



**US Army Corps
of Engineers**

HUNTSVILLE ENGINEERING
SUPPORT CENTER

DEFENSE ENVIRONMENTAL RESTORATION PROGRAM
FOR
FORMERLY USED DEFENSE SITES

ORDNANCE AND EXPLOSIVES
CHEMICAL WARFARE MATERIALS

ARCHIVES SEARCH REPORT

FINDINGS

BOMB TARGET #79

EL CENTRO, CALIFORNIA

PROJECT No. J09CA017701

SEPTEMBER 1996

PREPARED BY
US ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS
ST. LOUIS DISTRICT

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1.0 Introduction

1.1 Authority

In 1986, Congress established the Defense Environmental Restoration Program at 10 U.S. C. 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 EPA issued a revised National Contingency Plan. Under 40 C.F.R. 300.120, EPA designated 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 has been the agency responsible for environmental restoration at Formerly-Used Defense Sites (FUDS). Since 1990, the U.S. Army Engineering and Support Center, Huntsville, has been the Mandatory Center of Expertise and Design Center for Ordnance and Explosives.

1.2 Subject

The former Bomb Target #79, consisting of 640 acres, is located in Imperial County, CA, situated in the South 1/2 of Section 29 and the North 1/2 of Section 32, in Township 14 South, Range 10 East. The Eleventh Naval District acquired the land in 1945 for use as a high altitude bombing target and as part of an air-to-air gunnery range.

1.3 Purpose

This Archives Search Report (ASR) compiles information obtained through historical research at various archives and records holding facilities, interviews

with individuals 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 on site. Particular emphasis was placed on establishing the types, quantities and area of disposal. Information obtained during this process was used in developing recommendations for further actions at the site.

1.4 Scope

The entire area of the former Bomb Target #79, consisting of 640 acres, was considered in assessing the potential for ordnance and explosives. Based on research, chemical warfare material contamination is not a concern.

2.0 Previous Site Investigations

2.1 Corps of Engineers Documents

U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Los Angeles District (CESPL), prepared an Inventory Project Report (INPR), dated 22 September 1993, for the former Bomb Target #79, Project No. J09CA017701. Science Applications International Corporation (SAIC) personnel conducted a site visit on 7 May 1993. They encountered some OE hazards and calculated a RAC score of 4. Copies of this information are in APPENDIX D.

CESPL did not identify any environmental concerns other than the potential for OE.

2.2 Other Reports

Research did not uncover any other reports on Bomb Target #79.

3.0 Site Description

3.1 Land Usage

The former Bomb Target #79, consisting of 640 acres, is located in Imperial County, CA, situated in the South 1/2 of Section 29 and the North 1/2 of Section 32, in Township 14 South, Range 10 East. The former target is approximately 10.75 miles north of Plaster City. The Carrizo Impact Area, part of the U.S. Navy Reservation, is located 1.5 miles west of the site. The Eleventh Naval District acquired the land from the Department of Interior in 1945 for use as a high altitude bombing target and as part of an air-to-air gunnery range. Prior to Naval acquisition, the land was uncultivated and undeveloped. The Navy discontinued use of the site in approximately 1947. Subsequently, in 1973, the Navy acquired the site as part of an agreement with the Bureau of Reclamation. A 1978 map from the Bureau of Reclamation identifies the property as part of the Naval gunnery range. The agreement ended in 1987. The former target is under the jurisdiction of the Bureau of Land Management and is undeveloped desert land (Vanantwerp 1993).

3.2 Climatic Data

The Imperial Valley of California has a desert climate and records a higher percentage of sunshine than any other place in the United States. The amount of possible sunshine fluctuates between 97%, occurring in June, and 82%, occurring in December.

The summers are long and hot with afternoon temperatures reaching 100° F and higher on the average. The highest temperature recorded at the climatological station at Yuma, Arizona was at 122° F in 1990. The highest daily average temperature of 106.6° F occurs during July.

December and January are the only two months that have an average daily high below 70° F, with temperatures of 68.5° F and 68.7° F, respectively. December through February are the only three months with an average daily low temperature below 50° F, falling between 44° F and 45° F. The average annual daily high temperature is 87.9° F, the low is 60.5° F, and the monthly mean is 74.2° F.

Precipitation is sparse with an annual average precipitation of only 3.17 inches. Moisture laden air from the Gulf of California continually invades the area during the summer months. The highest mean monthly precipitation of 0.64 inches occurs during August. May and June record the lowest mean monthly precipitation at 0.04 and 0.02 inches, respectively. The maximum monthly recorded precipitation of 3.44 inches, also the maximum recorded precipitation in a 24 hour period, occurred in August 1989. The minimum monthly recorded precipitation of 0.00 inches occurred in May 1983.

The relative humidity ranges from 30% to 50%, and it is higher in the winter and lower in the summer. On a daily basis, the relative humidity is usually higher in the early morning and lower in the early evening.

The mean annual wind speed is 7.8 mph with a prevailing direction of north. The prevailing wind direction for summer is south southeast; for fall and winter is north; and for spring is west northwest.

Climatological data for this area are summarized in TABLE 3-1. Data were collected at the National Weather Service meteorological station at Yuma, Arizona.

**TABLE 3-1
CLIMATOLOGICAL DATA
YUMA, ARIZONA**

Month	Temperature		Precipitation Average (inches)	Wind	
	Average Minimum (°F)	Average Maximum (°F)		Average Speed Miles/ Hour	Average Direction
January	44.2	68.7	0.35	7.3	N
February	46.9	74.4	0.22	7.4	N
March	50.8	78.9	0.21	7.9	WNW
April	56.5	86.3	0.14	8.3	W
May	63.8	94.2	0.04	8.3	WNW
June	72.0	103.3	0.02	8.5	SSE
July	80.7	106.6	0.26	9.5	SSE
August	80.1	105.3	0.64	8.9	SSE
September	73.2	100.5	0.31	7.3	SSE
October	62.2	90.3	0.29	6.6	N
November	50.9	77.4	0.24	6.9	N
December	44.3	68.5	0.45	7.2	N
Average	60.5	87.9	3.17	7.8	N

3.3 Geology and Soils

3.3.1 Geology/Physiography

The former Bomb Target #79 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 one hundred miles to

the north-northwest 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 at sea level and is located on ancient lake beds of Cenozoic age. The sediments are of the ancient Lake Cahuilla and playa lakes. The formation is composed of tan and gray fossiliferous clay, silt, sand and gravel. Also found in the site area is Quaternary age alluvium. This formation consists of unconsolidated clay, silt, sand, and gravel occurring primarily as valley fill and streamwash deposits (Morton 1966).

3.3.2 Soils

Soils of the former Bomb Target are nearly level, somewhat excessively drained on flood plains and alluvial basin floors. The soils formed in alluvial sands from diverse sources. Typically the surface layer is stratified, pink and reddish yellow sand and coarse sand to a depth of 27 inches. The underlying material is pink fine sand to a depth over 60 inches. The soil may be gravelly in some layers and cobbly on the surface. TABLE 3-2 shows a typical profile of the soil found on the site.

Permeability of the soil is rapid, and available water capacity is low. Surface runoff is slow, and hazard of erosion is slight. There is a high hazard of soil blowing and abrasion to young plants.

In the southern portion of the site the surface soil is considered a badland. The surface is steep to very steep and is barren. Surface runoff is rapid, and the hazard of erosion is high.

TABLE 3-2. Soil Profile						
DEPT H (in)	SOIL DESCRIPTION	PERCENTAGE PASSING SIEVE NUMBER			LIQUID LIMIT	PLAS- TICITY INDEX
		#4	#40	#200		
0-27	Sand	100	40-70	5-15	---	NP
27-60	Sand, fine sand	100	40-85	5-30	---	NP

Table modified from Soil Survey of Imperial County, CA.

3.4 Hydrology

3.4.1 Surface Water

The study site is located within the Imperial Valley of California. The terrain of Imperial Valley consists mostly of smooth plains. Approximately 50% to 80% of the local relief, which is between 100 and 300 feet, is gently sloping. A large part of the terrain of Imperial Valley is below sea level. The elevation of the water surface for the Salton Sea, located within Imperial Valley, is 228 feet below sea level.

The soil in Imperial Valley of California is warm and dry, with a mean annual temperature higher than 47° F. The western and southern sections of California have very low frost penetration amounts. The average frost penetration for the study site is between zero and 3 inches while the depth of extreme frost penetration is only about 5 inches. The soil in this region is sandy and generally lacks moisture. Evaporation is high due to the plentiful amounts of sunshine and the hot, dry conditions. The vegetation that grows naturally in this area is mostly brush and shrublands. The Imperial Valley is generally vulnerable to droughts which may last several years.

The principle water use of Imperial Valley is for irrigation. Fresh surface water is provided by an extensive network of canals for irrigation.

The average concentration of sediment in the rivers is generally high; between 15,000 and 30,000 parts per million. The prevalent type of chemicals naturally in the rivers are sodium, potassium, sulfate and chloride. The concentration of dissolved minerals in the ground water is low with less than 1000 parts per million.

Natural drainage occurs through washes, draws and gullies (trenches cut out by the natural drainage of runoff from precipitation). These trenches are dry in times of no precipitation. A wash is the largest type of trench drainage, gullies are the smallest, and draws are usually in between. These natural runoff drainage trenches empty into rivers or canals. Flooding at the site is unlikely because of the small amount of precipitation and the porous nature of the sandy soils throughout Imperial Valley.

Imperial Valley generally drains in a southern direction. The Alamo River, New River and the Western Main Canal all originate at the Salton Sea and flow south into the All American Canal. The Coachella Canal which originates at the Colorado Aqueduct near Coachella, California also flows south, just east of and parallel to the others. These four water systems empty into the All American Canal. The All American Canal flows east along the Mexican border and empties into the Colorado

River near Yuma, Arizona. The Colorado River flows south and empties into the Gulf of California.

Bomb Target #79 is near Plaster City just southeast of the Fish Creek Mountains. The site elevation ranges from a high of over 300 feet to a low of about 140 feet. The area drains northeast through the Carrizo Wash. The drainage eventually empties into the Westside Main canal.

While no gage data is available at this site, the U.S. Geological Service (U.S.G.S.) maintains gages on some of the major rivers located within the general area. One gage, covering 14 years of continuous record, located on the Alamo River at Calipatria, California, recorded a maximum discharge of 6770 cfs in January 1993. The minimum recorded discharge, 1080 cfs, occurred in August 1990. The maximum recorded stage, 7.20 feet, occurred in January 1993, equivalent to an elevation of 189.20 feet. Another gage, on the New River near Westmoreland, California, has 32 years of continuous record. It recorded a maximum discharge of 3000 cfs in August 1977, and its minimum recorded flow of 691 cfs occurred in January 1966. No stage data is provided for this gage site.

3.4.1 Ground Water

The former Bomb Target #79 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 nearby Salton Sea. 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 was compiled from the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) and the California Department of Fish and Game Natural Diversity Data Base (NDDB).

The following federally-listed species may occur in the vicinity of the former Bomb Target #79: desert pupfish (Cyprinodon macularius), endangered; southwestern arroyo toad (Bufo microscaphus californicus), endangered; flat-tailed horned lizard (Phrynosoma mcallii), proposed threatened; Aleutian Canada goose (Branta canadensis leucopareia), threatened; southwestern willow flycatcher (Empidonax traillii extimus), endangered; American peregrine falcon (Falco peregrinus anatum),

endangered; Yuma clapper rail (Rallus longirostris yumanensis), endangered; and Mexican flannelbush (Fremontodendron mexicanum), proposed endangered.

The NDDB records did not list any species of state concern in the vicinity of the Bomb Target #79.

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

3.6.1 Center of Activity

The former Bomb Target #79 is located near Plaster City, Imperial County, California. Demographic information could not be obtained for Plaster City, therefore, demographic information for El Centro, a few miles east of Plaster City, will be used.

3.6.2 Population Density

CITY/COUNTY	CITY: El Centro	COUNTY: Imperial
AREA (sq. mi.)	N/A*	4.173
POPULATION	31,384	109,303
POP DENSITY	N/A*	26.2

NOTE: Population density is in units persons per square miles.

* N/A denotes data which were not available to this study.

3.6.3 Types of Businesses and Industry

The number of business establishments in Imperial County can be broken down by type as follows: manufacturing 3.0%; agriculture 3.6%; services 28.3%; trade and financial 48.3%; and other 16.8%. Of the people employed in Imperial County, 21.6% are employed by classified businesses. Trade and financial firms employ 50% of the working population, and the service industry employs 20.5%. 7.6% of the people employed work in manufacturing businesses, and 0.3% are employed by unclassified businesses. Foregoing percentages are from March 1991.

3.6.4 Types of Housing

Housing in El Centro is composed of both single family and multi-family dwellings. The median value of 4,015 specified owner-occupied housing units in El Centro is \$79,100.

3.6.5 New Development in the Area

Development in the area includes residential dwellings, retail business, and a recently opened prison. Plans are being formulated for future industrial development as well.

3.6.6 Typical Cross-Section of Population

The portion of the population under the age of 18 is 35.8%, and the portion over the age of 65 is 8.0%. The median age is 28 years.

3.6.7 Information Sources

U.S. Census reports as listed below:

- 1990 Census of Population and Housing, Imperial County, California
- 1990 Census of Population and Housing, El Centro, California
- 1988 COUNTY AND CITY DATA BOOK, Land Area and Population, Imperial County, California
- 1988 COUNTY AND CITY DATA BOOK, Land Area and Population, El Centro, California
- 1991 COUNTY BUSINESS PATTERNS, Imperial County

4.0 Site History

4.1 Historical Site Summary

4.1.1 General History

4.1.1.1 El Centro Naval Air Facility

Since 1942, Naval Air Facility (NAF) El Centro has had several names: Marine Corps Air Station; Naval Auxiliary Landing Field; Naval Air Station and the National Parachute Test Range. El Centro, with 92% fine flying weather and long, flat, sandy terrain, proved to be an ideal location for tactical problems and gunnery practice. Construction began on 943 leased and 949 purchased acres on May 15, 1942, and in less than seven months, the base began flight operations. The establishment and placement of the Marine Base Defense Aircraft Group 43 at El Centro in 1943 added to the growth of the station. Other facilities, beyond the station area, included: a rocket range, rocket ground school, skeet and rifle ranges, malfunction and turret ranges for gunnery students and a rabbit range. In the 1940's, Imperial Valley also housed the Salton Sea and Holtville Auxiliary Air Stations. The facility at El Centro, however, was the largest and most active (Coletta 1985; USNAF n.d.; HQUSMCAS 1945).

During World War II, the Naval Air Facility maintained a series of air-to-ground gunnery targets. In addition, the station received specific tasks in connection with the Chocolate Mountain Gunnery Range to the northeast and the Carrizzo Impact Area to the northwest. The El Centro NAF also investigated plane crashes from Tucson, AZ, to San Diego, CA (USNASEL 1949).

In 1947, the Parachute Experimental Division moved from Lakehurst, New Jersey to El Centro. The Secretary of the Navy issued a directive in October 1949 that changed the designation of El Centro from a Naval Air Station to a Naval Auxiliary Air Station. Also, El Centro established a Fleet Gunnery Unit in 1949 that provided support for squadrons conducting gunnery, bombing and carrier landing practice (USNAAS 1950).

In 1986, the NAF's base operating support functional areas were contracted to a civilian firm. Currently, the 2,289 acre base, which has control over an additional 54,000 acres, has a complement of nearly 400 military and 260 civilian personnel. Aerial combat maneuvering, air-to-air gunnery and bombing practice, along with electronic warfare training, are major activities at the El Centro NAF. The NAF is the second largest employer in the Imperial Valley. (USNAF n.d.)

4.1.1.2 Bomb Target #79

In 1945, the Eleventh Naval District acquired approximately 640 acres of desert land from the Department of Interior to establish Bombing Target #79 for high altitude bombing and as part of an air-to-air gunnery range. The Navy discontinued use of Target #79 in 1947. In 1973 the Navy evidently reacquired the site as part of an agreement with the Bureau of Reclamation. A 1978 map from the Bureau of Reclamation identified the subject property as a Naval gunnery range. The agreement ended in 1987. Currently, the land is owned by the Department of the Interior. The site has remained uncultivated, undeveloped, rough desert land. (Vanantwerp 1993; 11th Naval District 1945).

4.1.2 OE/CWM Activities

4.1.2.1 El Centro Naval Air Facility

Various types of ordnance were in use at El Centro NAF during the years of operation of its off-site ranges. Items on hand in 1946 included: Bomb S.A.P. 1000# ANM-59; Bomb, Water-fillable 1000# MK7; Bomb, Water-fillable 500# MK 21; FS Smoke, Mixture 800# drums. Training requirements in 1946 included: 100, 500, and 1000# GP Bombs; small arms ammunition-- .30-cal, .50 cal and 20 mm; 5" HVAR; 11.75" Rocket (Tiny Tim) and the Sub-Caliber Aircraft Rocket (SCAR). Possession of surplus small arms ammunition in 1946 included: .30 cal Tracer M1 (180,235); .30-cal Incendiary M1 (375,000); .30-cal A.P. M2 (125,000) and .30-cal links M1 (40,000). A hand written note indicates the possibility that these surplus items were shipped to Fall Brook Naval Ammunition Depot in Oceanside, California (HQ Naval Air Bases n.d.; United States Pacific Fleet 1946; Naval Air Bases 1946). In 1947, an NAF El Centro officer engaged in the demolition of dud rockets and bombs once each month on the aviation practice ranges (11th Naval District 1947b). Documents stating which ranges this activity occurred on were not found by the research team.

Records did not indicate the use of any chemical warfare materials.

4.1.2.2 Bomb Target #79

The St. Louis District failed to procure specific documentation pertaining to the type of ordnance used on Bomb Target #79. However, ordnance reported in the area (as stated in the INPR) has included: one 50-caliber casing, multiple 20-millimeter casings, multiple 20-millimeter clips (these are actually links), two practice rocket/bombs, and a 3-inch diameter bomb. During a February 1996 site visit to the former target, St. Louis personnel found an expended 2.25" rocket.

4.2 Review of Historical Records

Records relating to the history of Bomb Target #79 were gathered from the following sources from between December 1995 and February 1996. The research team consisted of Rochelle Ross and Theresa Williams-Dye, CELMS-PM-M, and David Tajkowski, and John Daly CELMS-PD-R. Decisions about which record groups to examine at the various national, state, and local archives and records centers were made by consulting finding aids, archivists and records managers. Through the use of finding aids, such as inventories and master accession lists, the researchers were able to focus on those record groups they thought would be most fruitful before calling, or visiting, various repositories.

National Archives 8th and Pennsylvania Washington, D.C. 20408

RG 72 Records of the Bureau of Aeronautics (NAVY)
Box 2323, General Correspondence, 1943-45, KV 91 Et 14, Dv 39 Vol 2
(no entry number). Contained the following information: acquisition of
Permit for use of land for rocket target, El Centro MCAS; lease of
additional land for El Centro Bombing Target #1; El Centro MCAS
Gunnery Training Facilities; access roads to El Centro Rocket Target
#'s 1 & 2.

Entry 67, Box 274, Confidential Correspondence, 1922-47 (1945), Kv to
Kv 58.

Entry 17A, Box 980, Confidential Correspondence, 1922-44 (1942), K7-
Kv41. Contained a map showing the El Centro NAS Plot Plan (Nov 4,
1942).

RG 49 Records of the Bureau of Land Management
Abandoned Military Reservations File, CA-Fort Reading to Fort
Collins, Boxes 25 & 27. No information on El Centro or Holtville.

National Archives-Suitland Branch Washington National Records Center 4205 Suitland Road Suitland, MD 20409

RG 127 Records of the United States Marine Corps
Office of the Commandant, General Correspondence, Box 1845, Jan
1939-June 1950, 2785-2385. Contained a file on the El Centro MCAS,
no pertinent information.

- RG 175 Records of the Chemical Warfare Service
Entry 2, Box 450, Index Briefs 1918-42, Samples-Schedule.
Entry 2, Box 448, Index Briefs 1918-1942, Sales-Samples
Entry 2, Box 259, Index Briefs 1918-1942, Hig-Hooker
Entry 2, Box 175, Index Briefs 1918-1942, Education-Electric
- RG 74 Records of the Bureau of Ordnance (Navy)
Entry 1529, Box 1282, ND7-ND11, 1945. Req. disposition of 752 MK 6
Mod 1 parachute flares at NAAS Holtville.
- Entry 5595, Box 209, ND10-ND12, 1947. The following information
was copied from this box: request for ammunition, MCAS El Centro
(2.25" Rocket SCARs, 8000 rounds); disposal officer has been acquired
to effect demolitions of dud rockets and bombs on the El Centro
Aviation Practice Ranges; discontinuance of target and bombing
ranges (#'s 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 69, 77, 90 & 91).
- Entry 25, Box 362, KV37-NA8, 1943. Monthly ammunition allotment,
MCAS El Centro.
- Entry 25, Box 453, KV9-LL, 1943. This box contained information on
empty drums for FS Smoke Mixture and a request for ammunition and
water-fillable bombs MCAS El Centro.
- Entry 4444, Box 194, KV thru L1-1, 1946. Receipt for shipment of
rocket firers.
- Entry 4444, Box 193, KK/579 thru Kv, 1946.
- Entry 1529, Box 374, F4 1-10, 1945.
- Entry 4444, Box 287, ND8-ND11, 1946. Training for a four month
period, 1,224 Tiny Tim's, 53,292 SCARs, 11,176 100# H2O filled, 2,500
3.5 AR'S.
- Entry 1529, Boxes 373, 376 & 377, 1216 & 1283.
- Entry 4444, Boxes 154-156, 264 & 288.
- Entry 25, Boxes 187 & 188, 248, 386 & 515.
- Entry 5595, Boxes 100 & 101, 130 & 197.

- RG 72 Records of the Bureau of Aeronautics
Entry 69A2454, Box 2 & 3, California. Declaration of Surplus for the
Holtville Naval Auxiliary Air Station.
- RG 143 Records of the Bureau of Supplies and Accounts (NAVY)
All requests for RG 143 were unsuccessful.

**Washington National Record Center
4205 Suitland Road
Suitland, MD 20409**

Based on the finding aids available at this repository and due to the nature of the site, no boxes were requested.

**National Archives at College Park
8201 Adelphi Rd
College Park, MD 20740**

- RG 48 Records of the Office of the Secretary of the Interior
Entry 748, Boxes 44, 45, 92, 142, 149, 162 & 748.
Entry 749, Boxes 3218, 3219 & 3220.
Entry 942, Not Found

**Naval Historical Center/AR
Washington Naval Yard
901 M Street S.E.
Washington, D.C. 20374**

Aviation History Files, 11th Naval District, Boxes 210, 212, 221, 290, 292 & 391.
Information copied included: histories on El Centro MCAS and Holtville NAAS;
11th Naval District Directory of Naval Air Bases; chronologies of El Centro and
Holtville NAAS; rounds expended by fleet units (El Centro NAAS).

**United States Marine Corps Historical Center
Washington Naval Yard
901 M Street S.E.
Washington, D.C. 20374**

Additional histories on El Centro were reviewed along with information on the
Twenty-nine Palms Marine Corps Base. No copies were made at this repository.

**Chemical and Biological Defense Agency Historical Office
AMSCB-CIH
Aberdeen Proving Ground
Edgewood, MD 21010**

This facility contained the results of a chemical warfare material test in Imperial County, CA, but further research revealed that it was not conducted on our site.

**National Archives-Pacific Southwest Region
24000 Avila Rd
Laguna Niguel, CA 92677-6719**

RG 181 Records of Naval Districts and Shore Establishments
Box 38, File N1-9, 11th Naval District General Correspondence 1925-1952.

Naval and Marine flying within Western Air Defense Zone; survey of shore activities; mission of El Centro NAAS and a historical report on Holtville NAAS.

Box 39, File N1-N3, 11th Naval District General Correspondence 1925-1952. Danger area-El Centro Gunnery Range for MCAS.

Box 422, File NA-NA, 11th Naval District General Correspondence 1925-1952. Land occupied by rocket target #103; free gunnery range facilities located near El Centro; rocket stowage at El Centro NAS; permit for movable target range for El Centro MCAS and investigation of wrongful release of bombs near El Centro MCAS.

Box 57, File CF20C/SF20C/1943, 11th Naval District Formerly Classified Correspondence 1921-47. Board report of investigation of additional facilities requested at the Marine Corps Air Stations on the west coast.

Box 424, File NA(2), 11th Naval District General Correspondence 1924-1955.

Price of construction for Holtville Outdoor Gunnery Range; acquisition of land for bombing targets and rental price for Holtville Target #1.

Additional boxes viewed under RG 181 at the Pacific Southwest Archives included: Boxes 5, 56, 116, 119, 421, 423, 427, & 435.

