions.

PREPARED BY:	Gregg Kocher
OFFICE	<u>USACE, CEMVS-ED-P</u>
ADDRESS	<u>1222 Spruce St. St. Louis, Mo</u>
PHONE	<u>(314) 331-8790</u>
DATE PREPARED	<u>19 FEB 02</u>

REVIEWED/APPROVED BY:

George Sloan
[Signature]

NOTE This SSHP is to be used only for non-intrusive site visits and must be approved by safety prior to the start of the field visit. All team members must read, and comply with the SSHP, and attend the safety briefings. The Site Safety and Health Officer (SSHO) shall ensure the Safety Briefing Checklist and the SSHP acceptance form (Appendix C) is filled out prior to the start of the site visit.

A. SITE DESCRIPTION AND PREVIOUS INVESTIGATIONS

1. Site Description

a. Size Approximately 8,960 Acres

b. Present Usage (check all that apply)

Military Recreational Other (specify)
 Residential Commercial
 Natural Area Industrial
 Agricultural Landfill o

Secured Active Unknown Unsecured Inactive

2. Past Uses In 1941 the Army acquired 8,960 acres for the Camp Seeley Combat Firing Range. The site was used as a rifle range, maneuver area and possibly a combat vehicle test area. The Army built a firing range consisting of lanes, target frames and a concrete pit abutment. Reportedly, the Marines out of El Centro fired on the range as well. The Navy used a large portion of the site during the mid-1960's for parachute testing and training. Most of the property reverted to BLM by 1988. A local rifle club uses portions of the old firing range.

3. Surrounding Population (check all that apply)

Rural Residential Urban
 Commercial Industrial Other (specify)

4. Ordnance/Explosives (OE) Potential In addition to the rifle range, and maneuver areas, the site may have had an artillery impact area.

B. DESCRIPTION OF ON-SITE ACTIVITIES (check all that apply)

Walk-through Drive-through Other (specify)
 On-Path On-road
 Off-Path Off-road

C. SITE PERSONNEL AND RESPONSIBILITIES

1. Responsibilities

a. Project Manager The Corps of Engineers Project Manager (PM) is overall responsible for the site visit. He will assign a Team Leader, (most situations will be the PM). The PM will ensure that the SSHP is completed. Coordinates and executes the site visit.

b. Site Safety and Health Officer Individual designated to conduct safety, enforce the SSHP, conduct safety briefings, and ensure that the team leader can safely fulfill his objectives. The SSHO will maintain the safety gear, and monitor on-site operations. The SSHO is responsible for identifying, marking, and reporting any unexploded ordnance and explosives.

2. Team Members

<u>NAME</u>	<u>POSITION</u>	<u>ADDRESS</u>	<u>PHONE</u>
Dennis Gilmore	Project Manager	USACE, St. Louis	(314) 331-8108
Gregg Kocher	UXO Safety	USACE, St. Louis	(314) 331-8790
Fred Miller	Historian	USACE, St. Louis	(314) 331-8792
Nancy Gerth	Historian	USACE, St. Louis	(314) 331-8842

D. OVERALL HAZARD EVALUATION (check one)

High Moderate Low Unknown

This assessment was developed using the Site Investigation Hazard Analysis and Risk Assessment Code Matrix.

E. GENERAL PRECAUTIONS Prior to the on-site visit, all team members are required to read this SSHP and sign the form acknowledging that they have read and will comply with it. In addition, the SSHO shall hold a brief tailgate meeting in which site specific topics regarding the day's activities will be discussed. If unanticipated hazardous conditions arise, team members are to

F. STANDARD OPERATION SAFETY PROCEDURES, ENGINEERING CONTROLS AND WORK PRACTICES

- 1. Site Rules/Prohibitions** At any sign of unanticipated hazardous conditions, stop tasks, leave the immediate area and notify the SSHO. Smoking, eating and drinking allowed in designated areas only.
- 2. Material Handling Procedures** Do not handle.
- 3. Drum Handling Procedures** Do not handle.
- 4. Confined Space Entry** An area identified as a Permit Required Confined space will not be entered. All confined spaces shall be considered permit required confined spaces until the pre-entry procedures demonstrate otherwise. Confined spaces may be entered without a written permit or attendant provided the space is determined not to be a permit required confined space as specified in 29 CFR 1910.146.
- 5. Electrical Protection** Overhead power lines, downed electrical wires and buried cables pose a danger of shock and electrocution. In addition, buildings may contain exposed wiring that may hold a potential load. Workers should avoid contact with any and all exposed wire and cables
- 6. Spill Containment** N/A
- 7. Excavation Safety** Do not enter trenches/excavations.
- 8. Illumination** Site visits will be conducted during daylight hours only.
- 9. Sanitation** Use existing sanitary facilities.
- 10. Buddy System** Individuals will maintain constant contact with other personnel at all times. No one will work alone at any time during the site visit.
- 11. Engineering Controls** N/A
- 12. Insects** Wearing light colored clothing and tucking in the pant legs can

reduce contact. In severely infested area it may be necessary to tape all openings. Apply repellents to both clothing and bare skin. Diethyltoluamide (DEET) is an active ingredient in many repellents, which are effective against ticks and other insects. Repellents containing DEET can be applied on exposed areas of skin and clothing. However, repellents containing permethrin should be used on only clothing. For more information on insect bites, refer to APPENDIX B of this SSHP.

13. Poisonous Vegetation Recognition and avoidance is the best protection. Cover all exposed skin. If it is known or suspected that an individual has been exposed, wash the effected area with soapy water.

14. Inclement Weather When there are warnings or indications of impending severe weather (heavy rains, strong winds, lightning, tornadoes, etc.), weather conditions shall be monitored and appropriate precautions taken to protect personnel and property from the effects of the severe weather.

15. Hot Weather In hot environments, cool drinking water shall be made available and workers shall be encouraged to frequently drink small amounts, e.g., one cup every 15 - 20 minutes; the water shall be kept reasonably cool. In those situations where heat stress may impact worker safety and health, work regimens shall be established. For more information on Heat Stress refer to APPENDIX A of this SSHP.

16. Cold Weather Cold injury (frost bite and hypothermia) and impaired ability to work are dangers at low temperatures and when the wind-chill factor is low. To guard against them; wear appropriate clothing; have warm shelter readily available; carefully schedule work and rest periods, and monitor workers' physical conditions.

17. Off-Road Driving Ensure all emergency equipment is available with the vehicle, i.e., tire changing equipment. Drivers shall familiarize themselves with the procedures for engaging four-wheel drive systems before the need for added traction arises. Vehicles will not be driven into an environment that is unknown, such as deep water, or an unstable surface. Vehicles will not be driven into a suspected ordnance impact area.

