Innovative Technical Solutions, Inc.

September 29, 2009 Document Control No. 07030.05-339

Timothy Sager
174th FW/EMO
6001 East Molloy Road
Syracuse, NY 13211

RE: Final Modified CSE Phase I Report
Hancock Field (ANG), NY
Contract Number W91238-06-D-0022, Task Order Number DK04

Dear Mr. Sager:

On behalf of the US Army Corps of Engineers – Omaha District and their project manager, Glenn Marks, the Final Modified CSE Phase I Report for Hancock Field (ANG) is attached as part of the Military Munitions Response Program Comprehensive Site Evaluation (CSE) Phase I survey of 37 various installations. Thank you for your time and assistance.

If you should have any questions, please contact Glenn Marks at (402) 314-6282 or myself at (303) 517-2095.

Sincerely,

John England, PE, PMP
Innovative Technical Solutions, Inc.
Program Manager

cc: Project File
Distribution List

Enc: Final Modified CSE Phase I Report, Hancock Field (ANG), NY

3333 South Wadsworth Boulevard, Suite 220
Lakewood, CO 80227
(303) 858-0965
fax (303) 858-0966
www.itsi.com

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Modified Comprehensive Site Evaluation Phase I Report

Hancock Field, New York

FINAL

Prepared for:
Headquarters, Air National Guard

Prepared Under:
Environmental Remedial Services, Small Business
Contract Number: W91238-06-D-0022
Task Order: DK04

Prepared by:
U.S. Army Corps of Engineers - Omaha District

With Support From:
Innovative Technical Solutions, Inc.
3333 S. Wadsworth Blvd., Suite 220
Lakewood, CO 80227

&

Shaw Environmental Inc.
7604 Technology Way, Suite 300
Denver, CO 80237

September 2009

Table of Contents

List of Figures

List of Tables

List of Appendices

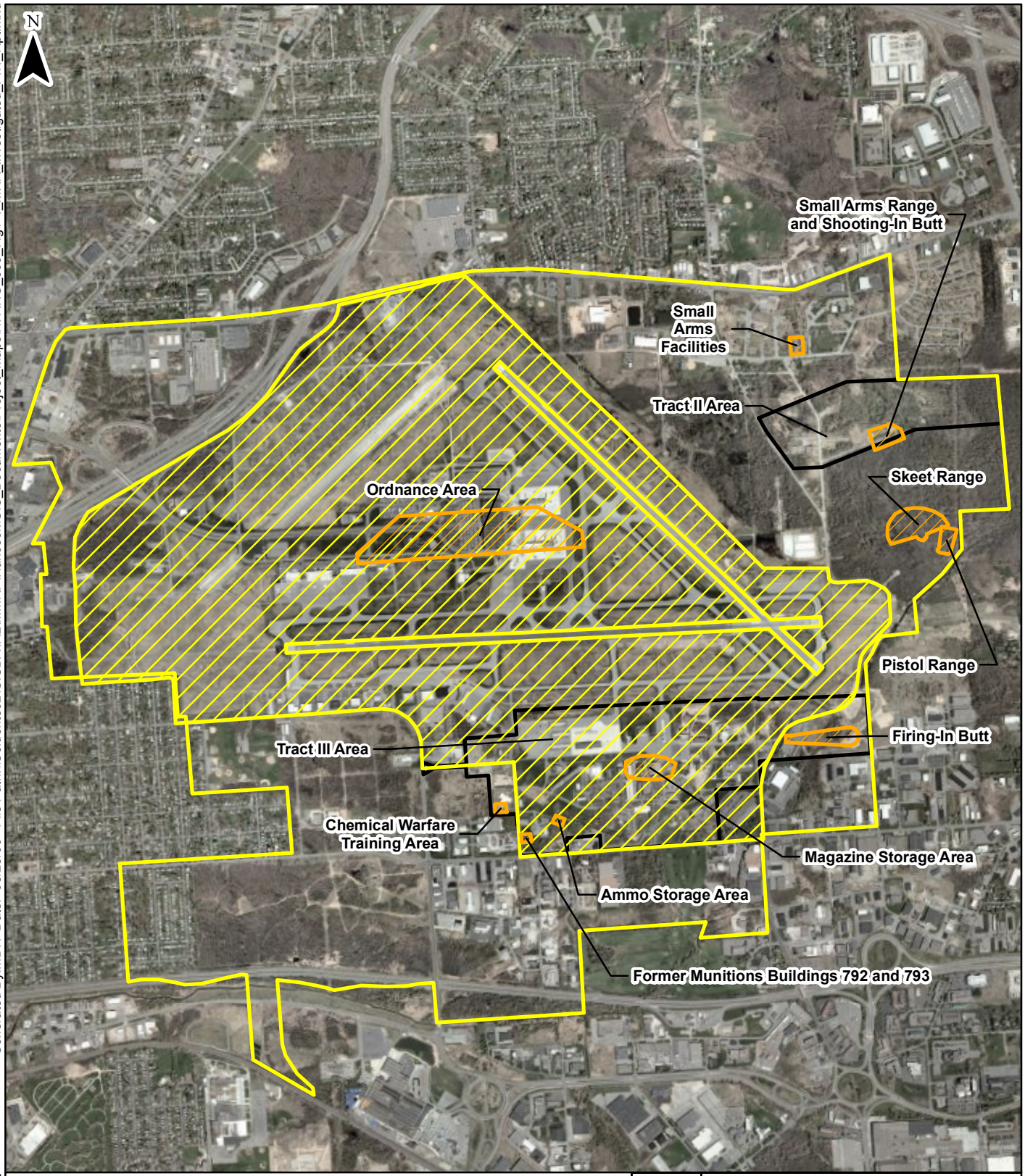
1.0 Introduction

Hancock Field is an Air National Guard Base (ANGB) located at the Syracuse Hancock International Airport in central New York State. It was built in 1942 as a staging and storage area for aircraft being used in World War II (WWII). The mission and size of the installation have been reduced significantly over the past few decades. Much of the airbase has been converted to civilian use as the Syracuse Hancock International Airport. In support of the Military Munitions Response Program (MMRP) at Hancock Field, a Modified Comprehensive Site Evaluation (CSE) Phase I was performed to characterize the site; evaluate actual or potential release(s) of hazardous substance(s), pollutant(s), or contaminant(s) to migration/exposure pathways (groundwater, soil and air) from munitions response areas (MRAs); and evaluate associated targets of concern. Prior to the start of the CSE Phase I, no MRAs had been discovered at Hancock Field. Ten potential MRAs were investigated during the CSE Phase I and are presented on **Figure 1-1**. Based on a thorough review and analysis of historical maps and data acquired during this Modified CSE Phase I, six of these potential MRAs were investigated during the CSE Phase I field effort. These six potential MRAs are discussed in Section 5.0 of this report.

1.1 Purpose

The U.S. Air Force (USAF) developed the CSE concept from existing data acquisition methods and data analysis, tracking, and reporting tools to serve as the initial site assessment for sites covered under the MMRP (i.e., comparable to a Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act [CERCLA] Preliminary Assessment/Site Inspection [PA/SI]). The CSE is a holistic approach to munitions response and environmental restoration that assesses the unique challenges faced at MRAs, including explosive safety issues posed by munitions and explosives of concern (MEC) and associated releases of munitions constituents (MC) (e.g., hazardous substances, pollutants, and contaminants) to the environment. An MRA is defined as any area on a defense site that is known or suspected to contain MEC (includes unexploded ordnance [UXO], discarded military munitions [DMM], MC in high enough concentrations to pose an explosive hazard) or MC. Based on information gathered during the CSE Phase I and depending on site-specific factors, each MRA may be designated as a single munitions response site (MRS), or it may be subdivided for the purposes of evaluation and response into multiple MRSs. MRSs represent discrete locations within an MRA that, based on investigation or historical records, are known or suspected to contain MEC and/or MC and require a munitions response. Subdividing MRAs into multiple MRSs allows for more efficient characterization so that munitions responses specific to local conditions can be conducted.

The CSE process provides the historical, anecdotal, visual, analytical, and geophysical data that serve as the basis for USAF decision-making regarding follow-on munitions response actions.



Munitions Use Site

Syracuse Hancock International Airport Boundary

Original Property Boundary

Hancock Field Installation Boundary

0 2,000 4,000 Feet

Projection : NAD_1983_StatePlane_New_York_Central_FIPS_3102_Feet

U.S. ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS
OMAHA DISTRICT

MILITARY MUNITIONS RESPONSE PROGRAM

FIGURE NUMBER 1-1

POTENTIAL MRAS INVESTIGATED FOR CSE PHASE I HANCOCK FIELD

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Project Number: 129158.03010010

The CSE is conducted in two distinct phases: CSE Phase I generally consists of historical records reviews (HRRs), visual surveys, and interviews; CSE Phase II generally consists of environmental sampling and geophysical surveys. The CSE Phase I and Phase II investigations differ from the traditional CERCLA PA and SI, however, with respect to data requirements. CSE activities primarily are focused on obtaining data to input into the Department of Defense (DoD) Munitions Response Site Prioritization Protocol (MRSPP) and for site-sequencing for cleanup. The CSE process utilizes an expanded array of analytical, tracking, and reporting tools to support decision-making, and therefore has greater data requirements. Tools utilized as part of the CSE include:

- Conceptual Site Model (CSM) for project communication, hazard assessment, and data gap analysis;
- MRSPP (Proposed) to prioritize sites for further munitions response actions, based on relative risk;
- Hazard Ranking System (HRS) data elements to ensure full characterization of the MRA;
- Air Force Restoration Information Management System (AFRIMS) for a range of program management functions, including data calls and audits; and
- Remedial Action Cost Engineering Requirements, MMRP Module (RACER) for estimating the costs of future munitions response actions.

At the beginning of the project, it was believed that there was a low probability of a significant number of MRAs being at Hancock Field; therefore, the USAF has modified the CSE Phase I process by deferring some actions typically performed in a Phase I, to the CSE Phase II, should a Phase II be required. For this modified CSE Phase I it was determined that CSM, MRSPP, and HRS scoring were not required. If MRAs are identified that required future evaluation, these tools will be employed during a CSE Phase II. The objectives of this Hancock Field Modified CSE Phase I Report are to characterize sites and sources; evaluate actual or potential release(s) of related MC to migration/exposure pathways (groundwater, soil, and air); and evaluate associated MRAs. The primary goal of the CSE Phase I is to determine whether individual MRAs within the identified USAF installations warrant additional munitions response activities or documentation for a NFA determination.

1.2 Project Data Quality Objectives

The data quality objectives for this investigation are based on data requirements specified in the *Air Force Guide for Conducting the Comprehensive Site Evaluation Phase I at Air Force Munitions Response Area* (Version 8.3REV) (USAF, 2005) for completion of Phase I investigations. The data collected will be used to complete the RACER and AFRIMS data worksheets, presented in **Appendices G** and **H**.

Prior to field mobilization, a HRR was conducted to determine whether information sources used and data gathered during the initial HRR phase was referenced satisfactorily. Similarly, data included in this report were compared against field records, to determine if any reported findings are documented.

1.3 Project Management

This CSE Phase I Report has been prepared by Innovative Technical Solutions, Inc. (ITSI) with technical support from Shaw Environmental, Inc. (Shaw) and TLI Solutions (a subsidiary of TechLaw Holdings, Inc.) – hereafter referred to as the ITSI Team, under the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) Environmental Remediation Services (ERS) Multiple Award Task Order Contract (MATOC) W91238-06-D-0022, Task Order (TO) DK04, Modified CSE Phase I Various Installations.

1.4 Project Scope

The field investigation was comprised of three main tasks: 1) HRR; 2) visual surveys; and 3) interviews with appropriate persons.

- The HRRs included identification and review of data repositories located both on and off the installation.
- Field reconnaissance activities consisted of visual survey activities only. Investigation, sampling, or other intrusive activities were not performed as part of the CSE Phase I activities.
- Interviews were conducted with people identified as having information or knowledge relevant to the installation and related military activities. A summary of the interviews completed can be located in Section 4.2.

In locations where MEC/MC was found not to be a concern, no further action (NFA) has been recommended. Confirmation of whether there is a potential for MRAs that require further evaluation at Hancock Field or outside the installation's boundaries has also been completed.

1.5 Report Organization

This report is organized into eight sections as follows:

Section 1.0 – Introduction: Presents the introduction, objectives, and organization of this report.

Section 2.0 – Installation Background: Describes the history of activities at Hancock Field.

Section 3.0 – Physical and Environmental Setting: Presents the physical description for Hancock Field.

Section 4.0 – Summary of Data Collection Activities: Describes the investigation completed at Hancock Field.

Section 5.0 – MRA Visual Survey: Presents the site-specific conditions present at each MRA.

Section 6.0 – Evaluation of Known/Suspected MEC: Describes the sources, release mechanisms, and associated MC for MEC at Hancock Field. In addition, the Explosive Safety Submission information is presented.

Section 7.0 – Summary and Conclusions: Presents a summary and recommendations for each MRA investigated at Hancock Field.

Section 8.0 – Recommendations: Presents cohort assignments for each MRA, programmatic process streamlining recommendations, and recommendations for subdividing the MRAs, where applicable.

Tables are embedded in the text where first referenced, and figures are presented after the text in the section where they are first referenced. Definitions are presented in **Appendix A**, abbreviations and acronyms in **Appendix B** and references in **Appendix C**. See the List of Appendices for other miscellaneous information provided with this report.

2.0 Installation Background

The Hancock Field installation background information is presented in this section. Much of the information presented was obtained from the *Site Inspection Work Plan for Sites 1, 4, 9, 11 and AOC-P Hancock Air National Guard Base* (CH2MHILL, 2003) and the *Installation Restoration Program (IRP) Remedial Investigation Report Petroleum, Oil, and Lubricant Facility, Site 15* (New York Air National Guard [NY ANG], 1997). The decision to use these specific documents was based on the ITSI Team's review and evaluation of the documents in Hancock Field's Administrative Record (AR).

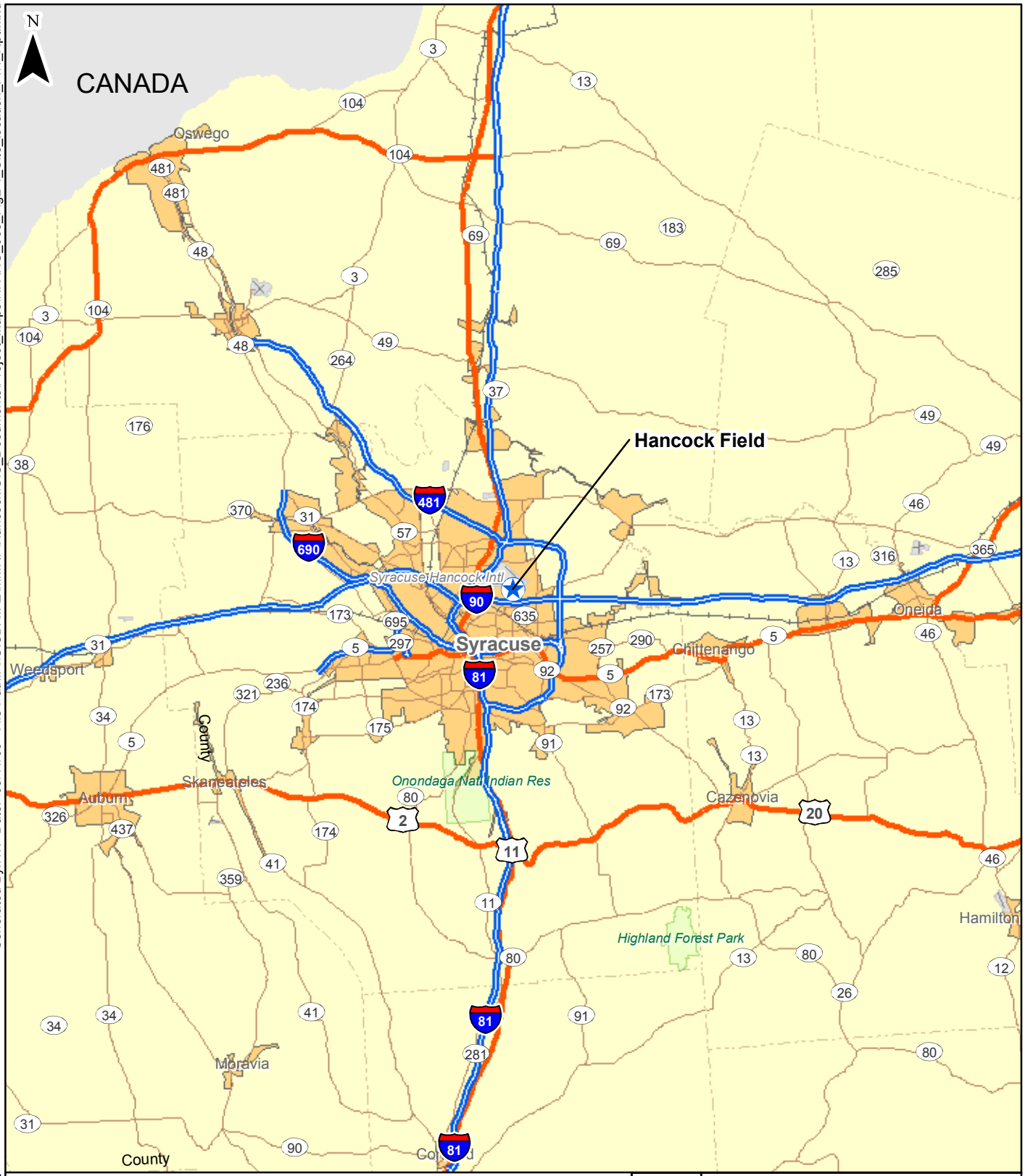
2.1 Location and Setting

Hancock Field is located at the Syracuse Hancock International Airport in New York. It is approximately five miles north of the City of Syracuse in Onondaga County (**Figure 2-1**). The current installation consists of several buildings and operational facilities that are separated into two main tracts of land: Tract II and Tract III. Historically, Tract I was once part of Hancock Field but has since been transferred to the City of Syracuse. The City of Syracuse owns all land bordering Tract II and Tract III. The total acreage of Hancock Field is 356.9 acres—Tract II is 87.0 acres, and Tract III is 269.9 acres. The base was originally much larger but has been reduced in size over the past few decades (see **Figure 2-2** for comparison of original boundary and current boundary).

There are two animal species (reptiles) listed by the state of New York as endangered (Bog Turtle and Eastern Massasauga Rattlesnake) and one animal species (Black Tern) that is protected by the state. Six plant species within four miles of Syracuse are listed by the state as rare, vulnerable, or threatened, according to the New York State Department of Environmental Conservation Wildlife Resources Center. The six plant species are the Weak Stellate Sedge, Large Twayblade, Southern Twayblade, Pod Grass, Calypso, and Marsh Valerian. It is unknown if any of the species are present at Hancock Field (NY ANG, 1997). No threatened or endangered species have been observed at any of the MRAs. There are no archaeological or cultural sites present at any of the MRAs.

2.2 Installation Mission and Operational History

Hancock Field was built in 1942 (then known as Mattydale Bomber Base) as a staging and storage area, repairing and re-outfitting B-17 and B-24 aircraft used in WWII. Three 5,500-foot (ft) runways were also built the same year. In addition, the First Concentration Command, later known as the Air Service Command, used the base to assemble and test B-24 aircraft. In 1946, the City of Syracuse took over the Mattydale Bomber Base, and in 1948, the base was dedicated as a commercial airfield. The Clarence E. Hancock Airport opened in September 1949. Hancock Airport was awarded international airport status in 1970. Over the last few decades, both the mission and physical size of the installation have been reduced from the initial World War II capacity. Much of the airbase, including the runways, was converted to civilian use as the Syracuse Hancock International Airport.