RG 270 Records of the War Assets Administration
Boxes 63 & 64, File Hollister-Holtville, Real Property Case Files.

**Federal Record Center-Pacific Southwest Region
24000 Avila Rd
Laguna Niguel, CA 92677-6719**

Based upon the finding aids and on the opinion of the consulting archivist, no boxes were requested at this repository.

**National Personnel Record Center-Military Branch
9700 Page Avenue
St. Louis, MO 63132**

Based upon the finding aids and on the opinion of the consulting archivist, no boxes were requested at this repository.

**USACE-Los Angeles District
300 Los Angeles Ave
Los Angeles, CA 90053**

Information gathered at the L.A. Corps of Engineers included reports of previous site visits, along with real estate data.

**National Archives-Pacific Sierra Region
1000 Commodore Dr.
San Bruno, CA 94066**

RG 291 Records of the Property Management and Disposal Service
Series 9NSS-121-90-002, Box 59, File B-Calif-730 Salton Sea Test
Base. File contained regional information on El Centro.

**Federal Record Center-Pacific Sierra Region
1000 Commodore Dr.
San Bruno, CA 94066**

Based on the consultation of the archivists and the corresponding finding aids, no documents were requested at this repository.

**NAVFAC Historian's Office
Seabee Museum
Construction Battalion Center
Port Hueneme, CA 93043**

Maps of the El Centro NAAS and of Imperial County (showing bombing targets).

**Naval Facilities Engineering Command
Southwest Division
1220 Pacific Hwy, Code 2421
San Diego, CA 92132-5190**

A Land Acquisition Map of range 2512 (East Mesa) and a Real Estate Summary Map of Imperial County (dated 7-1-65) were available at this repository.

**U.S. Department of the Navy
Public Works Department (Code 341)
Naval Air Facility
El Centro, CA 92243-5001**

A Historic and Archeological Resources Protection Plan for Naval Air Facility, El Centro (October 1994) and additional Land Acquisition Maps were copied at El Centro NAS.

**U.S. Department of the Navy
Base Library
Naval Air Facility
El Centro, CA 92243-5001**

The base library contained a series of scrapbooks on the history and social activities of El Centro.

**Bureau of Land Management
El Centro Resource Office
1661 South Fourth St.
El Centro, CA 92243**

Items procured included a Desert Access Guide to Imperial Valley California and BLM jurisdiction and site access maps.

**Combat Heritage Museum
Holtville Airport
Holtville, CA 92250**

Base newspapers of the Holtville Auxiliary Naval Air Station were available for viewing.

**BARSA Inc.
422 North Imperial Ave.
El Centro, CA 92243**

Maps on Imperial County and the State of California were available at this repository.

4.3 Summary of Interviews

None of the individuals interviewed, personnel from the Naval Amphibious Base, Naval Facilities Engineering Command, El Centro Naval Air Facility, EOD (Naval, Army, and Marines), and local residents, knew this range had ever existed.

4.4 Air Photo Interpretation and Map Analysis

4.4.1 Air Photo Interpretation

Photographic analysis and land-use interpretation were performed using the following photographic sources:

<u>Photography Date</u>	<u>Scale</u>	<u>Source</u>	<u>Frame Identifier(s)</u>
18 Apr 1953	1:20,000	ASCS	ABN 11M 69 thru 73
26 Apr 1953	1:20,000	ASCS	ABN 11M 225 thru 230
26 Nov 1972	1:20,000	BLM	11-64 thru 60 10-74 thru 79

The photography was referenced using the 1956 edition USGS Plaster City NW, California 7.5' quadrangle.

The analysis of the above photography did not reveal bombing targets or bombing activity on the former Bomb Target #79. There are no signs of disturbance or ordnance activity at this site.

4.4.2 Map Analysis

Map analysis was performed using the 1956 edition USGS Plaster City NW, California 7.5'; quadrangle.

Planimetric and topographic features are shown on the quadrangle. The planimetric features include a railroad, a few jeep trails, and loose surface roads. The topography of the area ranges from flat to gently rising terrain to the east. Vegetation is sparse and low lying. The site itself lies within a flat area.

5.0 Real Estate

5.1 Confirmed DoD Ownership

The former Bomb Target #79, consisting of 640 acres, was located within the South 1/2 of Section 29 and the North 1/2 of Section 32, in Township 14 South, Range 10 East. The Navy acquired the land in 1945 for use as a high altitude bombing target and as part of an air-to-air gunnery range. The Navy discontinued the use of the site in 1947. In 1973, the Navy acquired the site as part of an agreement with the Bureau of Reclamation. A 1978 map from the Bureau of Reclamation identifies the subject property as a Naval Gunnery Range. The agreement ended in 1987.

5.2 Potential DoD Ownership

DoD only owned that land mentioned in Section 5.1.

5.3 Significant Past Ownership other than DoD

There is no significant past ownership other than DoD.

5.4 Present Ownership

The former target is under the jurisdiction of the Bureau of Land Management and remains uncultivated, undeveloped, rough desert land.

6.0 Site Inspection

The former Bomb Target #79 was reached via a jeep trail that runs adjacent to and crosses over the Mining Railroad. We began at the approximate center of the Target. The Carrizo Wash runs through a large portion of the site. In this wash is where we located the remains of a 2.25" Rocket (location: N 32°55'7.3" W 115°57'29.9"). We also found a few pieces of HE frag and pieces from an M-38 100-lb practice bomb.

7.0 Evaluation of Ordnance Presence

NOTE: All locations were fixed with the AN/PSN-11 Navigation Set (Precision Lightweight GPS Receiver) which utilizes the Precise Positioning Service. The mapping datum used was North American 1927.

An expended 2.25" Target Rocket was located at N 32° 55' 07.3", W 115° 57' 29.9"/NG 97404 42564. This rocket appeared to have exploded upon impact, peeling back the front like a banana. Perhaps some unburned propellant grains detonated when the rocket struck the ground.

A few pieces of M38 100-lb. practice bombs were found as well as one piece of heavy fragmented metal which may have come from a high explosive bomb. No other evidence was found to support this hypothesis however.

8.0 Technical Data of Ordnance and Explosives

8.1 Ordnance Related Mission

This was a practice bombing range in the 1940's. It's also evident that target rockets or subcaliber rockets were fired. One piece of metal may be an indicator that high explosive bombs were dropped as well.

8.2 Description of Ordnance

Practice bombs like the 100-lb. M38 series, 25-lb. and 3-lb. miniature bombs may have been dropped. Target rockets were probably fired to indicate the target, or used as subcaliber munitions.

8.3 Reference

NAVSEA OP 1280, Aircraft Bombs, 1945
NAVSEA OP 1415, Rocket Assemblies, dated 1955
NAVSEA OP 1664, U.S. Explosive Ordnance, dated 1947
TM 9-1325-200, Bombs and Bomb Components, dated 1966
TM 9-1980, Bombs for Aircraft, dated 1950
TM 9-1950, Rockets, dated 1950

9.0 Evaluation of Other Site Information

The archive search did not reveal any additional areas of potential environmental concern associated with DoD use.

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INVENTORY PROJECT REPORT (INPR)

Vanantwerp, R.L., COL

1993 Letter to Commander, South Pacific Division, subject: DERP-FUDS Inventory Project Report's (INPR's) for Site Nos. J09CA028800, J09CA017400, J09CA017700, and J09CA014600, dated 22 September 1993; Findings of Fact, dated 13 January 1995; Site Survey Summary Sheet, dated 16 September 1993; Site Location Map; Project Summary Sheet, n.d.; RAC Form, n.d.; Justification sheet for RAC Score, n.d.

REFERENCES

Bagley, D. W. and R. R. Smith.

1943 Correspondence to Commanding Officer, Marine Corps Air Station, El Centro, CA, dated 27 April, regarding the Danger Area for a gunnery range at El Centro. Record Group 181; Box 39: N1-N3. National Archives-Pacific Southwest Region, Laguna Niguel, CA.

Bernhard, A.D.

1945 Numbering of Land and Water Targets, dated 23 April 1945. Engineering Division Installation Support Section. U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, L.A. District.

Bureau of Aeronautics.

1945a Correspondence to Bureau of Yards and Docks, dated 2 July, regarding the construction of Duck Skeet, Skeet and Trap Ranges. Record Group 72; Entry: General Correspondence 1943-45; Box 2323; File KV37. National Archives-Downtown Branch, Washington D.C.

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- 1945b Correspondence to Bureau of Yards and Docks, dated 30 July, regarding gunnery training facilities. Record Group 72; Entry: General Correspondence 1943-45; Box 2323; File: KV37. National Archives-Downtown Branch, Washington D.C.

Bureau of Docks.

- 1948 Routing Slip referencing correspondence to Eleventh Naval District, dated 8 April, regarding permission to use Department of Interior land for a movable target range, rifle range and pistol range. Record Group 181; Entry: 11th Naval District, Commandant's Office, General Correspondence 1924-55; Box 425. National Archives-Pacific Southwest Region, Laguna Niguel, CA.

Bureau of Naval Personnel.

- 1947 Correspondence to Commander, Eleventh Naval District, dated 19 February, regarding the cancellation of interim caretaker force allowances. Record Group 74; Entry 5595; Box 209: ND10-ND12, 1947. National Archives-Suitland Branch, Suitland, MD.

Bureau of Ordnance.

- 1943a Correspondence to Commanding Officer, Bombardier and Air Gunner School, El Centro MCAS, dated 5 May, regarding inert bombs and fuzes for Instruction. Record Group 74; Entry 25; Box 453: KV9-LL. National Archives-Suitland Branch, Suitland, MD.
- 1943b Correspondence to Commanding Officer, El Centro Marine Corps Air Station, dated 6 May, regarding Aircraft Munitions. Record Group 74; Entry 25; Box 453: KV9-LL. National Archives-Suitland Branch, Suitland, MD.

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- 1943c Correspondence to Commanding Officer, El Centro Marine Corps Air Station, dated 14 July, regarding the approved capacities of Magazines. Record Group 74; Entry 25; Box 453: KV9-LL. National Archives-Suitland Branch, Suitland, MD.
- 1943d "Cross Index: KV37," dated 5 October, for correspondence to S & A Ofcr MarCorps Air Sta. El Centro, Calif., regarding bombing trainers. Record Group 74; Entry 25; Box 362; KV37-NA 8. National Archives-Suitland Branch, Suitland, MD.
- 1946a Correspondence to Commanding Officer, El Centro Marine Corps Air Station, dated 4 January, regarding the Ammunition Stock Recording System. Record Group 74; Entry 4444; Box 193: KK/S79-KV Mar-Apr 1946. National Archives-Suitland Branch, Suitland, MD.
- 1946b Correspondence to Commanding Officer, El Centro Marine Corps Air Station, dated 19 April, regarding the stowage of ammunition. Record Group 74; Entry 4444; Box 193: KK/S79-KV Mar-Apr 1946. National Archives-Suitland Branch, Suitland, MD.
- 1946c Correspondence to Commanding Officer, El Centro Marine Corps Air Station, dated 27 June, regarding a request for rocket firers. Record Group 74; Entry 4444; Box 193: KK/S79-KV Mar-Apr 1946. National Archives-Suitland Branch, Suitland, MD.

Bureau of Yards and Docks.

- 1947 *Building the Navy's Bases in World War II: History of the Bureau of Yards and Docks and the Civil Engineer Corps, 1940-1946.* Volume I. United States Government Printing Office, Washington D.C.

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Chief of Naval Air Technical Training.

- 1948 Correspondence to Chief of Naval Operations, dated 16 January, regarding Rock Mining Permit at Gunnery Range, NAS, El Centro, CA. Record Group 181; Entry: 11th Naval District, Commandant's Office, General Correspondence 1924-55; Box 425. National Archives-Pacific Southwest Region, Laguna Niguel, CA.

Chief of Naval Operations.

- 1947 Correspondence, dated 7 November, regarding the Revised Planning Estimate for Roll-Up of Continental Air Stations, Satellites and Outlying Fields. Record Group 181; Entry: 11th Naval District, District Planning Officer, General Correspondence 1925-52; Box 38; File N1-9. National Archives-Pacific Southwest Region, Laguna Niguel, CA.

Coletta, Paola E., ed.

- 1985 *United States Navy and Marine Corps Bases, Domestic.* Greenwood Press, Westport, CT.

Commandant, Eleventh Naval District.

- 1944a Routing Slip referencing correspondence from Bureau of Docks, dated 28 February, regarding the lease of land for Holtville Target No. 1. Record Group 181; Entry: 11th Naval District, Commandant's Office, General Correspondence 1924-55; Box 424; File: NA(2). National Archives-Pacific Southwest Region, Laguna Niguel, CA.
- 1944b Acquisition of land for rocket and bombing target sites for use by Fleet Units; El Centro rocket target #'s 1 and 2, dated 14 December 1944. Engineering Division, Installation Support Section, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, L.A. District.

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- 1945a Acquisition of land for high altitude bombing targets for use by fleet units for NABs, 11ND, San Diego, dated 11 June 45, targets #78, 79 & 103. Engineering Division, Installation Support Section, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, L.A. District.
- 1945b MCAS El Centro, CA-lease of additional land for El Centro bombing target #1, dated 12 September 45. Record Group 72; Entry: 11th Naval District, Commandant's Office, General Correspondence 1943-45; Box 2323; Folder KV37. National Archives Downtown Branch, Washington, D.C.
- 1945c MCAS El Centro, CA-access roads to El Centro rocket targets #1 and #2, dated 31 March 45. Record Group 72; Entry: 11th Naval District, Commandant's Office, General Correspondence 1943-45; Box 2323, Folder KV37. National Archives Downtown Branch, Washington, D.C.
- 1947a Correspondence to the Chief of Bureau of Yards and Docks, dated 28 February, regarding the leases and/or permits for Imperial Valley Bombing Targets. Record Group 181; Entry: 11th Naval District, Commandant's Office, General Correspondence 1924-55; Box 425. National Archives-Pacific Southwest Region, Laguna Niguel, CA.
- 1947b Correspondence to the Chief of Bureau of Yards and Docks, dated 24 July, regarding Free Gunnery Range Facilities near El Centro, CA. Record Group 181; Entry: Commandant's Office, General Correspondence; Box 425. National Archives-Pacific Southwest Region, Laguna Niguel, CA.

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- 1947c Correspondence to the Chief of Bureau of Ordnance, dated 26 September, regarding rocket stowage at Naval Air Station, El Centro, CA. Record Group 181; Entry: 11th Naval District, Commandant's Office, General Correspondence 1924-55; Box 425. National Archives-Pacific Southwest Region, Laguna Niguel, CA.
- 1968 *United States Naval Administration in WWII*, Volume 118; Part 3. Washington Navy Yard Library, Washington D.C.

Commander, Naval Air Bases, Eleventh Naval District.

- 1947 Correspondence to Chairman General Board, dated 23 June, regarding Survey of Shore Activities of the Naval Establishment. Record Group 181; Entry: 11th Naval District, District Planning Officer, General Correspondence 1925-52; Box 38; File N1-9. National Archives-Pacific Southwest Region, Laguna Niguel, CA.
- 1949 Routing Slip for correspondence to Secretary of Navy, dated 5 March, regarding Board of Investigation investigating wrongful release of bombs near U. S. Naval Air Station, El Centro, California. Record Group 181; Entry: 11th Naval District, Commandant's Office, General Correspondence 1924-55; Box 425. National Archives-Pacific Southwest Region, Laguna Niguel, CA.

Department of the Navy, Bureau of Yards and Docks.

- 1965 "Real Estate Summary Map," for U. S. Naval Air Facility, El Centro, CA. Real Estate Division, Naval Facilities Engineering Command, San Diego, CA.

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Eleventh Naval District.

- 1946 "Facilities Considered Excess to Needs of 11th Naval District," dated 01 April. Record Group 74; Entry 4444; Box 287; File: ND8-ND11, 1946. National Archives-Suitland Branch, Suitland, MD.
- 1947 "Speedletter" to Chief of Naval Personnel, dated 12 August, regarding retaining the services of Bomb and Mine Disposal Expert until a qualified replacement arrives in Southern California. Record Group 74; Entry 5595; Box 209: BD10-ND12, 1947. National Archives-Suitland Branch, Suitland, MD.
- n.d. "Directory of Naval Air Bases." Naval Historical Center and Archives, Washington Navy Yard, Washington D.C.

Fogg, A. K.

- 1943 Correspondence from officer-in-charge of construction to Commander, Marine Fleet Air West Coast, dated 27 October, regarding the expansion of facilities at MCAS El Centro, CA. Record Group 72; Entry: General Correspondence 1943-45; Box 2323; File KV37. National Archives-Downtown Branch, Washington, D.C.

Gunther, E. L.

- 1942 "Report of Naval and Marine Flying Within Western Air Defense Zone," dated 23 September. Record Group 181; Entry: 11th Naval District, District Planning Officer, General Correspondence 1925-52; Box 38; File N1-9. National Archives-Pacific Southwest Region, Laguna Niguel, CA.

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- 1943 Correspondence to Bureau of Ordnance, dated 10 May, regarding mil sights for free gunnery instruction. Record Group 74; Entry 25; Box 453: KV9-LL. National Archives-Suitland Branch, Suitland, MD.

Headquarters, Naval Air Bases.

- 1945 Correspondence to Commanding Officer of All Units at Naval Air Bases, dated 23 April, regarding the numbering of land and water targets. Engineering Division, Installation Support Section, U. S. Army Corps of Engineers-Los Angeles, CA.
- 1946a Speedletter; File NAB11/S78-2, dated 28 February, regarding excess ammunition at Naval Air Bases. Record Group 74; Entry 4444; Box 287; ND8-ND11, 1946. National Archives-Suitland Branch, Suitland, MD.
- 1946b Correspondence to Chief, Bureau of Ordnance, dated 12 August, regarding a Request for Disposition of Small Arms Ammunition for Caliber .30 Aircraft Machine Gun. Record Group 74; Entry 4444; Box 287; ND8-ND11, 1946. National Archives-Suitland Branch, Suitland, MD.
- 1946c Correspondence to Commandant, Eleventh Naval District, dated 18 September, regarding land occupied by Rocket Target No. 103. Record Group 181; Entry: Commandant's Office General Correspondence; Box 422. National Archives-Pacific Southwest Region, Laguna Niguel, CA.

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Headquarters, U. S. Marine Corps Air Station, El Centro, CA.

1943 Correspondence to Bureau of Ordnance, dated 6 August, regarding empty drums for FS smoke mixture. Record Group 74; Entry 25; Box 453: KV9-LL. National Archives-Suitland Branch, Suitland, MD.

1945a Correspondence to Chief, Bureau of Ordnance, dated 26 June, regarding a Request for Ordnance Equipment for Duck Skeet, Skeet and Trap Ranges. Record Group 74; Entry 1529; Box 374: F4 1-10, 1945. National Archives, Suitland Branch, Suitland, MD.

1945b "History of Marine Corps Air Station, El Centro, California," dated 18 December. Naval Historical Center and Archives, Washington Naval Yard, Washington D.C.

Holtville, Auxiliary Air Station.

1948 Legal Descriptions of Land to be disposed of by the Navy Department to Imperial County. Record Group 72; Entry 69A-2454; Box 2; File: California. National Archives-Suitland Branch, Suitland, MD.

n.d. "Structures for Use Off-Site." Record Group 72; Entry 69A-2454; Box 2; File: California. National Archives-Suitland Branch, Suitland, MD.

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- 1946 Teletype to Bureau of Ordnance, dated 26 March, regarding the shipment of 36 Rocket Firers. Record Group 74; Entry 4444; Box 193: KK/S79-KV Mar-Apr 1946. National Archives-Suitland Branch, Suitland, MD.

Marine Fighter Squadron 216.

- 1943 Correspondence to Bureau of Ordnance, dated 21 August, regarding a request for glide bombing monograms for F4U aircraft. Record Group 74; Entry 25; Box 453: KV9-LL. National Archives-Suitland Branch, Suitland, MD.

n.a.

- c.1946 "Status of Units of Naval Air Bases, 11th Naval District." Record Group 181; Entry: 11th Naval District, District Planning Officer, General Correspondence 1925-52; Box 38; File N1-9. National Archives-Pacific Southwest Region, Laguna Niguel, CA.
- 1966a Handwritten correspondence regarding disposition of NAAS Holtville, dated 21 September. Record Group 72; Entry 69A-2454; Box 2; File: California. National Archives-Suitland Branch, Suitland, MD.
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- 1947 Correspondence to Bureau of Ordnance, dated 18 April, regarding a request for ammunition for El Centro NAS. Record Group 74; Entry 5595; Box 209: ND10-ND12, 1947. National Archives-Suitland Branch, Suitland, MD.

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Navy Department.

- 1944 Correspondence to Eleventh Naval District Public Works Officer, dated 10 July, regarding Outdoor Gunnery Ranges. Record Group 181; Entry: 11th Naval District, Commandant's Office, General Correspondence 1924-55; Box 424; File NA(2). National Archives-Pacific Southwest Region, Laguna Niguel, CA.
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- 1948 Correspondence to Deputy Administrator, Office of Real Property Disposal, dated 11 February, regarding the declaration of surplus for Holtville Auxiliary Air Station. Record Group 72; Entry 69A-2454; Box 2; File: California. National Archives-Suitland Branch, Suitland, MD.

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Office of the Chief of Naval Operations.

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Public Works Office.

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Real Property Division.

- 1961 Inspection Report of a portion of the Salton Sea Test Base, 4 October. Record Group 291; Entry 9NSS-121-90-002; Box 58; Folder B-Calif.-730. National Archives-Pacific Sierra Region, San Bruno, CA.
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Second Marine Air Wing.

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Secretary of the Interior.

- 1941a Correspondence to the Secretary of War, dated 5 July, regarding the transfer of land for military purposes. Record Group 48; Entry 749B; Box 3220; File: Reservations for Military and Naval Purpose, California, March 19, 1937-Dec. 21, 1942. National Archives II, College Park, MD.
- 1941b Correspondence to the Secretary of the Navy, dated 12 July, regarding the transfer of land for military purposes. Record Group 48; Entry 749B; Box 3220; File: Reservations for Military and Naval Purpose, California, March 19, 1937-Dec. 21, 1942. National Archives II, College Park, MD.

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Supply Officer, Naval Air Station, San Diego.

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REFERENCES

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REFERENCES

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APPENDIX B

GLOSSARY AND ACRONYMS

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GLOSSARY AND ACRONYMS

AAF	Army Air Field
AA	Anti-Aircraft
AEC	Army Environmental Center
AGO	Adjutant General's Office
AP	Armor Piercing
APDS	Armor Piercing Discarding Sabot
APERS	Antipersonnel
APT	Armor Piercing with Tracer
ASR	Archives Search Report
Aux	Auxiliary
BAR	Browning Automatic Rifle
BD	Base Detonating
BD/DR	Building Demolition/Debris Removal
BE	Base Ejection
BGR	Bombing and Gunnery Range
BLM	Bureau of Land Management
BRAC	Base Realignment And Closure
BT	Bomb Target
CAA	Civil Aeronautics Administration
CADD	Computer-Aided Design/Drafting
Cal	Caliber
CBDA	Chemical and Biological Defense Agency
CBDCOM	Chemical and Biological Defense Command
CE	Corps of Engineers
CEHND	Corps of Engineers, Huntsville Division
CELMS	Corps of Engineers, St. Louis
CERCLA	Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act
CERFA	Community Environmental Response Facilitation Act
CESPL	Corps of Engineers, Los Angeles District

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GLOSSARY AND ACRONYMS

CFR	Code of Federal Regulations
cfs	Cubic Feet Per Second
COE	Chief of Engineers
COMP	Composition
CTG	Cartridge
CSM	Chemical Surety Material
CSM	Command Sergeant Major
CWM	Chemical Warfare Material
CWS	Chemical Warfare Service
DA	Department of the Army
DARCOM	Development and Readiness Command
DERA	Defense Environmental Restoration Account
DERP	Defense Environmental Restoration Program
DERP-FUDS	Defense Environmental Restoration Program-Formerly Used Defense Sites
DoD	Department of Defense
DOE	Department of Energy
DOI	Department of Interior
EE/CA	Engineering Evaluation/Cost Analysis
EIS	Environmental Impact Statement
EOD	Explosives Ordnance Disposal
EPA	Environmental Protection Agency
ERDA	Environmental Restoration Defense Account
FDE	Findings and Determination of Eligibility
FFMC	Federal Farm Mortgage Corporation
FLCH	Flechette
FS	Feasibility Study
FWS	(U.S.) Fish and Wildlife Service
FUDS	Formerly Used Defense Sites
GIS	Graphic Information System

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GLOSSARY AND ACRONYMS

GSA	General Services Administration
HE	High Explosive
HEAT	High Explosive Anti-Tank
HEI	High Explosive Incendiary
HEP	Plastic
HE-S	Illuminating
HTRW	Hazardous Toxic and Radioactive Waste
HTW	Hazardous and Toxic Waste
IAS	Initial Assessment Study
INPR	Inventory Project Report
IRP	Installation Restoration Program
MCX	Mandatory Center of Expertise
MG	Machine Gun
MG	Major General
mm	Millimeter
MT	Mechanical Time
MTSQ	Mechanical Time Super Quick
NAF	Naval Air Facility
NARA	National Archives and Records Administration
NAS	Naval Air Station
NCDC	National Climatic Data Center
NCP	National Contingency Plan
NFS	National Forest Service
NG	National Guard
NGVD	National Geodetic Vertical Datum
NOAA	National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration
NOFA	No Further Action
NPRC	National Personnel Records Center
NRC	National Records Center
OEWE	Ordnance and Explosive Waste

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GLOSSARY AND ACRONYMS

OSHA	Occupational Safety and Health Act
PA	Preliminary Assessment
PD	Point Detonating
PIBD	Point Initiating, Base Detonating
PL	Public Law
QASAS	Quality Assurance Specialist Ammunition Surveillance
RA	Removal Action
RAC	Risk Assessment Code
RD	Remedial Design
RG	Record Group
RI	Remedial Investigation
RI/FS	Remedial Investigation/Feasibility Study
SAIC	Science Application International Corporation
SARA	Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act
SCAR	Sub-Caliber Aircraft Rocket
SCS	Soil Conservation Service
SLD	St. Louis District, Corps of Engineers
SSHO	Site Safety and Health Officer
SSHP	Site Safety and Health Plan
SWMU	Solid Waste Management Units
TECOM	Test Evaluation Command
TEU	Technical Escort Unit
TNT	Trinitrotoluene
TP	Target Practice
USA	United States of America
USACE	U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
USADACS	U.S. Army Defense Ammunition Center and School
USAED	U.S. Army Engineer District
USAESCH	U.S. Army Engineering Support Center, Huntsville, AL

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GLOSSARY AND ACRONYMS

USATHMA	U.S. Army, Corps of Engineers, Toxic and Hazardous Materials Agency
USC	United States Code
USDA	U.S. Department of Army
USFWS	U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
USGS	U.S. Geological Survey
UXO	Unexploded Ordnance
WAA	War Assets Administration
WD	War Department
WNRC	Washington National Records Center

APPENDIX C
TEXT / MANUALS

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TEXT / MANUALS

Coletta, Paola, E.

1985 United States Navy and Marine Corps Bases, Domestic. Greenwood
Press, Westport, CT.

**UNITED STATES
NAVY AND
MARINE CORPS BASES,
DOMESTIC**

PAOLO E. COLETTA, *Editor*
K. Jack Bauer, *Associate Editor*

1985



Greenwood Press
Westport, Connecticut • London, England

called for an addition to the gasoline storage supply and various other projects that amounted to more than \$2 million, but the cancellation of various other projects reduced costs by \$600,000.

Edenton was placed in caretaker status on 1 July 1946 and inactivated and disestablished on 1 August 1946. On 2 August 1955, however, it was reestablished as a naval auxiliary air station, only to be disestablished on 31 December 1958 and decommissioned on 1 January 1959. With another turn of the wheel of fate, it was redesigned as an outlying field for MCAS Cherry Point, N.C., on 9 January 1959. Within three months, however, it was disestablished again on 31 March 1959. Given the cost of modernization, about \$48 million, it was decided to close the facility; with the laying off of 1,294 military and 138 civilians, this would account for an annual saving of \$810,000. The 3,283 acres of land on which it sat were declared surplus with the right of recapture.

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B. "Four Stations Will Close," *Naval Aviation News*, Mar. 1958, p. 34.
Nancy Lindstrom-TAPEE2-445-457

EL CENTRO, CALIF., MARINE CORPS AIR STATION, 1943-1945, AND NAVAL AIR FACILITY, 1949-

Shortly after the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor, the Navy approved the request of the Marine Corps for the establishment of five air stations on the West Coast. Site selection devolved upon Lt. Col. William Fox, USMCR, with directions to find sites in the Imperial Valley of California. One of the sites Fox chose was at El Centro, at the southern end of the valley not far from the Mexican border 125 miles east of San Diego, seven miles west of Imperial and El Centro, Calif., and fifty miles west of Yuma, Ariz. It was an excellent choice because the floor of the valley, at a mean elevation of minus fifty-two feet, is flat, sandy, and extends for many miles. Although summer temperatures reach 105° F, the air is dry, and winter weather runs between 75° F and 90° F. With an average wind speed of only ten mph, flying is possible 92 percent of the time. El Centro was thus ideal for all types of precombat training, for the solution of tactical problems, and for gunnery practice.

On a property acquired by the Navy (943 acres leased and 949 purchased, later expanded to 2,300 acres), the Civil Aeronautics Administration had already constructed two 4,500-by-150-foot runways. Additional construction began on 15 May 1942, and limited operations were possible only seven months later. Construction and improvement costs reached about \$11.5 million. Beyond the station area were skeet and rifle ranges, malfunction and turret ranges for gunnery practice, a rabbit range, a rocket range, and a rocket ground school. The first

air unit to report aboard, on 1 January 1943, was Marine Air Base Defense Aircraft Group 43, soon redesignated Marine Air Group (MAG 43) and still at the base at the end of the war. Commissioning occurred on 23 July 1943, Lt. Col. Thomas J. McQuade commanding.

Many were the trained squadrons that left El Centro for forward operating areas in the Pacific, and as the desirability of the base for training purposes became increasingly evident, the construction of a second area was authorized. Work began on 10 April 1944 and was completed for occupancy in December, with MAG-35 and a transport training group the first groups to come on board. The initial allotment for construction under a cost-plus-fixed-fee contract was \$6,014,671. The final expenditure for the first area was \$8.5 million; for the second area, \$3 million. To the end of 1944, sixteen squadrons of fighter, bomber, and transport aircraft pilots and aircrewmembers were trained at El Centro.

Soon after the end of World War II, El Centro was greatly reduced and on 1 May 1946 was commissioned as a naval auxiliary air station. On 15 October 1946 its status was that of modified maintenance. On 6 January 1947 the Bureau of Aeronautics established there a storage pool for TD2 *Devastator* torpedo aircraft and on 20 March authorized Western Air Lines to operate two flights daily. Its condition when inspected by the staff of the Commandant of the Eleventh Naval District had been found to be "good to very good." Inspected again on 3 June 1947, the report read "very good." In November 1947 the Parachute Experimental Division from NAS Lakehurst, N.J. (q.v.), moved to El Centro. On 9 June the Joint Parachute Test Facility was established; it consisted of the Naval Parachute Unit and the 6511 Parachute Development Test Group. Also, from 1947 to 1964, the Air Force cooperated as part of El Centro's test organization. The Naval Aerospace Recovery Facility commissioned in 1964 was combined with the Naval Auxiliary Air Facility on 1 July 1973 to form the National Parachute Test Range. When the last was transferred to the Naval Weapons Center, Inyokern/China Lake (q.v.), on 1 July 1979, El Centro again became a naval air facility.

Soon after the end of World War II, El Centro was used to provide support to various fleet squadrons. In 1949 there was established the Fleet Gunnery Unit, which for ten years provided support for squadrons that came to conduct gunnery, bombing, and carrier landing practice. In addition, a permanent detachment from Attack Squadron 174 beginning in 1979 provided maintenance support for East Coast A-7 pilots who fly out to use the range area. The expanded Desert Test Range is a modern inert target complex that utilizes remote TV and acoustical and laser scoring systems. The current mission of NAF El Centro is to support operational fleet units that come for bombing and gunnery practice or to use the simulated carrier deck landing area. In use are four runways, the longest of which is equipped with a permanent mirror landing system at each approach end. El Centro is the winter home for training for the Blue Angels Demonstration Team.

At the nearby town of El Centro is a general hospital, eleven public and

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parochial elementary schools, two junior high schools, one high school, and two schools for higher education: Imperial Valley (two-year) Community College, and the San Diego State College extension at Imperial Valley Center, Calexico. There are two man-made lakes nearby, and mountain areas and the former site of a naval seaplane base at Salton Sea, Westmorland, Calif. (q.v.) are but an hour's drive away. The usual range of station facilities is available, with quarters for 29 officers and 141 men, and off-base housing located in three suburban areas located within two miles of El Centro. Word about station affairs is passed in part through *The Sand Paper*. In addition to Attack Squadron 174, a second tenant command is U.S. Air Force Space and Missile System Organization (or SAMSO), which works with NAVSTAR, a naval satellite navigation system useful to all branches of the armed forces.

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- B. *Naval Air Facility, El Centro, California* (N.p.; C/R Printers, 1979), courtesy Ens. Apprentice, USNR, Public Affairs Officer, NAF, El Centro, 11 Feb. 1983.

EL TORO (SANTA ANA), CALIF., MARINE CORPS AIR STATION, 1944-

On 15 September 1944 Col. William J. Fox, USMCR, who during World War II served as a representative with Army and Navy people on a site selection board to choose sites for air stations in southern California, became the aviation assistant to the Commandant of the Marine Corps. In this billet his mission involved the military direction and administrative coordination of Marine Corps aeronautical activities in the Eleventh Naval District. In addition to subordinate units at Marine Corps Air Stations (MCAS) at Santa Barbara (Goleta) (q.v.), Mojave (q.v.), and El Centro (q.v.), he had charge of the Marine Corps Air Department at Miramar (q.v.); the Headquarters Squadron, Marine Corps Activities, Naval Air Bases, Eleventh Naval District; and Marine auxiliary air stations at Gillespie, Ill.; Chino Field, Ontario; and Ryan Field, Hemet, Calif., and all outlying fields for El Toro.

Since Naval Air Station (LTA) Santa Ana (q.v.) is covered separately, a brief resume of El Toro's beginnings must suffice.

Following the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor, the United States direly needed aviation training areas. Because of the mountainous terrain and limited air space in southern California, the Army, Navy, and Marine Corps became involved in numerous conflicts. A particular problem was that the Army, responsible for coast defense, might send up aircraft to intercept naval or Marine aircraft and thus disrupt training schedules, and the Marines were under the pressure of knowing that their squadrons would soon be sent to engage in combat in the South Pacific. In early 1942 Marine aviation had only two wings, the First and

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REPORTS / STUDIES

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APPENDIX D

REPORTS / STUDIES

INVENTORY PROJECT REPORT (INPR)

Vanantwerp, R.L., COL

1993 Letter to Commander, South Pacific Division, subject: DERP-FUDS Inventory Project Report's (INPR's) for Site Nos. J09CA028800, J09CA017400, J09CA017700, and J09CA014600, dated 22 September 1993; Findings of Fact, dated 13 January 1995; Site Survey Summary Sheet, dated 16 September 1993; Site Location Map; Project Summary Sheet, n.d.; RAC Form, n.d.; Justification sheet for RAC Score, n.d.

CESPD-ED-G (200-1c)

17 JAN '95

MEMORANDUM FOR

Commander, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, 20 Massachusetts
Avenue, N.W., Washington, DC 20314-1000

Commander, U.S. Army Engineer Division, Huntsville,
P.O. Box 1600, Huntsville, AL 35807-4301

SUBJECT: Defense Environmental Restoration Program For Formerly
Used Defense Sites (DERP-FUDS), Inventory Project Report (INPR)
for ~~Bomb Target (#79)~~, Imperial County, CA, Site No. ~~309CA017700~~

1. I am forwarding the INPR for Bomb Target (#79) for appropriate action. The site is eligible for DERP-FUDS.
2. I recommend that CEHND determine the need for further investigation and action at this site regarding a potential OEW project. Los Angeles District has computed a RAC 4 on this project, but recommends a RAC 3.

Encl

BRUCE K. SCOTT
Brigadier General, U.S. Army
Commanding

~~CF~~
CESPL-ED-MI (HTRW)

#74AP19



DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
LOS ANGELES DISTRICT, CORPS OF ENGINEERS
P.O. BOX 2711
LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA 90053-2325

REPLY TO
ATTENTION OF:

CESPL-ED-MI

22 September 1993

MEMORANDUM FOR Commander, South Pacific Division, CESPDP-ED-G
ATTN: Vince Del Greco

SUBJECT: DERP-FUDS Inventory Project Report's (INPR's) for Site
Nos: J09CA028800, J09CA017400, J09CA017700, and J09CA014600

1. Enclosed are the INPR's for:

- J09CA028800 CAMP PILOT KNOB
- J09CA017400 BOMB TARGET #78
- J09CA017700 BOMB TARGET #79
- J09CA014600 EL CENTRO ROCKET TARGET #1

We determined that ordnance contamination eligible under DERP-FUDS may exist.

2. I recommend the following:

a) Findings and Determination of Eligibility be approved and signed.

b) Forward a copy of this report to Commander, Huntsville Division to determine if further action is appropriate.

4 Encl


R.L. VANANTWERP
COL, EN
Commanding

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

BOMB TARGET (#79).
IMPERIAL COUNTY, CALIFORNIA
SITE NO. J09CA017700

FINDINGS OF FACT

1. In approximately 1945, the Eleventh Naval District apparently acquired 640 acres of land (South 1/2 of Section 29 and the North 1/2 of Section 32, in Township 14 South, Range 10 East) from the Department of Interior. No further information is available concerning this acquisition. In addition, the use of this site was evidently included in an agreement (dated May 7, 1973) that the Navy had with the Bureau of Reclamation.

2. The available information suggests that the Navy acquired this land in the mid-1940s as a high altitude bombing target for Fleet training, as well as for use as part of an air-to-air gunnery range. Prior to Naval acquisition, the property reportedly was "unimproved, undeveloped, rough desert lands which are not presently used or occupied." No specific information concerning the use associated with the 1973 agreement was available for this report. A Bureau of Reclamation map, dated May 1978, identifies the subject property as part of the "Naval Gunnery Range."

3. The available information suggests that the original target permit was terminated in approximately 1947. Currently, this 640-acre site is under the jurisdiction of the Bureau of Land Management (BLM), and is undeveloped desert land. According to BLM records, the Navy's 1973 agreement would have been rescinded by 1987. No further information was available for this report concerning termination of that agreement.

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.

13 Jan 95

Date

for DEP/col
BRUCE K. SCOTT
Brigadier General, U.S. Army
Commanding

SITE SURVEY SUMMARY SHEET
FOR
DERP-FUDS SITE NO. J09CA017700
BOMB TARGET (#79)
16 September 1993

SITE NAME: BOMB TARGET (#79)

LOCATION: The Bomb Target (#79) site is located in Imperial County, California, approximately 10.75 miles north of Plaster City in vacant desert.

SITE HISTORY: In approximately 1945, the Eleventh Naval District apparently acquired this site for use as a high altitude bombing target and as part of an air-to-air gunnery range. The available information suggests that the target was discontinued in approximately 1947. Subsequently, in 1973 the Navy evidently reacquired the site as part of an agreement with the Bureau of Reclamation. Limited information was available concerning this agreement, but apparently it was terminated by 1987, and was in association with a gunnery range. Currently, the 640-acre site is owned by the Department of Interior, and is undeveloped desert land. The Carrizo Impact Area U.S. Navy Reservation is located approximately 1.5 miles west of the site; properties immediately west of the site are designated as "contaminated military area surface use only, R-05656" on the Bureau of Land Management (BLM) MT Plat Map (April 4, 1989). A proposed San Felipe corridor is indicated as a north to south traverse across the site, according to the BLM Desert Access Guide #22, Imperial Valley South (November 1989). During the on-site survey, the following evidence of former bombing and strafing activity was observed: one 50-caliber casing, multiple 20-millimeter casings, multiple 20-millimeter clips, two practice rocket/bombs, and a 3-inch diameter bomb. A .07 foot diameter wire cable, approximately 50 feet long, was also noted on site in Section 29.

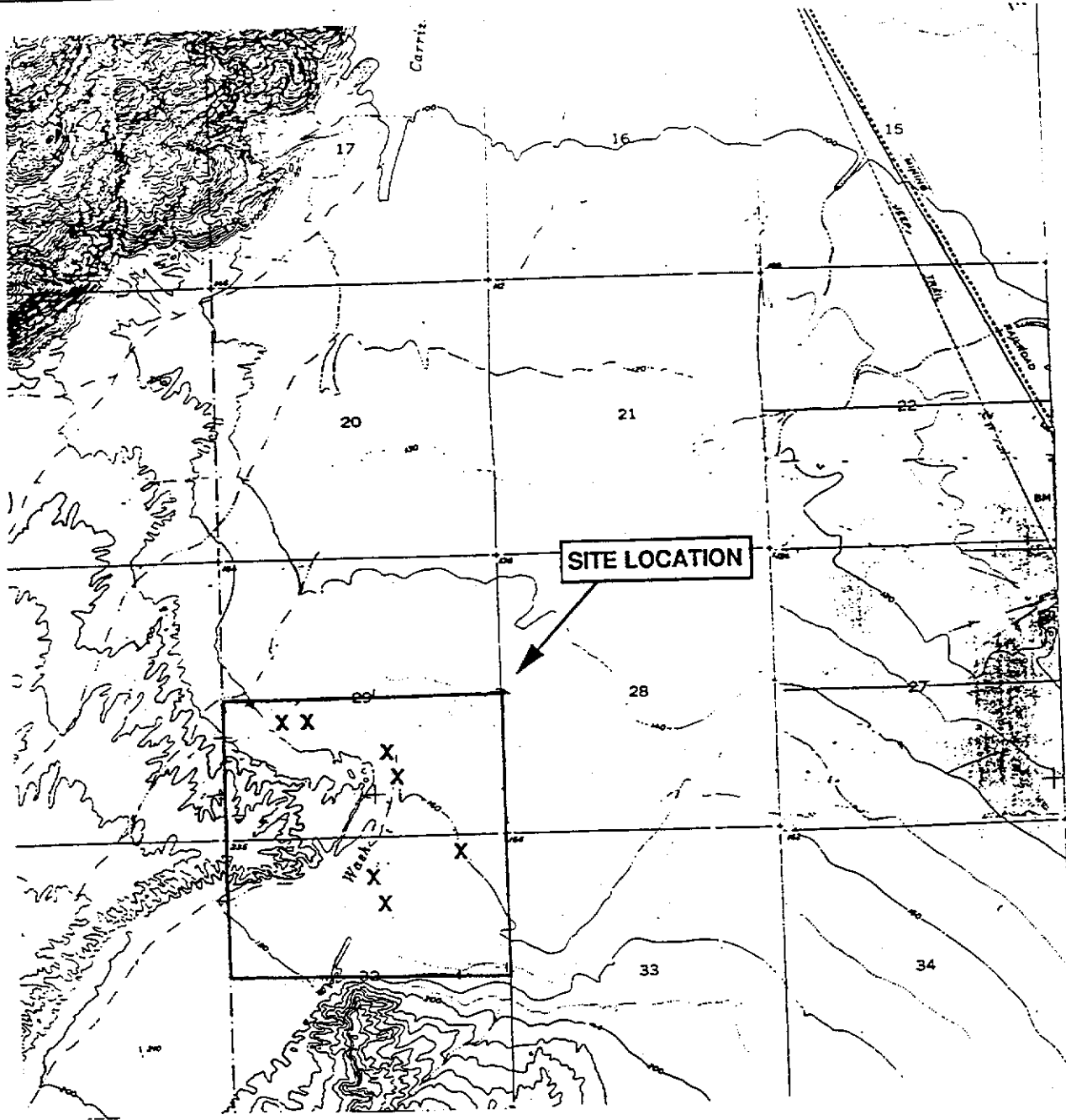
SITE VISIT: The site was visited on May 7, 1993, by Hunter Butler and Sandra Rehfeldt of Science Applications International Corporation, San Diego, California.

CATEGORY OF HAZARDS: OEW

PROJECT DESCRIPTION: Recommend the MCX for OEW at Huntsville Division make a determination regarding further investigation at this site.

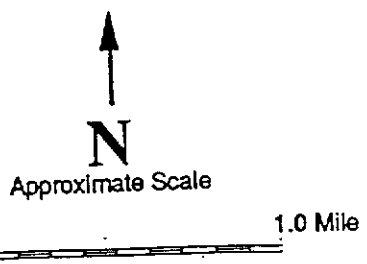
AVAILABLE STUDIES AND REPORTS: Historical information on 11th Naval District bomb targets was obtained from the National Archives office in Laguna Niguel, California. Land acquisition and ownership records were obtained from the Bureau of Land Management, El Centro, California, and the Imperial County Assessor's Office, El Centro California.


DISTRICT POC: Jatin Desai, Los Angeles District, (213) 894-6266



X Ordnance sitings

References:
 USGS 7.5 Minute Quadrangle, Plaster City NW, Calif. (1:24 000), 1956,
 Photorevised 1976.



	SITE LOCATION BOMB TARGET (#79) J09CA017700 32° 55' 12"N 115° 57' 36"W Imperial County, CA		
	PROJECT NO. 01-0255-04-1869		
DRAWN BY SR	CHECKED BY BCF	DATE 7-93	

PROJECT SUMMARY SHEET
FOR
DERP-FUDS OEW PROJECT NO. J09CA017701
BOMB TARGET (#79)
SITE NO. J09CA017700

PROJECT DESCRIPTION: During the mid 1940s, this site was apparently used by the Eleventh Naval District as a high altitude bomb target, and as part of an air-to-air gunnery range. It may also have been used sometime in the mid-1970s to mid-1980s as a gunnery range. Ordnance observed on site during the survey include: one 50 caliber casing, multiple 20-millimeter belt clips, multiple 20-millimeter casings, two practice rocket/bombs, and a three-inch diameter bomb. However, neither the extent of such materials nor the potential health threat have been determined. The site is located in undeveloped desert, approximately 1.5 miles east of the Carrizo Impact Area U.S. Navy Reservation. The site is subject to weather conditions that may have concealed ordnance. Runoff from the Carrizo Wash may have buried or provided a transport mechanism for ordnance.

PROJECT ELIGIBILITY: This site was formerly used by the Eleventh Naval District.

POLICY CONSIDERATION: No policy considerations prevent the proposal of this project.

PROPOSED PROJECT: Recommend the Corps' Mandatory Center of Expertise (MCX) for OEW at Huntsville Division make a determination concerning further action.

RAC FORM: Attached.

DISTRICT POC: Request CEHND inform Mr. Jatin Desai at (213) 894-6266 when a determination is made regarding project status.

10 Jul 1992

Previous editions obsolete

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

Site Name BOMB TARGET #79
Site Location IMPERIAL CO.
DERP Project # JD9CA 9 7701

Rater's Name H. BUTLER - SAIC
Organization LA DIST.
RAC 4

OEW RISK ASSESSMENT:

This risk assessment procedure was developed in accordance with MIL-STD 882B and AR 385-10.

The OEW risk assessment is based upon documented evidence consisting of records searches, reports of Explosive Ordnance Disposal (EOD) detachment actions, and field observations, interviews, and measurements. These data are used to assess the risk involved based upon the hazards identified at the site. The risk assessment is composed of two factors, hazard severity and hazard probability.

Any field activities should be made with the assistance of qualified EOD personnel.

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

A. Conventional Ordnance and Ammunition

	YES VALUE	NO VALUE	VALUE
Small Arms (.22 cal - .50 cal)	1	0	<u>1</u>
Medium/Large Caliber (20 mm and larger)	10	0	<u>10</u>
Bombs, Explosive	10	0	<u>0</u>
Bombs, Practice (w/spotting charges)	6	0	<u>6</u>
Grenades, Hand and Rifle, Explosive	10	0	<u>0</u>
Grenades, Practice (w/spotting charges)	4	0	<u>0</u>
Landmines, Explosive	10	0	<u>0</u>
Landmines, Practice (w/spotting charges)	4	0	<u>0</u>
Rockets, Guided Missiles, Explosive	10	0	<u>0</u>
Detonators, Blasting Caps	6	0	<u>0</u>

Conventional Ordnance and Ammunition Value (Maximum of 10).

10

B. Pyrotechnics (For munitions not described above.)

	<u>YES</u> VALUE	<u>NO</u> VALUE	VALUE
Munition (Container) Containing White Phosphorus or other Pyrophoric Material (i.e., Spontaneously Flammable)	10	0	0
Munition Containing A Flame or Incendiary Material (i.e., Napalm, Triethylaluminum Metal Incendiaries)	6	0	0
Flares, Signals, Simulators	4	0	0
Pyrotechnics Value (Maximum of 10).			0

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

	<u>YES</u> VALUE	<u>NO</u> VALUE	VALUE
Primary or Initiating Explosives (Lead Styphnate, Lead Azide, Nitroglycerin, Mercury Azide, Mercury Fulminate, Tetracene, etc.)	10	0	0
Demolition Charges	10	0	0
Booster, Bursting or Fuze Explosives (PETN, Compositions A, B, C, Teteryl, TNT, RDX, HMX, HBX, Black Powder, etc.)	8	0	0
Military Dynamite	6	0	0
Less Sensitive Explosives (Ammonium Nitrate, Explosive D, etc.)	3	0	0
High Explosives Value (Maximum Value of 10)			0

D. Propellants

	<u>YES</u> VALUE	<u>NO</u> VALUE	VALUE
Solid or Liquid Propellants	6	0	0

E. Radiological/Chemical Agent/Weapons

	<u>YES</u> VALUE	<u>NO</u> VALUE	VALUE
Toxic Chemical Agents (Choking, Nerve, Blood, Blister)	25	0	0
Radiological	15	0	0
Riot Control and Miscellaneous (Vomiting, Tear, etc.)	5	0	0

Radiological/Chemical Agent/Weapons Value (Maximum 25). 0

Total Ordnance and Explosive Waste Characteristics Value (Total = 10
A + B + C + D + E with a Maximum value of 61).
Apply this value to Table 1 to determine Hazard Severity Category.

TABLE 1

HAZARD SEVERITY

Description	Category	Value
CATASTROPHIC	I	≥21
CRITICAL	II	≥13 <21
MARGINAL	III	≥5 <13
NEGLIGIBLE	IV	≥1 <5
NONE		0

* Apply Hazard Severity Category to Table 3.

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 CONTAMINATION

A. Locations of Contamination

	YES VALUE	NO VALUE	VALUE
On the surface	(5)	0	<u>5</u>
Within Tanks, Pipes, Vessels or Other confined locations.	4	(0)	<u>0</u>
Inside walls, ceilings, or other parts of Buildings or Structures.	3	(0)	<u>0</u>
Subsurface	(2)	0	<u>2</u>
Value for location of UXO. (Maximum Value of 5).			<u>5</u>

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

<u>Distance to Nearest Target</u>	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 to Persons Value (Maximum Value of 5).	<u>1</u>

C. Numbers and types of Buildings within a 2 mile radius measured from the hazardous area, not the installation boundary.

Number of Buildings	VALUE
0	(0)
1 to 5	1
6 to 10	2
11 to 15	3
16 to 25	4
26 and over	5

Number of Buildings Value (Maximum Value of 5).

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

	VALUE
Educational, Child Care, etc.	5
Residential, Hospitals, Hotels, etc.	5
Commercial, Shopping Centers, etc.	5
Industrial Warehouse, etc.	4
Agricultural, Forestry, etc.	3
Detention, Correctional	2
Military	1
No Buildings	(0)
Types of Buildings Value (Maximum Value of 5).	<u>0</u>

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

Barrier	Assigned Value
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;	0

or

Barrier	Assigned Value
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

Isolated site	1
Security guard, but no barrier	2
A barrier, (any kind of fence) but no separate means to control entry	3
Barriers do not completely surround the facility	3
No barrier or security system	(5)

Accessibility Value (Maximum Value of 5).

5

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.

VALUE

None Anticipated
Expected

0
5

(Maximum Value of 5)

5

Total value for hazard probability.
Sum of Values A through F.
(Not to exceed 30).

16

Apply this value to Hazard Probability Table 2 to determine
Hazard Probability Level.

TABLE 2

HAZARD PROBABILITY

Description	Level	Value
FREQUENT	A	≥27
PROBABLE	B	≥21 <27
OCCASIONAL	C	≥15 <21
REMOTE	D	≥ 8 <15
IMPROBABLE	E	<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
NEGLECTIBLE	IV	3	4	4	5	5

RISK ASSESSMENT CODE (RAC)

- RAC 1 Imminent Hazard - Emergency action required to mitigate the hazard or protect personnel (i.e., fencing, physical barrier, guards, etc.).
- RAC 2 Action required to mitigate hazard or protect personnel. Initial project phase--phased EECA.
- RAC 3 Action required to evaluate potential threat to personnel. Initial project phase--Archives search and site investigation.
- RAC 4** Action required to evaluate potential threat to personnel. Initial project phase--Archives search.
- RAC 5 No action required.

NOTE: Other phases may be considered depending on individual site conditions.

Justification. In narrative form, summarize the documented evidence that supports this risk assessment.

VISUAL EVIDENCE OF ORDINANCE USE AT THIS LOCATION INDICATED DURING SITE INSPECTION. SOME SHELL CASINGS AND DUMB FRAGMENTS OBSERVED. ADDITIONAL INVESTIGATION CONCERNING PREVIOUS SITE USE AND ASSESSMENT OF CHANGING SITE CONDITIONS CAUSED BY RUN OFF IS RECOMMENDED. RECOMMEND UPGRADE TO RAC 3.

(SEE NEXT PAGE)

RISK ASSESSMENT PROCEDURES FOR
ORDNANCE AND EXPLOSIVE WASTE (OEW) SITES
FOR
DERP-FUDS SITE NO. J09CA017700
BOMBING TARGET (#79)

JUSTIFICATION

This site consists of 640-acres within Imperial County, California. This property is currently under the jurisdiction of the Department of Interior, Bureau of Land Management. It is presently within undeveloped desert, approximately 10.75 miles north of Plaster City, and 1.5 miles east of the Carrizo Impact Area. The property immediately west of the site reportedly is a closed area.

The Eleventh Naval District apparently used this site as a high altitude bombing target during the mid-1940s, and may have used it as a gunnery range sometime in the mid-1970s to mid-1980s. Evidence of former strafing and bombing activity were noted during the site survey. The remains of multiple ordnance were reported throughout the property. The site is subject to weather conditions that may have concealed ordnance. Runoff from the Carrizo Wash may have buried or provided a transport mechanism for ordnance.

An OEW risk assessment code (RAC) of 4 has been calculated, based on a severity category III (marginal) and a probability level C (occasional). Due to the extent of ordnance viewed on this site we recommend upgrading to RAC 3 and conducting a more detailed site investigation.

APPENDIX E

LETTERS / MEMORANDA / MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS

ORDNANCE AND EXPLOSIVES
CHEMICAL WARFARE MATERIALS
ARCHIVE SEARCH REPORT
FINDINGS

FOR
BOMB TARGET #79
EL CENTRO, CALIFORNIA
IMPERIAL COUNTY

PROJECT NO. J09CA017701

APPENDIX E

LETTERS / MEMORANDA / MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS

Commandant, Eleventh Naval District.

1947b Correspondence to the Chief of Bureau of Yards and Docks, dated 24 July, regarding Free Gunnery Range Facilities near El Centro, CA. Record Group 181; Entry: Commandant's Office, General Correspondence; Box 425. National Archives-Pacific Southwest Region, Laguna Niguel, CA.

Headquarters, Naval Air Bases.

n.d. Speedletter; File NAB11/S78-2, regarding Ordnance Inventories at 11th Naval District's Air Bases. Record Group 74; Entry 4444; Box 287; File ND8-ND11, 1946. National Archives-Suitland Branch, Suitland, MD.

1946b Correspondence to Chief, Bureau of Ordnance, dated 12 August, regarding a Request for Disposition of Small Arms Ammunition for Caliber .30 Aircraft Machine Gun. Record Group 74; Entry 4444; Box 287; ND8-ND11, 1946. National Archives-Suitland Branch, Suitland, MD.

Headquarters, U.S. Marine Corps Air Station, El Centro, CA.

1945b "History of Marine Corps Air Station, El Centro, California," dated 18 December. Naval Historical Center and Archives, Washington Naval Yard, Washington, D.C.

U.S. Naval Auxiliary Air Station, El Centro, CA.

1950 "Historical Report of U.S. Naval Auxiliary Air Station, El Centro, CA for the period of 1 July to 31 December 1949." Naval Historical Center and Archives, Washington Navy Yard, Washington, D.C.

ORDNANCE AND EXPLOSIVES
CHEMICAL WARFARE MATERIALS
ARCHIVE SEARCH REPORT
FINDINGS

FOR
BOMB TARGET #79
EL CENTRO, CALIFORNIA
IMPERIAL COUNTY

PROJECT NO. J09CA017701

APPENDIX E

LETTERS / MEMORANDA / MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS

U.S. Naval Air Facility, El Centro, CA.

n.d. Brief Introduction to NAF, El Centro and Imperial County.
Environmental Office, NAF El Centro, CA.

U.S. Naval Air Station, El Centro, CA.

1949 "Historical Report of U.S. Naval Air Station, El Centro, CA for the
period of 1 August 1946 to 30 June 1949." Naval Historical Center
and Archives, Washington Navy Yard, Washington, D.C.

U.S. Pacific Fleet.

1946 "COMFAIR West Coast Service and Training Munition
Requirements," dated 26 January. Record Group 74; Entry 4444; Box
287; File: ND8-ND11, 1946. National Archives-Suitland Branch,
Suitland, MD.

Commandant, Eleventh Naval District.

Correspondence to the Chief of Bureau of Yards and Docks,
dated 24 July 1947,
regarding Free Gunnery Range Facilities near El Centro, CA.
Record Group 181; Entry: Commandant's Office, General Correspondence; Box
425.
National Archives-Pacific Southwest Region, Laguna Niguel, CA.

HA/A1-1/(El Centro)
ND11-RGH/SA
Serial 27541/44K

24 JUL 1947

FIRST ENDORSEMENT on
ComdrHABs, LIND 10r NAH11/
El Centro/H19/L11-3 MGF:rb
Serial 298-80 of 15 May 1947.

From: Commandant, Eleventh Naval District.
To: Chief, Bureau of Yards and Docks.

Subject: Free Gunnery Range Facilities Located Near
Naval Air Station, El Centro, California -
Request for Disposal Instructions.

Enclosure: (E) Location and Plot Plan for Free Gunnery
Range, El Centro, California.
(F) Parcel Descriptions keyed to Encl. (E).

1. Forwarded. It is recommended that the semi-
permanent installations and facilities as outlined in the
basic letter be retained.

2. It is further recommended that all surplus
buildings be placed at public sale. It is considered that
although the location is isolated there is a demand for
these buildings in the general area. The information re-
quired by FBR #2 will be furnished at an early date cover-
ing the surplus installations.

3. Enclosure (E) is a print outlining the area
to be retained. Enclosure (F) is a list of private interests
in this retained area, by parcel, as keyed to enclosure (E).

Q. C. BADGER

Copy to:
NAAS
CO, NAS, El Centro
ComFleetAirVesCo
ComdrHABs

NAT Archives Pacific SW
Box 425 Rg 181
El Centro - El Centro
Commandant's Office

Copy for Commandant's Office

Headquarters, Naval Air Bases.

Speedletter; File NAB11/S78-2,
regarding Ordnance Inventories at 11th Naval District's Air Bases.
Record Group 74; Entry 4444; Box 287; File ND8-ND11, 1946.
National Archives-Suitland Branch, Suitland, MD.

ND8-ND11, 1946 387

DECLASSIFIED PER EXECUTIVE ORDER 12356, SECTION 3.3, NND PROJECT
SERIAL NND 917566, BY J3/CWC, DATE 12/14/95

FILE OR SERIAL NO. NAB11/S78-2
Serial 02-90 JEH:st

Use in lieu of despatches, telegrams, teletypes, and mailgrams when appropriate.
Do not handle through Communication Offices.
Despatch phraseology may be used.
Use size No. 3 window envelopes when appropriate and available.
If used for classified matter handle as prescribed in U. S. Navy Regs., Arts. 78 1/2 and 78.
Upon receipt EXPEDITE HANDLING and DELIVERY as much as possible.

SPEEDLETTER
TO:
Page 3 of 3 Pages

NAAS REAM FIELD (Cont'd)

M16A1 8-15 Sec. delay 10
Auxiliary Booster MK 4 79

NAS SANTA ANA

7.2 Rocket head MK 5 (Torpex load) - 125,000 lbs. 600
2 1/2 Rocket motor MK 3 Mod 2 (inert) - 17,000 cu. ft. 620
7.2 Rocket Head MK 4 Mod 1 32
Fuze ANM 100A2 } 900 cu. ft. as of 1 Jan. '46 100
Fuze MK 140 } 600

MCAS EL CENTRO

Bomb S.A.P. 1000# ANM-59 76,000 cu. ft. 2
Bomb waterfillable 1000# MK 7? 6500 cu. ft. 282
Bomb waterfillable 500# MK 21 28
FS Smoke Mixture 800# drums } 215 cu. ft. 148

MCAS EL TORO

FS Smoke Mixture 800# drums } Space for 213 drums as of 1 Jan. '46 100

By direction.

Encl. 1. Copy of Ref(a)
NAAS Brown Field
NAAS Camp Kearney
NAAS Ream Field
NAS Santa Ana
MCAS El Centro
Comll
MCAS El Toro
ComFair WC (Grd Dept)

Title and Signature
H. T. Wray
H. T. WRAY, Comdr., USN(ret)
Ordnance Officer

SENDER'S MAILING ADDRESS (Including symbol or Mark of originating office.)
HEADQUARTERS RECEIVED
COMMANDER, NAVAL AIR BASES
ELEVENTH NAVAL DISTRICT
SAN DIEGO 35, CALIFORNIA

ATTENTION ADDRESSES: Address reply exactly as indicated on right.

HQ, Naval Air Bases

n.d.

Headquarters, Naval Air Bases.

Correspondence to Chief, Bureau of Ordnance,
dated 12 August 1946,
regarding a Request for Disposition of Small Arms Ammunition
for Caliber .30 Aircraft Machine Gun.
Record Group 74; Entry 4444; Box 287; ND8-ND11, 1946.
National Archives-Suitland Branch, Suitland, MD.

Kg M. Enly 7/11/46
ND 8-ND 11, 1946

DECLASSIFIED PER EXECUTIVE ORDER 12356, SECTION 3.3, NND PROJECT
NUMBER NND 917566, BY J3/CWC, DATE 12/14/95

HEADQUARTERS
COMMANDER, NAVAL AIR BASES
ELEVENTH NAVAL DISTRICT

In reply address
COMMANDER
NAVAL AIR BASES
11th Naval District
San Diego 35, Calif.
and refer to

NAB 11/ L11-3/F41-11 JEH:st
Serial 54-90

AUG 12 1946

ND 11
mm2
jm

082046 0060

To: Chief of the Bureau of Ordnance
Subj: Disposition of Small Arms Ammunition for Caliber .30
Aircraft Machine Gun - Request for.
Ref: (a) BuOrd ltr (Mn2b) 578-1(17) dtd 1Aug46
(b) BuOrd ltr F41-1(Mn6b) dtd 26Jul46

1. In compliance with references (a) and (b), disposition is requested for the following .30 Caliber aircraft machine gun ammunition which is surplus to the requirements of activities within Naval Air Bases.

NAVAL AIR STATION, SAN DIEGO

- .30 Caliber Ball M2 186,550
- .30 Caliber Incendiary M1 48,000
- .30 Caliber A.P. M2 35,500
- .30 Caliber Blank 2,815
- .30 Caliber Dummy 79,678
- .30 Caliber Link M1 540,000

BOSO 517757
to Fall Brook

NAVAL AIR STATION, EL CENTRO

- .30 Caliber Tracer M1 130,235
- .30 Caliber Incendiary M1 375,000
- .30 Caliber A.P. M2 125,000
- .30 Caliber Links M1 40,000

BOSO 517758
to Fall Brook

MARINE CORPS AIR STATION, EL TORO

- .30 Caliber Ball M2 103,190
- .30 Caliber Incendiary M1 24,000
- .30 Caliber Links M1 14,000

BOSO 517759
to Fall Brook

HQ, Naval Air Bases

1946b

Headquarters, U.S. Marine Corps Air Station, El Centro, CA.

"History of Marine Corps Air Station, El Centro, California,"
dated 18 December 1945.

Naval Historical Center and Archives, Washington Naval Yard, Washington, D.C.

Washington Naval Yard
Historical Center and Archives
Washington, D.C.

DD - 70432

2185-65

AA-1127-rmq

DEC 18 1945

2d Endorsement

HEADQUARTERS, U. S. MARINE CORPS, WASHINGTON, D. C.

From: Commandant of the Marine Corps.
To: Chief of Naval Operations, Aviation History Unit, OP-519.
Subject: Station History, submission of.
Reference: (a) CNO ltr. Ser 118433, dtd 14 Mar 45.
Enclosure: (A) History of Marine Corps Air Station, El Centro, California.
1. Forwarded.

F. K. Smith

F. K. Smith
By Direction

*This history is evidently a duplicate
HQ, USMCAS, El
Centro
1945
by a different
officer.*

L. Nowak

DECLASSIFIED

FILMED

Reg. 10170
C. F. ...



IN REPLY REFER TO NO.

Serial 625-44

HEADQUARTERS
U. S. MARINE CORPS AIR STATION
EL CENTRO, CALIFORNIA

28 December 1944.

DECLASSIFIED

From: Commanding Officer.
To: Chief of Naval Operations.
Via: (1) Bureau of Aeronautics.
(2) Commandant of the Marine Corps.
(3) Commandant of the Eleventh Naval District.
(4) Commander, Naval Air Bases, Eleventh Naval District.

Subject: Historical Report, submission of.

References: (a) Avia Circ Ltr #74-44, Op-33-J-6-JEU, serial 356333, dtd 25Jul44.
(b) Manual for Historical Officers, NavAer 00-25Q-26.

Enclosure: (A) Report of Historical Officer, MCAS, El Centro, Calif.

1. In accordance with references (a) and (b), subject report is hereby submitted.

H. C. Brenster
H. C. BRENSTER

End-1 8Jan45 NAB11/A9 SCB:dlm

HQS. DEP. COMDR., (MARCOR ACT.), NAB, 11ND, USMCAS, EL TORO, CALIF.

To: Chief of Naval Operations.
Via: (1) Commandant, Eleventh Naval District.
(2) Commandant of the Marine Corps.
(3) Bureau of Aeronautics.

1. Forwarded.

[Signature]
Wm. J. ...
Deputy Commander, NAB, 11ND
(Marine Corps Activities)

157116 **FILMED**

HISTORY OF MARINE CORPS AIR STATION,

EL CENTRO, CALIFORNIA

DECLASSIFIED

CHRONOLOGY:

DECLASSIFIED

The formal commissioning of Marine Corps Air Station, El Centro, took place on 23 July 1943, fourteen months after the initial construction began. The ceremony was performed by Rear Admiral Ernest L. Gunther, who was at that time Commander of the Naval Air Station, San Diego. Dedication was attended by the officers and enlisted men with the guard detachment forming the Guard of Honor.

At the time of commissioning the base was under the command of Lt. Col. Thomas J. McQuade, of Baltimore, Md., who had come aboard on 14 July 1942. Lt. Col. Karl E. Voelter, of Miami, Fla., arrived on 22 February 1943 and acted as Executive Officer until he assumed command of the base upon the detachment of Lt. Col. McQuade on 10 December 1943. Lt. Col. Hugh C. Brewster, of Burbank, Calif., succeeded Lt. Col. Voelter, assuming command on 21 November 1944. He is commanding officer at the present time.

NARRATIVE:

The plans for Marine Corps Air Station, El Centro, were laid to meet the need for an air base where the best of flying conditions would prevail and where facilities would be available for all types of pre-combat training. The heart of the Imperial

DECLASSIFIED**DECLASSIFIED**

Valley made an excellent site for such a base, for aerological evidence indicates that from September to September fine flying weather prevails 92% of the time. The floor of the valley itself, mean elevation -43', flat, sandy, and extending for many miles, is ideal for tactical problems and gunnery practice.

The initial plans which called for a base organization operating under cognizance of the 11th Naval District have been modified to place Marine Corps Air Station, El Centro, directly under the Deputy Commander, Naval Air Bases, 11th Naval District, Marine Corps Air Station, El Toro, California.

On the property acquired by the Navy (943 acres leased and 749 purchased) the Civil Aeronautics Authority had already completed two 4500'x150' runways. Plans drawn up by the 11th Naval District for the station itself were modified by the Bureau of Aeronautics before final authority was given which started the actual construction on 15 May 1942. In less than seven months the base was sufficiently completed to allow active flight operations. The construction and improvements have totaled approximately eleven and one-half million dollars. Since the original plans were laid additional facilities have been completed including skeet and rifle ranges, malfunction and turret ranges for gunnery students. A rabbit range is under construction, and Marine Fleet Air, West Coast, has established a rocket range and rocket ground school. All of these are, of course, maintained beyond the station area.*

* Appendix 1.

DECLASSIFIED

D.L.

Although an advance echelon had been sent to El Centro to prepare for the arrival of a training group upon the base, it wasn't until 1 January 1943 that Marine Base Defense Aircraft Group 43 was officially established and ordered to this base. This group was redesignated Marine Air Group* and is still located at El Centro. Many squadrons, their training completed, have been shipped from here to combat areas.**

As the desirability of the base for training purposes became increasingly evident, the construction of a second area was authorized. Work began on 10 April 1944 and was completed for occupancy about 1 December 1944. Marine Air Group 35, a transport training group, was ordered to occupy the area on 28 October 1944.***

The success of the training programs using the facilities of this base have adequately demonstrated that the site was wisely chosen, that the time, planning, and expenditures which have gone into its building have been more than justified, and that Marine Corps Air Station, El Centro, has richly contributed to the advancement of the war effort.

* Group 43 General Order #17, dated 10 November 1944.

** Appendix 2.

*** MarFairWest Letter T16-3 (2)/CIM/lah, dated 20 October 1944.
(12068)

CONFIDENTIAL

APPENDICES:

D E L E T E D

1. Costs of Construction:*

Initial allotment	<u>\$ 6,014,671.00</u>
Final expenditure in first area	\$ 8,500,000.00
Final expenditure in second area	<u>3,000,000.00</u>
	\$11,500,000.00

All contracts issued on a cost-plus-a-fixed-fee basis.

2. The following squadrons have been components of Group 43:

- VMSB-235 - Formally commissioned 8 March 1943. ✓
 Detached 25 March 1944. ✓
- VMF-216 - Formally commissioned 15 September 1943. ✓
 Detached 16 September 1943. ✓
- VMF-217 - Activated under this Group 1 July 1943. ✓
 Detached 20 December 1943. ✓
- ✓ VMF-122 - Joined the Group 20 August 1943. ✓
 Detached 9 July 1944. ✓
- ✓ VMO-155 - Transferred from MAG 15 to this Group on
 23 June 1943. ✓
 Detached 7 February 1944. ✓
- ✓ VMTB-242 - Activated in the Group on 1 July 1943. ✓
 Detached 23 January 1944. ✓
- ✓ VMF-313 - Assigned to temporary duty with the group on
 12 January 1944. ✓
 Detached 17 March 1944. ✓

* Official Completion Report submitted by Kistner, Curtis, and Wright, holders of Architects and Engineers contract.

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- VMF-323 - Joined by assignment 6 January 1944. ✓
Detached 18 February 1944. ✓
- VMB-433 - Joined from Third Wing, Cherry Point, N.C., on
or about 20 January 1944. ✓
Detached 30 April 1944 to MarAircraftSoPac. ✓
- VMB-443 - Joined from Third Wing, Cherry Point, N.C., on
or about 15 February 1944. ✓
Detached 4 May 1944 to MarAircraftSoPac. ✓
- ✓ VMF(N)-
543 - Joined on or about 30 September 1944 from Ninth ✓
Wing, Cherry Point, N.C.
Still attached.
- VMF-461 - Activated 15 March 1944 in the Group. ✓
Still attached.
- ✓ VMF-462 - Activated with the Group 15 April 1944. ✓
Transferred to Group 46 10 October 1944. ✓
- ✓ VMF-471 - Activated with the Group 15 May 1944. ✓
Transferred to Group 46 10 October 1944. ✓
- ✓ VMF-472 - Activated with the Group 1 June 1944. ✓
Decommissioned 10 October 1944. ✓
- ✓ VMF(N)-
544 - Air echelon 2 November 1944. ✓
Ground echelon 7 November 1944.
Still attached.

U.S. Naval Auxiliary Air Station, El Centro, CA.

"Historical Report of U.S. Naval Auxiliary Air Station, El Centro, CA
for the period of 1 July to 31 December 1949."

Naval Historical Center and Archives, Washington Navy Yard, Washington, D.C.

WASHINGTON Naval Yard
Historical Center/Archives
WASHINGTON, D.C.

U. S. NAVAL AUXILIARY AIR STATION
EL CENTRO, CALIFORNIA

1459-325
A12/DWB:elw
Serial 703 -11
APR 14 1950

DECLASSIFIED

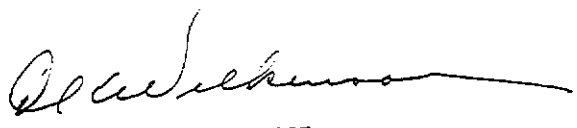
From: Commanding Officer, U. S. Naval Auxiliary Air Station, El Centro, California
To: Chief of Naval Operations (Aviation History Unit)
Via: Commander, Naval Air Bases ELEVENTH and TWELFTH Naval Districts.

Subj: Historical Report (OpRep 50-1)

Ref: (a) ACL 18-49 dated 18 Feb 1949.

Encl: (1) Historical Report of USNAAS for the period 1 July to 31 December 1949.

1. Enclosure (1) is submitted herewith in accordance with reference (a).


C. K. WILKINSON

USNAAS, El Centro, CA

1950

U.S. NAVAL AUXILIARY AIR STATION
EL CENTRO, CALIFORNIA

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PART I. - Chronology of the U.S. Naval
Auxiliary Air Station El Centro, California for
the period 1 July 1949 to 31 December 1949.

1 July - 25 October

The station was commanded by Commander William I. DARNELL, USN. On October 25, 1949, Commander Claude K. WILKINSON, USN, assumed command relieving Commander Darnell.

1 July 1949

Completed Project #803-48, providing additional fire protection in the defense housing area, at a cost of \$4,470.00.

1 August 1949

Completed Project #34973-49, the rehabilitation of the old Marine Gunnery Range, five (5) miles NW of the station for the use of NATTU, at a cost of \$11,700.00. The Unit previous to the completion of these quarters, had been based on the station. It then moved to permanent quarters at the range.

22 August 1949

Commander Air Force, Pacific Fleet established the Fleet Weapons Training Unit, consisting of one officer and twelve enlisted men. The assigned mission of the Unit is to assist the squadrons temporarily base on board.

29 August 1949

Project #34742-50, the installation of a steam line between buildings #119 and #402, was commenced.

27 September 1949

Contract NOy 19610 was approved by BuAer in the amount of \$150,000.00 for the repair to aircraft operating areas and roads.

30 September 1949

Completed project #34847-49, the air-conditioning of the Textile Testing Laboratory in building #212 for the Parachute Experimental Unit, at a cost of \$4,400.00.

25 October 1949

The Change of command in compliance with BuPers orders Pers-3161A-MLJ-1 No. 23801 of 16 June 1949.

28 October 1949

Commenced work on contract NOy 19315, the obstruction lighting of a night field carrier landing pattern for runway 12.

21 November 1949

Commenced project #34774-50, the alteration of building #113 preliminary to the installation of a wind tunnel for the Parachute Experimental Unit.

DEC

U.S. NAVAL AUXILIARY AIR STATION
EL CENTRO, CALIFORNIA

5 December 1949

The Board of Supervisors, Imperial County, ordered the closing of the so called Niland-Blythe road through the Chocolate mountains from 0600 to 1300 daily, Monday through Thursday of each week, and thus restored the entire Chocolate mountain range for use by the Navy in aerial gunnery.

8 December 1949

Leon G. Boyer, a civilian machinist employed in the Public Works Department, fell from the roof of a building under repair and broke his left arm and hip. The man was transported to the USNH, San Diego for treatment.

14 December 1949

M/SGT Aubrey R. JONES, USMC, attached to VMF(N) 513, was killed in the crash of a F6f-5H, BuNo. 94144, while engaged in bombing targets in the Carrizzo Impact Area. One section of the stabilizer gave way causing Jones to crash with a 500# bomb aboard.

15 December 1949

Completed the project #34742-50 at a cost of \$1,200.00.

15 December 1949

Commenced work on project #34818-50, the installation of locks on hanger doors.

21 December 1949

Transferred the SNB-2, BuNo. 67125 to Pensacola, Florida, for overhaul, and received SNB-3, BuNo. 23793, from Corpus Christi, Texas, for service.

31 December 1949

The following statistics are presented for the period:

<u>PERSONNEL</u>	<u>ALLOWANCE</u>	<u>ON BOARD</u>
Officer	22*	27*
Enlisted	196*	228*
Civilian	<u>125</u>	<u>108</u>
Total	343	363

* Includes the Parachute Experimental Unit.

Flying time of the station assigned aircraft - (1 SNB) -
305 hours.

U.S. NAVAL AUXILIARY AIR STATION
EL CENTRO, CALIFORNIA

AMMUNITION EXPENDED - 165.4 Long Tons. This amount included rockets, bombs, and .50 cal ammunition expended by squadrons while based on board.

SQUADRONS temporarily based on board - 49.

HOURS flown by squadrons was approximately - 63,000 hours.

MONEY ALLOTTED AND EXPENDED BY THE STATION

"A"	\$200,000.00
"B"	10,000.00
"C"	22,200.00
"E"	24,200.00

VEHICLES assigned to our Transportation Department -158.

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U.S. NAVAL AUXILIARY AIR STATION
EL CENTRO, CALIFORNIA

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PART II - NARRATIVE

The U.S. Naval Auxiliary Air Station has continued in its assigned mission, as follows:

1. Support of Fleet Squadrons, including maintenance of ground targets.
2. Logistic support of the Parachute Experimental Unit and NATTU.
3. A BuAer storage pool for TD2C Aircraft.*

On September 30, VADM A.W. RADFORD, RADM O.S. COLCLOUGH and party visited the station while enroute from Honolulu to Washington. The weather was too bad for his aircraft to land at U.S. Naval Air Station, San Diego, California, so the flight was routed to our station for servicing.

During November, the Commanding Officer was asked by the ISIC to secure additional acreage in the Chocolate mountains in order to expand the aerial gunnery range. This turned out to be quite an undertaking, inasmuch as it involved the closing, during certain hours, of a road traversing this area. This the Board of Supervisors did on December 5. At the same time the Board of Supervisors made inquiry as to the Navys' opinion regarding feasibility of constructing a road over the sand hills from Brawley due east to Glamis. As a gesture of appreciation to the Board of Supervisors of Imperial County, the Navy, as a training exercise, made an aerial survey of this region. In addition, the 104th CB Battalion from the Amphibious Base, Coronado, California, made, as a training exercise, a ground survey.

A number of settlers were found in the Chocolate mountains area and were removed. This action being completed by December 10. Since that time this aerial gunnery range has been in almost constant use by fleet squadrons for aerial gunnery practice. Fleet Squadrons have many times expressed their appreciation for the many and varied services provided by this station.

In November 1949 work was commenced on a documentary movie showing the work of the station and of the Parachute Experimental Unit. The services of Reserve Officers, contracted with the movie industry of Hollywood, was secured and they were placed on active duty for varying periods of time.

On 31 October 1949, a directive was issued by the Secretary of the Navy,** changing the designation of the U.S. Naval Air Station to that of the U.S. Naval Auxiliary Air Station. Our mission has remained the same and our work load has increased. It has been noted that quite an increase in work load, especially in the latter half of the period, has been due to the necessity of providing around-the-clock facilities for the support of fleet units.

U.S. NAVAL AUXILIARY AIR STATION
EL CENTRO, CALIFORNIA

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During July and August, the station provided additional support to the Parachute Experimental Unit, when the Naval Material Center, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, sent Captain John R. POPPEN, MC, USN, and a crew for the first live ejections in the evaluation of the ejection seat. In August, Douglas Aircraft and the Bureau of Aeronautics conducted tunnel tests and evaluation of the escape hatch in the XF3D, "Skynight."

THE END

* CNO Air Planning Directive 13-NN-49 dtd 8 June 1949, Op-501/dd NA 274/AA-2
Serial 1226P50.

** SecNav ltr Op24B NA(274)N21 serial 393P24 dtd 31 Oct 1949

U.S. Naval Air Facility, El Centro, CA.

Brief Introduction to NAF, El Centro and Imperial County.
Environmental Office, NAF El Centro, CA.

OPTIONAL FORM 99 (7-90)

FAX TRANSMITTAL

of pages ▶ 3

To JIM LUBBERT	From JOHN CROW
Dept./Agency COE	Phone # 619-339-2532
Fax # 314-331-8828	Fax # 619-339-2249
NSN 7540-01-317-7968	5099-101

GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION

tion



IMPERIAL VALLEY AREA

Many centuries ago, the area that is now Imperial Valley was a vast lake... an inland sea. The Colorado River built and rebuilt its delta through the ages until finally, the Imperial Valley "Sea" was cut off from the River. The Colorado, which also created the Grand Canyon of Arizona, wandered into the Gulf of California, an arm of the Pacific Ocean, and the inland lake it had abandoned began a long process of drying up.

As the water receded, it left a fertile lake bottom, flat with the exception of sand dunes. Eventually this Valley, as we now know it, was formed. More centuries passed and the depression between the Colorado River and the mountains to the west of the Valley was looked on as a badland. The only inhabitants here were small bands of nomadic Indians. Why? Because there was no water. What had once been an inland lake finally became one of the most arid lands on earth.

When the Spanish and later the Mexicans and Americans arrived in the area there were those who dreamed that someday water would be brought from the Colorado River through the sand dunes surrounding the Valley to irrigate the unbelievably rich land and make it productive.

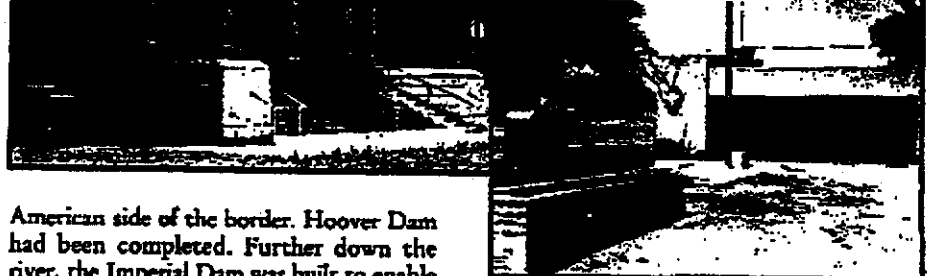
As recently as 1901, the first water was brought into Imperial Valley from the Colorado River. This water came from a canal built through Mexico and brought into the Valley at the Mexican border near Calexico, California. In 1905, Colorado River flooding caused a breakthrough in the canal feeding the Valley and for two years the area was flooded. Homes, early farms and businesses were lost. It took courage and strength to stay on and fight the elements, but finally, with the help of the federal government and the Southern Pacific Railway Company, the break was repaired in the canal and the Valley was saved.

Since the terrible floods of 1905-1907, the Imperial Valley has moved ahead steadily. Irrigation was expanded, more canals and ditches were built and more settlers moved in to farm the land which was now capable of being irrigated.

The All-American Canal was completed in 1940, bringing water from the Colorado River to Imperial Valley entirely on the



US NAF, El Centro CA
n.d.



American side of the border. Hoover Dam had been completed. Further down the river, the Imperial Dam was built to enable control of the flood waters of the Colorado so the valley would never again be faced with the threat of floods.

The All-American Canal is 85 miles long and 232 feet across at its widest part. It is 21.6 feet deep. There are only two canals in the United States larger than the All-American; both are ship canals. As it winds through the sand dunes to the east of Imperial Valley, it represents a magnificent engineering accomplishment. This man-made river runs through America's driest climate, through drifting sand dunes 50 to 100 feet high and furnishes the only source of water to the more than 120,000 valley inhabitants.

Because of enormous reservoirs of hot water below the surface of Imperial Valley, geothermal energy is now being developed. A number of plants are in production, creating dependable sources of electricity. The success of these geothermal projects is closely followed by developers.

The entire Imperial Valley is below sea level. Calexico, at the Mexican border, is one foot below sea level and El Centro is 52 feet below sea level.

The climate of the Imperial Valley is warm and dry. More sunshine is recorded in Imperial Valley than in any other area in the United States. The summers are extremely hot, but the autumn, winter

and spring seasons are delightfully warm, sunny and dry. The annual rainfall in Imperial Valley is 3.2 inches. There is no snow... no smog... and seldom any fog. Almost all homes and businesses are air-conditioned. The people who live in Imperial Valley and El Centro find living pleasant the year round.

Imperial County is the fourth most productive agricultural area in the United States and ranks first in the nation in pen-fed cattle. In a recent year, the Valley produced over \$800 million in farm crops. All farming in Imperial Valley is done by irrigation. The water supply is so dependable that a favorite expression here is: "The farmer does not pray for rain in Imperial Valley, he telephones for it!"

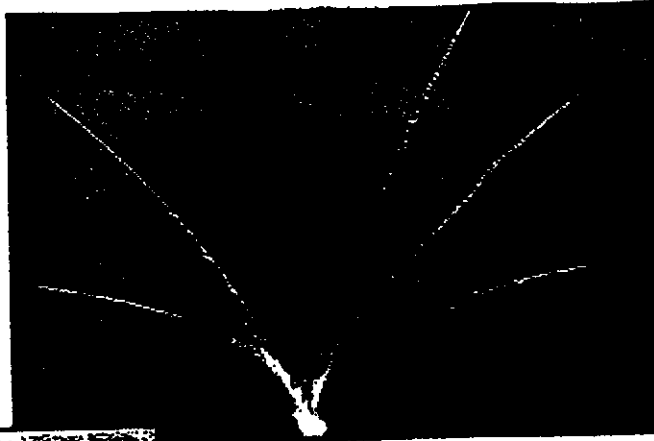
CLIMATE

Day temperatures rise to 100 degrees almost every day from June through September while dropping to the low 70's at night. Winter temperatures are moderate, usually in the 50's and 60's. NAF El Centro enjoys clear weather more than 95 percent of the time.

Enjoy your stay in Imperial Valley and El Centro - "Where the Sun Spends the Winter."



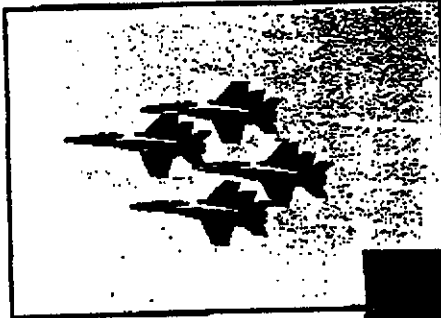
Navy Pilots Like El Centro Skies



Because of its unique location, NAF El Centro is known to every naval aviator and plays a key role in their initial and continued training. What makes the NAF so special is its combination of unique climate, vast unobstructed desert terrain, limited non-military air traffic and its own dedicated gunnery and bomb ranges. These factors make this an ideal environment for aerial combat maneuvering, air-to-air gunnery and bombing practice and electronic warfare training. Variable climatic conditions and population are limiting factors at the Navy's only other facilities with similar missions - Fallon, NV and Key West, FL. The result is that NAF El Centro is a very busy and much-in-demand air facility. For example, the number of flight operations (landings and take-offs) exceeded 130,000 in 1991. Flight operations on a typical day reach over 450 between 7 a.m. and 11 p.m.

The NAF is the "Winter Home" the Navy's famous Blue Angels. Starting early every January, the "Blues" conduct over two months of intensive flight operations prior to the start of their air show season. Until mid-March, the officers and enlisted personnel, who are specialists in all the aviation roles required to support the squadron's maintenance, administration and public affairs requirements, hone their skills as a cohesive unit.

NAF El Centro and its personnel have the role of providing the essential support to the squadrons and units training here. This includes flight operations, logistics, billeting, messing, hangars, ramps, aircraft parking space, administration and supply transport. Every month, seven to twelve squadrons and from 150 to 1,600 personnel will train here. Additionally, U.S. Air Force parachutists, U.S. Navy SEALs, Army Green Berets and British and French aviators visit for various phases of their training.



Welcome Aboard



HISTORY

Whether it concerns flying from an aircraft carrier or landing on the moon, NAF El Centro is proud of its past accomplishments, its expanding mission today and its important role in the future.

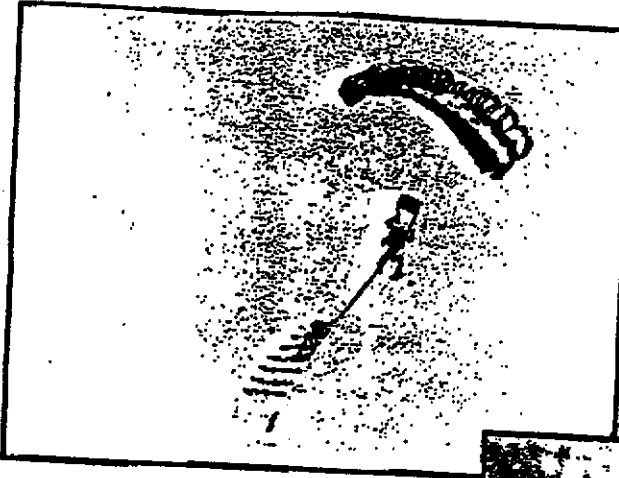
Since 1942, NAF El Centro has had several names: Marine Corps Air Station; Naval Air Facility; Naval Auxiliary Landing Field; Naval Air Station; and the National Parachute Test Range.

For 35 years, the El Centro facility was involved in aeronautical escape system testing, evaluation and design. In November 1947, the Parachute Experimental Division moved from Lakehurst, NJ to El Centro, CA. The Joint Parachute Facility, established in 1951, consisted of the Naval Parachute Unit and the Air Force's 6511th Test Group (parachute). In 1959, an ejection seat (designed for pilot escape from a high-speed jet at altitudes under 1,000 feet) was successfully tested at El Centro.

That group also tested the parachute system at the Mercury Space Program used for the first U.S. manned satellites returning safely to Earth, and later the Apollo re-entry systems.

Five years later, the U.S. Naval Aerospace Recovery Facility was designated, and later combined with the Naval Air Facility, to form the National Parachute Test Range. In 1979, the parachute test function was transferred to the Naval Weapons Center, China Lake and El Centro again became a Naval Air Facility.

The 2,289-acre base, which has control over an additional 54,000 acres, currently has a complement of nearly 400 military personnel and 260 civilian employees with a combined payroll of nearly \$16 million annually. The Naval Air Facility underwent a major change in 1986 when the base operating support functional areas were contracted to a civilian firm. This company assumed responsibilities for public works, supply, dining services, transportation, billeting, communications, transient line and ground support operations. The transition freed many military personnel for more critical fleet positions and added about 150 new civilian contract jobs to the local community. The NAF is the second-largest employer in the Imperial Valley.



The local economy also benefits from those who participate in the training offered at the facility and then return to their parent commands. About 15,000 pilots and crew members visited NAF El Centro in fiscal year 1991 and the facility averaged 50 local hotel room reservations daily.

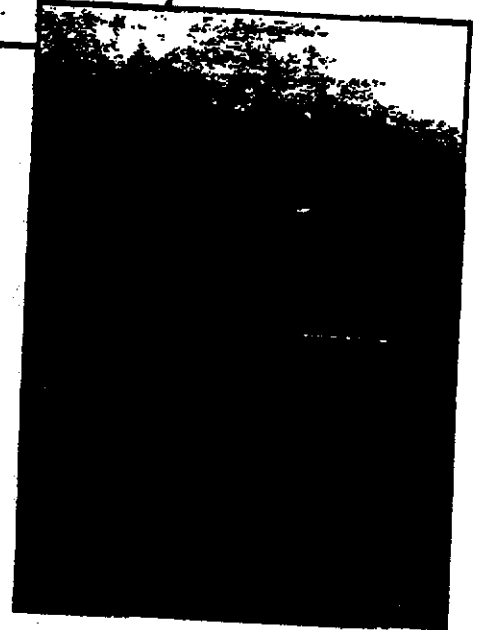
NAF El Centro has a long history of providing support to fleet squadrons who take advantage of the ideal weather and wide open spaces of the Imperial Valley.

MISSION

Naval Air Facility El Centro, under the command of Commander, Fighter Airborne Early Warning Wing, U.S. Pacific Fleet, provides realistic training to aviation units and activities of the Navy's operating and training forces. Aviation squadrons visit NAF El Centro to practice gunnery, bombing, carrier landings and air combat.

The facility has two operating runways. The 9,500-foot east/west runway handles 96 percent of the traffic. It is equipped with a Fresnel Lens Optical Landing System at each approach end as well as lighted carrier deck landing areas at both ends so pilots can simulate ship landings.

Apart from "touch-and-go" landings and take-offs, air crews utilize the many ranges at NAF El Centro to develop their skills. A remotely controlled target area allows naval aviators to practice ordnance delivery. The desert target range is used for air-to-ground bombing, rocket firing, strafing, bomb dummy drops and mobile land target training. The target complex



uses the Weapons Impact Scoring System that microwaves imaging to a range master control building.

The addition of the Display and Debriefing Subsystem, known as the DDS, expanded the role of NAF El Centro to include air combat training utilizing remote television, acoustical and laser scoring systems. The DDS is linked with the Navy's Tactical Aircrew Combat Training System (TACTS) which provides a computerized record of the tactics individual air crews employ and evaluates the effectiveness of each maneuver. Many believe the training at El Centro is as close as pilots can get to actual air combat. Much of the film "Top Gun" was shot at NAF El Centro.

U.S. Naval Air Station, El Centro, CA.

"Historical Report of U.S. Naval Air Station, El Centro, CA
for the period of 1 August 1946 to 30 June 1949."

Naval Historical Center and Archives, Washington Navy Yard, Washington, D.C.

IN REPLY ADDRESS
COMMANDER.
NAVAL AIR BASES
11TH NAVAL DISTRICT
SAN DIEGO 35, CALIF.
AND REFER TO:

NAB 11/12 NHL: jn
EC/A12
Serial 176-95

HEADQUARTERS
COMMANDER, NAVAL AIR BASES
ELEVENTH NAVAL DISTRICT

APR 20 1950



FIRST ENDORSEMENT on MAAS, El Centro ltr ser 703-11 dtd 14 Apr 1950.


From: Commander, Naval Air Bases, Eleventh and Twelfth Naval Districts.
To: Chief of Naval Operations (Aviation Historical Unit).

Subj: Historical Report (OpRep 50-1); Forwarding of.

1. Forwarded, contents noted.

2. By copy of this endorsement the Commanding Officer, El Centro, is requested to submit future historical reports direct to Chief of Naval Operations (Aviation Historical Unit) as indicated in reference (a) with a copy to this command.

Copy to:
CO, MAAS, El Centro


R. F. JONES,
Chief of Staff.

US Naval Air Station
El Centro CA.
1949

FILED

IN REPLY REFER TO NO.

1452-351
A12/WID: gk
Serial 1171-10

NAVAL
U. S. MARINE CORPS AIR STATION
EL CENTRO, CALIFORNIA

Washington Naval Yard
Historical Center / Archives
Washington, D.C.



2 AUG 1949

From: Commanding Officer, U. S. Naval Air Station, El Centro, Calif.
To: Chief of Naval Operations (Aviation History Unit).
Via: Commander, Naval Air Bases, ELEVENTH and TWELFTH Naval Districts.

Subject: Historical Report (OpRep 50-1).

Reference: (a) Aviation Circular Ltr No. 18-49.

Enclosure: (A) Historical Report of NAS El Centro for the period 1 August 1946 to 30 June 1949.

1. Enclosure (A) is submitted pursuant to Aviation Circular Letter No. 18-49. It will be noted that it covers the period 1 August 1946 to 30 June 1949, no other historical report having been submitted during that period. It also will be observed that enclosure (A) consists only of a chronology (Part I) and a documented narrative (Part II). There is no material requiring inclusion in an appendix.

W. I. Darnell
W. I. DARNELL

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IN REPLY REFER TO No.

U.S. NAVAL AIR STATION
EL CENTRO, CALIFORNIA



1452-351
A12/WID: gk
Serial 117110

2 AUG 1949

From: Commanding Officer, U. S. Naval Air Station, El Centro, Calif.
To: Chief of Naval Operations (Aviation History Unit), Commander, Naval Air Bases, ELEVENTH and TWELFTH Naval Districts.
Via:
Subject: Historical Report (OpRep 50-1).
Reference: (a) Aviation Circular Ltr No. 18-49.
Enclosure: (A) Historical Report of NAS El Centro for the period 1 August 1946 to 30 June 1949.

1. Enclosure (A) is submitted pursuant to Aviation Circular Letter No. 18-49. It will be noted that it covers the period 1 August 1946 to 30 June 1949, no other historical report having been submitted during that period. It also will be observed that enclosure (A) consists only of a chronology (Part I) and a documented narrative (Part II). There is no material requiring inclusion in an appendix.

W. I. DARNELL

DECLASSIFIED

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NAVAL
U. S. MARINE CORPS AIR STATION
EL CENTRO, CALIFORNIA



PART I. - Chronology of the
U. S. Naval Air Station, El Centro, California,
for the period 1 August 1946 to 30 June 1949.

1 August 1946.

On this date the station is commanded by Commander Earl C. PETERSON, USN. The station is under the military command of Commander, Naval Air Bases, Eleventh Naval District, and in turn under the Commandant, Eleventh Naval District. It is under the management control of the Bureau of Aeronautics. It is located approximately eight miles (by highway) WNW of the center of El Centro, California, and has only one satellite, a gunnery facility located in the desert seven miles (by road) WNW of the station itself. This satellite activity is not in use.

The station is responsible for maintenance of air-to-ground gunnery targets, five in number, three of them located in the desert northeast of the station, between the irrigated area and the sand hills, the other two located five miles north of Plaster City. The station also is assigned an occasional specific task in connection with the Chocolate Mountain Gunnery Range, covering a large irregular area to the northeast and the Carrizzo Impact Area, a rectangle of smaller area, to the northwest.

In this area there is also the Naval Auxiliary Air Station, Holtville, and the Naval Auxiliary Air Station, Salton Sea. Of the three, the Naval Air Station, El Centro, is the largest and most active, therefore represents the Navy Department in the area of Imperial County and eastern Riverside County. The station during the period covered, discharged miscellaneous responsibilities incident to investigation of old and new aircraft crashes as far east as the Chocolate Mountains of Arizona, it searched for missing aircraft to the north as far as Palm Springs, to the west as far as eastern San Diego County, to the east as far as Tucson. It serviced downed military aircraft at points in southeastern California. It represented the Navy and Marine Corps, as well as the other branches of the armed services, in providing shore patrol coverage as appropriate, and assembling stragglers from throughout the area for return to their respective commands.

NAVAL
 U. S. ~~NAVY~~ AIR STATION
 EL CENTRO, CALIFORNIA



1 August 1946. As of this date the personnel situation is as follows:

	<u>ALLOWANCE</u>	<u>ON BOARD</u>
Officer	26	27
Enlisted	291	149
Civil Service	178	176

23 August 1946.

At about 2300 fire was discovered in a building consisting of several dallas huts located behind building 411. The building was a radio repair shop and was completely destroyed. The origin was not definitely established but was most probably an electrical short circuit. There was no injury to personnel.

15 October 1946.

Effective this date the station was placed in a modified maintenance status, by authority of CMO Air Logistics Directive 14-MN-46, of 2 October 1946.

21 October 1946.

CASU 53 which had been based here during the war, and following the conversion of this station from a Marine Corps Air Station to a Naval Air Station (1 May 1946), was decommissioned this date.

1 November 1946.

Commander Peterson was relieved as commanding officer by Commander William I. Darnell, USN. During the ensuing month the station supported three squadrons of jet fighters from March Field (Army Air Force). One fatal crash occurred on the day of arrival, when a plane went out of control and fell about two miles north of El Centro. This occurred at the end of the ferry flight from March Field to El Centro, while the aircraft were circling the land.

31 December 1946.

The first of 86 TD2C aircraft were received from NAS Mojave. This was the beginning of a BUaer preservation and storage pool then being established at this station.

During this period the station aircraft were one SNE and one OY. The total aircraft flight hours from 1 August to 31 December were 136.9.

1 January 1947.

On this date the personnel situation stood as follows:

	<u>ALLOWANCE</u>	<u>ON BOARD</u>
Officer	10	12
Enlisted	150	105
Civil Service	112	102

DELETED
NAVAL
U. S. NAVAL AIR STATION
EL CENTRO, CALIFORNIA



- 1 February 1947. As of this date the TD2C aircraft in storage had increased to 104.
- 25 March 1947. 112 additional units of low cost housing were accepted from the contractor, making a total of 152 units of low cost housing and 60 family units of homoja housing located at and administered by the Naval Air Station.
- 1 May 1947. Western Airlines commenced scheduled operations at this station, under agreement with BuAer.
- 15 June 1947. Commenced project #504-47, to replace and rehabilitate evaporative coolers at a cost of \$15,000.
- 20 June 1947. During the night building 448, located in the salvage yard, and containing miscellaneous construction and salvage material was completely destroyed by fire, probably caused by sparks from the dump located westward, no injury to personnel.
- 30 June 1947. Aircraft flight time for the preceding six months was 118.6 hours.
- 1 July 1947. On this date the personnel situation stood as follows:

	<u>ALLOWANCE</u>	<u>ON BOARD</u>
Officer	10	13
Enlisted	150	140
Civil Service	104	101
- 21 September 1947. This date the station went on a shop store basis, all procurement and accounting being conducted by the Supply Officer, NAS San Diego. Shop stores were established in the supply department, transportation and public works.
- 23 October 1947. Commenced project #36704-48, the rehabilitation of permanent runway lighting system at a cost of about \$50,000.
- 1 November 1947. The U. S. Naval Parachute Experimental Unit, with Lieutenant Commander Luther B. Nicholson, USN, as Officer-in-Charge, and having four aircraft, was established at this station. It had formerly been disestablished at NAS Lakehurst, the move being directed by CMO Air Logistics Directive 99-NH-47 dated 3 October 1947.
- 31 December 1947. During the preceding six months the two station aircraft previously listed accumulated 155.1 aircraft hours of flight time.

NAVAL
U. S. MARINE CORPS AIR STATION
EL CENTRO, CALIFORNIA
DECLASSIFIED



1 January 1948.

On this date the personnel situation, not including the Parachute Experimental Unit, stood as follows:

	<u>ALLOWANCE</u>	<u>ON BOARD</u>
Officer	12	10
Enlisted	159	104
Civil Service	137	123

23 January 1948.

Commenced project #67-47, for the repair (seal-coating) of station roads.

19 February 1948.

Commenced project #36713-48 for the rehabilitation of semi-permanent taxiway lighting system.

5 April 1948.

Aircraft OY-1, Bureau No. 04000, was transferred to Marine Corps Air Station, Cherry Point, for overhaul. Subsequently, the station aircraft consisted of an SNB only, the Parachute Experimental Unit continuing to operate one PV2, one P8F, 1 SB2C, and one SNB.

1 May 1948.

In accordance with Air Logistics Directive 35-MH-48 the station was placed in an active operating condition, the mission being to support fleet rocket and gunnery training operations and aircraft storage (drones). Provide facilities to support regular operations for rocket and gunnery training, Naval Parachute Experimental Unit and occasional additional temporary operations by one carrier group. This directive officially recognized a situation which had been in existence throughout the period immediately preceding, since in fact fleet squadrons had conducted gunnery training, plus day and night familiarization, at this station while it was in a modified maintenance status.

6 May 1948.

Commenced project #34976-48, installation of evaporative cooling system in building 170, to improve the adaptability of this temporary structure to the storage and assembly of aircraft rockets. The use of this temporary building for such purpose had been approved by the Bureau of Ordnance, pending availability of a proper magazine.

5 June 1948.

Commenced contract NOy 15190, for rehabilitation of barracks building 409, cost about \$17,000.

30 June 1948.

The aircraft flight time for the station SNB during the preceding six months was 135.1 hours.

NAVAL
U. S. ~~MARINE CORPS~~ AIR STATION
EL CENTRO, CALIFORNIA



D E C R E T U M

1 July 1948. The personnel situation, including an allowance of 8 officers and 58 men for the Parachute Experimental Unit, was as follows:

	<u>ALLOWANCE</u>	<u>ON BOARD</u>
Officer	21	23
Enlisted	215	195
Civil Service	170	111

6 July 1948. Commenced contract NOy 15459, for replacement of combustibile ducts in eight of the principle buildings currently occupied.

16 October 1948. Commenced contract NOy 16663 for installation of self-closing fire doors in the station theater, building 313.

15 November 1948. Commenced project #807-48, for improvement of fire protection of the low cost housing development referred to under item dated 25 March 1947.

23 November 1948. Commenced contract NOy 17094, for repairs to primary settling basin #348.

17 December 1948. Commenced project # 34837-49 for installation of a textile testing laboratory in building 212, incident to provision of facilities for the Parachute Experimental Unit.

31 December 1948. During the preceding six months the station SNE flew 219.3 air-craft hours.

1 January 1949. Including the Parachute Experimental Unit, the personnel situation stood as follows:

	<u>ALLOWANCE</u>	<u>ON BOARD</u>
Officer	21	21
Enlisted	217	174
Civil Service	113	111

4 April 1949. Commenced project #34973-49, for rehabilitation of gunnery facilities (previously termed a satellite) to accommodate the Naval Air Technical Training Unit, expected to arrive from NAS Santa Ana.

18 April 1949. At about 1910, fire was discovered in hangar 504, which resulted in total loss of the hangar and 19 TD2C aircraft stored therein. The origin was undetermined; there was no injury to personnel.

IN REPLY REFER TO NO.

NAVAL
U. S. MARINE CORPS AIR STATION
EL CENTRO, CALIFORNIA



30 April 1949.

The Naval Air Technical Training Unit (target aircraft) was established, Lieutenant Emery C. Geise, USN, Officer-in-Charge. One SNJ assigned this unit which was moved from NAS Santa Ana in accordance with CNO spltr OP-542-E/rp, NC318/44-2 Serial 714F542 dated 15 April 1949.

8 June 1949.

Under CNO Air Planning Directive 13-AM-49 dated 8 June 1949 the mission of the station was revised as follows: "Provide support to fleet rocket and gunnery training operations, Parachute Experimental Unit, Technical Training, and aircraft storage (drones), provide facilities to support regular operations for rocket and gunnery training, two squadrons (CVG), Naval Parachute Experimental Unit, and NATTU.

30 June 1949.

During the preceding six months the station SNB accumulated 227.3 hours. 53 TD2C aircraft remain in the BuAer storage pool on this date, the maximum strength of this pool during its existence having been 112 aircraft. During the current month the military personnel allowance for the station was revised to 14 officers and 143 men. The allowance for the Parachute Experimental Unit was revised to 8 officers and 52 men.

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DEC

NAVAL
U. S. ~~MARINE CORPS~~ AIR STATION
EL CENTRO, CALIFORNIA



PART II. - Documented Narrative of the
U. S. Naval Air Station, El Centro, California,
for the period 1 August 1946 to 30 June 1949.

1. During the first six months of the period covered, the Navy was in the throes of demobilization. At one time the number of men was reduced to about 80. At the same time the squadrons were suffering from the same ailment, and the purpose to which NAS El Centro should be put was not clearly in evidence. During those first six months there was little fleet activity. The station crew was engaged primarily in the station-keeping and in a dogged effort to demobilize material remaining in the unoccupied buildings scattered throughout the station, the material having been inherited from the Marine Corps when the station was established on 1 May 1946. Demobilization of men has so far outstripped demobilization of material that the process of emptying and cleaning unoccupied buildings consumed the better part of a year starting about 1 November 1946.

2. Early in 1947 squadrons from San Diego, then squadrons from Alameda began arriving at El Centro for one week or two week periods of gunnery training, principally rockets and bombs. Except for a comparative lull during the last quarter of the fiscal year 1949, this practice has continued and intensified throughout the entire period. The lack of activity during the closing quarter was the result of a shortage of funds. During the calendar year 1948, the station issued 1,815 tons of ordnance for use by squadrons based here and in training on targets maintained by this station. During the fiscal year 1949 a total of 49 squadrons based here for periods of varying length, for pursuit of the gunnery training syllabus..

3. During 1947, in addition to clearing unoccupied buildings, the station arranged through the Navy Department for the sale of every temporary building aboard the station, these included dallas huts and many prefabricated buildings of the expeditionary type. A total of perhaps 200 structures were disposed of, to the great improvement in appearance of the station and to the provision of much better building space for fire protection. The experience up to that time had been that such buildings also constituted the greatest fire risks.

4. During the early part of this period the Naval Auxiliary Air Station, Holtville, and the Naval Auxiliary Air Station, Salton Sea, were disestablished, leaving El Centro the only Naval establishment in Imperial County. The base at Salton Sea was inherited by the Army (Air Force) and soon thereafter turned over to the Atomic Energy Commission, wherein authority over the Salton Sea Base now reposes. During the administration of the air force at Salton Sea, an emergency seadrome was established there as a safe haven for seaplanes of the trans-Pacific service and the seaplane squadrons operating at San Diego and in the transcontinental ferry service. The emergency seadrome consisted only of one rearming boat, plus mooring buoys, night lighting buoys, and minor related equipment. This emergency seadrome continues in existence, although somewhat less effective since the departure of an inactive naval reserve officer who until recently was engineer in charge at the base. Owing to the 40 plus miles from NAS El Centro to Salton Sea an unavoidable delay in arriving at the base is responsible for this reduced effectiveness. Formerly, personnel at the base who had no actual connection with the Navy, could be depended upon to go into

NAVAL
U. S. MARINE CORPS AIR STATION
EL CENTRO, CALIFORNIA



action at first receipt of a seaplane emergency alarm. Early in 1948, a 45 foot pickup boat was commissioned at the base and likewise is maintained by naval personnel, specifically personnel of the Parachute Experimental Unit. It is for personnel rescue incident to deliberate over-water parachute jumps.

5. During the latter part of the period reported on, the station has become prepared to provide emergency service to jet aircraft. Jet fuel is available.

6. During the period reported upon there has been one serious accident involving Civil Service personnel: An electrician making repairs to an electric transmission line touched the line and fell about 35 feet to the ground. He was hospitalized for some weeks but returned to duty with no permanent ill effect other than the loss of one finger.

7. There has been no serious injury to any military personnel attached to the station but there have been two or three injuries resulting from deliberate parachute jumps. The climate, although very hot during summer months, is very healthful and sickness, including any contagious disease, has been very rare. No death has occurred among naval personnel at this station during the reported period. One seaman died in the Naval Hospital, San Diego, shortly after being transferred, as a result of a brain tumor.

8. During this period the allotment Able for station maintenance has at times been as low as \$25,000 per month (December 1946). During the last quarter reported upon it was \$95,000 for the quarter. This has permitted the accomplishment of routine maintenance and repairs to casualties but has not permitted any long range program of improvement in structural condition in our appearances. Owing to climate, however, it appears that the present buildings may continue usable for perhaps 15 years.

DECLASSIFIED

U.S. Pacific Fleet.

"COMFAIR West Coast Service and Training Munition Requirements,"
dated 26 January 1946.

Record Group 74; Entry 4444; Box 287; File: ND8-ND11, 1946.
National Archives-Suitland Branch, Suitland, MD.

DECLASSIFIED PER EXECUTIVE ORDER 12356, SECTION 3.3, NND PROJECT
 NUMBER NND 917566, BY J3/CWC, DATE 12/14/95

COPY

UNITED STATES PACIFIC FLEET
 AIR FORCE
 FLEET AIR, WEST COAST

26 Jan 1946

045

C O N F I D E N T I A L

COMPAIR WEST COAST SERVICE AND TRAINING MUNITION REQUIREMENTS

SERVICE	NAS SAN DIEGO	NAAS BROWN	NAAS CAMP KEARNEY	MCAS EL CENTRO	NAAS LOS ALAMITOS
100# GP	300	114	---	126	---
500# GP	96	48	---	48	---
1000# GP	20	20	36	32	---
350# BB	72	---	72	---	---
Torpedoes	44	---	---	---	---
.30 Cal.	96,000	48,000	---	48,000	---
.50 Cal.	434,460	145,050	172,800	196,630	---
20 MM	19,200	9,600	---	9,600	---
5' HVAR	900	342	---	272	---
Tiny Tim	---	---	---	12	---
TRAINING (For a four month period)					
100# Live	744	244	162	---	---
500# Live	318	122	---	---	---
1000# Live	372	122	81	---	---
325-350# DB	54	---	81	---	---
100# H2O fil.	7,440	2,440	810	11,176	1,220
Minatures	22,320	7,320	2,430	20,176	3,660
SCAR (fast)	7,632	2,928	---	53,292	1,464
3.5 A R	---	---	---	2,500	---
Tiny Tim	---	---	---	1,224	---
.30 Cal	696,000	348,000	---	348,000	174,000
.50 Cal	5,193,120	1,776,960	864,000	2,380,560	888,480
20 MM	139,200	69,600	---	69,600	34,800

ENCLOSURE (A)

ENCLOSURE (A)

United States Pacific
 Fleet
 1946

030646 0318

APPENDIX F
REAL ESTATE DOCUMENTS

ORDNANCE AND EXPLOSIVES
CHEMICAL WARFARE MATERIALS
ARCHIVE SEARCH REPORT
FINDINGS
FOR
BOMB TARGET #79
EL CENTRO, CALIFORNIA
IMPERIAL COUNTY

PROJECT NO. J09CA017701

APPENDIX F

REAL ESTATE DOCUMENTS

Commandant, 11th Naval District.

1945a Acquisition of land for high altitude bombing targets for use by fleet units for NABs, 11ND, San Diego, dated 11 June 45, targets #78, 79 & 103. Engineering Division, Installation Support Section, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, L.A. District.

Commandant, 11th Naval District.

1947a Correspondence to the Chief of Bureau of Yards and Docks, dated 28 February, regarding the leases and/or permits for Imperial Valley Bombing Targets. Record Group 181; Entry: 11th Naval District, Commandant's Office, General Correspondence 1925-55; Box 425. National Archives-Pacific Southwest Region, Laguna Niguel, CA.

Commandant, 11th Naval District.

Acquisition of land for high altitude bombing targets
for use by fleet units for NABs, 11ND, San Diego,
dated 11 June 1945,
targets #78, 79 & 103.

Engineering Division, Installation Support Section,
U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, L.A. District.

117th Naval District
1945
Fl:Sh

NAC11/F41-10
(Serial No. P-19106)

11 JUN 1945

To: BuDocks
Attn: F-5

Subj: Acquisition of land for High Altitude Bombing Targets
for use by Fleet Units for NABs, IIND, San Diego,
California - REQUEST FOR.

Ref: (a) ComNAB ltr NAB11/N1-13 (950129 (mo) to Com1
4th Apr 27 1945.
(b) Com1 ltr N1-13 (Serial P-18596) to BuDocks
4th 3 May 1945.

1. By ref. (a), a copy of which is forwarded as encl. 1, Comdr., NABs, IIND, requests that steps be taken to acquire for High Altitude Bombing by Fleet Units, Targets #78, 79 and 80. These proposed targets were submitted to and approved by the IAFOB #11, Los Angeles Region on 8 and 9 May, 1945 and have been forwarded to the parent IAFOB, Washington, D. C. for approval and ratification.
2. Target #78 consists of the S $\frac{1}{2}$ of Section 22 and the N $\frac{1}{2}$ of Section 27 in Township 14 South, Range 10 East. The S $\frac{1}{2}$ of Section 22 is listed in the name of Wm. D. Rambo, address unknown, who has a possessory interest only. The N $\frac{1}{2}$ of Section 27 is listed in the name of Harry T. Hoag, address unknown, who has claimed a possessory interest. This claim has since been marked "counselled" in the records of the Assessor of Imperial County and this land has apparently reverted to the Government. Both of the foregoing parcels of land are assessed at \$1.00 per acre, or a total for the two of \$220.00. At the current 1945 tax rate of \$2.61 per \$100.00 of valuation, the amount of taxes per annum on the two parcels is \$8.35.
3. Target #79 consists of the S $\frac{1}{2}$ of Section 29 and the N $\frac{1}{2}$ of Section 32 in Township 14 South, Range 10 East. - This is Government land, the use of which was requested in ref. (b) as a part of an Air-to-Air Gunnery Range to be used by Fleet Units. Target #79 lies approximately one (1) mile West of

Copy for Commandant's Office

PL:SA

NAC11/P41-10
(Serial No. P-19106)

441-6

11 JUN 1945

Subj: Acquisition of land for High Altitude Bombing Targets
for use by Fleet Units for NABs, 11ND, San Diego,
California - REQUEST FOR.

the Easternmost boundary of this said Gunnery Range and if
this target is to be used as requested, it will need be
cleared for high altitude bombing as well as for air-to-air
gunnery.

4. Target #103 consists of the S $\frac{1}{2}$ of Section 6 and the N $\frac{1}{2}$
of Section 7 in Township 15 South, Range 11 East and is
Government owned land.

5. All of the aforesaid lands are unimproved, undeveloped,
rough desert lands which are not presently used or occupied.
The estimated fair rental is approximately five-cents (5¢)
per acre per year. It is recommended that permission be
obtained from the Department of the Interior to use that
portion of the foregoing lands owned by the Government, and
that the Commandant, 11th Naval District be advised with
reference thereto by Despatch. As to the privately owned
land involved, it is requested that the use of said lands
be authorized, pending the finding and obtaining of permits
from said owners for this use upon the posting thereof.

W. L. FRIEDEL,
Commandant.

Encl.

1. (HW) Copy of ref. (a).

cc: Comdr. NABs, 11ND
BuAer
Comdr. Black, SAC, 11ND

45 mpa
Copy for Commandant's Office

Commandant, 11th Naval District.

Correspondence to the Chief of Bureau of Yards and Docks,
dated 28 February 1947,
regarding the leases and/or permits for Imperial Valley Bombing Targets.
Record Group 181; Entry: 11th Naval District, Commandant's Office,
General Correspondence 1925-55; Box 425.
National Archives-Pacific Southwest Region, Laguna Niguel, CA.

NA/NA-13 (NA Centre)
ND11-228/27
Serial 25618/44K

NA/NA-13

28 FEB 1947

From: Commandant, Eleventh Naval District.
To: Chief, Bureau of Yards and Docks.
Subject: Leases and/or Permits for Imperial Valley
Bombing Targets - Restoration and Termination of Bombing Targets 69, 77, 79, 92 and 93.
Enclosure: (A) ComNAAs ltr Serial 1037-80 to Com11, dated 31 Oct. 1946.

1. By enclosure (A) the Commander, Naval Air Bases, advised the Commandant that the subject targets had been restored to original condition except as noted and requested that the leases and/or permits be terminated.

2. The Commandant concurs in the recommendation of Commander, Naval Air Bases, as to the degree of restoration and requests approval for termination of leases and/or permits.

*Commandant, Eleventh
Naval District
1947*

A. K. Fogg
by direction

Copy for Commandant's Office

*NA-Laguna
RG 181
E: Commandant's Off
Box 425*

APPENDIX G

**NEWSPAPERS / JOURNALS
(NOT USED)**

APPENDIX H
INTERVIEWS

SUBJECT OF CONVERSATION: 2nd Quarter Sites

OUTGOING CALL

PERSON CALLING	ADDRESS	PHONE NUMBER AND EXTENSION
Rochelle Ross	CELMS-PM-M	314-331-8784
PERSON CALLED	OFFICE	PHONE NUMBER AND EXTENSION
Command Master Chief Tom Dye	Naval Amphibious Base Building 156, 2nd floor Coronado, CA	619-437-0732

SUMMARY OF CONVERSATION:

Dick Thiel and Dave Frandsen (HFA, Inc) gave me Tom's name and number.

Theresa, Randy and I will be stopping by the 16th of January to talk to Tom and his assistant Rick Kiser regarding any other possible points of contact who may have information regarding our sites this quarter.

He did suggest we contact the El Centro Naval Facility and go through their historical files.

The EOD unit in charge out there is the EOD North Island. The POC is the Officer in Charge, Lt Martinez at 619-545-0486.

TELEPHONE OR VERBAL CONVERSATION RECORD DATE 11 January 1996
For use of this form, see AR340-15; the proponent agency is the Adjutant General's Office.

SUBJECT OF CONVERSATION: 2nd Quarter Sites		
OUTGOING CALL		
PERSON CALLING Rochelle Ross	ADDRESS CELMS-PM-M	PHONE NUMBER AND EXTENSION 314-331-8784
PERSON CALLED Officer in Charge, LT. Martinez and Officer Branum (used to the OIC)	OFFICE Naval EOD, North Island	PHONE NUMBER AND EXTENSION 619-545-0486

SUMMARY OF CONVERSATION:

Command Master Chief, Tom Dye, of the Naval Amphibious Base gave me the above name and number.

I spoke to Mr. Branum. Once Lt Martinez returns, they will review their files for UXO recovered around El Centro. He also suggested I call the Army 70th EOD located in Point Loma, 619-553-8500. This detachment maintains an historical database which contains all past recovered ordnance from all local EOD units. The Naval EOD send their info to this office.

Next Tuesday, when in San Diego, I am to call back to find out what information they were able to find. Lt. Martinez may meet us at Tom Dye's office Tuesday morning.

=====

Neither the Army 70th EOD or the EOD North Island had any information on any of the Imperial County Ranges for us.

APPENDIX I

PRESENT SITE PHOTOGRAPHS

ORDNANCE AND EXPLOSIVES
CHEMICAL WARFARE MATERIALS
ARCHIVE SEARCH REPORT
FINDINGS
FOR
BOMB TARGET #79
EL CENTRO, CALIFORNIA

PROJECT NO. J09CA017701

APPENDIX I

PRESENT SITE PHOTOGRAPHS

Page I-1

PHOTO #1 - VIEW FACING NORTHEAST
(LOCATION: N 32°54'20.9" W 115°57'48.4")

PHOTO #2 - VIEW FACING NORTH NORTHEAST
(LOCATION: N 32°54'20.9" W 115°57'48.4")

Page I-2

PHOTO #3 - VIEW FACING SOUTHWEST
(LOCATION: N 32°55'6.9" W 115°57'6.5")

PHOTO #4 - 2.25" ROCKET
(LOCATION: N 32°55'7.3" W 115°57'29.9"; PG 97404 42564)

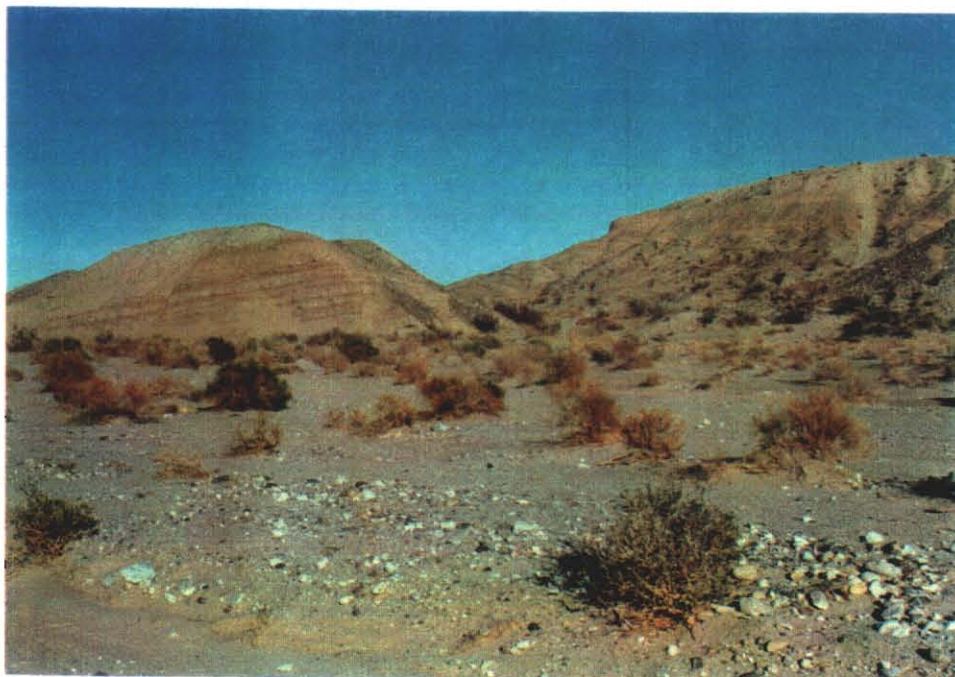


PHOTO #1
VIEW FACING NORTHEAST
(LOCATION: N 32°54'20.9" W 115°57'48.8")



PHOTO #2
VIEW FACING NORTH NORTHEAST
(LOCATION: N 32°54'20.9" W 115°57'48.4")



PHOTO #3
VIEW FACING SOUTHWEST
(LOCATION: N 32°55'6.9" W 115°57'6.5')



PHOTO #4
2.25" ROCKET
(LOCATION: N 32°55'7.3" W 115°57'29.9"; PG 97404 42564)

APPENDIX J

**HISTORICAL PHOTOGRAPHS
(NOT USED)**

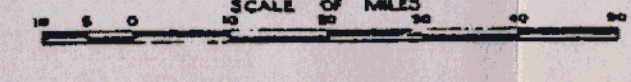
APPENDIX K

HISTORICAL MAPS / DRAWINGS

Table with columns: COLD No., PREC No., NAME, COORDINATES (LATITUDE, LONGITUDE), USE, PRESENT STATUS, AREA, OWNERSHIP STATUS. Contains detailed data for various targets including water bombing targets, gunnery ranges, and impact areas.

NAVAL AIR BASES, 11 N.D.
N.A.S. SAN DIEGO, CALIF.
STATUS OF TARGETS

SHOWING CONDITIONS ON
JUNE 30, 1950



Henry C. Baird
Public Works Officer



NOT TO SCALE

HISTORICAL PLATE I
BOMB TARGET NO. 79
CALIFORNIA
IMPERIAL COUNTY
DERP-FUDS* J09CA017701
HISTORICAL MAP

APPENDIX L

**SITE SAFETY AND HEALTH PLAN/
SITE INSPECTION REPORT**

SITE SPECIFIC SAFETY AND HEALTH PLAN (SSHP)

OE/CWM Archives Search Site Inspection Visit

Bomb Target #79
Imperial County, CA
Site #J09CA017701

1. REFERENCES:

- a. Safety Manual, CELMS-PM-M, 16 Sep 93 w/ Ch1.
- b. SOP for Reporting Ordnance and Unexploded Ordnance (UXO), CELMS-PM-M, 19 Jan 95.
- c. OEW Guidance Regarding Coordination with EOD Organizations, 10 Jan 95.

2. GENERAL: This plan prescribes the safety and health requirements for team activities and operations conducted to determine the presence of ordnance and explosive waste and /or chemical warfare materials at the specified site.

a. The Safety Officer has final authority on all matters relating to safety. The safety rules will be followed at all times. Any member of the team may stop operations if they observe a situation or activity which poses a potential hazard to any individual or to the operation. All actions must comply with the common sense rule!

b. All team members will be aware of the local emergency numbers and the location of the nearest telephone.

c. A minimum of two and a maximum of eight persons will be allowed on-site at any one time.

d. The property owner is not required to sign the SSHP, but should be politely asked to participate in the safety briefing.

3. MISSION: Reconnoiter, document, and photograph areas on Bomb Target #79 suspected to be contaminated with UXO and/or toxic chemical munitions.

4. SAFETY PRECAUTIONS: All team members will stay within sight of each other while

on site. A first aid kit will be on hand. The following three basic safety rules apply at all times:

a. Rule 1 - Do not touch or pick up anything at the site.

b. Rule 2 - Do not step anywhere you cannot see where you place your foot.

c. Rule 3 - There will be no eating or smoking at the site. Hands will be washed after the survey and prior to eating. Drinking fluids should be done during periodic breaks.

5. **SITE COMMUNICATIONS:** The primary means of communicating with other team members will be by voice. Team members will always remain within sight of each other. Cellular telephones should be carried to facilitate and expedite calling for emergency medical services.

6. **NATURAL HAZARDS:** Desert terrain with dry washes, cactus and other prickly plants. Venomous animals such as rattlesnakes, scorpions, spiders. Temperatures could hit the mid-70's.

7. **ORDNANCE HAZARDS:** Practice bombs and small arms ammunition (20mm and .50 caliber casings found).

8. **HAZARD EVALUATION:** Estimate the overall hazards using the following guidelines: (check appropriate item)

Low (small arms ammunitions)

Moderate (practice bombs with spotting charge)

High (high explosive munitions, toxic chemicals, WP)

Unknown

9. **EMERGENCY PROCEDURES:** First aid will be rendered for any injuries. In the event of a detonation, everyone should freeze until the situation can be assessed by the team leader. Unnecessary injuries can be avoided by not panicking and planning a logical course of action, which may include retracing your steps out of an impact area. Emergency medical services will be contacted by the most expeditious means available.

10. **SAFETY STATEMENT:** Safety is everyone's business. No unnecessary risks will be taken to obtain photos or other data. Team members are responsible for notifying the project

Manager or safety Officer of any physical conditions that may impede or prevent their accomplishment of the mission. An example is allergic reactions to bee stings.

Important Phone Numbers

Emergency medical service: 911
Pioneers Memorial Hospital (619) 351-3333
El Centro Regional Medical Center (619) 339-7100

Law enforcement agency: 911
Non-emergency number: (619) 352-2111

Huntsville Safety: (205) 895-1582/1579
(800) 627-3532, PIN 777-2534

Michael Dace, St. Louis District (314) 331-8036

SSHP reviewed by: H Counts
H Counts Safety Spec

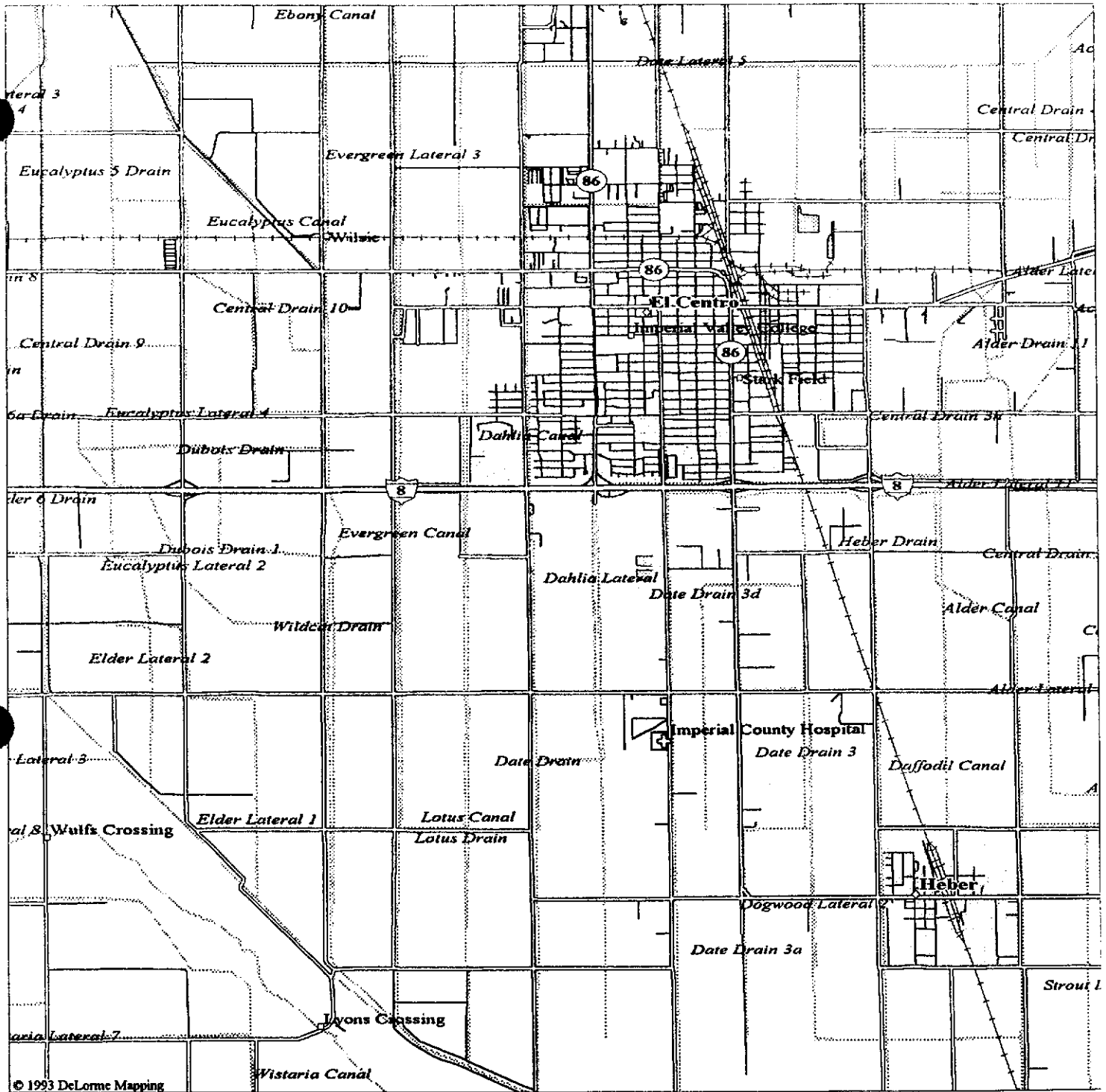
SSHP Compliance Statement:

I acknowledge that I have read and will comply with the provisions of this SSHP:

Print name and organization	Signature
<u>GREGG KOCHER CEIMS - PM - M</u>	<u>[Signature]</u>
<u>R ROSS CEIMS - PM - M</u>	<u>[Signature]</u>
<u>John Dgly CEIMS - PD - X</u>	<u>[Signature]</u>
<u> </u>	<u> </u>
<u> </u>	<u> </u>

MANDATORY MINIMUM SAFETY GEAR

First aid kit (individual)	<u>✓</u>
Survival kit	<u>✓</u>
Fire starter	<u>✓</u>
Space blanket	<u>✓</u>
Whistle	<u>✓</u>
Mirror	<u>✓</u>
Cellular phone	<u>✓</u>
Flash light	<u>✓</u>
Survey tape	<u>✓</u>
Canteen	<u>✓</u>



LEGEND

- | | |
|------------------------|----------------------|
| ○ Population Center | — Major Street/Road |
| ○ State Route | — State Route |
| □ Geo Feature | — Interstate Highway |
| ◇ Town, Small City | +++ Railroad |
| ⊕ Hospital | River |
| ◡ Interstate, Turnpike | — Airfield |
| — Street, Road | ▨ Open Water |
| — Hwy Ramps | |

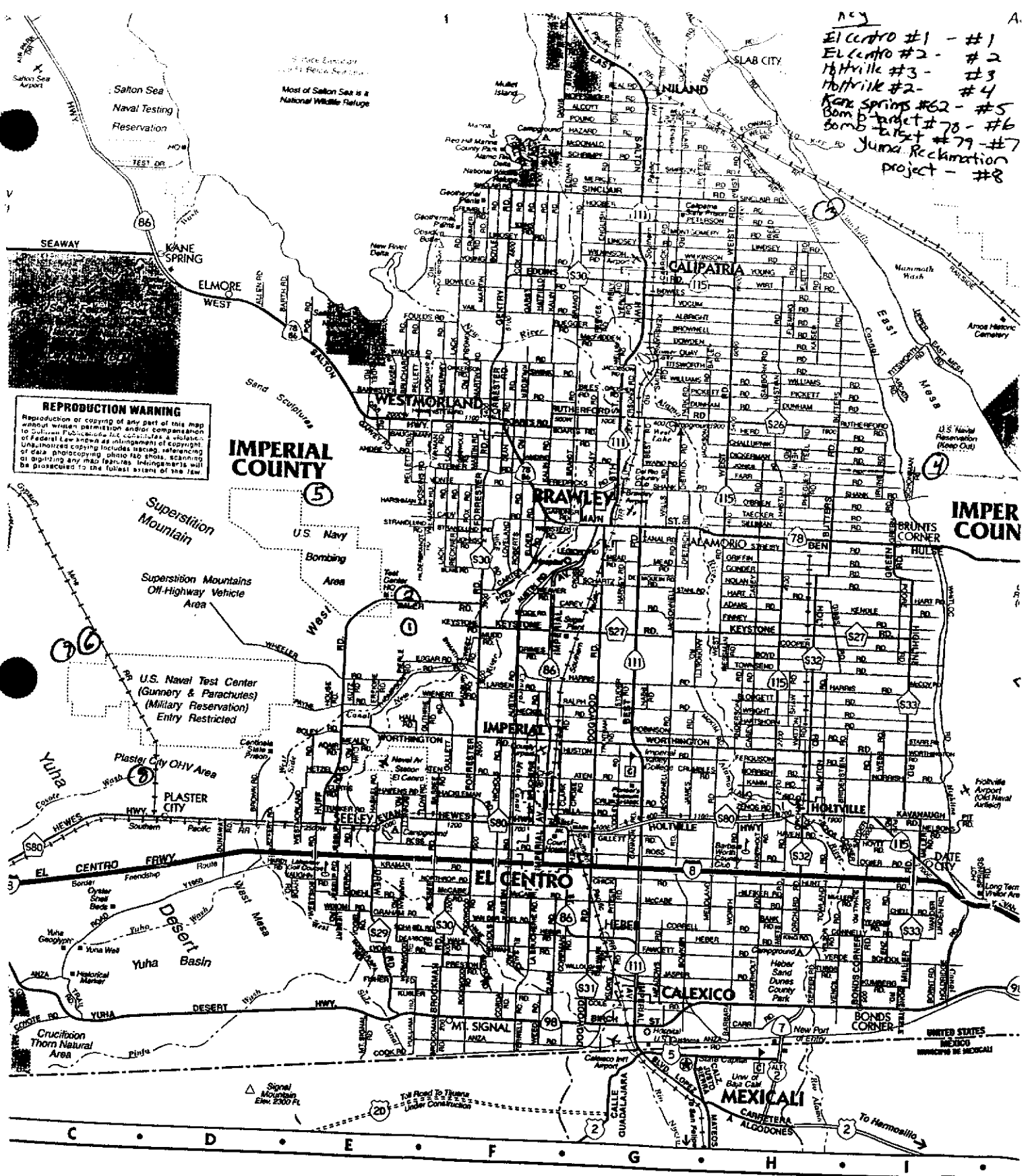
Scale 1:62,500 (at center)

1 Miles

2 KM

Mag 13.00

Mon Feb 05 11:07:06 1996



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SITE INSPECTION REPORT

MEMORANDUM FOR Mike Dace

SUBJECT: Trip Report for Site Visits to Bomb Target #78, **Bomb Target #79**, Holtville Target #2, Holtville Target #3, Kane Springs SBT #62, Yuma Target Reclamation Project, El Centro Rocket Target Range #1, and El Centro Rocket Target Range #2 during the week of February 19, 1996.

Personnel on the trip:

- Rochelle Ross (PM-M)
- Gregg Kocher (PM-M)
- C. John Daly (PD-R)

Monday, February 19, 1996:

We departed St. Louis, MO and arrived in Yuma, AZ late afternoon. Due to problems with the airline, we stayed in Yuma for the night.

Tuesday, February 20, 1996:

We departed Yuma, AZ and drove to El Centro, CA for our 8:00 am meeting with the Operations Officer for El Centro Naval Air Facility, Chief Warrant Officer Durham. We discussed our plan of action for the week. A portion of a few of our sites are within the Naval Facility's boundaries, flight lines, and/or restricted air space. Because of this, it was necessary to coordinate our site visit with their training schedule. Chief Warrant Officer Durham would call Yuma for their schedule and inform us this afternoon when we can go into Holtville Target #2, southwest of their Target #95, and the Yuma Reclamation Project, south of their Target 103A. We then provided Mr. Fred Rivera, Naval Air Facility, Public Works Department, with our research information and our schedule for site visits. Before we started our site visits, we picked up a radio from Range Control and discussed our site visit schedule with Mr. Al Wilson, Range Control Contract Supervisor.

We began on El Centro Rocket Target Range #1 in the northwest corner of the range and criss-crossed through the area, covering a good portion of the property. We found several pieces of ordnance related items and scrap, including 2-prong electrical connector plugs and nozzle closures for 2.25" and/or 3.25" rocket motors which were scattered throughout the range. The description of these items and their location are:

<u>Description</u>	<u>Location</u>
Tail Boom from a 25-lb practice bomb, MK 76	N 32°55'31.7" W 115°40'24.9" (PG 24020 43613)
Tail Tube Assembly from 25-lb, MK 76	N 32°5'28.3" W 115°40'30.6"
Several scattered MK 76's	N 32°5'28.3" W 115°40'30.6"

20mm Dummy; early 1970's
manufacture, cartridge case marked Mk 5
Mod 0 and projectile marked Mk 14 Mod 0

N 32°55'17.3" W 115°41'27.6"

After completing El Centro Rocket Target Range #1, we stopped by Range Control where we were given the dates and times we could go into Holtville Target #2 and the Yuma Reclamation Project. We then drove to El Centro Rocket Target Range #2. We began on the southern boundary of the site, made a loop through the area and returned to the jeep after we found a 5" Rocket Warhead and what appeared to be the target center due to the abundance of ordnance debris. The description of items found and their location are:

<u>Description</u>	<u>Location</u>
.50-caliber casing and link	N 32°56'57.8" W 115°40'26.3"
.50-caliber tracer bullet	N 32°57'17.4" W 115°40'47.7"
5" Rocket Warhead, MK 1 series	N 32°57'16.7" W 115°40'56.3" (PG 23164 46837)
Possible target center; 3.25" rocket motor, 2.25" rocket motor, 2.25" target rocket, 20mm projectile, TP-T, and scrap from 3-lb miniature practice bombs	N 32°55'25.0" W 115°40'58.3"

We also found, scattered throughout the range, 2-prong electrical connector plugs and nozzle closures for 2.25" and/or 3.25" rocket motors. We notified Range Control when we located the 5" Rocket Warhead. We marked this area and the possible target area and provided the GPS location and type of ordnance items found to the Range Control.

Wednesday, February 21, 1996:

Greg Boghossian from the Los Angeles District Corps of Engineers joined us for the day. Our first stop was at Fred Rivera's office where we informed him of yesterday's findings and provided him with Greg's security letter. Mr. Rivera would like a copy of our trip report, maps of our sites, and a copy of the pictures we took. He will receive this information in a few weeks.

We stopped by the Range Control to find out what happened with the ordnance we found on Tuesday and to pick up a radio. Since the employees at the Range Control are contractors and cannot do anything outside of their contract, we contacted Chief Warrant Officer Durham and informed him of the items found the day before. Mr. Al Wilson faxed him a map with the GPS locations. He then would have someone from his office go to the site today.

An eastern portion of Holtville Target #2 is within the Navy's current Target #95. Between 10:00 am and 11:00 am, when the target is closed for maintenance, we are allowed to do our site visit. We began our site visit just off of Schoneman Road,

criss-crossed through the area, covering a good portion of the property. We found several pieces of ordnance related items and scrap, including 2-prong electrical connector plugs and nozzle closures for 2.25" and/or 3.25" rocket motors scattered throughout the area. The description of these items and their location are:

<u>Description</u>	<u>Location</u>
Box fin from M38 100-lb practice bomb	N 33°1'24.5" W 115°18'32.8"
2.25" Target Rocket Motor, 2.25" diameter, 26" long	N 33°1'28.8" W 115°18'31.1"
Scrap from M38 100-lb practice bomb	N 33°1'31.0" W 115°18'29.0"
Most likely, the tail section of MK 21 500-lb practice bomb	N 33°1'39.2" W 115°18'32.2"
Most likely, the nose section of MK 21 500-lb practice bomb	N 33°1'39.2" W 115°18'32.2"
Most likely, the body of MK 21 500-lb practice bomb	N 33°1'39.2" W 115°18'32.2"
Lanyard; top disk is 3¾" diameter; overall diameter is 4¼"; possibly from an aircraft flare	N 33°1'52.3" W 115°18'32.2"
Unidentified stem; possibly part of an aircraft flare or electronic fuze	unknown location

On our return to the jeep, we walked through the location of the circular target as identified on the aerial photos. We found scrap from M-38 practice bombs scattered throughout the area.

After we completed the site visit we met with Mr. Chuck Phillips and his daughter, Mrs. Mathews of the Combat Heritage Museum at the former Holtville Army Air Field. A previous phone call led us to believe that he and his daughter had a list of veterans names, information on the base's history, and inert ordnance. Unfortunately, the documents they had were already looked at when we visited the Pioneers Museum in Imperial. There was no other pertinent information available.

We continued on to Holtville Target #3. By the time we reached the site, it was too late to begin the site visit, therefore, we returned to Range Control to turn in the radio. We spoke to Pete, Range Control contract employee, who informed us that the Marine EOD out of Yuma, AZ were called in to detonate the 5" rocket warhead we located the day before. We were also told that there were two detonations, one of the rocket and one of an item located among the scattered ordnance items at the possible target center.

Thursday, February 22, 1996:

We checked in at the Range Control. Mr. Al Wilson informed us that there wouldn't be any training on Target 103A, just north of the Yuma Reclamation Project, between 7:00 am and 11:30 am. Therefore, we could complete the site visit on this

site first, Target #78 second, and Target #79 third. Target #78 is within the flight line for the Navy's current Target 103A. If the pilots become nervous about us walking on Target #78, range control would radio us and instruct us to move to Target #79.

After struggling through the sandy wash, we reached the middle of the eastern side of the Yuma Project. We began walking at this point and covered a good sampled portion of the site. We found a few pieces of ordnance related items and scrap. The description of these items and their location are:

<u>Description</u>	<u>Location</u>
.30-caliber bullet, full metal jacket	N 32° 50' 21.8" W 115° 53' 47.9" (PG 03262 33829)
Fragment from M38 100-lb practice bomb	N 32° 50' 25.6" W 115° 53' 56.3" (PG 03043 33946)
25-lb practice bomb, Mk 76, Mod 5, recent vintage	N 32° 50' 31.3" W 115° 54' 26.0" (PG 02269 34113)

We next drove to Bomb Target #78. A jeep trail crosses over the Mining Railroad and through the southern half of the site. From where we parked, we walked north a short distance when we came across what appeared to have been the target area. Scrap from M-38 practice bombs was scattered throughout this area. Also found scattered throughout the area were 2-prong electrical connector plugs and nozzle closures for 2.25" and/or 3.25" rocket motors, .50-caliber casings, .50-caliber armor piercing bullets, and 20mm. The description of other items and their location are:

<u>Description</u>	<u>Location</u>
Scrap from M38 100-lb practice bomb	N 32° 55' 43.1" W 115° 55' 32.1" (PG 00452 43695)
View of possible target, facing NE, several pieces of scrap from M38 100-lb practice bombs	N 32° 55' 51.3" W 115° 55' 34.3")
25-lb practice bomb w/o tail boom	N 32° 55' 56.6" W 115° 55' 8.6"
3-lb Miniature Practice Bomb, AN/MK 23	unknown location
Tail Section from unknown item	N 32° 55' 58.0" W 115° 55' 4.6"
Unidentified item; possible target drone	just SW of N 32° 55' 58.0" W 115° 55' 4.6"

After completing the site visit on Bomb Target #78, we continued along the jeep trail to the approximate center of Bomb Target #79. The Carizzo Wash runs through a large portion of the site. In this wash is where we located the remains of a 2.25" Rocket (location: N 32° 55' 7.3" W 115° 57' 29.9"). We also found a few pieces of HE frag and pieces from an M-38 100-lb practice bomb.

After completing the site visit on Bomb Target #79, we returned to Range Control to turn in the radio.

Friday, February 23, 1996:

Once we picked up a radio from Range Control, we drove to Holtville Target #3. We began our site walk in approximately the center of the northern boundary. We covered a good sampled area of the site while avoiding the heavy vegetation located along the southern side and the middle of the western side. No ordnance related items were discovered on this site.

We traveled to our final site visit, Kane Springs SBT #62. We began walking in the northeast corner and continued south and west through the site. We found several ordnance items, including .50-caliber and 20mm links, .50-caliber and 20mm casings, scrap from M-38 100-lb practice bombs, and .50-caliber bullets. The descriptions and locations of the items found are:

<u>Description</u>	<u>Location</u>
M38 100-lb Practice Bomb	N 33°04'25.1" W 115°47'52.5" (PG 12205 59901)
20mm Casing and M8 links from 20mm	N 33°04'13.9" W 115°48'34.6" (PG 11119 59547)
Concrete blocks from possible target location	N 33°03'50.9" W 115°48'36.7" (PG 11073 58834)

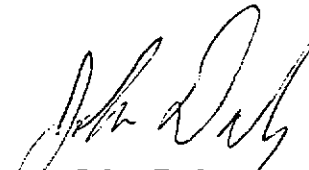
We completed the site visit and returned the radio to Range Control.

Saturday, February 24, 1996:

We departed El Centro, CA and returned to St. Louis, MO.


Rochelle Ross
Project Manager


Gregg Kocher
Safety Officer


John Daly
Historian

APPENDIX M
REPORT DISTRIBUTION LIST

ORDNANCE AND EXPLOSIVES
CHEMICAL WARFARE MATERIALS
ARCHIVES SEARCH REPORT
FINDINGS

FOR
BOMB TARGET #79
EL CENTRO, CALIFORNIA
IMPERIAL COUNTY

PROJECT NO. J09CA017701

APPENDIX M

REPORT DISTRIBUTION LIST

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CELMS-PM-M	1

REPORT PLATES

ORDNANCE AND EXPLOSIVES
CHEMICAL WARFARE MATERIALS
ARCHIVE SEARCH REPORT
FINDINGS
FOR
BOMB TARGET #79
EL CENTRO, CALIFORNIA
IMPERIAL COUNTY

PROJECT NO. J09CA017701

REPORT PLATES

PLATE

DESCRIPTION

- | | |
|---|------------------------------------|
| 1 | LOCATION MAP |
| 2 | SITE MAP |
| 3 | LOCATION OF FOUND ORDNANCE |
| 4 | PHOTO LOCATIONS |
| 5 | AERIAL PHOTO INTERPRETATION - 1953 |
| 6 | AERIAL PHOTO INTERPRETATION - 1972 |



PLATE I

**BOMB TARGET NO. 79
 CALIFORNIA
 IMPERIAL COUNTY
 DERP-FUDS# J09CA017701
 LOCATION MAP**

NOT TO SCALE

PROJ. DATE: MARCH 1996	DATE OF MAP: 1996
07-MAR-1996 15:03	n:\oew96b\j5\map\bt*79_96.dgn

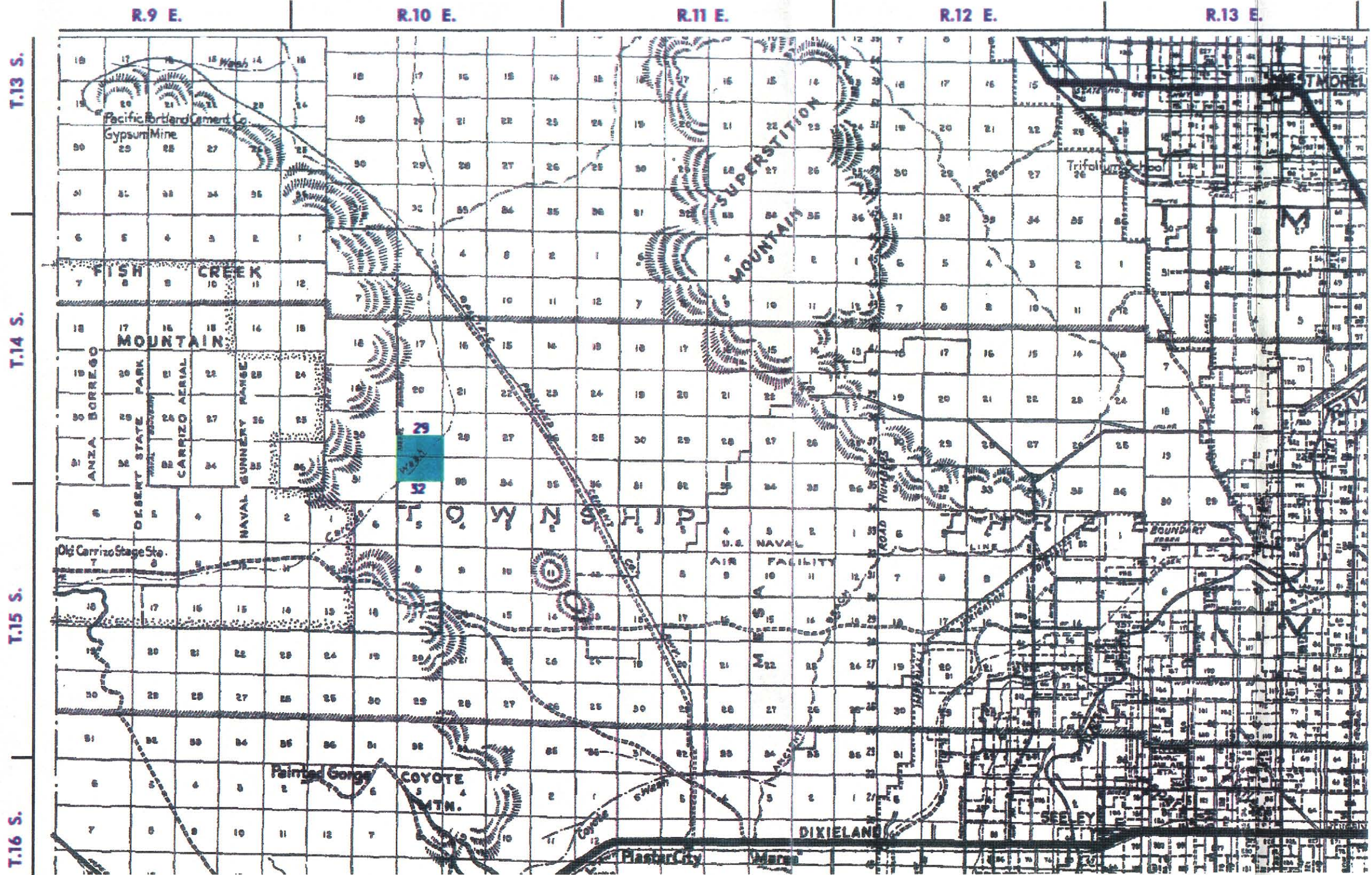


PLATE 2

BOMB TARGET NO. 79
 CALIFORNIA
 IMPERIAL COUNTY
 DERP-FUDS# J09CA017701
 SITE MAP

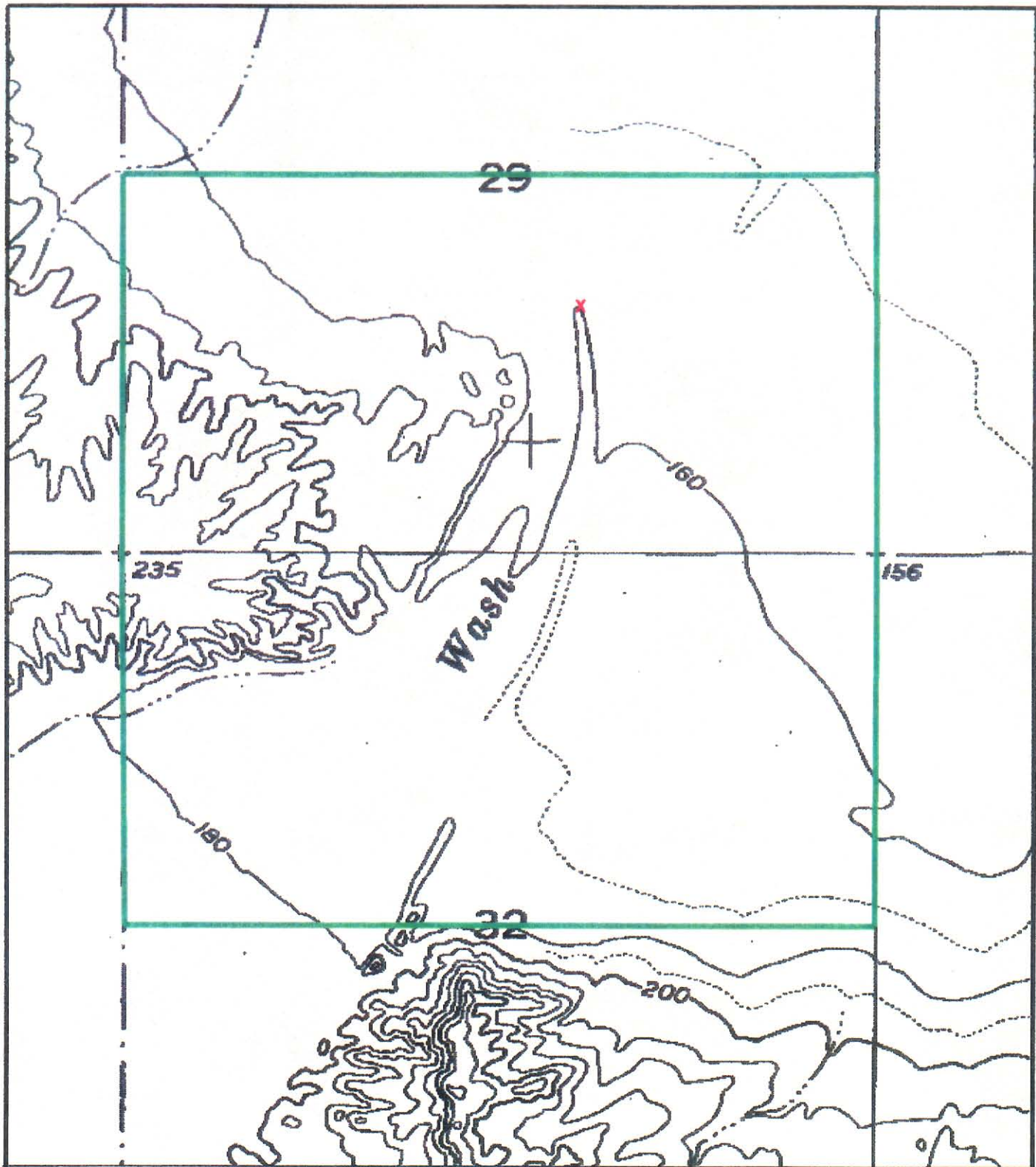
NOT TO SCALE

PROJ. DATE: MARCH 1996

DATE OF MAP: UNKNOWN

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LEGEND

X ORDNANCE LOCATION



NOT TO SCALE

PLATE 3

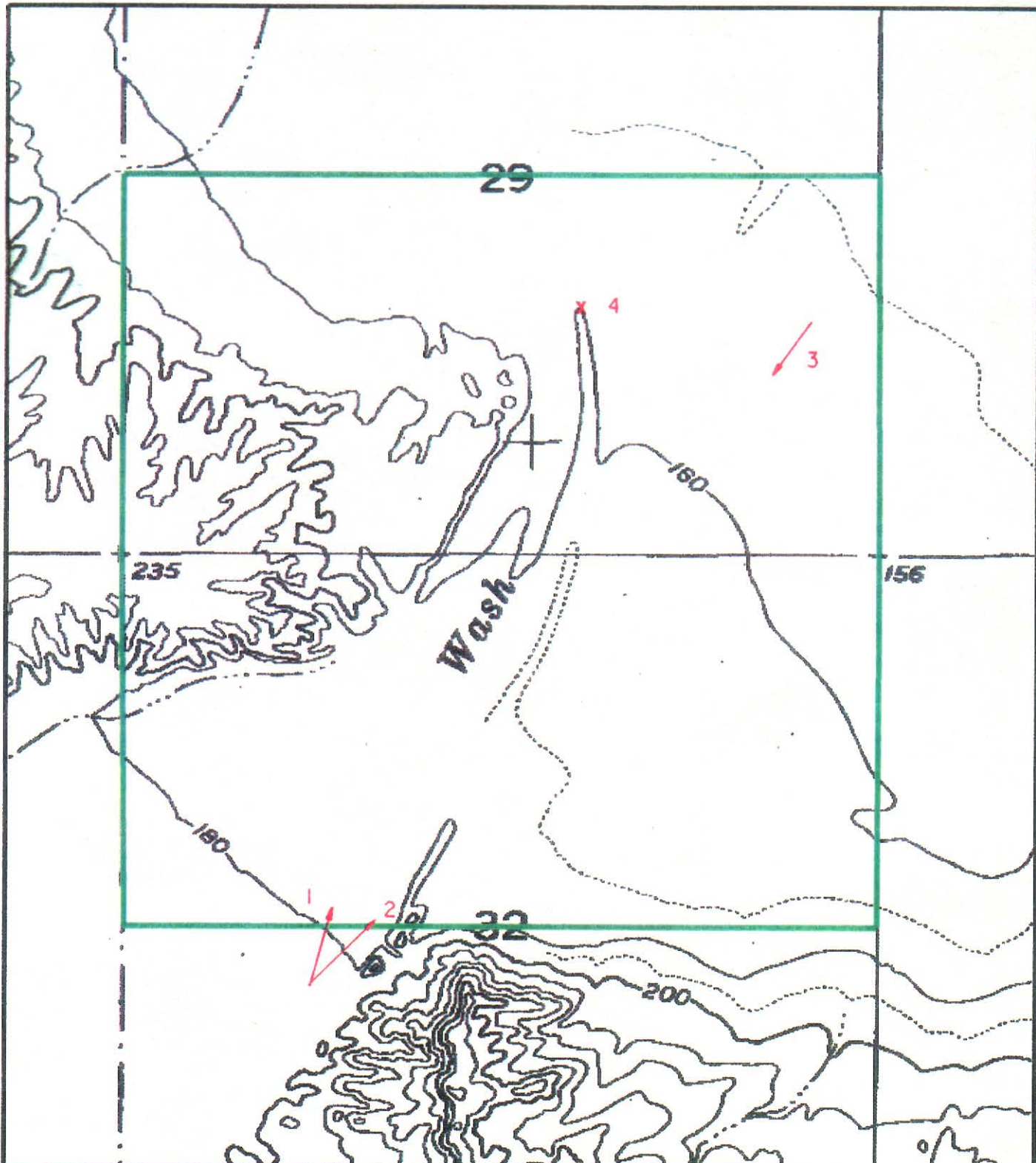
**BOMB TARGET NO. 79
CALIFORNIA
IMPERIAL COUNTY
DERP-FUDS# J09CA017701
LOCATION OF FOUND ORDNANCE**

PROJ. DATE: MARCH 1996

DATE OF QUAD: 1956

25-MAR-1996 10:34

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LEGEND

- X** ORDNANCE LOCATION
- PHOTO LOCATION



NOT TO SCALE

PLATE 4

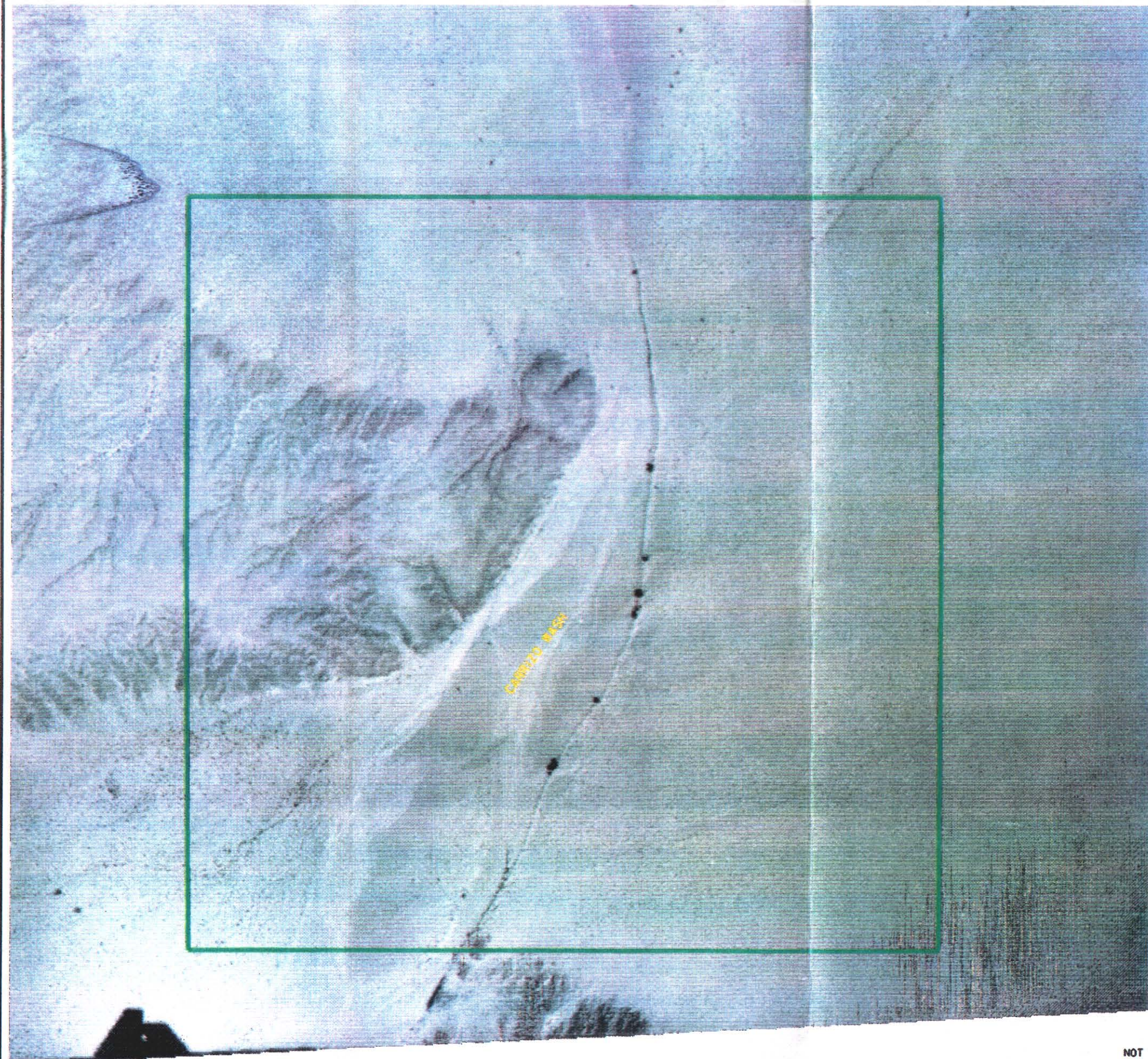
**BOMB TARGET NO. 79
CALIFORNIA
IMPERIAL COUNTY
DERP-FUDS# J09CA017701
PHOTO LOCATIONS**

PROJ. DATE: MARCH 1996

DATE OF QUAD: 1956

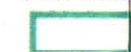
27-MAR-1996 08:49

n:\oew96b\j5\quad\2b\79_56.dgn



NOTE:
NO VISIBLE EVIDENCE OF ORDNANCE AND
EXPLOSIVE (OE) ACTIVITY.

LEGEND



SITE BOUNDARY



PLATE 5

**BOMB TARGET NO. 79
CALIFORNIA
IMPERIAL COUNTY
DERP-FUDS# J09CA017701
AERIAL PHOTO INTERPRETATION
1953 PHOTO**

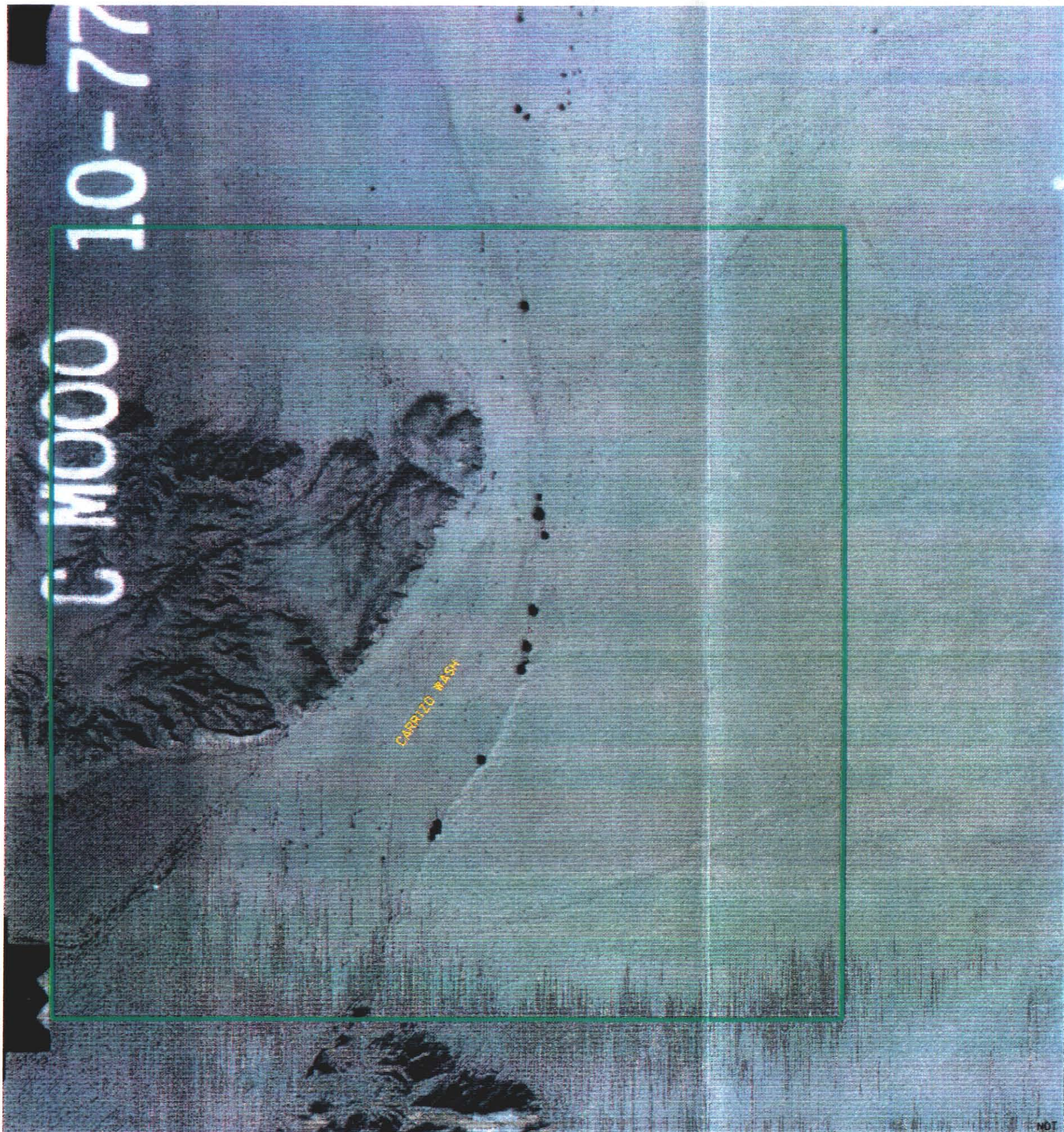
NOT TO SCALE

PROJ. DATE: MARCH 1996

DATE OF PHOTO: 26 APR 1953

21-MAR-1996 12:46

n:\oew96b\j5\photo\tgt79_53.dgn



CM000 10-77

CARRIZO WASH

NOTE:
NO VISIBLE EVIDENCE OF ORDNANCE AND
EXPLOSIVE (OE) ACTIVITY.

LEGEND



SITE BOUNDARY



PLATE 6

BOMB TARGET NO. 79
CALIFORNIA
IMPERIAL COUNTY
DERP-FUDS* J09CA017701
AERIAL PHOTO INTERPRETATION
1972 PHOTO

NOT TO SCALE

PROJ. DATE: MARCH 1996

DATE OF PHOTO: 26 NOV 1972

21-MAR-1996 11:07

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