18. Ordnance

a. General Information

(1) The cardinal principle to be observed involving explosives, ammunition, severe fire hazards or toxic materials is to limit the exposure to a minimum number of personnel, for the minimum amount of time, to a minimum amount of hazardous material consistent with a safe and efficient operation.

(2) The age or condition of an ordnance item does not decrease the effectiveness. Ordnance that has been exposed to the elements for extended periods of time become more sensitive to shock, movement, and friction, because the stability agent in the explosives may be degraded.

(3) When chemical agents may be present, further precautions are necessary. If the munitions item has green markings leave the area immediately, since it may contain a chemical filler.

(4) Consider ordnance that has been exposed to fire as extremely hazardous. Chemical and physical changes may have occurred to the contents, which render it more sensitive than it was in its original state.

b. On-Site Instructions

(1) DO NOT TOUCH or MOVE any ordnance items regardless of the markings or apparent condition.

(2) DO NOT conduct a site visit during an electrical storm or an approaching electrical storm. If a storm approaches during the site visit leave the site immediately and seek shelter.

(3) DO NOT use a radio or cellular phone in the vicinity of a suspect ordnance item.

(4) DO NOT walk across an area where the ground cannot be seen.

(5) DO NOT drive a vehicle into a suspected OE area; use clearly marked lanes.

(6) DO NOT carry matches, cigarettes, lighters or other flame producing devices into an OE site.

(7) DO NOT rely on color code for positive identification of ordnance items or their contents.

(8) Approach ordnance items from the side; avoid approaching from the front or rear.

(9) Always assume ordnance items contain a live charge until it can be determined otherwise.

(10) Dead vegetation and animals may indicate potential chemical contamination. If a suspect area is encountered, personnel should leave the immediate area and evaluate the situation before continuing the site visit.

c. Specific Action Upon Locating Ordnance

(1) DO NOT touch, move or jar any ordnance item, regardless of its apparent condition.

(2) DO NOT be misled by markings on the ordnance item stating "practice", "dummy", or "inert". Practice munitions may contain an explosive charge used for spotting the point of impact. The item may also be mismarked.

(3) DO NOT roll the item over or scrape the item to read the markings.

(4) The location of any ordnance items found during site investigations should be clearly marked so it can be easily located and avoided.

(5) Reporting will be conducted in accordance with CEMVS-ED-P, Standard Operating procedure for Reporting Ordnance and

Unexploded Ordnance (UXO), dated 19 January 1995.

19. Other Higher elevations can present their own unique hazards, such as acute mountain sickness (AMS) and high altitude pulmonary edema (HAPE). Should anyone suffer from any of these symptoms, the team will immediately descend to lower elevations and seek medical help.

G. SITE CONTROL AND COMMUNICATIONS

1. Site Map Maintained on site by the PM or Safety Officer.

2. Site Work Zones N/A

3. Buddy System Individuals will maintain constant contact with other personnel at all times. No one will work alone at any time during the site visit.

4. Communications

a. On-Site Verbal communications will be used among team members.

b. Off-Site Communications shall be established on every site. Communications may be established by using a cellular phone or by public or private phone; whichever is readily accessible. (specify below)

Cellular phone: (314) 799-3464

Public/private phone (location

Other

c. Emergency Signals In the case of small groups, a verbal signal for emergencies will suffice. An emergency signal for large groups (i.e. air horn, whistle) should be incorporated at the discretion of the SSHO. (specify below)

Verbal

Nonverbal (specify) _____ whistle

H. EMERGENCY RESPONSE Team members are to be alert to the dangers associated with the site at all times. If an unanticipated hazardous condition arises, stop work, evacuate the immediate area and notify the SSHO. A First Aid Kit and emergency eyewash (if applicable) will be located in the SSHO's field vehicle. If qualified persons (i.e. fire department, medical facility or physician) are not accessible within five minutes of the site at least two team members shall be qualified to administer first aid and CPR.

1. Emergency/Important Telephone Numbers

Emergency 911

El Centro Regional Medical Center..... (760) 339-7100
Imperial County Sheriff (760) 339-6301

3rd Ord Bn (EOD), Fort Lewis, WA..... (253) 967-1927/3090
710th Ord Co (EOD), Naval Base, San Diego.. (619) 553-7291/7293
Huntsville Safety Office (205) 895-1582/1579
Huntsville Safety (after hours) (205) 895-1180
On-site cellular phone (314) 799-3464
St. Louis Corps of Engineers..... (314) 331-8036

2. Hospital/Medical Facility Information

Address: El Centro Regional Medical Center, 1415 Ross Ave., El Centro, CA,
(760) 339-7100
Distance: approximately 8 miles [see map]

I. MONITORING EQUIPMENT AND PROCEDURES

1. Exposure Monitoring For non-intrusive on-site activities such as site visits, air monitoring is typically not required. However, if the site situation dictates the need for monitoring, complete the following information on a separate page and attach the page to the SSHP.

a. Monitoring Equipment To Be Utilized N/A

b. Equipment Calibration Results N/A

c. Action Levels N/A

2. Heat/ Cold Stress Monitoring

a. Heat Stress monitoring criteria published in Chapter 8 of the NIOSH/OSHA/USCG/EPA "Occupational Safety and Health Guidance Manual for Hazardous Waste Site Activities" shall be followed.

b. Cold Stress monitoring shall be conducted in accordance with the most current published American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists (ACGIH) cold stress standard.

J. PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT Typically, for non-intrusive site visits, Level D is required. If a higher level of protection is to be used initially or as contingency, a brief discussion will be attached. At a minimum, personnel shall wear clothing suitable for the weather and work condition. The minimum for fieldwork shall be short-sleeved shirt, long trousers, and leather or other protective work shoes or boots. If a higher level of protection is to be used initially or as contingency, a brief discussion will be attached.

1. Footwear Footwear providing protection against puncture shall meet the applicable requirements as stated in EM 385-1-1, paragraph 05.A.07. All activities which personnel are potentially exposed to foot hazards will be identified and documented in a hazard analysis.

2. Hand Protection Persons involved in activities which subject the hands to injury (e.g., cuts, abrasions, punctures, burns) shall use leather gloves.

3. Head Protection Hardhats shall be worn when personnel are subject to potential head injury. The identification and analysis of head hazards will be documented in a hazard analysis.

4. Eye Protection Personnel will wear eye protection when activities present potential injuries to the eyes. All eye protection equipment shall meet the requirements as stated in EM 385-1-1, paragraph 05.B.

K. DECONTAMINATION PROCEDURES Decontamination procedures are not anticipated for this site investigation. Team members are cautioned not to walk, kneel or sit on any surface with potential leaks, spills or contamination.

anticipated for this site investigation. Team members are cautioned not to walk, kneel or sit on any surface with potential leaks, spills or contamination.