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Project Number: 129158.03010010

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MILITARY MUNITIONS RESPONSE PROGRAM

FIGURE NUMBER 2-1

SITE LOCATION HANCOCK FIELD

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Project Number: 129158.03010010

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MILITARY MUNITIONS RESPONSE PROGRAM

FIGURE NUMBER 2-2

PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION HANCOCK FIELD

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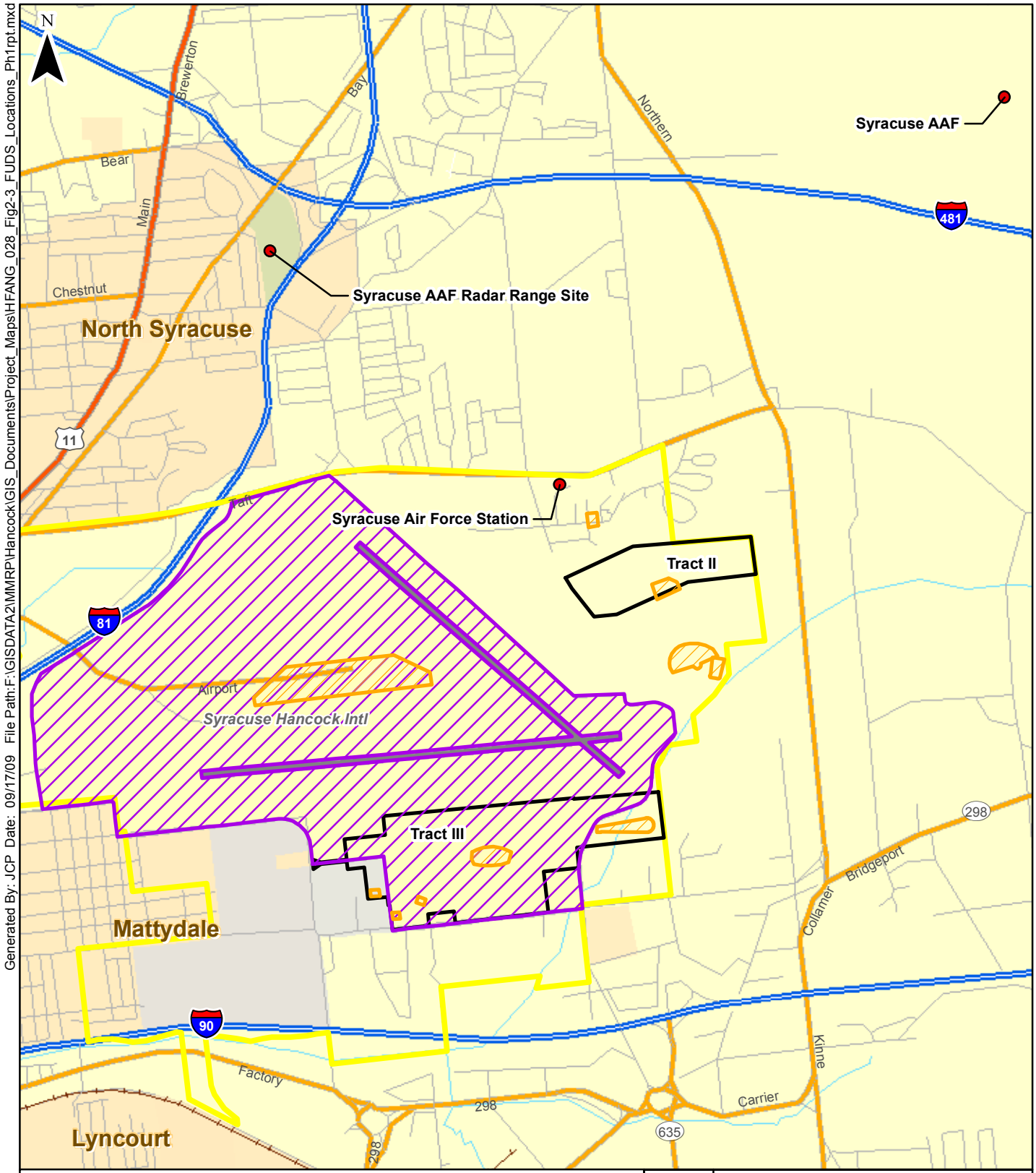
A search of the Formerly Used Defense Sites Management Information System (FUDSMIS) indicated that three Formerly Used Defense Sites (FUDS) have been established for historical activities on properties that have been relinquished by the federal government. These sites include Syracuse Army Air Field (AAF), Syracuse AAF Radar Range Site, and Syracuse Air Force Station (AFS) MCC-10 (**Figure 2-3**). Syracuse AAF (FUDS ID C02NY0723, Federal Facility ID NY9799F1232) is a 3,500-acre portion of the former Syracuse AFS located 3.5 miles north of Syracuse, New York, which was the site of the airfield. The property is now occupied by the Syracuse Hancock International Airport. Between 1941 and 1946, the War Department obtained 3,475.92 acres and 25.2 acres easement by purchase, negotiation, and condemnation. On 25 March 1946, the site was declared excess. Various parcels have been returned to the original owners, sold, given to the State of New York, given to the City of Syracuse, or have remained in possession of the DoD. Syracuse AAF Radar Range Site (FUDS ID C02NY0724, Federal Facility ID NY9799F1233) is a 9.16-acre site that was historically used as an airway transmitter building. The government obtained the site on 17 August 1942, and the War Assets Administration assumed accountability on 15 January 1948. On 17 April 1962, the Government Services Administration conveyed 6.79 acres to the State of New York. The remaining 2.37 acres were conveyed to North Syracuse Village on 26 April 1963. The 6.79 acres are now part of Interstate 81, and the 2.37 acres are used as a park. Syracuse AAF MCC-10 (FUDS ID C02NY0719, Federal Facility ID NY9799F1228) is a 426-acre portion of the former Syracuse AFS, located approximately 3.5 miles north of Syracuse, New York. This portion of Syracuse AFS was obtained between July 1950 and September 1958. It included facilities that were constructed to support airfield operations. Part of the 426 acres is still being used as part of the ANGB. The remainder of the property is being developed as an industrial park.

2.2.1 Installation Mission

Hancock Field is home to the 174th Fighter Wing of the NY ANG. The installation's mission is to maintain well-trained, well-equipped units available for prompt mobilization during war and provide assistance during national emergencies (such as natural disasters or civil disturbances). During peacetime, the combat-ready units and support units are assigned to most USAF major commands to carry out missions compatible with training, mobilization readiness, and humanitarian and contingency operations. Mission-related activities include vehicle, aircraft, and runway maintenance, fueling operations, and military training operations.

2.3 Summary of Munitions and Explosives of Concern-Related Activities

Ten potential MRAs were identified at Hancock Field: Ordnance Area, Small Arms Facilities, Magazine Storage Area, Ammo Storage Area, Chemical Warfare Training Area, Former Munitions Buildings 792 and 793, Small Arms Range and Shooting-In Butt, Skeet Range, Pistol Range, and Firing-In Butt. Buildings 787 and 800 were once used for munitions storage but have since been renovated. All areas are described briefly below, and those determined to require additional evaluation are described in depth in Section 5.0.



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MILITARY MUNITIONS RESPONSE PROGRAM

FIGURE NUMBER 2-3

FUDS ASSOCIATED WITH HANCOCK FIELD

Shaw Environmental, Inc.

Innovative Technical Solutions, Inc.

2.3.1 Ordnance Area

The Ordnance Area was identified on a 1942 Base Reservation Map. It was located between the northeast-southwest runway and the northwest-southeast runway. There were three known magazines in this area, the chemical bomb storage area (Building 68-2), the pyrotechnic magazine (Building 68-c), and a small arms ammunition magazine. Since this area is the current location of the Syracuse Hancock International Airport Terminal, it was not surveyed. Moreover, the area is not located within the current installation boundary. This site has been redeveloped as the airport terminal. Since the area is off-site it is eligible for the FUDS program. The USAF is recommending this site to the FUDS program.

2.3.2 Small Arms Facilities

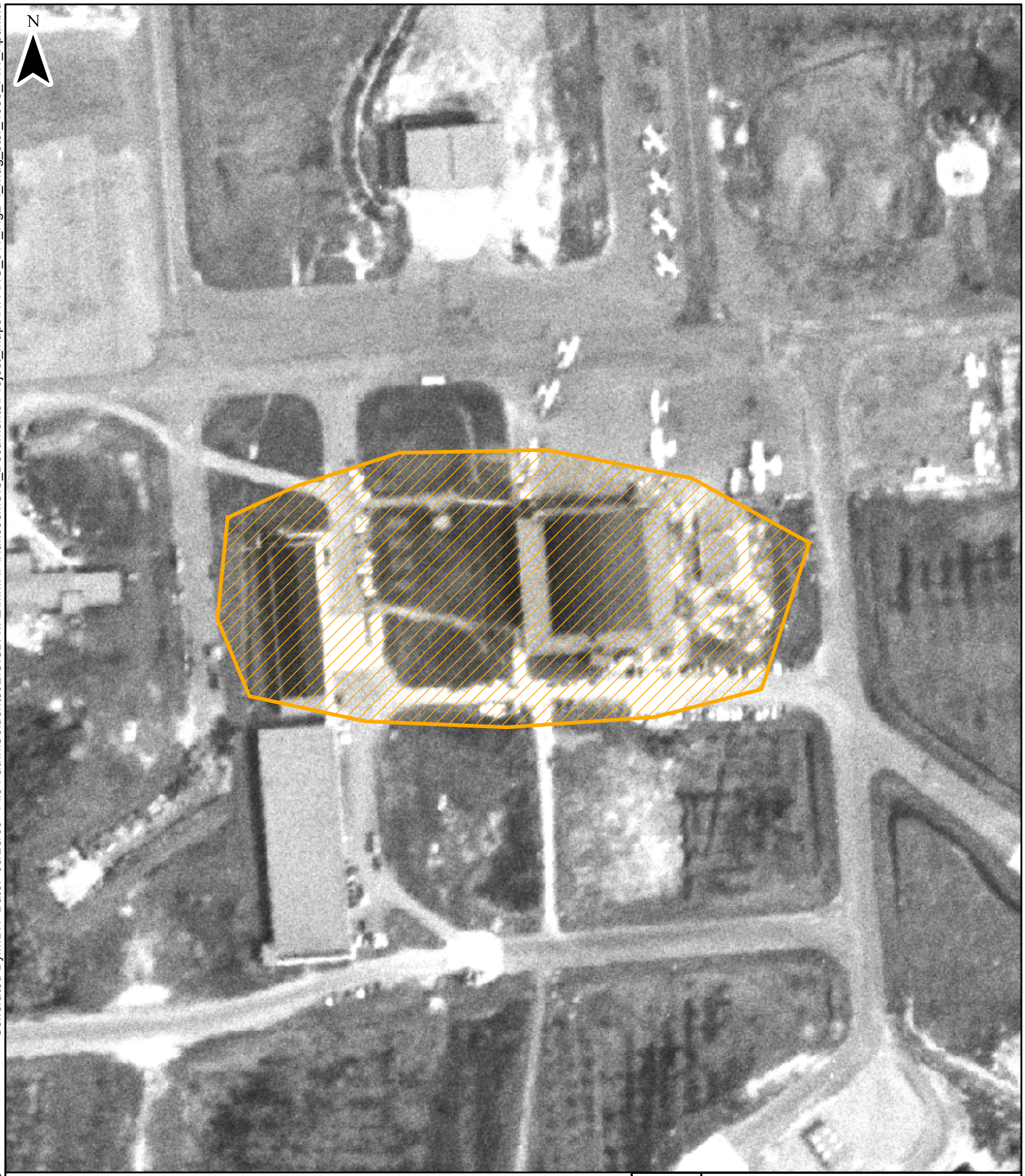
The Small Arms Facilities were identified in a 1971 Real Property Survey. They consisted of several buildings located north of Tract II, just off Stewart Drive East. Building 203 contained a small arms ammunition storage magazine. A small arms training center was located at Building 219 and was part of a ground training function, which included general military training, management training, film library, and small arms training. This building was to be demolished upon the completion of the Education Facility/Administrative Facility in FY 1974. It was confirmed during the visual survey that none of these facilities are still present. The area currently contains a clear, vacant lot with several trees and shrubs. There are no buildings or structures remaining on the lot. This site is not on property currently leased or owned by the USAF. Since the area is off-site it is eligible for the FUDS program. The USAF is recommending this site to the FUDS program.

2.3.3 Magazine Storage Area

The Magazine Storage Area was identified in the 1971 Real Property Survey. This area appears differently in a 1956 aerial photograph of the base (**Figure 2-4**) than it does today. It was located in the central portion of Tract III and consisted of several ammunition storage facilities. Four magazines were located in this area, Buildings 609, 612, 615, and 618. Building 615 was constructed in 1958 and demolished 11 October 1999. Building 609 has also been demolished. Buildings 612 and 618 remain. This area is discussed further in Section 5.0.

2.3.4 Ammo Storage Area

The Ammo Storage Area was identified in the 1971 Real Property Survey. It was comprised of Buildings 635 and 636 and located in the southwest portion of Tract III. These buildings were used for various munitions storage. According to real property information at the base, Building 635 was constructed in 1942 and demolished 11 October 1999. However, no buildings appear in this area on the 1956 aerial photograph (**Figure 2-5**). It was common for bases to demolish buildings after one era and reuse the same building numbers in a new era. The original Building 635 was likely demolished after WWII. A new Building 635 was likely constructed after 1956 and demolished in 1999.



Munitions Use Site

0 100 200
Feet

Projection : NAD_1983_StatePlane_New_York_Central_FIPS_3102_Feet

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MILITARY MUNITIONS RESPONSE PROGRAM

FIGURE NUMBER 2-4

MAGAZINE STORAGE AREA
1956 AERIAL PHOTOGRAPH
HANCOCK FIELD

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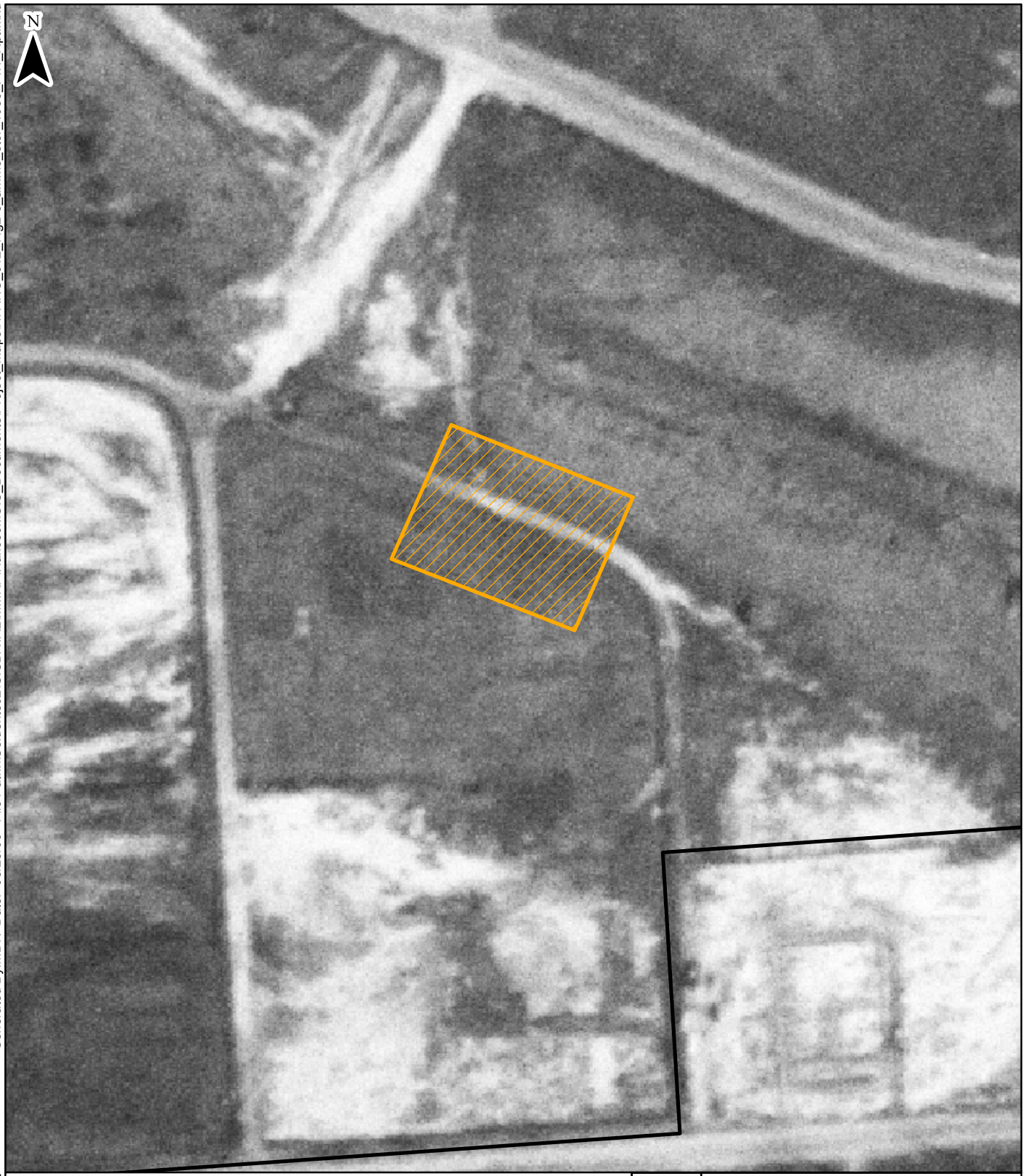

Munitions Use Site

Hancock Field Installation Boundary

0 100 200 Feet

Projection : NAD_1983_StatePlane_New_York_Central_FIPS_3102_Feet

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MILITARY MUNITIONS RESPONSE PROGRAM

FIGURE NUMBER 2-5

AMMO STORAGE AREA
1956 AERIAL PHOTOGRAPH
HANCOCK FIELD

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Project Number: 129158.03010010

The construction year of Building 636 is unknown, but the building likely underwent a similar scenario as Building 635. Building 636 is still present. This area is discussed further in Section 5.0.

2.3.5 Chemical Warfare Training Area

The Chemical Warfare Training Area is clearly depicted in the 1956 aerial photograph of the base (**Figure 2-6**). It was located in the western portion of Tract III, in an area of former barracks in the vicinity of former Buildings 768 or 769. Tear gas was likely used in the area. The area did not include any storage facilities. This area is discussed further in Section 5.0.

2.3.6 Former Munitions Buildings 792 and 793

Former Munitions Buildings 792 and 793 are clearly depicted in the 1956 aerial photograph of the base (**Figure 2-7**). They were located in the southwestern portion of Hancock Field in Tract III. These buildings were used as storage facilities. They were constructed in 1961 and demolished 18 July 2008. This area is discussed further in Section 5.0.

2.3.7 Small Arms Range and Shooting-In Butt

The Small Arms Range and Shooting-In Butt was identified on the 1942 Base Reservation Map and listed in a 1947 Facilities Survey. It is also clearly depicted in the 1956 aerial photograph of the base (**Figure 2-8**). The area is located in the south-central portion of Tract II. According to the 1971 Real Property Survey, these facilities were used for training by Hancock Field personnel, the NY ANG, and local reserve units. When it was active, the small arms area was used for small caliber training by local police. Use of the small arms range was discontinued in 2002. Forty (40) millimeter (mm) grenade launchers may also have been used near a road leading back to the small arms range. Buildings 465 and 466 were also located in this area, just south of the range. They were constructed in 1971. Building 465 was used for gas mask training, and Building 466 was used as a repair facility and for range training storage. Both buildings were demolished 15 October 2007. The site currently consists of vacant land with remnants of small arms facilities. This area is discussed further in Section 5.0.

2.3.8 Skeet Range

The Skeet Range was identified on the 1942 Base Reservation Map and listed in the 1947 Facilities Survey. The area is located south of Tract II, adjacent to former Buildings 555, 556, and 557, and the Pistol Range. The area is completely wooded and overgrown, and portions are inaccessible due to surface water. There are no visible signs of any facilities. Since the area is off-site it is eligible for the FUDS program. The USAF is recommending this site to the FUDS program.

Munitions Use Site

Hancock Field Installation Boundary

0 100 200 Feet

Projection : NAD_1983_StatePlane_New_York_Central_FIPS_3102_Feet

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MILITARY MUNITIONS RESPONSE PROGRAM

FIGURE NUMBER 2-6

CHEMICAL WARFARE TRAINING AREA
1956 AERIAL PHOTOGRAPH
HANCOCK FIELD

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Project Number: 129158.03010010

Munitions Use Site

Hancock Field Installation Boundary

0 100 200 Feet

Projection : NAD_1983_StatePlane_New_York_Central_FIPS_3102_Feet

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MILITARY MUNITIONS RESPONSE PROGRAM

FIGURE NUMBER 2-7

FORMER MUNITIONS BUILDINGS 792 AND 793
1956 AERIAL PHOTOGRAPH
HANCOCK FIELD

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Munitions Use Site

Hancock Field Installation Boundary

0 100 200 Feet

Projection : NAD_1983_StatePlane_New_York_Central_FIPS_3102_Feet

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MILITARY MUNITIONS RESPONSE PROGRAM

FIGURE NUMBER 2-8

SMALL ARMS RANGE AND SHOOTING-IN BUTT
1956 AERIAL PHOTOGRAPH
HANCOCK FIELD

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Project Number: 129158.03010010

2.3.9 Pistol Range

The Pistol Range was identified on the 1942 Base Reservation Map and listed in the 1947 Facilities Survey. The area is located south of Tract II, adjacent to the Skeet Range.

The range no longer exists, but a berm is still present. A groundwater monitoring well is located several feet from the berm. The area is mainly overgrown forest. Since the area is off-site it is eligible for the FUDS program. The Air Force is recommending this site to the FUDS program.

2.3.10 Firing-In Butt

The Firing-In Butt is located in the eastern portion of the base. It was identified by Base personnel and shown in a photograph from the early 1960s. It is also clearly depicted in the 1956 aerial photograph of the base (**Figure 2-9**). It has been inactive for an unknown but extended period of time and is thought to have been used only on rare occasions. Its intended use was as a backstop for jammed rounds. It was also used by F-86 aircraft for test firing and boresight alignment of up to .50-caliber ammunition. This area is discussed further in Section 5.0.

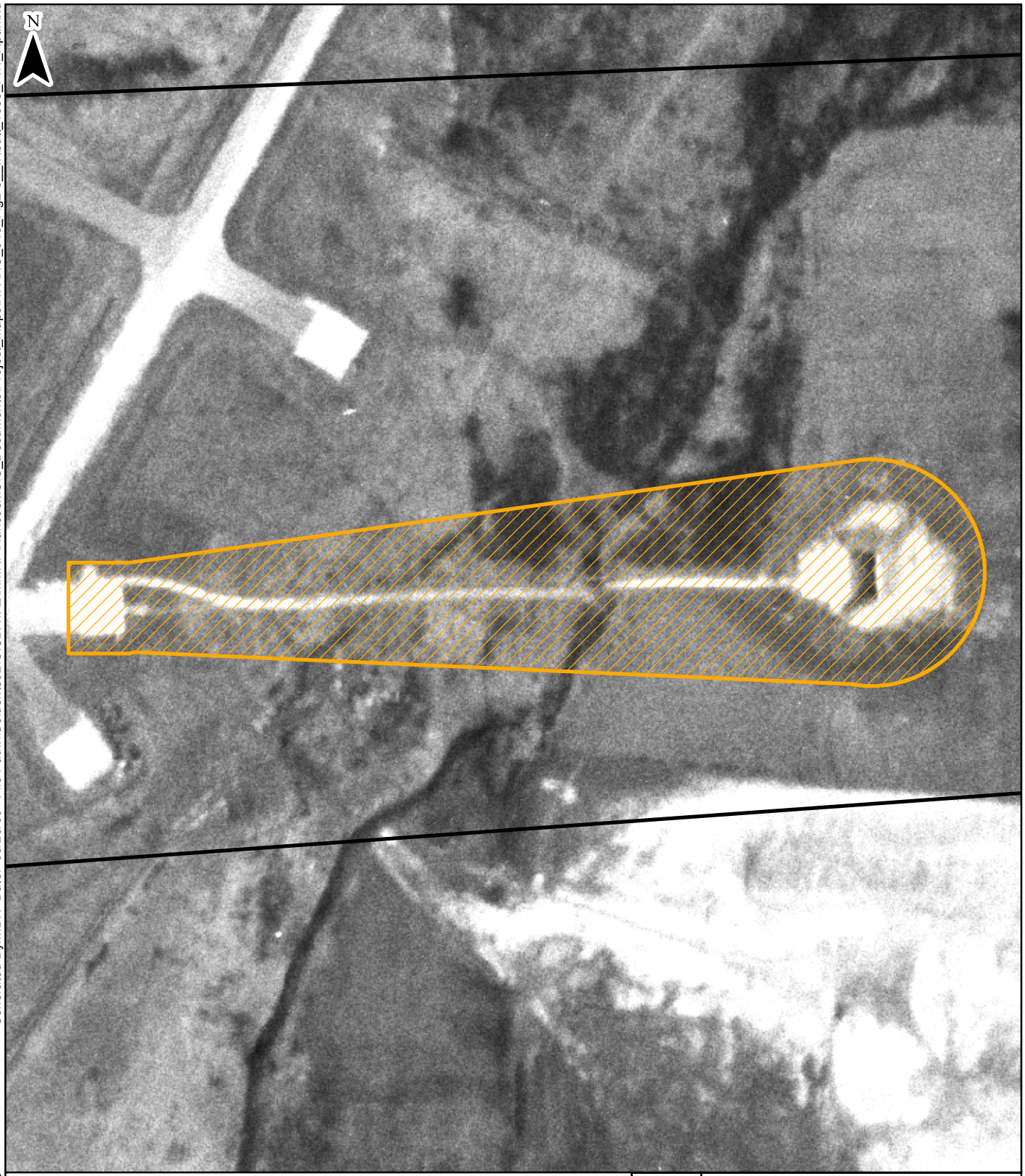
2.3.11 Buildings 787 and 800

Buildings 787 and 800 are located in the southwestern portion of Tract III in the base administrative area. Building 787 was used for munitions storage until Building 800 was built. Building 787 has since been renovated and is no longer used for munitions storage. Building 800 was used for storage and loading. It has since been renovated and is currently an administrative facility. There is no evidence of release associated with these buildings.

2.4 Introduction of Munitions Response Areas

The off-site HRR conducted during the work planning efforts identified eight potential MRAs that required evaluation during the field effort. During the CSE Phase I field effort, two additional potential MRAs were identified that required evaluation. Therefore, a total of ten potential MRAs were identified and evaluated. Based upon a review of the on-site repository search, interviews, and the field investigation, six of these potential MRAs were determined to require further evaluation and are discussed in Section 5.0. **Figure 1-1** presents the locations of the six MRAs discussed in Section 5.0 as listed below:

- Magazine Storage Area
- Ammo Storage Area
- Chemical Warfare Training Area
- Former Munitions Buildings 792 and 793
- Small Arms Range and Shooting-In Butt
- Firing-In Butt



Munitions Use Site

Hancock Field Installation Boundary

0 100 200 Feet

Projection : NAD_1983_StatePlane_New_York_Central_FIPS_3102_Feet

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MILITARY MUNITIONS RESPONSE PROGRAM

FIGURE NUMBER 2-9

FIRING-IN BUTT
1956 AERIAL PHOTOGRAPH
HANCOCK FIELD

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Recommendations on whether to retain these areas for further evaluation under the MMRP as MRAs are presented in Section 8.0 of this report.

2.5 Previous Investigations

Based on a review of historical information and the Hancock Field AR, no previous military munitions response actions or investigations have taken place at Hancock Field. While numerous environmental investigations have been conducted at Hancock Field, none of them were pertinent to the MMRP.

3.0 Physical and Environmental Setting

The physical and environmental setting for Hancock Field is presented in this section. Much of the information presented was obtained from the *Site Inspection Work Plan for Sites 1, 4, 9, 11 and AOC-P Hancock Air National Guard Base* (CH2MHILL, 2003), the *Installation Restoration Program (IRP) Remedial Investigation Report Petroleum, Oil, and Lubricant Facility, Site 15* (NY ANG, 1997). The decision to use these specific documents was based on the ITSI Team's review and evaluation of the documents in Hancock Field's AR.

3.1 Climate

The climate at Hancock Field is mild during summer and very cold during winter with abundant precipitation. Monthly mean high temperatures range from 31 degrees Fahrenheit (°F) in January to 82°F in July. Monthly mean low temperatures range from 15°F in January to 60°F in July. Average annual precipitation is approximately 38.3 inches. Annual mean snowfall is approximately 107.1 inches. **Table 3-1** reflects the annual climate and weather normally encountered at Hancock Field.

Table 3-1
Climatic Information Hancock Field, NY

Temperature Type	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Mean Max Temperature (°F)	31	33	42	56	68	77	82	80	72	61	48	35
Mean Min Temperature (°F)	15	16	25	36	46	55	60	59	52	41	33	21
Mean Precipitation (inches)	2.5	2.5	3.0	3.2	3.2	3.5	3.6	3.5	3.5	3.2	3.5	3.1
Mean Snowfall (inches)	28.0	25.0	16.0	4.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	9.0	25.0
Max Snowfall (inches)	72.0	73.0	40.0	16.0	2.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.0	26.0	65.0
Max Windspeed (knots)	49	49	53	55	50	58	56	43	42	52	47	48
Thunderstorm Days	0	0	1	2	3	5	6	5	3	1	1	0

3.2 Topography

Hancock Field is located within the Ontario-Mohawk Lowland Region of the Central Lowland Physiographic Province, which extends to Buffalo, New York. This province has a relatively flat topography caused by glacial erosion and deposition during the Wisconsin Ice Age. The installation is part of a low-lying area of flat lowlands situated between Lake Ontario and the Onondaga Escarpment in Syracuse, New York. Topography across the installation slopes gradually up from 385 ft above mean sea level (msl) in the southeast to approximately 425 ft above msl at the west-northwest part of the installation (NY ANG, 1997) (**Figure 3-1**).

3.3 Hydrology

Hancock Field and surrounding areas contain naturally-occurring swamps and poorly-drained areas. These natural lowlands and swamps have drastically been altered because of construction activities.

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Project Number: 129158.03010010

10 ft Contour Interval

Hancock Field Installation Boundary

0 1,000 2,000 Feet

Projection : NAD_1983_StatePlane_New_York_Central_FIPS_3102_Feet

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OMAHA DISTRICT

MILITARY MUNITIONS RESPONSE PROGRAM

FIGURE NUMBER 3-1

TOPOGRAPHY
HANCOCK FIELD

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ITSI Innovative Technical Solutions, Inc.

The surface drainage in the area of the site is to the south and southeast toward Ley Creek (**Figure 3-2**). There are wetlands located in the southern and eastern portion of the installation; however, no wetlands occur at any of the MRAs.

3.4 Soil and Vegetation Types

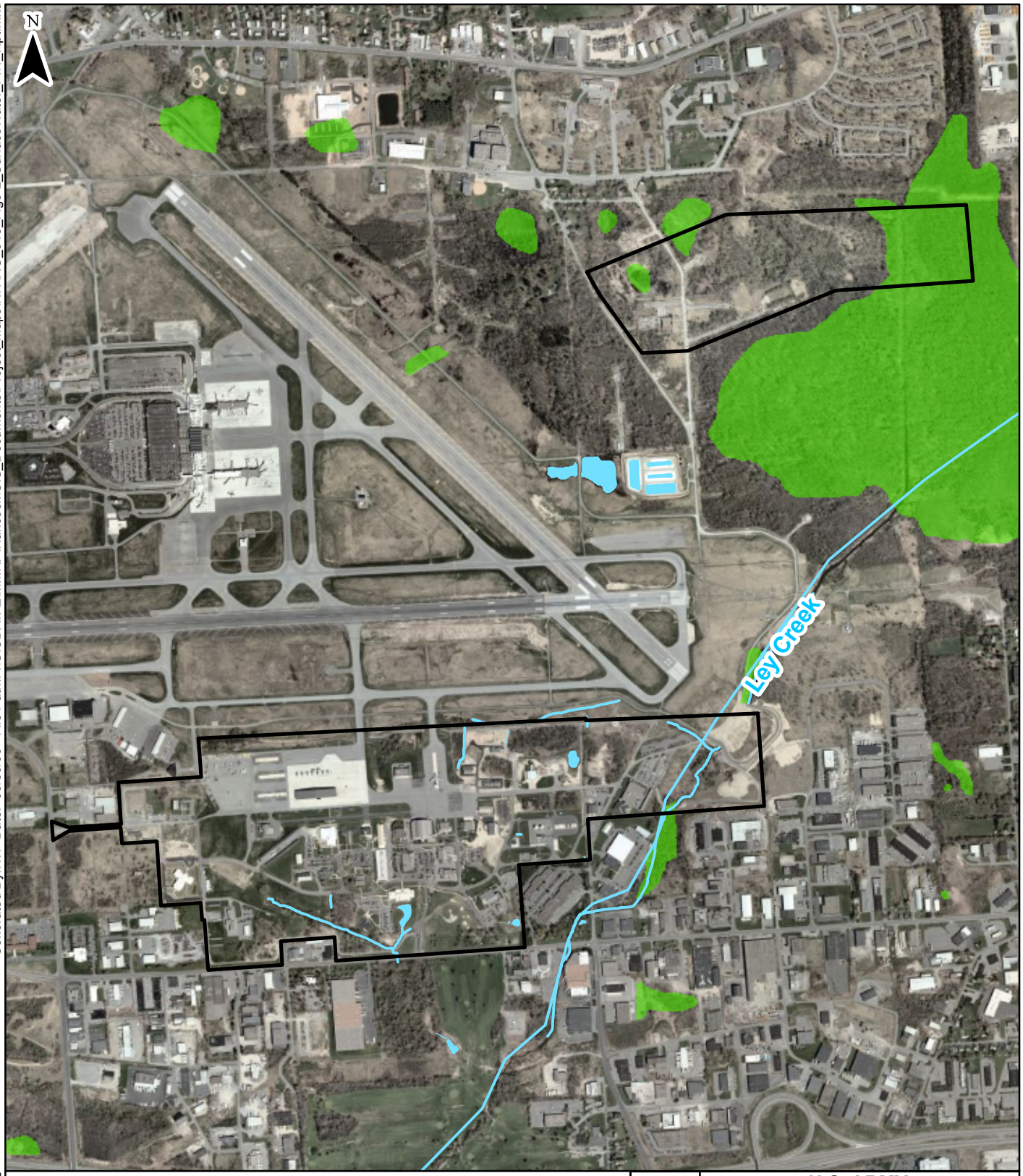
Most natural vegetation is no longer present at Hancock Field because of past construction activities and the changed elevation of the area. The vegetation consists of manicured lawns, landscaped areas, fields, and wooded areas. Six plant species (Weak Stellate Sedge, Large Twayblade, Southern Twayblade, Pod Grass, Calypso, and Marsh Valerian) within four miles of Syracuse are listed by the state as rare, vulnerable, or threatened, according to the New York State Department of Environmental Conservation Wildlife Resources Center (NY ANG, 1997). It is unknown if any of the species are present at Hancock Field.

Soils at Hancock are generally composed of silts with varying amounts of clay and fine to medium sand (**Figures 3-3A** and **3-3B**). The Tract II area specifically contains Alton gravelly fine sandy loam, Croghan loamy fine sand, Galen very fine sandy loam, Minoa fine sandy loam, Niagara silt loam, cut and fill land, made land, gravel pits, Carlisle muck, and Palms muck. Tract III contains Arkport very fine sandy loam, Collamer silt loam, Colonie loamy fine sand, Croghan loamy fine sand, Galen very fine sandy loam, Lockport and Brockport silty clay loams, Minoa fine sandy loam, Naumburg loamy fine sand, Niagara silt loam, Ontario loam, and urban land.

3.5 Geology and Hydrogeology

Hancock Field is located in an area of flat lowlands between Lake Ontario and the Onondaga Escarpment. Multiple layers underlie the base, including unconsolidated lake sediments from 0 to 50 ft below ground surface (bgs), glacial till from 50 to 80-100 ft bgs, and sedimentary bedrock beneath the till. The lake sediments are composed of silts with varying amounts of clay and fine to medium sand. The glacial till is composed of gravel and large cobbles in silty clay. The sedimentary bedrock consists of shales and siltstones of the Vernon Formation.

The lake sediments contain an unconfined, non-sole source water table aquifer, which occurs several feet bgs. Due to low transmissivity, the aquifer is not a suitable source of potable water. A confined aquifer is found in the bedrock below the glacial till. The glacial till layer serves as a barrier to vertical groundwater migration between the overlying lake sediments and underlying sedimentary bedrock. There is a strong upward flow potential between the confined bedrock aquifer and the unconfined water table aquifer (CH2M Hill, 2003). Potential for contamination is unknown.



Hancock Field Installation Boundary

Surface Water Drainage

Surface Water Body

Wetland

0 1,000 2,000 Feet

Projection : NAD_1983_StatePlane_New_York_Central_FIPS_3102_Feet

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MILITARY MUNITIONS RESPONSE PROGRAM

FIGURE NUMBER 3-2

SURFACE WATER FEATURES
HANCOCK FIELD

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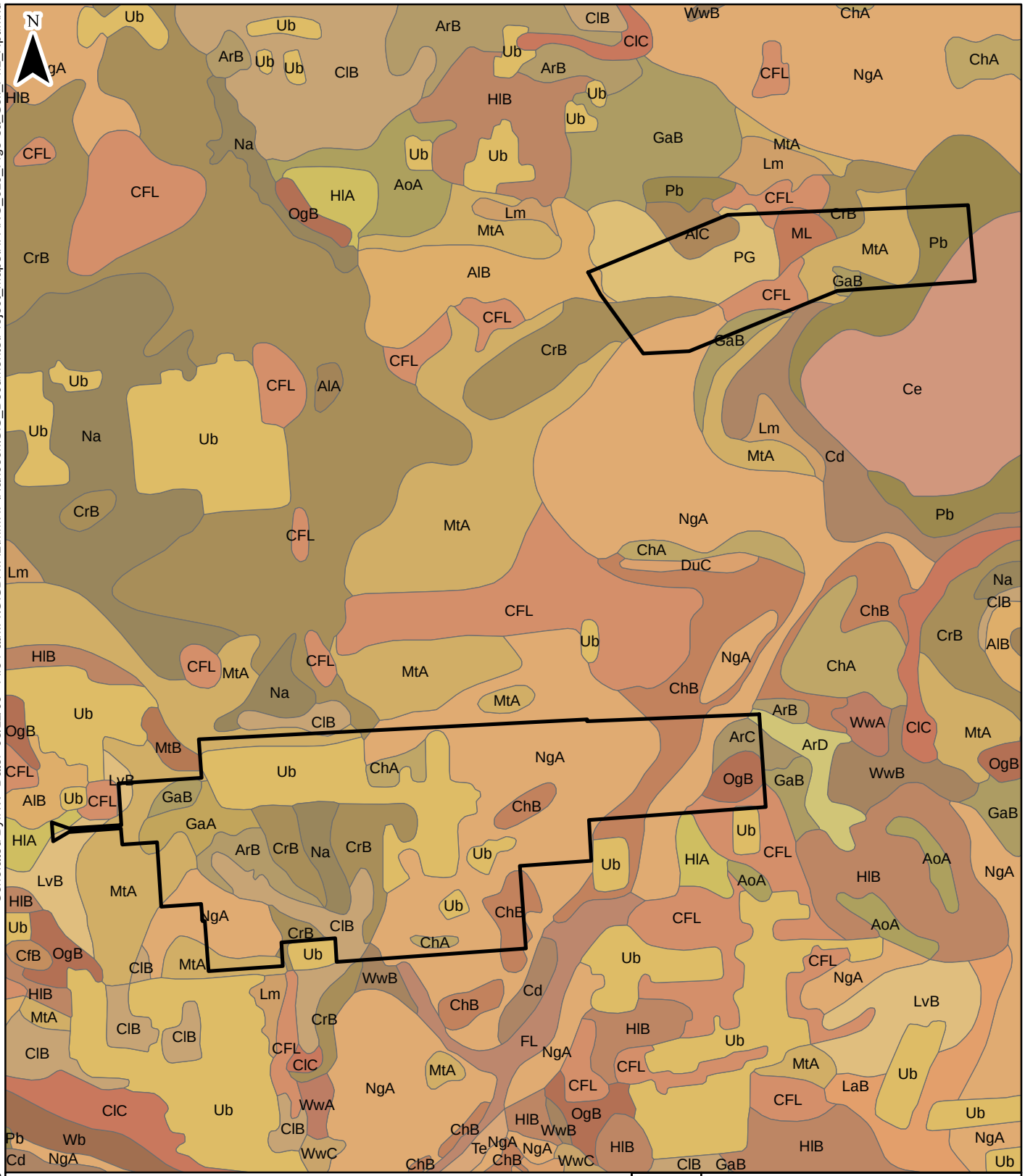

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Project Number: 129158.03010010

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MILITARY MUNITIONS RESPONSE PROGRAM

FIGURE NUMBER	
3-3A	SOIL TYPES HANCOCK FIELD

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Legend

- AlA - Alton gravelly fine sandy loam, 0 to 3 percent slopes
- AlB - Alton gravelly fine sandy loam, 3 to 8 percent slopes
- AlC - Alton gravelly fine sandy loam, rolling
- AoA - Appleton loam, 0 to 3 percent slopes
- ArB - Arkport very fine sandy loam, 2 to 6 percent slopes
- ArC - Arkport very fine sandy loam, rolling
- ArD - Arkport very fine sandy loam, hilly
- AwB - Aurora silt loam, 0 to 6 percent slopes
- BoB - Bombay gravelly loam, 2 to 8 percent slopes
- CBE - Camillus and Lairdsville channery soils, steep
- CFL - Cut and fill land
- CaB - Camillus silt loam, 2 to 6 percent slopes
- CaC - Camillus silt loam, 6 to 12 percent slopes
- CaC2 - Camillus silt loam, 6 to 12 percent slopes, eroded
- CaD2 - Camillus silt loam, 12 to 18 percent slopes eroded
- Cd - Canandaigua mucky silt loam
- Ce - Carlisle muck
- CfB - Cazenovia silt loam, 2 to 8 percent slopes
- CfC - Cazenovia silt loam, 8 to 15 percent slopes
- CgD - Cazenovia soils, 15 to 25 percent slopes
- ChA - Collamer silt loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes
- ChB - Collamer silt loam, 2 to 6 percent slopes
- ClB - Colonie loamy fine sand, 0 to 6 percent slopes
- ClC - Colonie loamy fine sand, rolling
- CrB - Croghan loamy fine sand, 0 to 6 percent slopes
- DuC - Dunkirk silt loam, rolling
- Ed - Edwards muck
- FL - Fluvaquents, frequently flooded
- Fo - Fonda mucky silty clay loam
- Fr - Fredon loam
- GaA - Galen very fine sandy loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes
- GaB - Galen very fine sandy loam, 2 to 6 percent slopes
- HTE - Honeoye, Lansing, and Ontario soils, steep
- HTF - Honeoye, Lansing, and Ontario soils, very steep
- Hb - Hamlin silt loam
- HlA - Hilton loam, 0 to 3 percent slopes
- HlB - Hilton loam, 3 to 8 percent slopes
- HnB - Honeoye silt loam, 2 to 8 percent slopes
- HnC - Honeoye silt loam, 8 to 15 percent slopes
- HnCK - Honeoye silt loam, rolling
- HoD - Honeoye and Lansing gravelly silt loams, 15 to 25 percent slopes
- HwA - Howard gravelly fine sandy loam, 0 to 3 percent slopes
- HwB - Howard gravelly fine sandy loam, 3 to 8 percent slopes
- HwC - Howard gravelly fine sandy loam, rolling
- LaB - Lairdsville silt loam, 2 to 6 percent slopes
- LbC2 - Lairdsville silty clay loam, 6 to 12 percent slopes, eroded
- Lk - Lakemont silty clay loam
- Lm - Lamson very fine sandy loam
- LtA - Lima silt loam, 0 to 3 percent slopes
- LvB - Lockport and Brockport silty clay loams, 0 to 6 percent slopes
- Ly - Lyons silt loam
- ML - Made land
- Ma - Made land, chemical waste
- MdB - Madrid fine sandy loam, 2 to 8 percent slopes
- MdC - Madrid fine sandy loam, 8 to 15 percent slopes
- MgB - Madrid gravelly loam, 2 to 8 percent slopes
- MgC - Madrid gravelly loam, 8 to 15 percent slopes
- Ms - Martisco and Warners soils
- MtA - Minoa fine sandy loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes
- MtB - Minoa fine sandy loam, 2 to 6 percent slopes
- Na - Naumburg loamy fine sand
- NgA - Niagara silt loam, 0 to 4 percent slopes
- OdA - Odessa silty clay loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes
- OdB - Odessa silty clay loam, 2 to 6 percent slopes
- OgB - Ontario loam, 2 to 8 percent slopes
- OnC - Ontario gravelly loam, 8 to 15 percent slopes
- OpD - Ontario and Madrid soils, 15 to 25 percent slopes
- OvA - Ovid silt loam, 0 to 3 percent slopes
- OvB - Ovid silt loam, 3 to 8 percent slopes
- PB - Borrow pits
- PG - Gravel pits
- PHD - Palmyra and Howard soils, hilly
- Pb - Palms muck
- PgA - Palmyra gravelly loam, 0 to 3 percent slopes
- PgB - Palmyra gravelly loam, 3 to 8 percent slopes
- PgC - Palmyra gravelly loam, rolling
- PpA - Phelps gravelly loam, 0 to 3 percent slopes
- Pt - Quarries
- Rh - Rhinebeck silt loam
- SA - Saprists and Fluvaquents, ponded
- Te - Teel silt loam
- Ub - Urban land
- WaA - Wampsville gravelly silt loam, 0 to 3 slopes
- WaB - Wampsville gravelly silt loam, 3 to 8 percent slopes
- Wb - Wareham loamy fine sand
- Wn - Wayland silt loam
- WwA - Williamson silt loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes
- WwB - Williamson silt loam, 2 to 6 percent slopes
- WwC - Williamson silt loam, rolling
- W - Water

Projection : NAD_1983_StatePlane_New_York_Central_FIPS_3102_Feet

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MILITARY MUNITIONS RESPONSE PROGRAM

FIGURE NUMBER
3-3B

SOIL LEGEND
HANCOCK FIELD

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4.0 Summary of Data Collection Activities

4.1 Historical Records Review

ITSI's subcontractor, TLI Solutions, Inc., visited data repositories located off the installation, including national historical archives and command archives. The ITSI Team reviewed files at the base, including historical maps and real property information. Data acquisition from both types of repositories is discussed in the following sections.

4.1.1 On-Site Data Repositories

The ITSI Team researched and inspected physical and electronic files from an array of sources located at the base. Copies of all applicable documents were made and marked using standard archival techniques as to the location of the original document. A master record was maintained that shows the file location, point of contact address and telephone number, record group, and file and box number.

Repositories visited and considered to be on-site data resources for Hancock Field are as follows:

- Historical Maps – Hancock Field GIS/map room;
- Safety Office Records;
- Facility Environmental Descriptions – Hancock Field AR;
- Cultural/Natural Resource Information; and
- Real Property Information.

All pertinent information was photocopied. All applicable documents located are presented in **Appendix E**.

4.1.1.1 Historical Maps

In addition to the aerial photograph/historical map review completed for the off-site HRRs, a review of historical maps from Hancock Field historical files was completed. Available historical maps were reviewed to document operations throughout the base area from the 1950s through the present. A primary benefit of the analysis of this information was to identify areas that have changed through the history of operations at the base. The historical maps for Hancock Field were scanned and are included on the CD in **Appendix E** to this report.

4.1.1.2 Real Property

The ITSI Team interviewed Ms. Pat Smith from the Hancock Field Real Property office. The Real Property search confirmed the current and historical munitions-related areas at Hancock Field. All relevant material was copied and is included in **Appendix E** of this report.

4.1.1.3 Safety Office

The ITSI Team interviewed Mr. John Martineau, Safety/Fire Lead, as well as Joel Graham, Range/Security. Valuable new information was obtained (see **Section 4.2**).

4.1.2 Off-Site Data Repositories

The data collection team reviewed national archival records located at the National Archives and Records Administration (NARA) in College Park and Suitland, Maryland, and Washington, D.C., as well as the NARA Northeast Regional Archive in New York, New York for historical information on potential MRAs at Hancock Field. The data collection team also reviewed historical records located at local and regional data repositories, including those located at the U.S. Army Center of Military History (CMH); the U.S. Army Research, Development, and Engineering Command (RDECOM) at Edgewood Arsenal, Maryland; USAF Civil Engineering Support Agency (AFCESA); and the USAF Historical Research Agency (AFHRA) at Maxwell Air Force Base (AFB). The data collection team also reviewed and copied any relevant records found in the initial finding aids review at the National Personnel Records Center (NRPC) in St. Louis, Missouri. In addition, the base's complete AR information is maintained by Hancock Field and was reviewed prior to the Modified CSE Phase I field effort. Finally, the data collection team contacted the USACE offices in Omaha, Sacramento, Albuquerque, and Kansas City for site-related records, and reviewed and copied any relevant records. These records included microfiche, printed documents, still photos, maps, and aerial photographs. Copies were made of all records obtained and marked using standard professional archival techniques. A master record of all data received from local off-site sources is included on the CD in **Appendix E** to this report. A brief discussion of the information collected from the off-site repositories follows.

4.1.2.1 National Archives and Records Administration

The Record Group reviewed from NARA for this Modified CSE Phase I Report included Record Groups (RGs) listed in guidance provided by both the USACE (EP 870-1-64. Harper et al., 2001) and the Interstate Technology and Regulatory Council (ITRC, 2003). The list of RGs reviewed includes the following. Please note that not all RGs are available at all NARA Regional Offices or at the NPRC.

No.	RG No.	Title	Source
1.	16	Records of the Office of the Secretary of Agriculture	ITRC, USACE
2.	18	Records of the Army Air Forces	ITRC, USACE
3.	26	Records of the U.S. Coast Guard	ITRC, USACE
4.	30	Records of the Bureau of Public Roads	ITRC, USACE
5.	35	Records of the Civilian Conservation Corps	USACE
6.	38	Records of the Office of the Chief of Naval Operations	ITRC, USACE
7.	48	Records of the Office of the Secretary of the Interior	ITRC, USACE
8.	49	Records of the Bureau of Land Management	ITRC, USACE
9.	52	Records of the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery	ITRC
10.	57	Records of the U.S. Geological Survey	ITRC
11.	69	Records of the Work Projects Administration	ITRC, USACE
12.	71	Records of the Bureau of Yards and Docks	ITRC, USACE
13.	72	Records of the Bureau of Aeronautics	ITRC, USACE
14.	74	Records of the Bureau of Ordnance (Navy)	ITRC, USACE
15.	77	Records of the Office of the Chief of Engineers	ITRC, USACE
16.	80	General Records of the Department of the Navy, 1798-1947	ITRC, USACE
17.	92	Records of the Office of the Quartermaster General	ITRC, USACE

No.	RG No.	Title	Source
18.	94	Records of the Adjutant General's Office 1780-1917	ITRC, USACE
19.	96	Records of the Farmers Home Administration	USACE
20.	98	Records of the U.S. Army Commands, 1784-1821	USACE
21.	107	Records of the Office of the Secretary of War	ITRC, USACE
22.	111	Records of the Office of the Chief Signal Officer	ITRC, USACE
23.	112	Records of the Office of the Surgeon General (Army)	ITRC, USACE
24.	121	Records of the Public Buildings Service	ITRC
25.	127	Records of the U.S. Marine Corps	ITRC, USACE
26.	135	Records of the Public Works Administration	USACE
27.	143	Records of the Bureau of Supplies and Accounts (Navy)	ITRC, USACE
28.	145	Records of the Farm Service Agency	ITRC
29.	153	Records of the Office of the Judge Advocate General (Army)	ITRC, USACE
30.	156	Records of the Office of the Chief of Ordnance	ITRC, USACE
31.	159	Records of the Office of the Inspector General (Army)	ITRC, USACE
32.	160	Records of the U.S. Army Service Forces (World War II)	ITRC, USACE
33.	162	General Records of the Federal Works Agency	ITRC, USACE
34.	165	Records of the War Department General and Special Staffs	ITRC, USACE
35.	168	Records of the National Guard Bureau	ITRC, USACE
36.	175	Records of the Chemical Warfare Service	ITRC, USACE
37.	177	Records of the Chiefs of Arms	ITRC
38.	179	Records of the War Production Board	USACE
39.	181	Records of Naval Districts and Shore Establishments	ITRC, USACE
40.	197	Records of the Civil Aeronautics Board	ITRC
41.	207	General Records of the Department of Housing and Human Development	ITRC
42.	218	Records of the U.S. Joint Chiefs of Staff	ITRC
43.	225	Records of the Joint Army and Navy Boards and Committees	ITRC, USACE
44.	234	Records of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation	USACE
45.	237	Records of the Federal Aviation Administration	ITRC
46.	240	Records of Smaller War Plants Corporation	USACE
47.	250	Records of the Office of War Mobilization and Reconversion	ITRC
48.	269	Records of the General Services Administration	ITRC, USACE
49.	270	Records of the War Assets Administration	ITRC, USACE
50.	287	Publications of the U.S. Government	USACE
51.	291	Records of the Federal Property Resources Service	ITRC, USACE
52.	319	Records of Army Staff	ITRC, USACE
53.	330	Records of the Office of the Secretary of Defense	ITRC
54.	334	Records of Interservice Agencies	ITRC, USACE
55.	335	Records of the Office of the Secretary of the Army	USACE
56.	336	Records of the Office of the Chief of Transportation	USACE
57.	337	Records of Headquarters Army Ground Forces	ITRC, USACE
58.	338	Records of U.S. Army Commands	ITRC, USACE
59.	340	Records of the Office of the Secretary of the Air Force	USACE
60.	341	Records of Headquarters U.S. Air Force (Air Staff)	ITRC, USACE
61.	342	Records of the U.S. Air Force Commands, Activities, and Organizations	ITRC, USACE
62.	373	Records of the Defense Intelligence Agency	ITRC
63.	391	Records of the U.S. Army Mobile Units, 1821-1942	USACE
64.	393	Records of the U.S. Army Continental Commands 1821-1920	ITRC, USACE
65.	394	Records of the U.S. Army Continental Commands, 1920-1942	ITRC, USACE
66.	395	Records of the U.S. Army Overseas Operations & Commands 1898-1942	ITRC
67.	407	Records of the Adjutant General's Office 1917-	ITRC, USACE
68.	428	Records of the General Records of the Department of Navy, 1947-	ITRC, USACE
69.	429	Records of the Organizations in the Executive Office of the President	USACE

Researchers reviewed NARA's on-line resources to select RGs that contain records related to the site.

After reviewing the on-line sources, the researchers spoke with NARA's Archivists to further refine the list of RGs. Finally, individual finding aids at each archive were reviewed and boxes of documents were selected to review.

Numerous documents relevant to Hancock Field were found. Three maps were copied at the NARA Northeast Region office: *Record Drawing, Syracuse Army Air Base, Reservation Map,* 1942; *Hancock Field, Requirements for New York National Guard Unit, Location Plan, Syracuse, New York*, 12 April 1944; and *Syracuse Army Air Base*, undated. The 1942 map showed a Shooting-In Butt on the east side of the field with a small arms range to the southeast and the Ordnance Storage Area in the center of the runways. This is likely a planning document. The 1944 maps showed a Repair Target Butt where the Shooting-In Butt was shown on the 1942 map. Skeet and pistol ranges were shown to the south of the Repair Target Butt. The Ordnance Storage Area is in the center of the runways. The undated map showed a firing apron and range, skeet and pistol area, and Ordnance Storage Areas in the same areas as the 1944 map. Details on the RGs investigated and the documents reviewed are presented in **Appendix E**; Hancock Field Sources Contacted.pdf.

4.1.2.2 USACE Topographic Engineering Center's Imagery Office, Alexandria, Virginia

The USACE Topographic Engineering Center (TEC) and the TEC Imagery Office (TIO) is the USACE's central point for research, acquisition and dissemination of commercial imagery, with an extensive in-house imagery library with on-line access through ESRI software plug-in and web-based search tool.

The TIO was contacted by email on 11 February 2008 about the capabilities of the TIO to support the acquisition of historical aerial photographs for this project. A reply was received on 12 February 2008 that the TIO has a goal to acquire and host aerial imagery for the USACE and for the Installations and Environmental GIS community; however, as of this time that has not happened.

In answer to specific questions that were asked about their capabilities, the response stated that:

- The TEC imagery office database would not be an aid to the collection of historical aerial photographs for the installations under investigation;
- The TEC imagery office is not able to query its database to determine an inventory of available aerial photographs from the TEC because the imagery library will show commercial satellite imagery and the only aerial coverage in the library is the collection after Hurricanes Katrina, Rita, and Wilma; and
- The TEC image inventory does not include historical aerial photographs maintained by the NARA at College Park, Maryland.

As a result, no further investigation was conducted at the USACE TEC imagery office.

4.1.2.3 USACE Office of History, Alexandria, Virginia

Dr. Michael J. Brodhead, Historian, at the USACE Office of History was contacted about records and resources available at the USACE Historian's Office. Dr. Brodhead reported that on-line resources are not available at the USACE Office of History.

The History Office was visited and its in-house finding aids were used to review records. No information was found that related to this CSE Phase I Report.

4.1.2.4 U.S. Army Research, Development and Engineering Command, Aberdeen Proving Ground, Maryland

Two sources of historical information at RDECOM that may impact the CSE Phase I Report are the Historical Research and Response Center (HRRC) and the Edgewood Chemical and Biological Center (ECBC) Technical Library, both of which are located at the Edgewood Arsenal, Maryland.

Approximately seven file cabinets, with five drawers for each cabinet, were reviewed. Two documents were found related to this CSE Phase I Report: *Areas Used by the Chemical Warfare Service During the 1900's, Controlled and Other Critical Items of Equipment in Units and Depots – Army Air Forces*; and *Assigned Arms and Services, Chemical Warfare Items, AAF Form No. 108A*. Both documents summarize the chemical warfare equipment at the Syracuse Army Air Base on 28 February 1945 as one M4 HS vapor detector kit, loaned out.

The request to review historic documentation was submitted to Edwin Gier (410-436-2884, Edwin.gier@us.army.mil) at the ECBC Technical Library. Mr. Gier indicated that, for the most part, the collection of published technical report literature at the ECBC is replicated at Defense Technical Information Center (DTIC). Secondly, he indicated that the collection of published technical reports is tailored to research involving either the manufacture of chemical and biological agents, toxicity of these agents, or, most recently, detection of chemical and biological agents. The collection may incidentally contain some information about ranges and storage areas, but such information would be difficult to find in the report literature. Based on Mr. Gier's recommendation, it was determined that no research would be conducted at the ECBC.

4.1.2.5 U.S. Army Center of Military History, Ft. McNair, Virginia

The mission of the U.S. Army CMH is to record the official history of the Army in both peace and war, while advising the Army Staff on historical matters. The Center provides all levels of the Army, as well as other services, government agencies, and the public, with a growing awareness of history that goes well beyond publications alone.

The CMH was visited and documents maintained by the CMH were reviewed. No information was found relating to this CSE Phase I Report.

4.1.2.6 U.S. Army Institute of Military History, Carlisle Barracks, Pennsylvania

The U.S. Army Military History Institute (USAMHI) is an institute of the U.S. Army Heritage and Education Center. The mission of the USAMHI is to preserve the Army's history and ensure access to historical research materials and to serve as the primary facility where researchers study Army history. The USAMHI's holdings include books, manuscripts, photos, and maps.

A list of the USAF installations under investigation was provided to the USAMHI reference historian. The reference historian reported that nothing was found in the USAMHI collection for Hancock Field.

4.1.2.7 Air Force Historical Research Agency

The AFHRA is the repository for USAF historical documents. The AFHRA's collection, begun in Washington, D.C. during WWII, moved in 1949 to Maxwell AFB, the site of the Air University, to provide research facilities for professional military education students, the faculty, visiting scholars, and the general public.

All USACE and AFHRA files were reviewed, and no relevant documents were found at the AFHRA office at Maxwell AFB.

4.1.2.8 Air Force History Support Office, Bolling AFB, Washington, D.C.

The Air Force History Support Office (AFHSO) is located in Washington, D.C. at the Anacostia Naval Annex. It is a part of the Air Force History and Museums Program, headquartered at the Pentagon. The AFHSO houses the "rapid response" team of historians who provide historical information and analysis to our country's leaders, as well as the authors who document the USAF's activities and history. While not a public research facility, this office provides limited reference services to authorized individuals doing historical research on the USAF.

AFHSO works in conjunction with the AFHRA at Maxwell AFB, Alabama. No research was conducted at AFHSO since it was determined that the documents would be duplicative of the documents with AFHRA at Maxwell AFB, Alabama.

4.1.2.9 Air Force Safety Center, Kirtland AFB, New Mexico

The Air Force Safety Center (AFSC) is a field operating agency with headquarters at Kirtland AFB, New Mexico.

The Mission of the AFSC is to preserve and enhance combat capability through resource preservation for both Airmen and equipment, which is accomplished by mishap elimination. The center develops, implements, executes, and evaluates USAF aviation, ground, weapons, space and system mishap prevention, policy, and nuclear surety programs. The center oversees mishap investigations, evaluates corrective actions, ensures implementation and maintains the mishap database USAF-wide. It also develops and directs safety education and media programs for all safety disciplines.

The AFSC maintained the Information Preservation System (IPS). The IPS contained scanned USAF historical documents obtained from both the AFSC and non-USAF archives. The AFSC was contacted in regard to obtaining documentation maintained in the IPS. AFSC representatives explained that all funding for the IPS had been expended and that the IPS is no longer available for research.

4.1.2.10 Air Force Civil Engineer Support Agency, Tyndall AFB, Florida

The AFCESA, headquartered at Tyndall AFB, Florida, provides the best tools, practices and professional support to maximize USAF civil engineer capabilities in base and contingency operations.

AFCESA was contacted for the CSE Phase I Report because it maintains Explosive Ordnance Disposal (EOD) reports in a database for the USAF. AFCESA maintains no on-line databases for EOD information.

AFCESA placed its archived EOD reports on CD-ROM for the years 1986 to 2004. The EOD reports for 2005 to the present are not accessible at this time due to a system modification underway at AFCESA. The CD-ROMs for 1986 to 2004 were searched, and information contained in the EOD reports for Hancock Field indicated that the installation utilized the Fort Drum Range for ordnance disposal. Fort Drum is a separate facility not associated with Hancock Field.

4.1.2.11 Department of Defense

This section provides information on the activities related to the review and collection of documents from the sources within the DoD not covered by other sections of the CSE Phase I Report. It deals solely with the DTIC. The DTIC consists of two databases: www.dtic.mil and stinet.dtic.mil.

The DTIC (http://www.dtic.mil/) is a DoD Field Activity under the Under Secretary of Defense for Acquisition, Technology and Logistics, reporting to the Director, Defense Research and Engineering (DDR&E). DTIC provides DoD technical information to DoD personnel, DoD contractors and potential contractors, and other U.S. Government agency personnel and their contractors. DTIC's mission is to:

- Provide direct information support to the warfighter;
- Leverage the multi-billion dollar investment in DoD scientific and technical research; and
- Prevent unnecessary or redundant research from being performed at taxpayer expense.

DoD-funded researchers are required to search DTIC's collections of technical reports and summaries of ongoing research to ensure that unnecessary research is not undertaken.

The DTIC Technology Database was searched for:

- Hancock Field – 273 documents
- Matty Dale Bomber Base – 0 documents
- Syracuse Field – 2 documents
- Syracuse Army Air Field – 0 documents
- Old Hinsdale Field – 0 documents

Due to the large number of results for Hancock Field, the second on-line DTIC database, the Public Scientific and Technical Information Network (STINET) database, was accessed to narrow the search for relevant documents.

The STINET includes publicly accessible collections of scientific and technical information and helps the DoD community access pertinent scientific and technical information to meet mission needs effectively (http://stinet.dtic.mil/).

The STINET was searched for:

- Hancock Field – 6 documents
- Matty Dale Bomber Base – 0 documents
- Syracuse Field – 0 documents
- Syracuse Army Air Field – 0 documents
- Old Hinsdale Field – 0 documents

The documents were reviewed and no documents related to this CSE Phase I Report were found.

Additional searches on the term Range for all installations undergoing the Modified CSE Phase I resulted in 106,884 documents, a number too large to review. Instead, specific terms were searched on, which included:

- Anti-Aircraft Artillery Range – 0 documents
- Anti-Tank Range – 2 documents
- Artillery Range – 30 documents
- Bombing Range – 54 documents
- Demolition Range – 7 documents
- EOD – 175 documents
- Experimental Range – 87 documents
- Field Firing – 15 documents
- Firing Range – 200 documents
- Firing-In Butt – 0 documents
- Gunnery Range – 34 documents
- Impact Area – 191 documents
- Machine Gun Range – 3 documents
- Maneuver Area – 55 documents

- Munitions Disposal – 56 documents
- Mortar Range – 0 documents
- Open Burn Open Detonation – 63 documents
- Pistol Range – 6 documents
- Rifle Range – 32 documents
- Rocket Range – 29 documents
- Skeet Range – 0 documents
- Small Arms Range – 63 documents
- Target Range – 295 documents
- Training Range – 198 documents
- UXO – 508 documents
- Unexploded Ordnance – 548 documents

No documents related to this CSE Phase I Report were found.

4.1.2.12 Library of Congress

The Library of Congress on-line catalog was used to search for documents that might be related to Hancock Field: http://catalog.loc.gov/cgi-bin/Pwebrecon.cgi? DB=local& PAGE=First.

As a result of the on-line research at the Library of Congress, no on-site research was conducted. No documents relating to the Hancock Field were found.

4.1.2.13 Aerial Photographs

Historic aerial photographs were collected for Hancock Field as part of the research for the CSE Phase I Report. Efforts were made to locate and obtain aerial photographs of the installation for a minimum of three decades: 1940s, 1950s, and 1960s, in order to document changes at the installation over time related to the MMRP.

Searches for aerial photos were conducted at the U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) Infoservices office located at USGS Earth Science Information Service (ESIC) at the Federal Center in Denver, Colorado. A database called the Aerial Photography Summary Record System (APSRS) was searched at the ESIC office. The APSRS is a record of aerial photographic coverage of the U.S. from federal sources and participating state, regional, and commercial sources. The sources that were listed on the APSRS were contacted to obtain copies of aerial photographs.

Aerial photographs from federal agencies were ordered primarily through the USGS Earth Resources Observation Systems (EROS) Data Center in Sioux Falls, South Dakota, the U.S Department of Agriculture's Aerial Photo Field Office in Salt Lake City, Utah, and NARA in College Park, Maryland.

State offices, as well as private and commercial sources, were researched for aerial photographs if suitable photos from federal agencies were not identified.

Efforts were made to obtain aerial photos with the best available scale and adequate resolution. Electronic scans of the photographs were ordered when available at the highest possible dots per inch resolution. When the electronic versions were not available, black and white paper prints or negatives were ordered.

Below are the aerial photographs obtained for Hancock Field from the 1950s and 1960s.

Source	Date of Photo	Scale	Project	Can	Roll	Frame
USGS	7-May-56	24,000	GS-VKX	NA	1	99
USGS	2-Jun-60	10,698	USAF-005390	NA	1	42
USGS	2-Jun-60	10,698	USAF-005390	NA	1	43

The aerial photograph from 1956 shows a Firing-In Butt in the area indicated on maps collected from other archives, in the eastern portions of the installation. South of the Firing-In Butt an area that may correspond to the pistol and skeet ranges is visible.

Further south is another bermed area that appears to be another Firing-In Butt. The ordnance area is not visible. The 1960 aerial photographs do not provide full coverage of the installation and the sites in question are not visible on the aerial photographs. On current proprietary sources of aerial photographs, such as Google Earth, none of the features are visible.

4.2 Personal Interviews

Interviews were conducted to document anecdotal information and activities that occurred at the MRAs. ITSI attempted to identify any remaining former personnel who may have first-hand knowledge about site training activities by contacting Hancock Field personnel for recommendations, local historical societies, local history enthusiasts, and/or local residents. Based on leads provided, the ITSI Team contacted and interviewed anyone that may have knowledge of past munitions and environmental activities. The following interviews were conducted for this CSE Phase I.

4.2.1 Contact Record 1: Tim Sager, Environmental

Name of Individual Contacted:	Tim Sager
Title or Position:	**Environmental Lead**
Company or Agency Name:	Hancock Field
Means of Communication:	Personal Interview
Contact Made by:	Mark Magness – Shaw Environmental, Inc.
Date:	8 December 2008

SUMMARY OF CONTACT: ITSI representatives interviewed Tim Sager regarding the CSE Phase I. Mr. Sager has been at Hancock since 1992. Mr. Sager first discussed the status of ordnance-related buildings at Hancock. He stated that Building 636 (part of the Ammo Storage Area) has been used for storage, is currently empty, but is still considered in-use. Two buildings (part of the Magazine Storage Area), Buildings 609 and 615, were demolished and completely removed.

Buildings 611 and 787 are related to aircraft and their weapons systems and are currently active. Building 641, an old avionics building, is also active. Mr. Sager indicated that Building 720 is an active pistol range. He stated that that Building 800 was a former conventional munitions shop and is currently an administrative facility. Buildings 801 to 805 are currently active munitions buildings. Mr. Sager concluded that all of the buildings he discussed are either currently active or have been completely demolished, removed, replaced, or renovated.

Mr. Sager also touched on Fort Drum, the EOD facility used by Hancock Field. He noted that Fort Drum is a separate facility and not associated with Hancock, so it would not fall within the MMRP at Hancock.

4.2.2 Contact Record 2: John Muller, GIS

Name of Individual Contacted:	John Muller
Title or Position:	**GIS Manager**
Company or Agency Name:	Hancock Field
Means of Communication:	Personal Interview
Contact Made by:	Mark Magness – Shaw Environmental, Inc.
Date:	8 December 2008

SUMMARY OF CONTACT: ITSI representatives interviewed John Muller regarding the CSE Phase I. Mr. Muller mainly discussed the Firing-In Butt. He stated that it has not been considered in-use since 2000 or before. He indicated that it was a safety berm for jammed hot rounds but that it had never been used, to his knowledge. On a separate note, Mr. Muller stated that Hancock Field no longer owns Tract I property.

4.2.3 Contact Record 3: John Martineau, Safety/Fire

Name of Individual Contacted:	John Martineau
Title or Position:	**Safety/Fire Lead**
Company or Agency Name:	Hancock Field
Means of Communication:	Personal Interview
Contact Made by:	Mark Magness – Shaw Environmental, Inc.
Date:	8 December 2008

SUMMARY OF CONTACT: ITSI representatives interviewed John Martineau, who has been at Hancock Field since 1976, regarding the CSE Phase I. According to Mr. Martineau, the Firing-In Butt's intended use was as a practice target to align guns on the F-86. The ammunition was up to .50-caliber. The Firing-In Butt has been inactive since at least 1976, when Mr. Martineau arrived at Hancock. Building 618 (part of the Magazine Storage Area) was a Quonset hut used for ammunition storage; it has since been replaced by a parking lot and dining hall. Building 635 (part of the Ammo Storage Area) was a bombsite vault used for storage of CS (tear gas) grenades and small arms; it is no longer present. Building 787 was used for munitions storage until Building 800 was built. Building 787 has since been renovated and is no longer used for munitions storage. Building 800 was used for storage and loading but is currently an administrative facility.

Lastly, Mr. Martineau stated that the Chemical Warfare Training Area was located in an area of former barracks in the vicinity of former Buildings 768 or 769. It did not include any storage facilities. Toxic chemical agents may have been used.

4.2.4 Contact Record 4: Joel Graham, Range Operations

Name of Individual Contacted:	Joel Graham
Title or Position:	**Range Operations Manager**
Company or Agency Name:	Hancock Field
Means of Communication:	Personal Interview
Contact Made by:	Mark Magness – Shaw Environmental, Inc.
Date:	8 December 2008

SUMMARY OF CONTACT: ITSI representatives interviewed Joel Graham regarding the CSE Phase I. Mr. Graham has been at Hancock since 1980. He discussed munitions-related areas in Tract II. A small arms area was used for training by local police; .45-caliber ammunition was used. Use of the small arms range was discontinued in 2002.

Mr. Graham also recalled 40mm grenade launchers being used in Tract II on a road leading back to the small arms range.

4.2.5 Contact Record 5: Pat Smith, Real Property

Name of Individual Contacted:	Pat Smith
Title or Position:	**Real Property Manager**
Company or Agency Name:	Hancock Field
Means of Communication:	Personal Interview
Contact Made by:	Mark Magness – Shaw Environmental, Inc.
Date:	9 December 2008

SUMMARY OF CONTACT: ITSI representatives interviewed Pat Smith regarding the CSE Phase I. Ms. Smith's Real Property records search yielded information regarding several buildings. Building 615 was a hazardous storage facility and was demolished 11 October 1999. Building 635 (part of the Ammo Storage Area) was used for magazine storage and was demolished 11 October 1999. Building 465 (part of the Small Arms Range and Shooting-In Butt) was used for gas mask training and was demolished 15 October 2007. Building 466 (part of the Small Arms Range and Shooting-In Butt) was a repair facility and was also used for range training storage. It was demolished 15 October 2007. Buildings 792 and 793 were spare/inert/base storage facilities and were both demolished 18 July 2008.

4.3 Visual Surveys

Visual surveys intended to confirm the presence of MEC were performed at each potential MRA. The surveys were intended to confirm the presence of MEC. For Hancock Field, six MRAs were identified, as discussed in Section 2.4. The visual survey results for confirmed MRAs are discussed in Section 5.0.

Due to explosive safety issues, field teams may include a qualified UXO Technician. However, since no explosive issues were anticipated at Hancock Field, the field team did not include a UXO Technician.

The visual survey team field-located, via global positioning system (GPS) units, the location of potential MEC features, and in most cases, photographed them for the record (**Appendix D**). These data were then mapped using geographical information system (GIS) tools for planning and reporting purposes.

4.4 Off-Site Reconnaissance

An off-site reconnaissance was conducted to assess the population, land use, and operations that may be affected by site operations and conditions. This off-site reconnaissance was performed from public thoroughfares and was a general evaluation of land use adjacent to Hancock Field. The reconnaissance identified adjacent land ownership, land use, water supplies, waste disposal practices, and potential receptors of any wastes that may migrate off the site. The off-site reconnaissance also identified whether there were potentially-related areas outside the defined MRA that require investigation (i.e., areas where MEC may potentially be present off-site). Access was also granted to property owned by the City of Syracuse in order to complete visual surveys on potential MRAs located on City property. One off-site area potentially impacted by military munitions activities was identified during the site visit. Based on a review of historical aerial photography, the southeastern edge of the Small Arms Range and Shooting-In Butt appears to have extended just beyond the current property boundary onto property owned by the City at the south-eastern edge of Tract II. This area was surveyed because access had been granted by the City of Syracuse.

Because no privately owned properties required visual surveys, Right of Entries (ROEs) were not required and private property was not accessed. If identified in the future, visual surveys of selected off-site properties will be performed as part of subsequent military response activities, as appropriate. For future off-site work, ROEs may be required.

4.5 Data Management

4.5.1 Electronic Data

The electronic files provided by Hancock Field were stored securely within a specified project directory on a secure private network located at the ITSI office in Denver, Colorado. Access to these files is restricted to only those personnel with key responsibilities to the project and who have been granted authority by the ITSI Project Manager. These electronic files are backed up daily, weekly, monthly, and yearly.

4.5.2 Hardcopy Data

Various hardcopy files including technical reports, correspondences, figures, and drawings also are stored within the secure Hancock Field project files located at the ITSI office in Denver, Colorado. Access to the office is limited to ITSI personnel and the hardcopy files are stored in a locked file cabinet.

4.5.3 GIS Data

The GIS data layer files are stored on a separate directory within the secure private network located at the Shaw office in Denver, Colorado. Again, access to these files is restricted to only those personnel with key responsibilities to the project and who have been granted explicit access rights. These electronic files also are backed up daily, weekly, monthly, and yearly.

The conversion of raw data into the database and mapping software was performed at Shaw's office in Denver, Colorado. CSE Phase I MEC location data was stored and managed using GIS software. The output from the database was checked by the Quality Control (QC) Specialist or his/her designee to determine if it was consistent with the raw data.

5.0 MRA Visual Survey

Six MRAs were visually surveyed for Hancock Field. The site characteristics for each of these areas vary greatly; therefore, this section has been broken down by individual MRA.

The information presented in this section was extracted from historical maps/aerial photographs, historical documents, and personal interviews, then evaluated during the CSE Phase I field effort. Identified acreages were also derived from these information sources and the observations of the field team. Changes were made based on the field observations, when appropriate.

5.1 Magazine Storage Area

5.1.1 Site Description

The Magazine Storage Area is located in the central portion of Tract III. It currently contains several facilities and parking lots. The area measures 850 ft by 399 ft with a perimeter of 2,114 ft. The coordinates of the area are 43.1026394031 degrees latitude, -76.1033117344 degrees longitude. The area occupies 6.4 acres. Soils in the area are Croghan loamy fine sand and urban land. Average depth to groundwater is approximately 1.5 ft.

5.1.2 History of MEC Activities

The area formerly consisted of several magazines and igloos used for ammunition storage. Building 615 was constructed in 1958. The area formerly contained four magazines including Building 609 (ground support equipment), Building 612 (armament shop), Building 615 (small arms storage), and Building 618 (ammunition storage). The area was used for munitions storage in support of aircraft weapons systems. Building 615 was constructed in 1958 and demolished 11 October 1999. Building 609 has also been demolished. Buildings 612 and 618 remain.

5.1.3 Current Land Use

The area currently contains several facilities and parking lots. Building 612 is present and currently used as a Base Exchange. Building 618 is also present and is used for F-16 aircraft maintenance. Vegetation consists of manicured lawn.

5.1.4 Access Controls

This site is located within Hancock Field and as such is behind the perimeter fence for the installation and public access is restricted. There are no access controls specific to this site.

5.1.5 Restrictions

Access is restricted by Hancock Field to authorized personnel only. Therefore, public access is restricted.

5.1.6 Visual Survey Observations and Results

As shown on **Figure 5-1**, transects were performed at the Magazine Storage Area. The area is currently occupied by several facilities and parking lots. Buildings 612 and 618 are present and are in-use. Buildings 609 and 615 have been demolished. No evidence of MEC was observed at the site.

5.1.7 Off-Site Reconnaissance Observations

This MRA is located within Hancock Field. Information collected during the CSE Phase I and interview process indicated that there is no potential for impacts from the Magazine Storage Area to be located off of Hancock Field.

5.1.8 Receptors

5.1.8.1 Nearby Population

Hancock Field is located at the Syracuse Hancock International Airport. It is located approximately five miles north of the City of Syracuse. According to a U.S. Census, the population of Syracuse was 139,079 in 2007 (U.S. Census, 2007).

5.1.8.2 Buildings near/within MRA

Buildings 612 and 618 are located within the area. This area is located in a developed area of Hancock Field. Multiple buildings are in the area immediately surrounding this MRA.

5.1.8.3 Utilities on/near MRA

Utilities associated with Hancock Field and the Syracuse Hancock International Airport can be expected on/near the site.

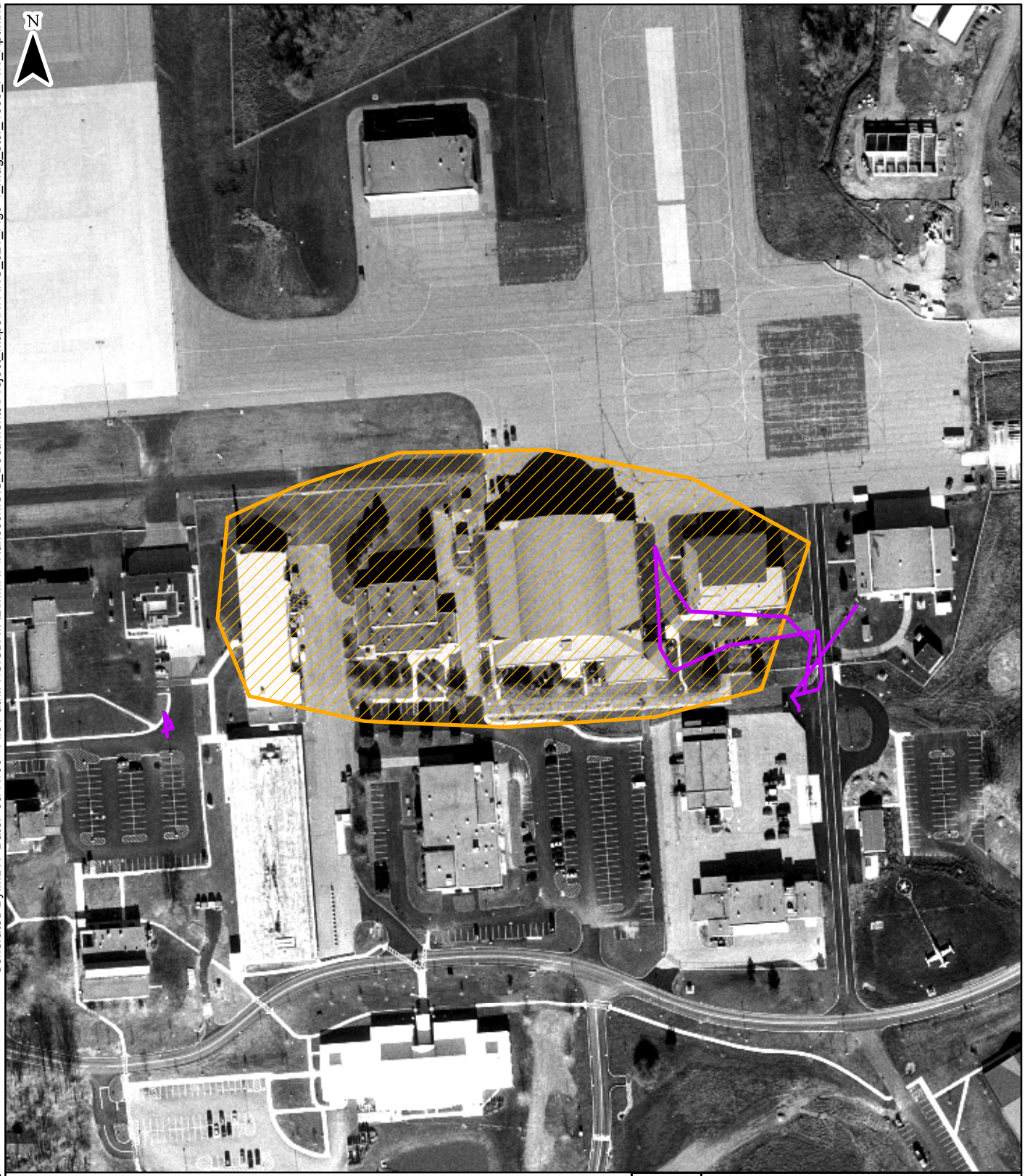
5.2 Ammo Storage Area

5.2.1 Site Description

The Ammo Storage Area is located in the southwest portion of Tract III. Currently, the MRA contains Building 636 and a surrounding fence. The area measures 214 ft by 183 ft with a perimeter of 608 ft. The coordinates of the area are 43.1002298879 degrees latitude, -76.1090453602 degrees longitude. The area occupies 0.5 acre. Soils in the area are Niagara silt loam. Average depth to groundwater is approximately 1.0 ft.

5.2.2 History of MEC Activities

Originally, this area contained Buildings 635 and 636, which were used for munitions storage. Building 635 was a bombsite vault used for storage of CS grenades and small arms. Building 636 was used for small arms storage. Building 635 was constructed in 1942 and demolished 11 October 1999. Based on aerial photography, the original Building 635 was likely demolished after WWII, and a new Building 635 was likely constructed after 1956 and demolished in 1999.



Visual Survey Observation Transects

Munitions Response Area

0 100 200 Feet

Projection : NAD_1983_StatePlane_New_York_Central_FIPS_3102_Feet

U.S. ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS
OMAHA DISTRICT

MILITARY MUNITIONS RESPONSE PROGRAM

FIGURE NUMBER 5-1

MAGAZINE STORAGE AREA
VISUAL SURVEY OBSERVATIONS
HANCOCK FIELD

Shaw® Shaw Environmental, Inc.

ITSI Innovative Technical Solutions, Inc.

Generated By:MDH Date: 05/11/09 File Path:F:\GISDATA2\MMRP\Hancock\GIS_Documents\Project_Maps\HFANG_021_Fig5-1_mag_stor_1956_Ph1_Rpt.mxd

Project Number: 129158.03010010

It is unknown when Building 636 was constructed, but it was likely built for use during WWII. Building 636 is still present and surrounded by a fence. No information regarding release, incident or fire associated with this site was identified.

5.2.3 Current Land Use

The area is still occupied by Building 636 and the fence that surrounds it. The area outside the fence is manicured lawn.

5.2.4 Access Controls

This site is located within Hancock Field and as such is behind the perimeter fence for the installation and public access is restricted. Additionally Building 636 and the location of former Building 635 are within a secondary fence and off limits to the public.

5.2.5 Restrictions

Access is restricted to Hancock Field. Additionally, this site is surrounded by a secondary fenced with a locked gate. There is no public access to this area.

5.2.6 Visual Survey Observations and Results

As shown on **Figure 5-2**, transects were performed at the Ammo Storage Area. Building 636 and its surrounding fence are still present. Building 635 is no longer present, as it was demolished in 1999. There is a small, unidentified, concrete structure in the vicinity of former Building 635. No evidence of MEC was observed at the site.

5.2.7 Off-Site Reconnaissance Observations

This MRA is located within Hancock Field. Information collected during the CSE Phase I and interview process indicated that there is no potential for impacts from the Ammo Storage Area to be located off of Hancock Field.

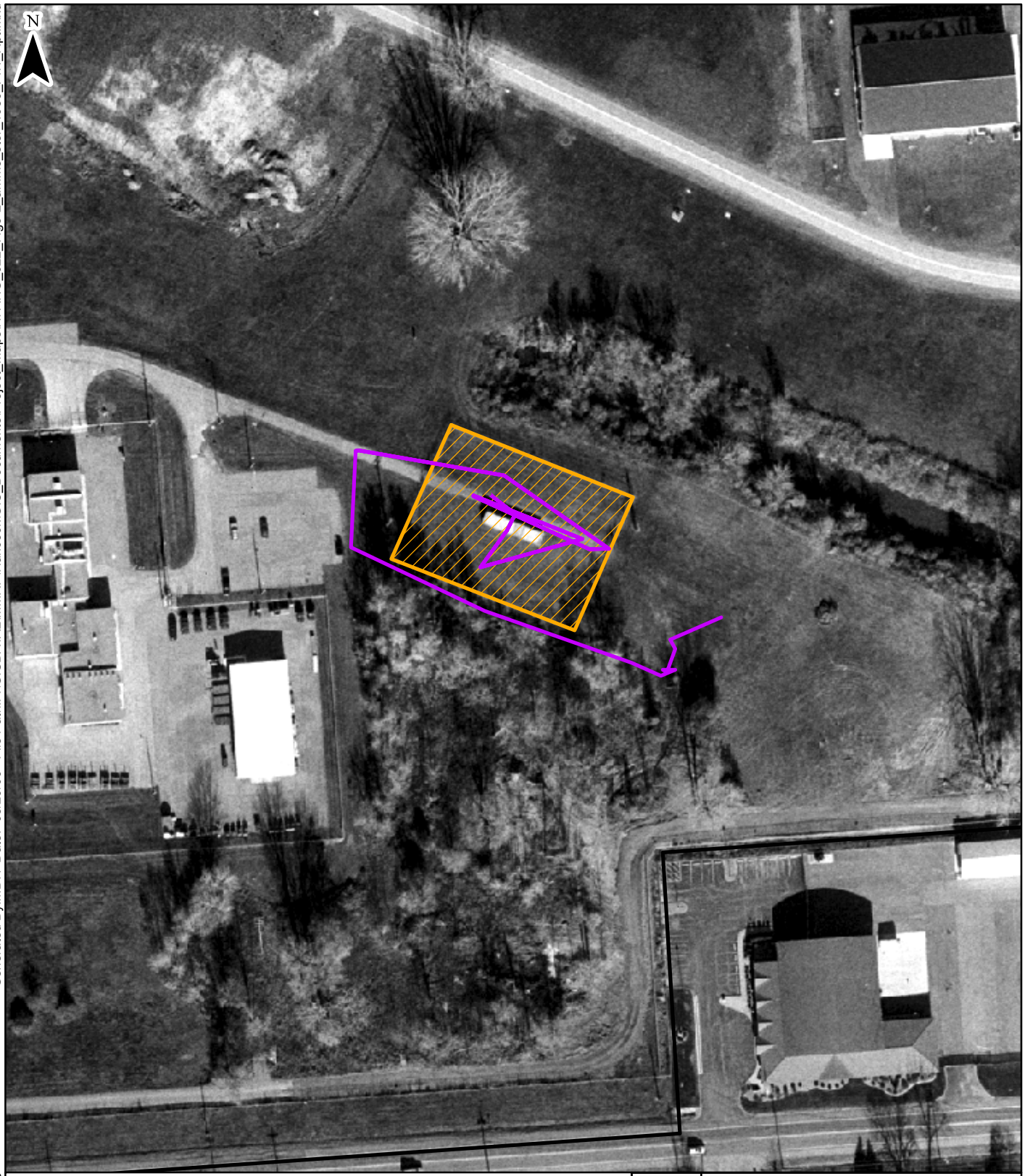
5.2.8 Receptors

5.2.8.1 Nearby Population

Hancock Field is located at the Syracuse Hancock International Airport. It is located approximately five miles north of the City of Syracuse. According to a U.S. Census, the population of Syracuse was 139,079 in 2007 (U.S. Census, 2007).

5.2.8.2 Buildings near/within MRA

Building 636 is within this area. This area is located in a developed area of Hancock Field. Multiple buildings are in the area immediately surrounding this MRA.



Visual Survey Observation Transects

Munitions Response Area

Hancock Field Installation Boundary

0 100 200 Feet

Projection : NAD_1983_StatePlane_New_York_Central_FIPS_3102_Feet

U.S. ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS
OMAHA DISTRICT

MILITARY MUNITIONS RESPONSE PROGRAM

FIGURE NUMBER 5-2

AMMO STORAGE AREA
VISUAL SURVEY OBSERVATIONS
HANCOCK FIELD

Shaw® Shaw Environmental, Inc.

ITSI Innovative Technical Solutions, Inc.

Generated By:MDH Date: 05/20/09 File Path:F:\GISDATA2\MMRP\Hancock\GIS_Documents\Project_Maps\HFANG_022_Fig5-2_ammo_stor_1956_Ph1_Rpt.mxd

Project Number: 129158.03010010

5.2.8.3 Utilities on/near MRA

Utilities associated with Hancock Field and the Syracuse Hancock International Airport can be expected on/near the site.

5.3 Chemical Warfare Training Area

5.3.1 Site Description

The Chemical Warfare Training Area is located in the western portion of Tract III. It currently contains several buildings. The area measures 204 ft by 150 ft with a perimeter of 671 ft. The coordinates of the area are 43.1008174703 degrees latitude, -76.1126808576 degrees longitude. The area occupies 0.6 acre. Soils in the area include Minoa fine sandy loam. Average depth to groundwater is approximately 1.0 ft.

5.3.2 History of MEC Activities

During the interviews conducted for the CSE Phase I, this potential MRA was described as the location of former barracks in the vicinity of former Buildings 768 or 769. The area was used for gas mask training using tear gas. No other information regarding chemical warfare training was identified or use of other chemical warfare materials was identified. The area did not include any storage facilities. No information regarding release, disposal or incident at this facility was identified.

5.3.3 Current Land Use

The area is currently occupied by several Hancock buildings and used in support of mission activities. Vegetation consists of manicured lawn.

5.3.4 Access Controls

This site is located within Hancock Field and as such is behind the perimeter fence for the installation and public access is restricted. There are no access controls specific to this site.

5.3.5 Restrictions

Access is restricted by Hancock Field to authorized personnel only. Therefore, public access is restricted

5.3.6 Visual Survey Observations and Results

Figure 5-3 depicts the Chemical Warfare Training Area. There were no visible signs of the original training facilities; Buildings 768 and 769 were no longer present. Several buildings are currently present in the area. No evidence of chemical warfare training materials or facilities that would have been used for chemical warfare training was observed at the site.

Visual Survey Observation Transects

Munitions Response Area

Hancock Field Installation Boundary

0 100 200 Feet

Projection : NAD_1983_StatePlane_New_York_Central_FIPS_3102_Feet

U.S. ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS
OMAHA DISTRICT

MILITARY MUNITIONS RESPONSE PROGRAM

FIGURE NUMBER 5-3

CHEMICAL WARFARE TRAINING AREA
VISUAL SURVEY OBSERVATIONS
HANCOCK FIELD

Shaw® Shaw Environmental, Inc.

ITSI Innovative Technical Solutions, Inc.

Generated By:MDH Date: 05/11/09 File Path:F:\GISDATA2\MMRP\Hancock\GIS_Documents\Project_Maps\HFANG_023_Fig5-3_chem_warfare_1956_Ph1_Rpt.mxd

Project Number: 129158.03010010

5.3.7 Off-Site Reconnaissance Observations

This MRA is located within Hancock Field. Information collected during the CSE Phase I and interview process indicated that there is no potential for impacts from the Chemical Warfare Training Area to be located off of Hancock Field.

5.3.8 Receptors

5.3.8.1 Nearby Population

Hancock Field is located at the Syracuse Hancock International Airport. It is located approximately five miles north of the City of Syracuse. According to a U.S. Census, the population of Syracuse was 139,079 in 2007 (U.S. Census, 2007).

5.3.8.2 Buildings near/within MRA

This area is located in a developed area of Hancock Field. Multiple buildings are in the area including and immediately surrounding this MRA.

5.3.8.3 Utilities on/near MRA

Utilities associated with Hancock Field and the Syracuse Hancock International Airport can be expected on/near the site.

5.4 Former Munitions Buildings 792 and 793

5.4.1 Site Description

Former Munitions Buildings 792 and 793 were located in the southwest portion of Tract III. Currently, there are no facilities in the area. The area measures 171 ft by 146 ft with a perimeter of 593 ft. The coordinates of the area are 43.0994323570 degrees latitude, -76.1110876856 degrees longitude. The area occupies 0.5 acre. Soils in the area include Niagara silt loam. Average depth to groundwater is approximately 1.0 ft.

5.4.2 History of MEC Activities

A Real Property records search showed that these buildings were constructed in 1961 and were used as spare/inert/base storage facilities. Although the buildings were believed to be used for munitions storage, no information regarding the specific type of munitions was identified. Both were demolished 18 July 2008. No records indicating release, incident or fire associated with these buildings were identified.

5.4.3 Current Land Use

The area is vacant and appears to currently be unused by Hancock Field. Vegetation consists of manicured lawn.

5.4.4 Access Controls

This site is located within Hancock Field and as such is behind the perimeter fence for the installation and public access is restricted. There are no access controls specific to this site.

5.4.5 Restrictions

Access is restricted by Hancock Field to authorized personnel only. Therefore, public access is restricted.

5.4.6 Visual Survey Observations and Results

As shown on **Figure 5-4**, transects were performed at the location of Former Munitions Buildings 792 and 793. The photograph predates the demolition of the buildings, so the buildings appear on the figure. The buildings are no longer present and the lot is vacant. No facilities currently occupy the area. No evidence of MEC was observed at the site.

5.4.7 Off-Site Reconnaissance Observations

This MRA is located within Hancock Field. Information collected during the CSE Phase I and interview process indicated that there is no potential for impacts from Former Munitions Buildings 792 and 793 to be located off of Hancock Field.

5.4.8 Receptors

5.4.8.1 Nearby Population

Hancock Field is located at the Syracuse Hancock International Airport. It is located approximately five miles north of the City of Syracuse. According to a U.S. Census, the population of Syracuse was 139,079 in 2007 (U.S. Census, 2007).

5.4.8.2 Buildings near/within MRA

There are no buildings near/within this area. This area is located in a developed area of Hancock Field. Multiple buildings are in the area immediately surrounding this MRA.

5.4.8.3 Utilities on/near MRA

Utilities associated with Hancock Field and the Syracuse Hancock International Airport can be expected on/near the site.

5.5 Small Arms Range and Shooting-In Butt

5.5.1 Site Description

The Small Arms Range and Shooting-In Butt is located in the south-central portion of Tract II. The southern portion of the area extends beyond the Tract II boundary and onto land currently owned by the City of Syracuse. The area consists of vacant land with remnants of small arms facilities.

Visual Survey Observation Transects

Munitions Response Area

Hancock Field Installation Boundary

0 100 200 Feet

Projection : NAD_1983_StatePlane_New_York_Central_FIPS_3102_Feet

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MILITARY MUNITIONS RESPONSE PROGRAM

FIGURE NUMBER 5-4

FORMER MUNITIONS BUILDINGS 792 AND 793
VISUAL SURVEY OBSERVATIONS
HANCOCK FIELD

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Project Number: 129158.03010010 Generated By:MDH Date: 05/11/09 File Path:F:\GISDATA2\MMRP\Hancock\GIS_Documents\Project_Maps\HFANG_024_Fig5-4_Munitions_building_1956_Ph1_Rpt.mxd

The range is rectangular with berms on the north, south, and east sides. The area measures 619 ft by 435 ft with a perimeter of 1,623 ft. The coordinates of the area are 43.1178376821 degrees latitude, -76.0883902690 degrees longitude. The area occupies 3.7 acres. Soils in the area include Minoa fine sandy loam and cut and fill land. Average depth to groundwater is approximately 3.0 ft.

5.5.2 History of MEC Activities

This MRA consists of a former Shooting-In Butt, Small Arms Facilities, and Gas Instruction Buildings. Additionally, information has been identified that the access path to the Small Arms area may have been used for M-203 training with 40mm practice grenades. The Shooting-In Butt was constructed during the WWII era.

No specific information regarding the types of munitions, frequency of use, or when usage stopped was identified. However, the Shooting-In Butt berm appears to be in place and active in the 1956 aerial photograph.

The Small Arms Range facility was constructed in the 1960s and used for training by Hancock Field personnel, the NY ANG, local reserve units, and local police. During construction of the Small Arms Range it appears that the Shooting-In Butt Berm was removed at that time. Potentially, the Shooting-In Butt berm could have been used to construct some of the Small Arms Range berm. Small arms use after 1986 consisted of 5.56-mm and 9-mm ball munitions. Historic use likely included 7.62-mm, .38-caliber, .45-caliber, and .50-caliber munitions (BEM Systems, 2008). Use of the Small Arms Range was discontinued in 2002.

Joel Graham, Hancock's Range Operations Manager, recalled 40-mm grenade launchers being used in Tract II on a road leading back to the small arms range. M-203 training rounds have been identified at the site (BEM Systems, 2008). Soil at the site has been reworked by large machinery for maintenance. As a result, expended munitions may be present at the surface or in subsurface soils (BEM Systems, 2008).

Also located in this area were Buildings 465 and 466, which were constructed in 1971. Building 465 was used for gas mask training. Building 466 was used as a repair facility and for range training storage. Both buildings were demolished 15 October 2007.

5.5.3 Current Land Use

The site currently consists of vacant land with remnants of the small arms facilities. Buildings 465 and 466 have been demolished and there are no other buildings in the area. The vegetation is overgrown and consists of heavy shrubs with trees. The majority of the area is situated in Tract II. The southern portion extends beyond Tract II onto land owned by the City of Syracuse.

5.5.4 Access Controls

Most of this site is located within Hancock Field. As such, it is behind the perimeter fence for the installation and public access is restricted. A portion of the site is located on land owned by the City of Syracuse. There are no access controls specific to this site.

5.5.5 Restrictions

Access is restricted by Hancock Field and the City of Syracuse to authorized personnel only. Therefore, public access is restricted.

5.5.6 Visual Survey Observations and Results

As shown on **Figure 5-5**, transects were performed at the Small Arms Range, Shooting-In Butt area reportedly used for M-203 training and the location of former Buildings 465 and 466. Several structures remain, including a large, earthen berm and two rows of large, wooden posts which were likely part of the target structure for the small arms range. The range structure and firing points are no longer present and the lot appears to be vacant. Vegetation is overgrown, and the area looks to have been abandoned.

No evidence of small arms was identified at the firing point, firing line or surface of the impact berm. There area which formerly contained the Shooting-In Butt berm has been regraded and no evidence of this berm was found. No evidence of MEC was identified in the area of the former Shooting-In Butt. Visual survey of the area of the Buildings 465 and 466 did not identify any evidence of chemical warfare training materials. No evidence of the former M-203 training area was identified.

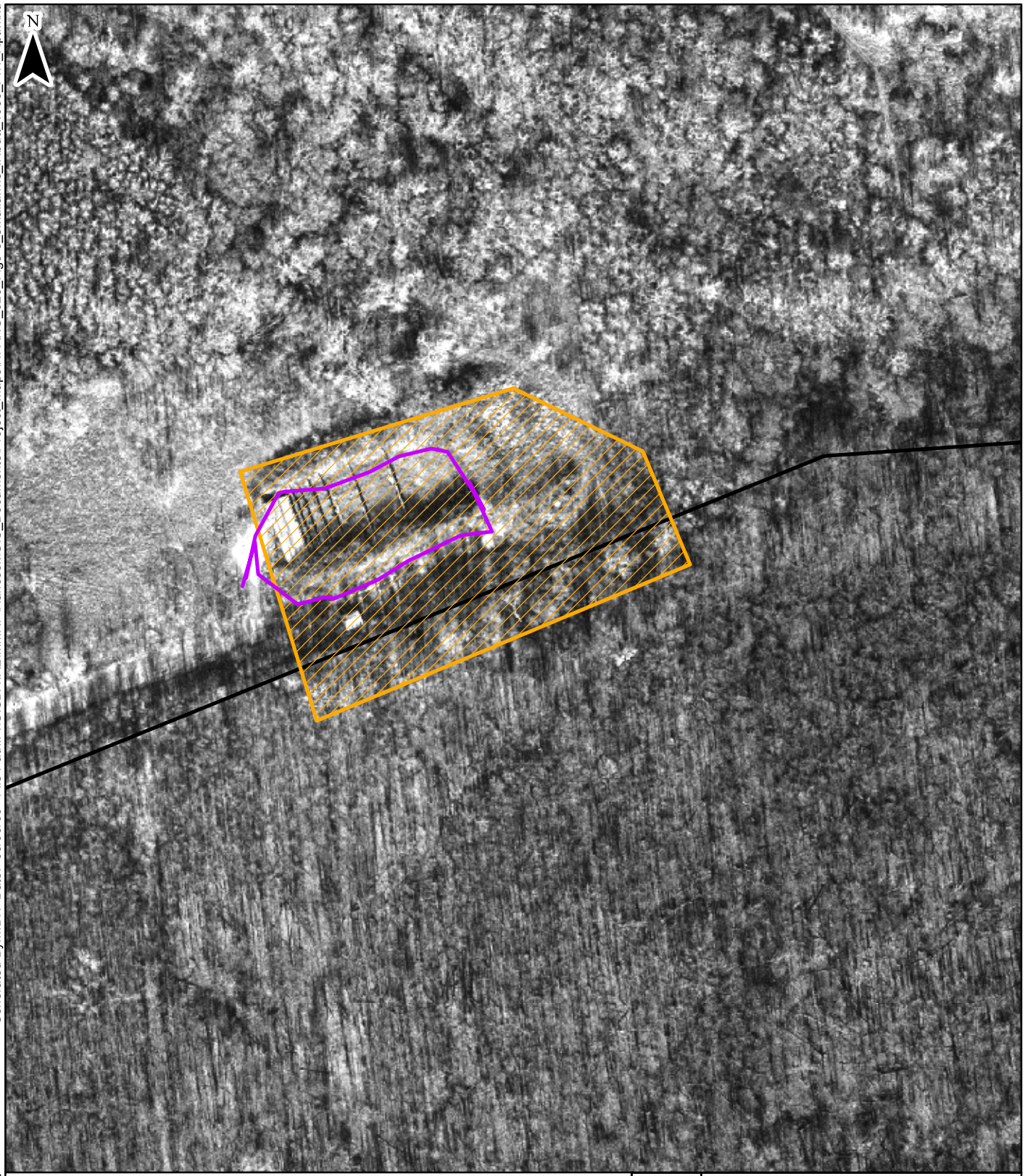
5.5.7 Off-Site Reconnaissance Observations

While the majority of this potential MRA is located on Hancock Field, a portion of this potential MRA extends off of the current Hancock Field property onto land owned by the City of Syracuse. Based on the aerial photograph from 1956, the berm formerly used as an aircraft Firing-In Butt extended just beyond the current property line. A visual survey was conducted and no evidence of M-203 practice grenades, small arms projectiles, or remnants of the original firing berm were identified.

5.5.8 Receptors

5.5.8.1 Nearby Population

Hancock Field is located at the Syracuse Hancock International Airport. It is located approximately five miles north of the City of Syracuse. According to a U.S. Census, the population of Syracuse was 139,079 in 2007 (U.S. Census, 2007).



Visual Survey Observation Transects

Munitions Response Area

Hancock Field Installation Boundary

0 100 200 Feet

Projection : NAD_1983_StatePlane_New_York_Central_FIPS_3102_Feet

U.S. ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS
OMAHA DISTRICT

MILITARY MUNITIONS RESPONSE PROGRAM

FIGURE NUMBER 5-5

SMALL ARMS RANGE AND SHOOTING-IN BUTT
VISUAL SURVEY OBSERVATIONS
HANCOCK FIELD

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Project Number: 129158.03010010

5.5.8.2 Buildings near/within MRA

There are no buildings near/within this area. This area is located in an undeveloped area of Hancock Field.

5.5.8.3 Utilities on/near MRA

Utilities associated with Hancock Field and the Syracuse Hancock International Airport can be expected on/near the site.

5.6 Firing-In Butt

5.6.1 Site Description

The Firing-In Butt is located in the eastern portion of Tract III, south of the northwest-southeast runway. The area contains dense vegetation. The area measures 1212 ft by 305 ft with a perimeter of 2741 ft. The coordinates of the area are 43.1039947948 degrees latitude, -76.0921445307 degrees longitude. The area occupies 5.8 acres. Soils in the area include Ontario loam. Average depth to groundwater is approximately 3.0 ft.

5.6.2 History of MEC Activities

The Firing-In Butt has been inactive since at least 1976, according to Safety/Fire Lead John Martineau, who has been at Hancock since that time. Its intended use was as a backstop and safety berm for jammed hot rounds. The Firing-In Butt was also used for boresight alignment and test firing for F-86 aircraft. Ammunition used was up to .50-caliber. This structure is widely thought to have been used only on rare occasions.

5.6.3 Current Land Use

The area is vacant and has no current use. Besides the wooden structure itself, the area predominantly consists of an overgrown field with heavy shrubs and a few trees.

5.6.4 Access Controls

This site is located within Hancock Field and as such is behind the perimeter fence for the installation and public access is restricted. Additionally, the site is surrounded by a secondary fence with a locked gate. There is no public access to this area.

5.6.5 Restrictions

Because of the access restrictions on Hancock Field and the secondary fencing surrounding this site, there is no public access to this site.

5.6.6 Visual Survey Observations and Results

As shown on **Figure 5-6**, transects were performed at the Firing-In Butt. The wooden part of the structure is still present and largely intact. The top is comprised of eight rows of wooden railroad ties, with thirteen rows of ties comprising each side support. The opening of the structure is approximately 15 ft high and 80 ft wide. The wooden part of the structure is in front of and integrated into a large, earthen berm. The inside of the wooden structure contains a soil mound. No evidence of MEC was observed in this mound or on the ground outside the structure. However, one large-caliber round, identified as a 3.5-inch rocket, high explosive anti-tank (HEAT), M28A2, was embedded in the top portion of the railroad ties (**Appendix D**). The round was fully embedded in the railroad tie approximate 17 ft off of the ground. Because the round was embedded and so far off of the ground, identification was not immediately completed. Photos of the item were examined by UXO technicians and identification was made at that time. Immediately after identification, USACE Omaha, the installation and the NY ANG were notified. The installation notified military EOD to respond and determine the best course of action for this item. The area of the former firing point is located approximately 0.3 mile west of the structure. Besides the munitions debris (MD) from the rocket, no other evidence of MEC was observed.

5.6.7 Off-Site Reconnaissance Observations

This MRA is located within Hancock Field. Information collected during the CSE Phase I and interview process indicated that there is no potential for impacts from the Firing-In Butt to be located off of Hancock Field.

5.6.8 Receptors

5.6.8.1 Nearby Population

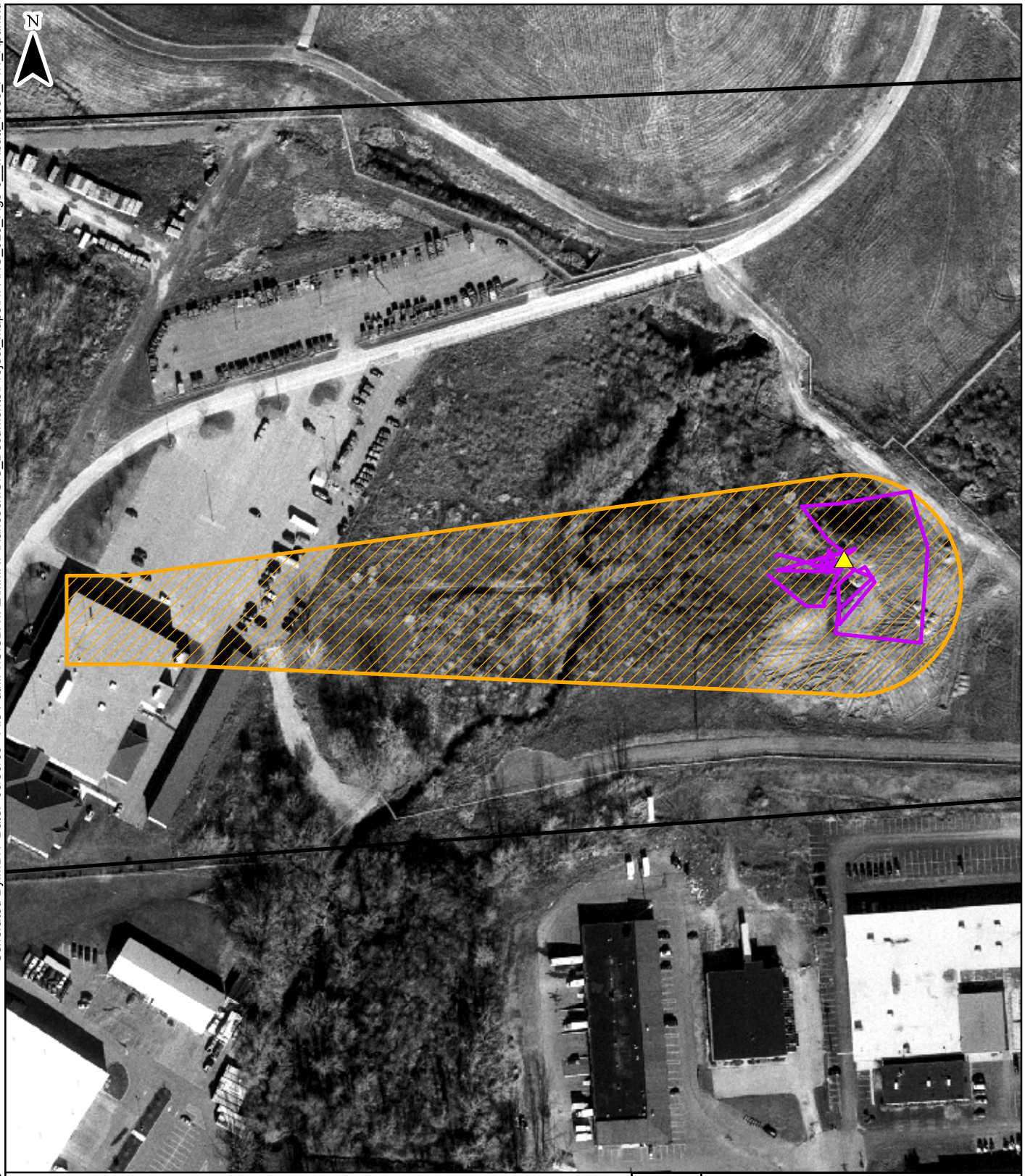
Hancock Field is located at the Syracuse Hancock International Airport. It is located approximately five miles north of the City of Syracuse. According to a U.S. Census, the population of Syracuse was 139,079 in 2007 (U.S. Census, 2007).

5.6.8.2 Buildings near/within MRA

There are no buildings near/within this area. This area is located in an undeveloped area of Hancock Field.

5.6.8.3 Utilities on/near MRA

Utilities associated with Hancock Field and the Syracuse Hancock International Airport can be expected on/near the site.



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Project Number: 129158.03010010

3.5" Rocket, HEAT, M28A2

Visual Survey Observation Transects

Munitions Response Area

Hancock Field Installation Boundary

0 100 200 Feet

Projection : NAD_1983_StatePlane_New_York_Central_FIPS_3102_Feet

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MILITARY MUNITIONS RESPONSE PROGRAM

FIGURE NUMBER 5-6

FIRING-IN BUTT
VISUAL SURVEY OBSERVATIONS
HANCOCK FIELD

Shaw® Shaw Environmental, Inc.

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6.0 Evaluation of Known/Suspected MEC

6.1 MEC Technical Data

The following summarizes the ordnance items suspected at the site.

- Rocket, 3.5-inch – Firing-In Butt
- Cartridge, 40-mm, practice – Small Arms Range and Shooting-In Butt
- Small arms ammunition, including 5.56-mm, 7.62-mm, 9-mm, .38-caliber, .45-caliber and .50-caliber munitions – Small Arms Range and Shooting-In Butt

The technical data sheets for these items are presented in **Appendix F**.

6.2 MEC Locations

Based on the review of archival records, available documentation, and visual observations the principle activities which occurred at Hancock Field that could have caused MEC or MD to be present were:

- Small arms range activities resulting in improper disposal (burial) or abandonment of unspent small arms items in or around the Small Arms Range and Shooting-In Butt and Firing-In Butt;
- Practice grenade training activities resulting in improper disposal (burial) or abandonment of unspent items in or around the Small Arms Range and Shooting-In Butt; and
- Munitions storage activities resulting in MEC of various types being left or abandoned as the result of poor housekeeping, mishandling, or loss at the Magazine Storage Area, Ammo Storage Area, and Former Munitions Buildings 792 and 793.

These activities may have resulted in the presence of MEC on the ground surface and possibly below ground surface. Through corrosion or leakage, MEC in the surface and subsurface soil may release MC into the site soils.

The Small Arms Range and Shooting-In Butt is located in the south-central portion of the Tract II area. A portion of this potential MRA is situated on land not owned by Hancock Field. For the CSE Phase II, an ROE will need to be obtained for off-installation work to be performed. Activities at the site included training by both military and police. The area is suspected to contain spent small arms munitions, likely in surface and subsurface soils. M-203 training rounds have been reported to have been used on Hancock Field property, which may be present as well. These grenades are identified by zinc rings and blue ceramic casing (BEM Systems, 2008). Contamination from spent munitions has the potential to be released into site soils.

The Firing-In Butt is located in the eastern portion of Tract III. It was used as a backstop for test firing of up to .50-caliber ammunition from F-86 aircraft.

One large-caliber round, identified as a 3.5-inch rocket, HEAT, M28A2, was embedded in the top portion of railroad ties which form the top of the Firing-In Butt catch box.

The area is suspected to contain spent small arms ammunition in surface and subsurface soils. Contamination from spent munitions has the potential to be released into site soils.

No evidence of MEC was observed during the CSE Phase I at the three MEC storage areas: Magazine Storage Area, Ammo Storage Area, and Former Munitions Buildings 792 and 793.

6.3 Special Consideration MEC

In addition to conventional ordnance contamination, the CSE Phase I also examined the site for the presence of special consideration MEC (i.e., CWM, depleted uranium). Chemical warfare training may have occurred at Hancock Field in the western portion of Tract III. These activities may have resulted in intact vials of CWM or hazardous chemicals (i.e., tear gas) being left or abandoned due to poor housekeeping, mishandling, or loss at the Chemical Warfare Training Area and Small Arms Range and Shooting-In Butt. However, the training areas did not include any storage facilities and no remnants of the CWM training were identified during the CSE Phase I field investigation. Based upon evidence collected from work performed to-date, no special consideration MEC exists at Hancock Field.

6.4 Known/Suspected MC

The MEC used at Hancock Field is described in Section 6.1. MC associated with the MEC used at Hancock Field are detailed in **Table 6-1**. This table lists the size/type, nomenclature, net explosive weight (NEW), MC, and fuses associated with each of these items. A listing of the MC associated with each of the MEC types are as follows:

- Small arms – Metals (antimony, iron, copper, lead, and zinc)
- Cartridges, 40-mm, practice – Explosives (Lead azide, Lead styphnate, Mercury fulminate, Dinitrotoluene [2,4 and 2,6], Diphenylamine, N-nitroso-diphenylamine, Nitrocellulose and Nitroglycerine)
- Rockets, 3.5-inch – Explosives (Nitrocellulose, Nitroglycerine , hexahyrdo-1,3,5-trinitro-1,3,5-triazine [RDX], trinitrotoluene [TNT], Tetryl, Diethylphthalate and Potassium sulfate)

It should be noted that perchlorates are not associated with any of the MEC potentially used at Hancock Field.

Table 6-1
Composition of Munitions Potentially Stored or Used at Hancock Field, NY

MEC Item/Size	Nomenclature	Weight	Munitions Constituent(s)	MC Ref Pub(s)	Fuzes
Small Arms Ammunition					
Cartridge, Caliber, .38	Ball	24.5 gr	Jacket, Copper Alloy	TM 9-2200	N/A
		91.5 gr	Slug, Lead Antimony		
		57 gr	Cartridge Case, Drawn Brass		
		3 gr	Percussion Primer		
		4 gr	Propellant, Single based		
Cartridge, Caliber, .45, Ball	M1911	38 gr	Jacket, Copper Alloy	TM 9-2200	N/A
		196 gr	Slug, Lead Antimony		
		79 gr	Cartridge Case, Drawn Brass		
		4 gr	Percussion Primer		
		5 gr	Propellant, SR 7970 (Single based)		
Cartridge, 9mm	Ball	24 gr	Jacket, Copper Alloy	TM 9-2200	N/A
		91 gr	Slug, Lead Antimony		
		63 gr	Cartridge Case, Drawn Brass		
		4 gr	Percussion Primer		
		4 gr	Propellant, IMR (Single Based)		
Cartridge, 5.56mm, Ball	M193	10.5 gr	Jacket, Copper Alloy	TM 9-2200	N/A
		45.5 gr	Slug, Lead Antimony		
		94 gr	Cartridge Case, Drawn Brass		
		4 gr	Percussion Primer		
		28.5 gr	Propellant, WC 844 (Double based)		
Cartridge,7.62mm, Ball	M59	32 gr	Jacket, Copper Alloy	TM 9-2200	N/A
		85 gr	Steel Core		
		33 gr	Point Filler, Lead Antimony		
		185 gr	Cartridge Case, Drawn Brass		
		4 gr	Percussion Primer		
		46 gr	Propellant,WC 846 (Double based)		
Cartridge, Caliber, .50, Ball	M2	250 gr	Jacket, Copper Alloy	TM 9-2200	N/A
		392 gr	Core, Steel		
		825 gr	Cartridge Case, Drawn Brass		
		55.5 gr	Filler, Lead Antimony		
		18.5 gr	Percussion Primer		
		250 gr	Propellant, IMR (Single Based)		
Rockets					
Rocket, 3.5 inch, HEAT	M28A2	0.44 lb	Double Based Propellant	TM 43-0001-30	M404A1
		18.5 gr	Percussion Primer		
		< 1 oz	Detonator, Tetryl		
		1.88 lb	Comp B		
Rocket, 3.5 inch, Practice	M29A2	0.44 lb	Double Based Propellant	TM 43-0001-30	N/A
Miscellaneous					
Cartridge, 40mm, Practice	M781	18.5 gr	Percussion Primer	TM 43-0001-28	N/A
		340 mg	Propellant, IMR		

MC COMPOSITIONS	
Comp B	RDX, TNT
Percussion Primer	Lead Azide, Lead styphnate, Mercury Fulminate
Propellant, Single based	Nitrocellulose, Potassium Sulphate, Diethylphthalate, Graphite
Propellant, Doubled based	Nitrocellulose, Nitroglycerine, Dinitrotoluene (2,4 and 2,6), Dibutylphthalte, Centralite, Graphite
Propellant, Double based, rocket	Nitrocellulose, Nitroglycerin, Potassium nitrate, Dinitrotolune
RDX	Cyclotrimethylenetrinitramine
Tetryl	Trinitrophenyl-N-methylnitramine
TNT	Trinitrotroluene

REFERENCES

TM 9-2200, Small Arms, Light Field Mortars and 20mm Aircraft Guns, 1943

TM 43-0001-28, Army Ammunition Data Sheets, Artillery Ammunition, Guns, Howitzers, Mortars, Recoilless Rifles, Grenade Launchers and Artillery Fuzes, 1994

TM 43-0001-30, Army Ammunition Data Sheets, Rockets, 1981

7.0 Summary and Conclusions

This section summarizes the significant results obtained and recommendations for each MRA investigated or identified as a result of the CSE Phase I activities conducted at Hancock Field.

7.1 Summary of CSE Phase I Activities

The CSE Phase I activity compiled and evaluated information on Hancock Field relating to the possible presence of potentially explosive MEC, site physical conditions, and future land uses and activities. Information sources included archival records from Hancock Field, interviews with Hancock Field personnel, additional archival information collected from public sources, and observations made during the visual surveys. This information was reviewed and used to evaluate the extent of MEC and/or potential for MC exposure at the site.

7.2 Summary of the CSE Phase I Findings

The CSE Phase I has resulted in the collection, evaluation, and synthesis of a large amount of information regarding past ordnance-related activities, the current conditions on-site with respect to the presence of MEC, and the physical setting of the land at Hancock Field. A summary of the characteristics and data collected at each MRA investigated during the CSE Phase I is provided below:

Magazine Storage Area

- Type: Small arms storage (land to land).
- Size: 6.4 acres.
- Topography: Flat lowlands.
- Vegetative Cover: Manicured lawn.
- Soil Type: Croghan loamy fine sand, urban land.
- Features: The area is currently occupied by several facilities and parking lots. Buildings 612 and 618 are present and are in-use. Buildings 609 and 615 have been demolished.
- Small Arms/MD: None.
- Anomaly Density: Low (<10 anomalies/acre).
- MEC Found: None.
- Environmental Sampling: None.
- Access: Restricted by Hancock Field to authorized personnel only.
- Impacted Media: None.
- Ownership: Hancock Field.
- Retain for Evaluation under MMRP: No.
- Recommendations: No evidence of MEC was observed. NFA is recommended for this area.

Ammo Storage Area

- Type: Small arms storage (land to land).
- Size: 0.5 acre.
- Topography: Flat lowlands.
- Vegetative Cover: Manicured lawn.
- Soil Type: Niagara silt loam.
- Features: Building 636 and its surrounding fence are still present. Building 635 is no longer present, as it has been demolished. There is a small, unidentified, concrete structure in the vicinity of former Building 635.
- Small Arms/MD: None.
- Anomaly Density: Low (<10 anomalies/acre).
- MEC Found: None.
- Access: Restricted by Hancock Field to authorized personnel only.
- Impacted Media: None.
- Ownership: Hancock Field.
- Retain for Evaluation under MMRP: No.
- Recommendations: No evidence of MEC was observed. NFA is recommended for this area.

Chemical Warfare Training Area

- Type: Chemical warfare training (land to land).
- Size: 0.6 acre.
- Topography: Flat lowlands.
- Vegetative Cover: Manicured lawn.
- Soil Type: Minoa fine sandy loam.
- Features: There were no visible signs of any old facilities. Buildings 768 and 769 were no longer present. Several buildings are present in adjacent areas.
- Small Arms/MD: None.
- Anomaly Density: Low (<10 anomalies/acre).
- MEC/CWM Found: None.
- Access: Restricted by Hancock Field to authorized personnel only.
- Impacted Media: None.
- Ownership: Hancock Field.
- Retain for Evaluation under MMRP: No.
- Recommendations: No evidence of MEC was observed. NFA is recommended for this area.

Former Munitions Buildings 792 and 793

- Type: Spare/inert storage (land to land).
- Size: 0.5 acre.
- Topography: Flat lowlands.
- Vegetative Cover: Manicured lawn.
- Soil Type: Niagara silt loam.
- Features: The buildings are no longer present, and the lot is vacant. No facilities currently occupy the area.
- Small Arms/MD: None.
- Anomaly Density: Low (<10 anomalies/acre).
- MEC Found: None.
- Access: Restricted by Hancock Field to authorized personnel only.
- Impacted Media: None.
- Ownership: Hancock Field.
- Retain for Evaluation under MMRP: No
- Recommendations: No evidence of MEC was observed. NFA is recommended for this area.

Small Arms Range and Shooting-In Butt

- Type: Small arms range, training (land to land).
- Size: 3.7 acres.
- Topography: Flat lowlands.
- Vegetative Cover: Heavy shrubs with trees.
- Soil Type: Minoa fine sandy loam, cut and fill land.
- Features: The Small Arms Range and Shooting-In Butt facilities were used for training with small caliber weapons. Use was discontinued in 2002. Grenade launchers (40mm) may also have been used in the area. Buildings 465 and 466 were located in the area and were respectively used for gas mask training and storage/repairs. Both were demolished 15 October 2007. The area is currently vacant and contains remains of small arms facilities, including an earthen berm and wooden posts.
- Small Arms/MD: None.
- Anomaly Density: Low (<10 anomalies/acre).
- MEC Found: None.
- Environmental Sampling: None.
- Access: Restricted by Hancock Field to authorized personnel only. However, the southeastern edge of the MRA appears to have extended just beyond the current property boundary onto property owned by the City at the south south-eastern edge of Tract II.
- Impacted Media: Soil, subsurface soil.

- Contaminants of Concern: Metals, Explosives.
- Ownership: Hancock Field and the City of Syracuse, NY.
- Retain for Evaluation under MMRP: Yes.
- Recommendations: Recommend CSE Phase II efforts as defined in the USAF Draft CSE Phase II guidance to include:
    - Sampling to assess if MC has been released to the environment:
        - Surface soil samples, and
        - Subsurface soil samples.

Firing-In Butt

- Type: Firing-In Butt, bore-sight range (land to land).
- Size: 5.8 acres.
- Topography: Flat lowlands.
- Vegetative Cover: Heavy shrubs with trees.
- Soil Type: Ontario loam.
- Features: The Firing-In Butt was used only rarely and has been inactive for an unknown but extended period of time. It was used as a safety berm for jammed hot rounds. It was also used for boresight alignment and test firing for F-86 aircraft. Ammunition used was up to .50-caliber. The wooden part of the structure is still intact and it is integrated into an earthen berm. No munitions were observed in the soil mound inside the structure or on the ground outside the structure. One large-caliber round was embedded in the top portion of the wooden structure. The area of the former firing point is located approximately 0.3 mile west of the structure. The area is vacant and has no current use.
- Small Arms/MD: None.
- Anomaly Density: Low (<10 anomalies/acre).
- MEC Found: One spent, large-caliber round (presumably 3.5-inch rocket, HEAT, M28A2) embedded in wooden structure.
- Environmental Sampling: None.
- Access: Restricted by Hancock Field to authorized personnel only.
- Impacted Media: Soil, subsurface soil.
- Contaminants of Concern: Metals, explosives
- Ownership: Hancock Field.
- Retain for Evaluation under MMRP: Yes.
- Recommendations: Recommend CSE Phase II efforts as defined in the USAF Draft CSE Phase II guidance to include:
    - Sampling to assess if MC has been released to the environment:
        - Surface soil samples, and
        - Subsurface soil samples.

7.3 Assessment of Potential Munitions Constituents Releases

An evaluation of the likelihood of environmental release of MCs at the potential MRAs identified at Hancock Field has been conducted.

Review of historical documentation and the Hancock Field AR indicates that no environmental samples have been collected to date at any of the MRAs. Therefore, this evaluation has been conducted based on site history, visual survey results, and professional judgment.

Based on the findings of this CSE Phase I, there is no evidence of MC releases that would indicate immediate action is warranted. Further, at four of the six MRAs there is no indication of a release of MCs. Magazine Storage Area (Buildings 609, 615, 612 and 618) was used for munitions storage. Buildings 609 and 615 have been demolished. Buildings 612 and 618 are still standing but have been renovated for non-munitions use. No information was uncovered during the document search that would indicate a release or incident at these buildings. Ammo Storage Area (Buildings 635 and 636) was used for ammunition storage. Building 635 has been demolished. Building 636 is still standing but has been renovated for non-munitions use. No information was uncovered during the document search that would indicate a release or incident at these buildings. Site history of the Former Chemical Warfare Training Area indicates it was used for gas mask training. There was no indication of training with or disposal of CWM. Visual survey of the Former Gas Training Facilities did not reveal any indication of release or disposal of CWM. Former Munitions Buildings (Buildings 792 and 793) were used for munitions storage. Both buildings have been demolished. No information was uncovered during the document search that would indicate a release or incident at these buildings. Despite the lack of sampling data from these four MRAs, it was concluded that there is no potential for environmental impacts associated with MC and therefore no justification for follow-on MC sampling.

It was determined that there is a potential for environmental impacts from MCs to have occurred at the remaining two MRAs: Small Arms Range and Shooting-In Butt and Firing-In Butt. Based on experience at similar sites, lead is the primary contaminant of concern at the Small Arms Range. At the Shooting-In Butt and Firing-In Butt, where .50-caliber rounds were utilized, metals (lead, copper, iron) are the primary contaminant of concern. However, explosives are a potential concern at the Firing-In Butt based on the discovery of the large caliber round. An assessment of the potential impact of MC and other contaminants associated with historical military munitions activities at these two MRAs would typically involve sampling the potentially impacted media (e.g., soil, sediment, groundwater, and/or surface water) at locations where appreciable amounts of small arms and munitions debris are present and where the release or migration of metals and explosives may be expected. Therefore, an assessment of the potential for environmental release of MCs during the performance of a CSE Phase II is warranted for the Small Arms Range and Shooting-In Butt and Firing-In Butt.

Environmental sampling was not performed as part of the CSE Phase I; however, it will be performed as part of the CSE Phase II activities, where applicable. A formal evaluation of the chemical constituents associated with the former military munitions activities at the Small Arms Range and Shooting-In Butt and Firing-In Butt, performed in accordance with the CERCLA requirements and protocols for a PA/SI, is warranted.

8.0 Recommendations (further investigation and/or action)

8.1 MRA Recommendations

The CSE Phase I analyzed available historical documentation, anecdotal information, and visual indications of past munitions-related activities at Hancock Field. A summary of findings and recommendations for each MRA are provided below in **Table 8-1**.

Table 8-1
Hancock Field MRA Recommendations

MRA	Summary of Findings	Recommendation
Magazine Storage Area	Buildings 609 and 615 have been demolished; Buildings 612 and 618 are in-use. The area contains current buildings and parking lots. No evidence of MEC exists at the site.	NFA
Ammo Storage Area	Building 636 is present and in-use; Building 635 has been demolished. No evidence of MEC exists at the site.	NFA
Chemical Warfare Training Area	Buildings 768 and 769 are no longer present. No other structures are present in the area. No evidence of MEC exists at the site.	NFA
Former Munitions Buildings 792 and 793	Buildings 792 and 793 have been demolished. The lot is completely vacant. No evidence of MEC exists at the site.	NFA
Small Arms Range and Shooting-In Butt	Remnants of small arms facilities include two rows of wooden posts and a large, earthen berm. Buildings 465 and 466 have been demolished. Though no MEC was encountered, the possibility exists for MC contamination. Also, 40mm practice grenades have been found in this area previously, so there is a potential for them to be present at the site.	CSE Phase II*
Firing-In Butt	The structure is intact and comprised of rows of wooden railroad ties integrated into an earthen berm. No MEC was encountered on the ground; however, MEC was identified in the face of the Firing-In Butt. One large-caliber round, identified as a 3.5-inch rocket, HEAT, M28A2, was embedded into the wooden structure. The possibility exists for MC contamination as well.	CSE Phase II*

Ordnance Area	This area is off-site on property not currently leased or owned by the USAF. It has been redeveloped as an airport terminal.	Recommended for FUDS Program
Small Arms Facilities	This area is off-site on property not currently leased or owned by the USAF.	Recommended for FUDS Program
Skeet Range	This area is off-site on property not currently leased or owned by the USAF.	Recommended for FUDS Program
Pistol Range	This area is off-site on property not currently leased or owned by the USAF.	Recommended for FUDS Program
Buildings 787 and 800	These facilities are still present and have been renovated for non-munitions use.	NFA

* - Please note that the CSE Phase II for these sites will include developing CSM, MRSPP, and HRS. While these steps are normally carried out in the CSE Phase I, in the case of this Modified CSE Phase I for Hancock Field, these activities have been deferred to the CSE Phase II.

8.2 Cohort Assignment

To comply with USAF Knowledge Driven/Performance-Based Management initiative, the MRAs are subdivided into seven "cohorts." The assignment of MRAs to different cohorts supports the streamlining of the restoration process, including the development and implementation of presumptive remedies for specific cohort types. The cohort type will be reflected in the site description in AFRIMS. The seven USAF MMRP cohorts are shown in **Table 8-2**.

Table 8-2
Air Force MMRP Cohort Assignments

Cohort	Description
A	Small Arms Ranges
B	Bore-Sight Ranges
C	Explosive Ordnance Disposal (EOD) Ranges and Open Burn/Open Detonation (OB/OD) Sites
D	Chemical Warfare Materiel (CWM) Sites
E	Pyrotechnic/Practice Sites
F	All Other Sites
G	Munitions Constituents

As the USAF MMRP evolves, the cohort assignments may be expanded or consolidated to reflect what has been learned about the MRA. In implementation of the CSE Phase I, the cohort type was defined by the range-type as designated in documentation. The cohort assignment will be further refined based on field investigation in future phases. Any MRA with a site description of "multi-use" in AFRIMS shall be assigned a site description that reflects a specific cohort.

The site description shall be revised to the range-type designated in documentation. Reassignments of cohort or site descriptions may be required in the future and will be based on the types of munitions found during future field work.

8.2.1 Hancock Field Cohort Assignment

A cohort type is required for the two MRAs recommended for further investigation, the Small Arms Range and Shooting-In Butt and the Firing-In Butt. The cohort assignment for the Small Arms Range and Shooting-In Butt is "F" (All Other Sites). The cohort assignment for the Firing-In Butt is "B" (Bore-Sight Ranges). For all other areas investigated for this CSE Phase I, no evidence of MEC, CWM, or MC was identified. Therefore, a cohort assignment is not required.

8.3 Process Streamlining Opportunities

Process streamlining opportunities for Hancock Field include involving the regulators early in the planning process. On-board review of documents may also streamline the review process. In addition, the sampling program will be developed for each site such that a decision process will be established and exit points will be clearly defined for the stakeholders.

The proposed scope of the Phase II effort and anticipated decision process should be developed to address the data gaps (e.g., MC contamination, potential for offsite impacts, etc) identified for the Small Arms Range and Shooting-In Butt and Firing-In Butt.

8.4 Additional MRS (splitting the MRA)

Based on information gathered during the CSE Phase I and depending on site-specific factors, each MRA may be designated as a single MRS or it may be subdivided for the purposes of evaluation and response into multiple MRSs. Subdividing MRAs into multiple MRSs allows for more efficient characterization so that munitions responses specific to local conditions can be conducted.

An MRA must be comprised of at least one MRS, but may contain multiple MRSs. The total area of all MRSs contained within an MRA must, however, equal the area of the MRA. This will ensure that the total acreage within an MRA is investigated during the CSE Phase I and II. Typical site-specific factors that may be considered during subdivision of MRAs into MRSs include:

- The prevalence of MEC or the extent of MC-contaminated media present within different areas of the MRA;
- The type of MEC or MC present within the MRA;
- Physical features (vegetation, topography, land areas versus water bodies, accessibility, and location of receptors that may be potentially exposed to MEC, etc.); and
- Geological and hydrogeological characteristics.

Areas within the MRA where the presence of MEC is not suspected or has not been confirmed during the CSE can be aggregated into a single MRS.

Based upon visual survey and site evaluation, none of the MRAs at Hancock Field will be broken into multiple MRSs.

8.5 Newly Identified MRA

An effort was made to evaluate whether any potentially new MRAs existed at the installation. At the conclusion of the CSE Phase I, two areas were recommended for further evaluation. The Small Arms Range and Shooting-In Butt and the Firing-In Butt are recommended to be retained as MRAs (**Figure 8-1**).

Munitions Response Area

Hancock Field Installation Boundary

0 1,000 2,000 Feet

Projection : NAD_1983_StatePlane_New_York_Central_FIPS_3102_Feet

U.S. ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS
OMAHA DISTRICT

MILITARY MUNITIONS RESPONSE PROGRAM

FIGURE NUMBER 8-1

IDENTIFIED MRAS AT THE CONCLUSION OF THE MODIFIED CSE PHASE I RECOMMENDED FOR CSE PHASE II HANCOCK FIELD

Shaw® Shaw Environmental, Inc.

ITSI Innovative Technical Solutions, Inc.

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Project Number: 129158.03010010

Appendix A
Definitions

Definitions

Anomaly – Any identified subsurface mass that may be geologic in origin, unexploded ordnance (UXO), or some other man-made material. Such identification is made through geophysical investigation and reflects the response of the sensor used to conduct the investigation. (Handbook on the Management of Munitions Response Actions, Interim Final, EPA, May 2005)

Anomaly Avoidance –Techniques employed on property known or suspected to contain unexploded ordnance, other munitions that may have experienced abnormal environments (e.g., discarded military munitions), munitions constituents in high enough concentrations to pose an explosive hazard, or chemical agents, regardless of configuration, to avoid contact with potential surface or subsurface explosive or CA hazards, to allow entry to the area for the performance of required operations. (AF Manual 91-201 and DoD 6055.9-STD)

Applicable or Relevant and Appropriate Requirements – Applicable requirements are cleanup standards, standards of control, and other substantive environmental protection requirements promulgated under Federal or state environmental law that specifically address a hazardous substance, pollutant, contaminant, remedial action, location or other circumstance found at a CERCLA site. Relevant and appropriate requirements are cleanup standards that, while not "applicable," address situations sufficiently similar to those encountered at a CERCLA site where their use is well suited to the particular site. (NCP, 40 CFR Part 300, July 2005)

Chemical Agent (CA) – An agent that, through its chemical properties, produces lethal or other damaging effects on human beings, except that such term does not include riot control agents, chemical herbicides, smoke, and other obscuration materials. This definition is based on the definition of "chemical agent and munition" in 50 U.S.C. 1521(j)(1).

Chemical Warfare Materiel (CWM) – Items generally configured as a munition containing a chemical compound that is intended to kill, seriously injure, or incapacitate a person through its physiological effects. CWM includes V- and G-series nerve agents or H-series (mustard) and L-series (lewisite) blister agents in other-than-munition configurations; and certain industrial chemicals (e.g., hydrogen cyanide [AC], cyanogen chloride [CK], or carbonyl dichloride [called phosgene or CG]) configured as a military munition. CWM does not include riot control devices, chemical defoliants and herbicides, industrial chemicals (e.g., AC, CK, or CG) not configured as a munition, smoke and other obscuration producing items, flame and incendiary producing items, or soil, water, debris or other media contaminated with low concentrations of chemical agents where no CA hazards exist. (MRSPP, 32 CFR Part 179, October 2005)

CWM contains the following four subcategories:

1) CWM, explosively configured – All UXO or DMM that contain a CA fill and any explosive component. Examples are M55 rockets with CA, the M23 VX mine, and the M360 105-mm GB artillery cartridge.

2) CWM, nonexplosively configured – All UXO or DMM that contain a CA fill but that do not contain any explosive components. Examples are any chemical munitions that do not contain explosive components and VX or mustard agent spray canisters.

3) CWM, bulk container – All discarded (e.g., buried) non-munitions-configured containers of CA (e.g., a ton container) and CAIS K941, toxic gas set M-1 and K942, toxic gas set M-2/E11.

4) Chemical Agent Identification Sets (CAIS) – Military training aids containing small quantities of various CA and other chemicals. All forms of CAIS are scored the same in this rule, except CAIS K941, toxic gas set M-1; and CAIS K942, toxic gas set M-2/E11,

which are considered forms of CWM, bulk container, due to the relatively large quantities of agent contained in those types of sets.

Closed Range – A military range that has been taken out of service as a range and that either has been put to new uses that are incompatible with range activities or is not considered by the military to be a potential range area. A closed range is still under the control of a Component. (MGDERP, September 2001)

Defense Sites – Locations that are or were owned by, leased to, or otherwise possessed or used by the Department of Defense. The term does not include any operational range, operating storage or manufacturing facility, or facility that is used for or was permitted for the treatment or disposal of military munitions. (10 U.S.C. 2710(e)(1))

Department of Defense Components – The Office of the Secretary of Defense (OSD), the Military Departments, the Defense Agencies, the Department Field Activities, and any other Department organizational entity or instrumentality established to perform a government function. (MRSPP, 32 CFR Part 179, October 2005)

Discarded Military Munitions (DMM) – Military munitions that have been abandoned without proper disposal or removed from storage in a military magazine or other storage area for the purpose of disposal. The term does not include unexploded ordnance, military munitions that are being held for future use or planned disposal, or military munitions that have been properly disposed of consistent with applicable environmental laws and regulations. (10 U.S.C. 2710(e)(2))

Explosive Ordnance Disposal (EOD) Personnel – Active duty military personnel of any military service branch that are trained in the detection, identification, field evaluation, safe rendering, recovery, and final disposal of explosive ordnance and of other munitions that have become an imposing danger, for example, by damage or deterioration. (Handbook on the Management of Munitions Response Actions, