PARSONS

Camp Hero Engineering Evaluation/Cost Analysis

Key Services

- Location Surveys and Mapping
- Geophysical Investigation
- Intrusive Investigations
- Technical Project Planning
- Institutional Analysis
- Impact Analysis
- Action Memorandum
- Community Relations Support

Location

Montauk, New York

Client

U.S. Army Corps of Engineers-Huntsville

Client Contact

CENAN-PP-E (Luz Spann-LaBato)
U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, New York District
State Highway 18, Turnpike
Metroplex Building, Suite 205
East Brunswick, NJ 08816
Tel: (732) 435-0079
Fax: (732) 249-0734
Email: luz.o.spann-labato@nan02.usace.army.mil

CEHNC-OE-DC (Roland Belew)
U.S. Army
Huntsville Div., Corps of Engineers
P.O. Box 1600
Huntsville, AL 35807-4301
Tel: (256) 895-1553
Fax: (256) 895-1378
Email: roland.g.belew@hnd01.usace.army.mil

Project Manager

Don Silkebakken, P.E.

Dates

12/00 – 12/01

Contract Type

Time and Materials

Contract / Job Numbers

DACA87-00-D-0038 / 739306

Project Description

Parsons was contracted to conduct an Engineering Evaluation/Cost Analysis (EE/CA) investigation of the former Camp Hero (the Camp) in Montauk, New York for the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) Engineering and Support Center (USAESCH) and the USACE New York District. The purpose of the EE/CA is to characterize ordnance and explosives (OE) contamination, analyze risk management alternatives, and recommend feasible OE risk reduction alternatives for the Camp.

The former Camp Hero was established in 1942 to serve as a coastal defense installation during World War II. The Camp was built on approximately 469 acres and housed up to 600 enlisted men and 37 officers. In order to serve as a defense installation, three (3) batteries were constructed at the Camp: Battery 112, Battery 113, and Battery 216. Battery 112 and 113 each contained two 16-inch casemated guns. Battery 216 contained two 6-inch shielded guns. The guns were manned by troops from the 11th Coast Artillery Regiment and the 242nd Connecticut National Guard Coast Artillery Regiment. Batteries 112 and 113 used 16-inch 2240-pound projectiles. Battery 216 was equipped to handle 6-inch 90-pound high explosive rounds and 6-inch 105-pound armor piercing rounds. Reportedly, the 16-inch and 6-inch guns were fired only occasionally and only for practice purposes. According to historical documentation, the munitions for these guns were stored at an undisclosed location off-site. To protect against air attack, antiaircraft munitions such as 37mm weapons and .50 caliber anti aircraft automatic weapons were used. In 1947 the Camp was placed on inactive status and in 1949 declared excess and demilitarization and scrap removal of the batteries began.

The U.S. Air Force began utilizing the vacant Camp in 1951 for Antiaircraft Artillery (AAA) training. The munitions used during the training activities include 90mm guns, 120mm guns, .50 caliber machine guns, and 3.5-inch rockets. The training continued until 1957. During the years the U.S. Air Force occupied the Camp, they built and operated the Air Defense Direction Center at the Camp. The purpose of the center was to provide radar surveillance for the detection, identification, and interception of all aircraft entering its radar. The surveillance program was discontinued in 1980.

The Camp was gradually sectioned off and given to various stakeholders. The current stakeholders include the State of New York, the Coast Guard, and the town of East Hampton, which includes various private landowners. Most of the former Camp has been designated as a limited access public park.

As part of the EE/CA effort, a variety of tasks are conducted. Location surveys and mapping of the areas of interest are performed to identify the placement of sampling grids and "meandering paths" for the geophysical investigation. The geophysical investigation activities will include the use of grids and the "meandering path" geophysical methodology in order to delineate OE contamination at the Camp. The geophysical field effort will include the use of Global Positioning System (GPS) combined with the geophysical instrument selected during the equipment prove-out. Example geophysical instruments include the EM-61 Time Domain Metal Detector (pictured above) and G-858 Gradiometer instrument (pictured below). These instruments can be used both manually and as towed-array systems. The Parsons Geophysical Coordinator will determine which anomalies recorded during the geophysical investigation will be intrusively investigated. The UXO subcontractor, USA Environmental, Inc. (USA), will perform the intrusive investigations of the anomalies. These tasks will characterize the OE contamination at the Camp.

In addition to the aforementioned activities, there are other tasks included in the EE/CA process. Technical Project Planning provides a mechanism for input from the Government and stakeholders regarding project objectives and constraints. Institutional Analysis is conducted to present site conditions in relation to ownership, zoning, future development plans and local and State participation in planning activities. An Impact Analysis model will be developed in order to determine the baseline public exposure and the predicted risk reduction for proposed remediation areas.

All of the preceding project components are compiled in the project EE/CA Report. The report includes removal action alternatives and a risk assessment for each area of interest at the Camp. Upon approval of the Final EE/CA Report, an Action Memorandum will be prepared and submitted to USAESCH for review. The Action Memorandum will recommend feasible OE risk reduction alternatives for the Camp. Throughout the EE/CA process, Parsons will provide community relations support to USAESCH.

Key project team members:

Parsons

- Ken Stockwell (Program Manager)
- Don Silkebakken (Project Manager)
- Greg Hedrick (Site Manager)
- Mike Short (Technical Project Planning)
- Andy Schwartz (Geophysical Coordinator)
- Mary Jo Enderby (GIS Coordinator)
- USA Environmental, Inc. (UXO Subcontractor)

Others

- USACE, New York District
- New York State, Office of Parks, Recreation, and Historic Preservation