L. TRAINING All site personnel shall have completed the training required by EM 385-1-1 and 29 CFR 1910.120 (e). The U.S. Army Corps of Engineer (USACE) Project Manager shall ensure, and the SSHO shall verify, that all on-site personnel have completed appropriate training. Additionally, the SSHO shall inform personnel before entering, of any potential site-specific hazards and procedures.

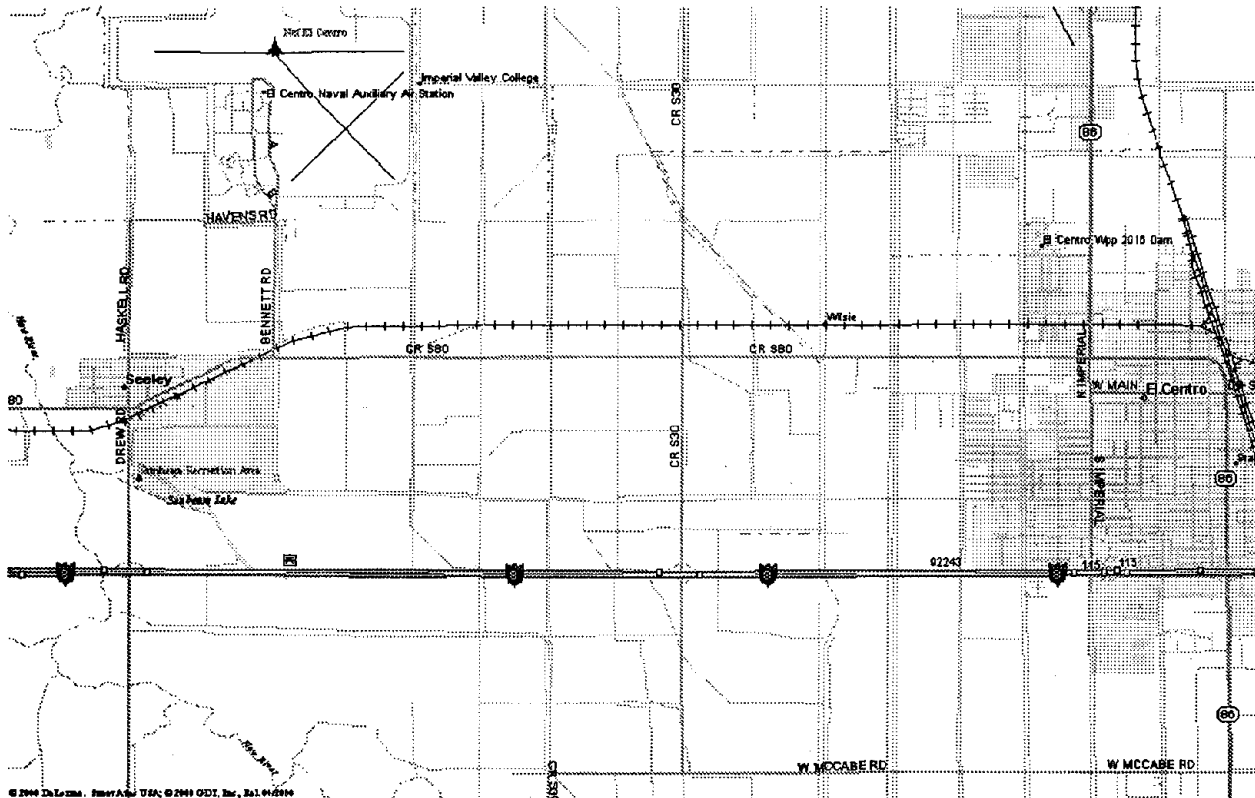
M. MEDICAL SURVEILLANCE PROGRAM The USACE Project Manager shall ensure, and the SSHO shall verify, that all on-site personnel are on the Medical Surveillance Program meeting the requirements of 29 CFR 1910.120, and ANSI Z-88.2, as appropriate, depending on the PPE and site specific tasks.

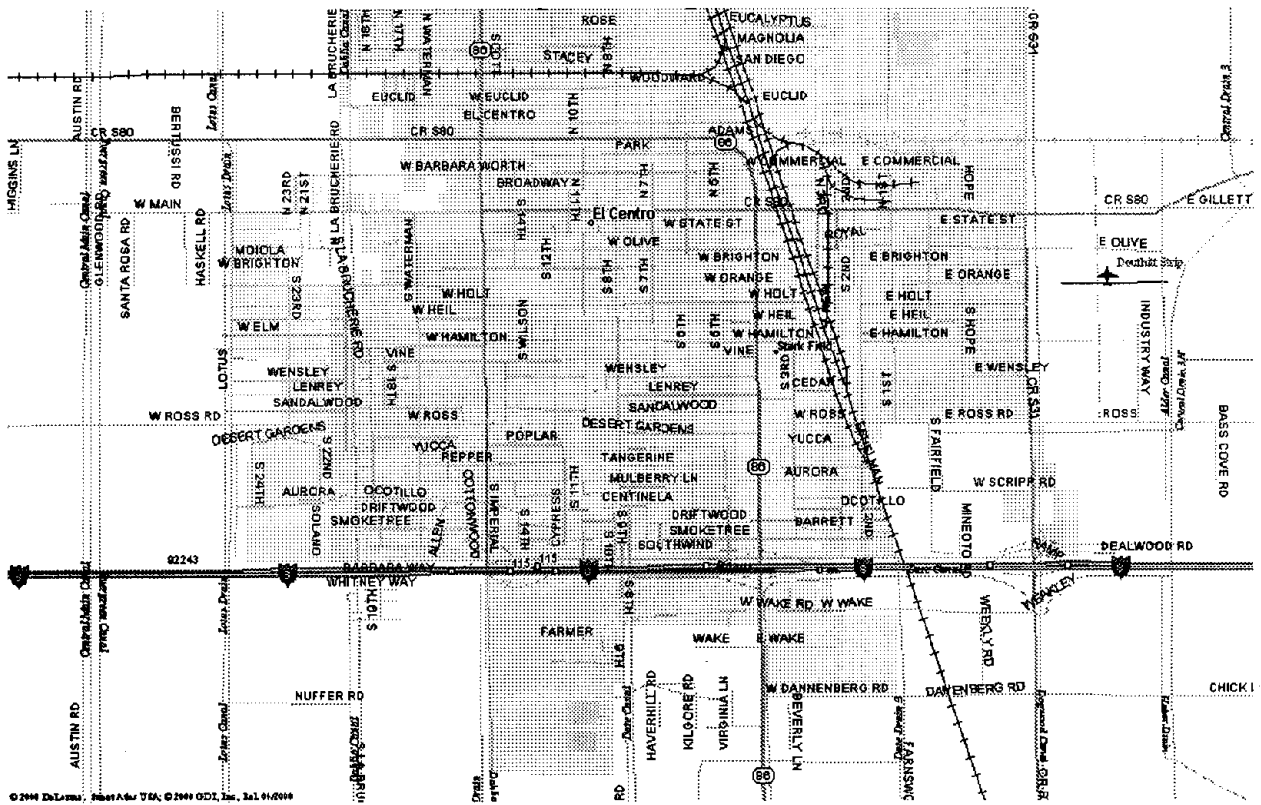
<u>NAME</u>	<u>PHYSICAL</u>	<u>HAZWOPER</u>	<u>PROVIDER</u>
Dennis Gilmore	FEB 01	NOV 01	USACE
Gregg Kocher	OCT 01	NOV 01	USACE
Fred Miller	AUG 01	FEB 02	SSS, Inc.
Nancy Gerth	AUG 01	NOV 01	USACE

N. LOGS, REPORTS AND RECORD KEEPING Site logs are maintained by the Project Manager and SSHO. This is to include historical data, personnel authorized to visit the site, all records, standard operating procedures, air monitoring logs and the SSHP.

GENERAL The number of personnel visiting the site shall be a limited to a minimum of two, maximum of eight. The more personnel on-site, greater the potential for an accident. The SSHO may modify this SSHP if site conditions warrant it and without risking the safety and health of the team members. This modification will be coordinated with the team members. The SSHO shall notify Corps of Engineers Safety Office in Huntsville, AL. of the change as the situation allows.

Camp Seeley Combat Firing Range
Imperial County, CA
Archives Search Report-Findings





Map showing hospital

APPENDIX A

HEAT- RELATED INJURIES

Once the signals of a heat-related illness begin to appear, the victim's condition can quickly get worse. A heat related illness can result in death. If you see any of the signals of sudden illness, and the victim has been exposed to extremes of heat, suspect a heat-related illness.

People at risk for heat-related illness include those who work or exercise outdoors, elderly people, young children, and people with health problems. Also at risk are those who have had a heat-related illness in the past, those with medical conditions that cause poor blood circulation, and those who take medications to get rid of water from the body (diuretics).

People usually try to get out of extreme heat before they begin to feel ill. However, some people do not or cannot. Those that work outdoors often keep working even after they begin to feel ill. Many times, they might not even recognize that they are in danger of becoming ill.

Heat-cramps, heat-exhaustion, and heat-stroke, are conditions caused by overexposure to heat. You can help prevent heat-stress emergencies by recognizing and properly treating symptoms. Below is a quick reference guide to heat-related emergencies:

HEAT CRAMPS Heat cramps are the least severe, and often are the first signals that the body is having trouble with the heat. *Symptoms* include: Muscle twitching; painful spasms in the legs, arms or abdomen.

WHAT TO DO:

- ☐ Have the individual rest in a cool place.
- ☐ Give cool water or a commercially available sports drink.
- ☐ lightly stretch the muscle and gently massage the area.

HEAT EXHAUSTION Heat exhaustion is a more severe condition than heat cramps. *Symptoms:* cool, moist, pale, or flushed skin, headache, nausea, dizziness, weakness, and exhaustion.

HEAT STROKE Heat stroke is the least common but most severe heat emergency. It most often occurs when people ignore the signals of heat exhaustion. Heat stroke develops when the body systems are overwhelmed by heat and begin to stop functioning. **Heat stroke is a serious medical emergency.** *Symptoms* include: red, hot, dry skin; changes in consciousness; rapid, weak pulse; and rapid, shallow breathing.

WHAT TO DO: When you recognize a heat-related illness in its early stages, you can usually reverse it.

- ☐ Get the victim out of the heat.
 - ☐ Loosen any tight clothing and apply cool, wet cloths, such as towels or sheets.
 - ☐ If the victim is conscious, give cool water to drink. Do not let the conscious victim drink too quickly. Give about 1 glass (4 ounces) of water every 15 minutes.
 - ☐ Let the victim rest in a comfortable position, and watch carefully for changes in his or her condition. The victim should not resume normal activities the same day.
- ☐ **Refusing water, vomiting, and changes in consciousness mean that the victim's condition is getting worse. Call for an ambulance immediately if you have not already done so.**
- ☐ If the victim vomits, stop giving fluids and position them on their side.
 - ☐ Watch for signals of breathing problems.
 - ☐ Keep the victim lying down and continue to cool the body any way you can. If you have ice packs or cold packs, place them on each of the victim's wrists and ankles, on the groin, in each armpit, and on the neck to cool the large blood vessels.

APPENDIX B

BITES AND STINGS

Scorpions, Bees and Spiders

Bee stings are painful, but rarely fatal. Some people however, have a severe allergic reaction to an insect sting. This allergic reaction may result in a breathing emergency. If someone is stung by an insect, remove the stinger. Scrape it away with from the skin with your fingernail or plastic car, such as a credit card, or use tweezers. If you use the tweezers, grasp the stinger, not the venom sac. Wash the site with soap and water. Cover it to keep it clean. Apply a cold pack to the area to reduce the pain and swelling. Watch the victim for signals of an allergic reaction.

Scorpions live in dry regions of the southwestern United States and Mexico. They live under rocks, logs, and the bark of certain trees and are most active at night. Only a few species of scorpions have a sting that can cause death.

Spiders; there are also only two spiders in the United States whose bite can make you seriously sick or be fatal. These are the black widow spider and the brown recluse. The black widow is black with a reddish hourglass shape on the underside of its body. The brown recluse is light brown with a darker brown, violin-shaped marking on the top of its body. Both spiders prefer dark, out of the way places. Often, the victim will not know that he or she has been bitten until he or she starts to feel ill or notices a bite mark or swelling.

Symptoms: include nausea and vomiting, difficulty breathing or swallowing, sweating and salivating much more than normal, severe pain in the sting or bite area, a mark indicating a possible bite or sting, and swelling of the area.

First Aid: if someone has been stung by a scorpion or bitten by a spider he or she thinks is a black widow or brown recluse, wash the wound, apply a cold pack to the site, and get medical help immediately.

Reptiles

Venomous snakes exist in all parts of the continental United States. The pit viper family represents the greatest hazard in the field. This group includes the

rattlesnakes and moccasins (copperhead and cottonmouth). Consider wearing snake chaps in areas of known infestation. Walking in grasses and shrubs that prevent seeing exactly where you are stepping should be avoided. Extreme caution should be exercised in areas where alligators are present, particularly during nesting season. Consult a local resident or authority, such as a fish and wildlife or park ranger, is prudent before entering such areas.

First Aid: Often, a venomous snake will strike without injecting any venom into the wound. This is known as a dry bite. In any event, whenever bitten by a snake, especially if positive identification cannot be made, medical help must be sought immediately. Reassure and keep the victim calm. Keep bitten limb below the level of the heart. Clean the bite area, and get the person to a medical facility. Do not make incisions or attempt to suck out the poison by mouth. If medical help is many hours away, place a wide constricting band between the wound and the heart (it should be at least two inches wide and be able to slip a finger underneath).

Lyme Disease

Lyme Disease is an illness that people get from the bite of an infected tick. Lyme disease is affecting a growing number of people in the United States. Everyone should take precautions against it. Not all ticks carry Lyme disease. Lyme disease is mainly spread by a type of tick that commonly attaches itself to field mice and deer. It is sometimes called a deer tick. This tick is found around beaches and in wooded and grassy areas. Like all ticks, it attaches itself to any warm-blooded animal that brushes by. Deer ticks are very tiny and difficult to see. They are much smaller than the common dog tick or wood tick. They can be as small as a poppy seed or the head of a pin. Adult deer ticks are only as large as a grape seed.

Symptoms: The first signal of infection may appear a few days or a few weeks after a tick bite. Typically, a rash starts as a small red area at the site of the bite. It may spread up to 7 inches across. In fair-skinned people the center is lighter in color and the outer edges are red and raised. This sometimes gives the rash a bull's-eye appearance. In dark skinned people the area may look black and blue, like a bruise.

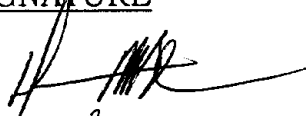


Other symptoms include fever, headache, weakness, and joint and muscle pain similar to the pain of "flu." These symptoms might develop slowly and might not occur at the same time as a rash. In fact you can have Lyme disease

without developing a rash.

First Aid: If you find a tick, remove it by pulling steadily and firmly. Grasp the tick with fine-tipped tweezers, as close to the skin as possible, and pull slowly. If you do not have tweezers, use glove, plastic wrap, or a piece of paper to protect you finger. If you use your bare fingers, wash your hands immediately. Do not try to burn a tick or use other home remedies, like coating the tick with Vaseline or nail polish or picking it with a pin. Once the tick is removed, wash the area with soap and water. If available, apply antiseptic or antibiotic ointment. If you cannot remove the tick or parts of the tick stay in your skin, obtain medical care. If a rash or flu like symptoms develop, seek medical attention.

APPENDIX C
SSHP ACCEPTANCE FORM
ABBREVIATED SITE SAFETY AND HEALTH PLAN

I have read and agree to abide by the contents of the Site Safety and Health Plan.

<u>NAME</u>	<u>OFFICE</u>	<u>SIGNATURE</u>	<u>DATE</u>
<u>Dennis Gilmore</u>	<u>CEMVS-ED-P</u>		2 APR 02
<u>Gregg Kocher</u>	<u>CEMVS-ED-P</u>		2 APR 02
<u>Nancy Gerth</u>	<u>CEMVS-ED-P</u>		
<u>Fred Miller</u>	<u>CEMVS-ED-P</u>		2 APR 02

SITE SURVEY SAFETY BRIEFING



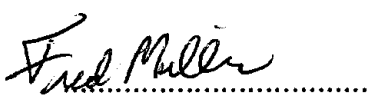
(Check subjects discussed) Date 2 APR 02

SITE SPECIFIC INFORMATION

- Purpose of Visit
- Identify Key Site Personnel
- Site Description/Past Use
- Results of Previous studies
- Potential Site Hazards
- OE Safety Procedures
- Site SOP
- Site Control and Communications
- Emergency Response
 - Location of First aid Kit
 - Emergency Phone Numbers
 - Map to Facility
- PPE
- Weather Precautions
 - Cold/Heat
 - Severe Weather

Safety Briefing Attendance

All team members and any accompanying personnel will be briefed and sign this form.

<u>Name (Print)</u>	<u>Organization</u>	<u>Signature</u>
<u>Dennis Gilmore</u>	<u>CEMVS-ED-P</u>	
<u>Gregg Kocher</u>	<u>CEMVS-ED-P</u>	
<u>Nancy Gerth</u>	<u>CEMVS-ED-P</u>	
<u>Fred Miller</u>	<u>CEMVS-ED-P</u>	

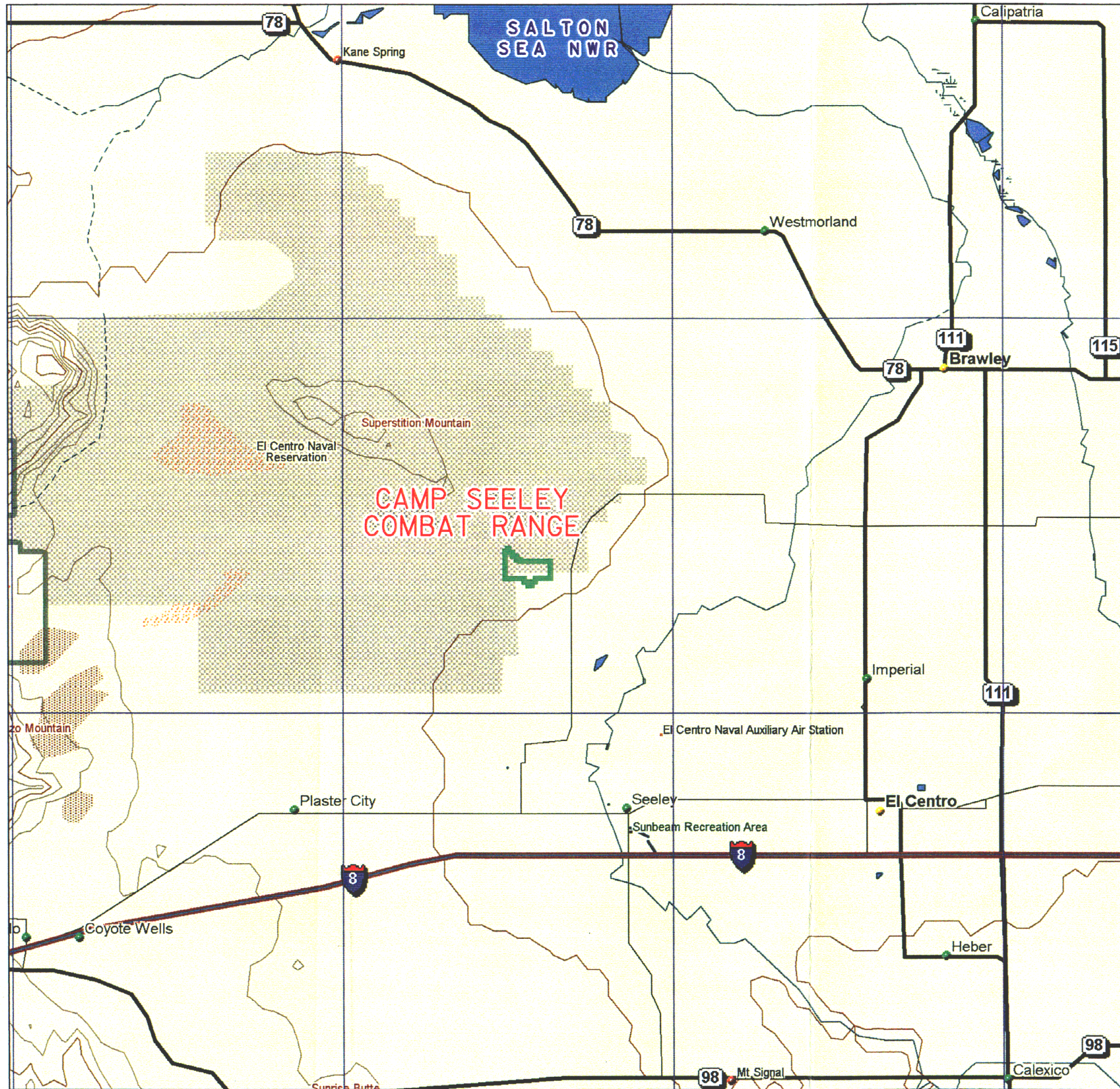
APPENDIX M
REPORT DISTRIBUTION LIST

APPENDIX M

REPORT DISTRIBUTION LIST

<u>Addressee</u>	<u>No. Copies</u>
Commander, U.S. Army Engineering and Support Center Huntsville, ATTN: CEHNC-ED-SY-O (D. MARDIS) P.O. Box 1600 Huntsville, Alabama 35807-4301	2
Commander, U.S. Army Engineer District, Sacramento ATTN: CESP-K-PM-H (Gerald E. Vincent) 1325 J. Street Sacramento, CA 95814-2922	2
Project Manager Chemical Demilitarization, Non-Stockpile ATTN: SFAE-CD-NM Aberdeen Proving Ground, Maryland 21010-5401	1
Commander, U.S. Army Soldier, Biological, and Chemical Command ATTN: AMSSB-CIH, Bldg. E5027 Aberdeen Proving Ground, MD 21010-5424	1
U.S. Army Technical Center for Explosives Safety ATTN: SIOAC-ESM Savanna, IL 61074-9639	1

REPORT PLATES



LEGEND

 SITE LOCATION



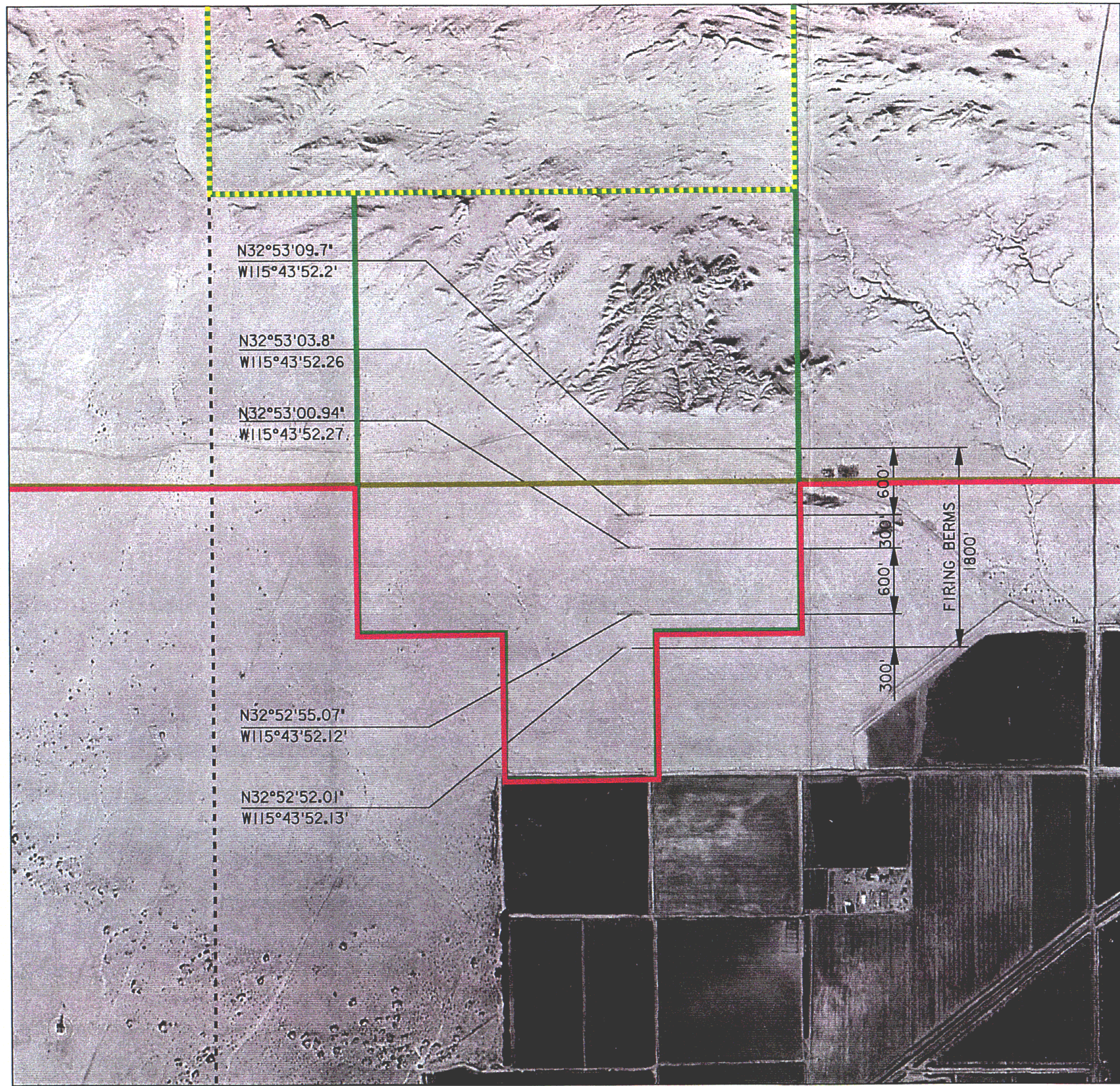
U.S. ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS
ST. LOUIS DISTRICT

CAMP SEELEY COMBAT RANGE
EL CENTRO, CALIFORNIA
IMPERIAL COUNTY
DERP-FUDS *J09CA029100
VICINITY MAP






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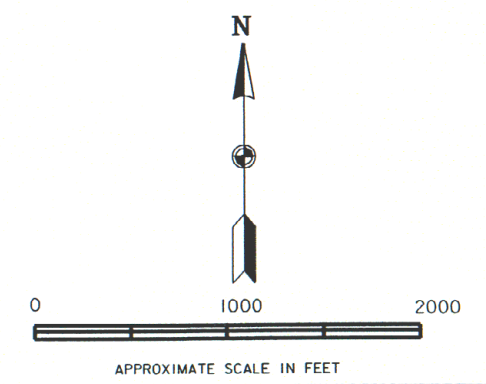
DATE OF MAP: 2002


PLATE NO. **1**



KEY TO FEATURES:

FEATURE	DESCRIPTION
	ORIGINAL CAMP SEELEY COMBAT FIRING RANGE ACQUIRED FROM DOI ON 08/21/1941. DISPOSED OF 1945-1947
	EL CENTRO NATIONAL GUARD RANGE ACQUIRED BY ARMY IN 08/26/1958. ADDITIONAL PURCHASE IN 04/14/1960.
	NAVY ACQUIRED IN 06/20/1966
	NAVY ACQUIRED 08/28/1967. ADDITIONAL ACQUISITION ON 10/01/1967
	ASR REPORT AREA - EL CENTRO NATIONAL GUARD RIFLE RANGE
	ACTIVE NAVAL AIR FACILITY RANGE





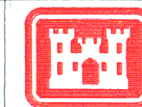
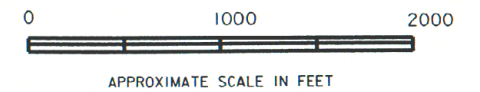
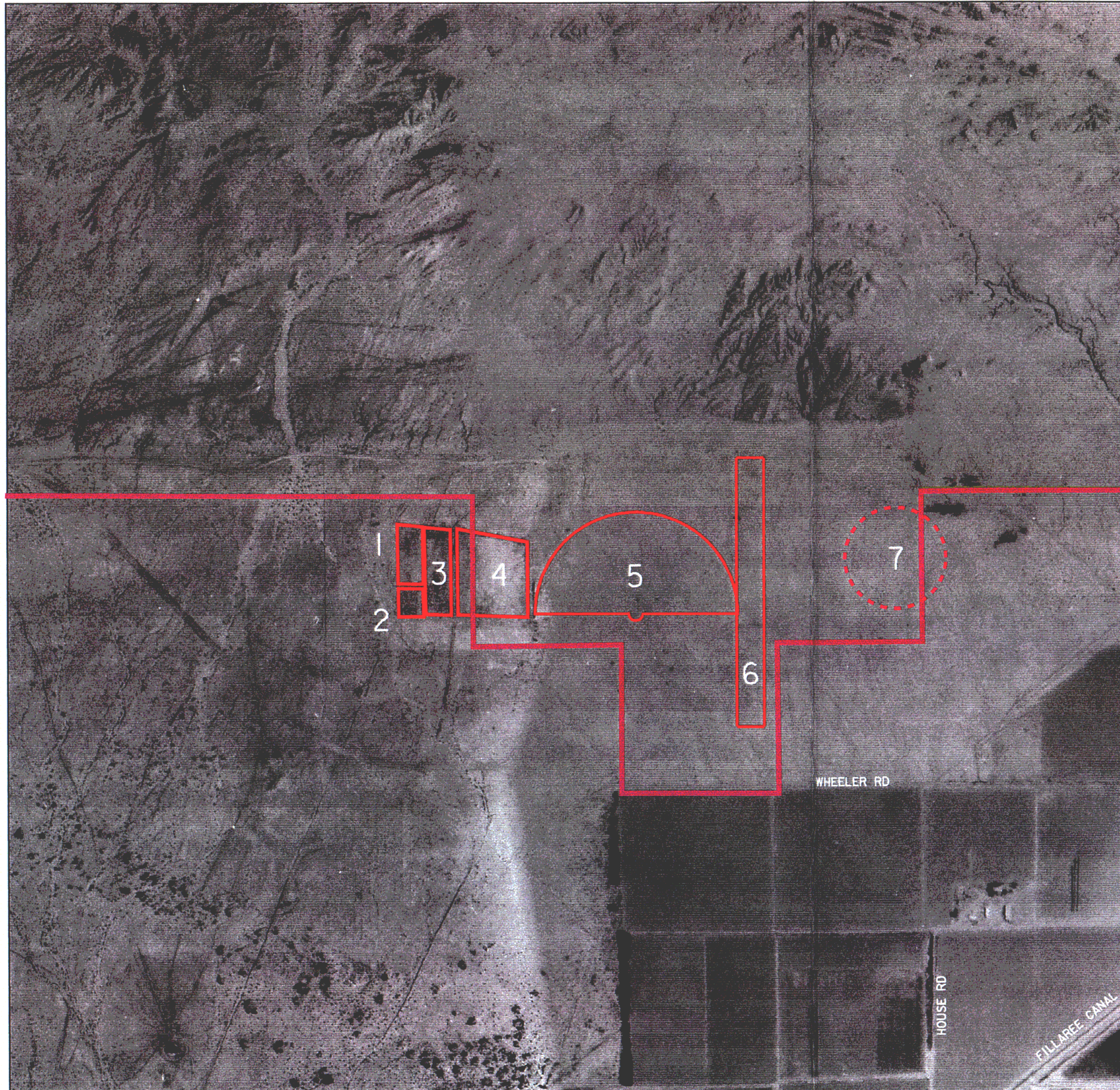
	U.S. ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS ST. LOUIS DISTRICT	
	CAMP SEELEY COMBAT FIRING RANGE EL CENTRO, CALIFORNIA IMPERIAL COUNTY DERP-FUDS * J09CA029101 RIFLE RANGE - 1978 PHOTO	

KEY TO FEATURES:

FEATURE NUMBER	FEATURE DESCRIPTION
1	50yd PISTOL ONLY
2	50yd PISTOL , SMALL BORE RIFLE ONLY
3	200yd RIFLE AND LONG RANGE PISTOL (NO SHOT GUNS ON THIS RANGE)
4	200yd SILHOUETTE RANGE (NO SHOT GUNS OR CLAY PIGEONS)
5	SHOT GUN RANGE
6	800yd RANGE
7	IMPERIAL VALLEY BOMB SQUAD DISPOSAL AREA

LEGEND

-  FEATURE LOCATION
-  ASR REPORT AREA - EL CENTRO NATIONAL GUARD RIFLE RANGE



U.S. ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS
ST. LOUIS DISTRICT








CAMP SEELEY COMBAT FIRING RANGE
EL CENTRO, CALIFORNIA
IMPERIAL COUNTY
DERP-FUDS * J09CA029101
FINDINGS

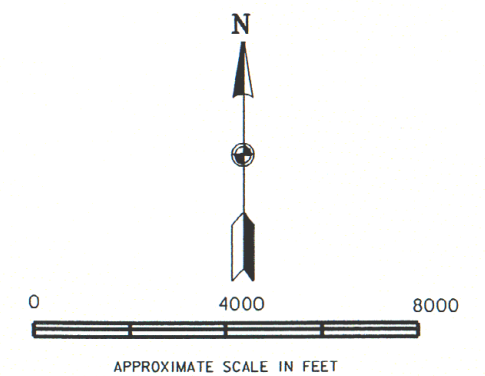
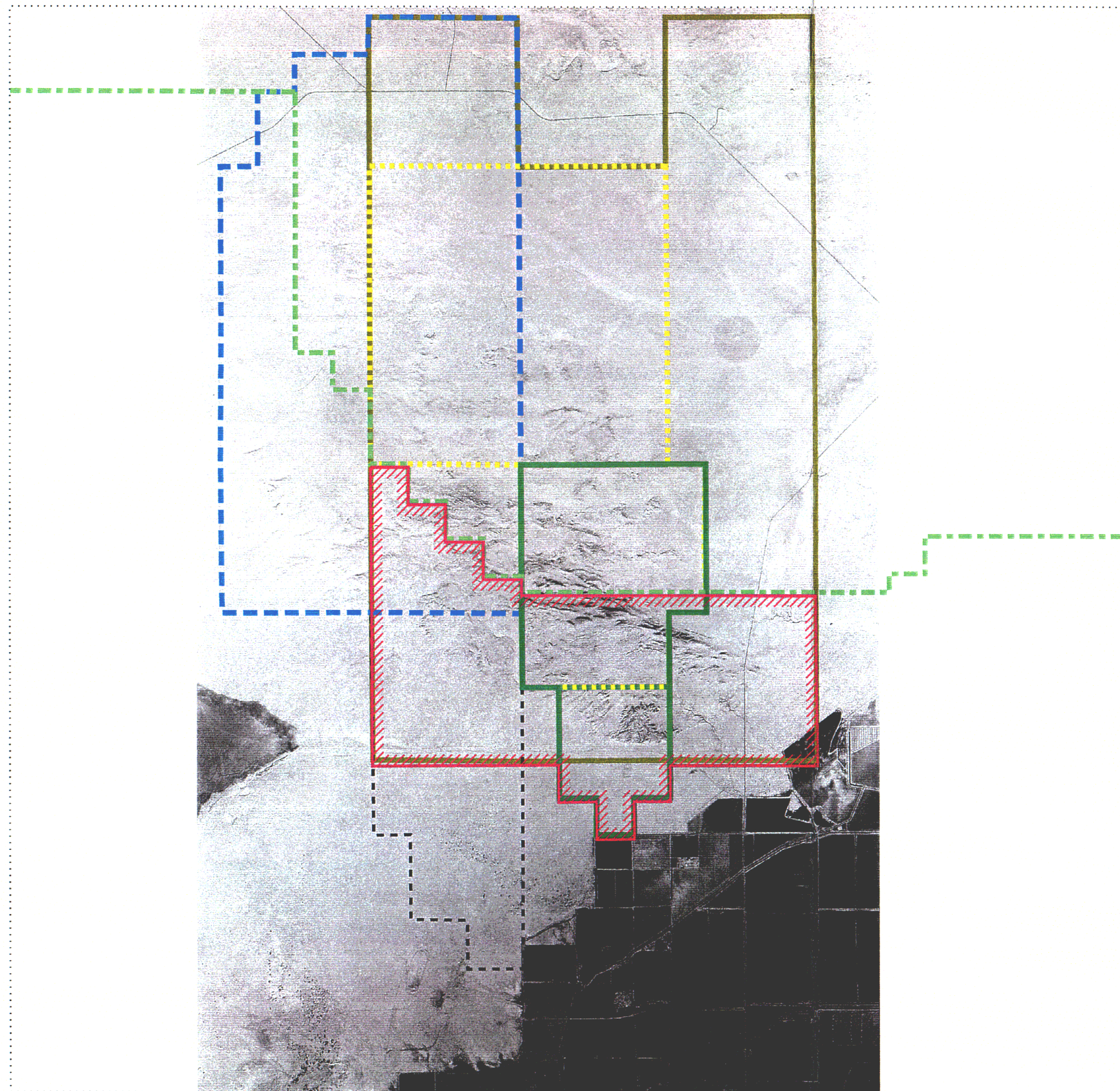
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14-MAY-2002 15:31

DATE OF ASR: 2002

PLATE NO. **3**

KEY TO FEATURES:

FEATURE	DESCRIPTION
	ASR REPORT AREA - EL CENTRO NATIONAL GUARD RIFLE RANGE
	ORIGINAL CAMP SEELEY COMBAT FIRING RANGE AQUIRED FROM DOI ON 08/21/1941. DISPOSED OF 1945-1947
	EL CENTRO NATIONAL GUARD RANGE AQUIRED BY ARMY IN 08/26/1958. ADDITIONAL PURCHASE IN 04/14/1960.
	NAVY AQUIRED IN 04/12/1953. DISPOSED OF IN 07/17/1963
	NAVY AQUIRED IN 06/20/1966
	NAVY AQUIRED 08/28/1967. ADDITIONAL AQUISITION ON 10/01/1967
	ACTIVE NAVAL AIR FACILITY RANGE



U.S. ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS
ST. LOUIS DISTRICT

CAMP SEELEY COMBAT FIRING RANGE
EL CENTRO, CALIFORNIA
IMPERIAL COUNTY
DERP-FUDS * J09CA029101
PROPERTY USE- 1978 PHOTO

PROJ. DATE:
05-JUN-2002 14:50

DATE OF ASR: 2002

PLATE NO. 4

WHEELER ROAD



50 yd
PISTOL
ONLY

200 yd RIFLE
& LONG
RANGE PISTOL

NO SHOT GUNS
ON THIS RANGE

50 yd
PISTOL
SMALL
BORE
RIFLE
ONLY

NO SHOT GUNS OR
CLAY PIGEONS

200 yd
SILHOUETTE
RANGE

SHOT GUN RANGE

PARKING

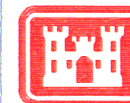
PARKING

800 YD RANGE

WHEELER ROAD



NOT TO SCALE



U.S. ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS
ST. LOUIS DISTRICT

CAMP SEELEY COMBAT FIRING RANGE
EL CENTRO, CALIFORNIA
IMPERIAL COUNTY
DERP-FUDS * J09CA029101
CURRENT USE

PROJ. DATE:
15-MAY-2002 05:45

DATE OF ASR: 2002

PLATE NO.

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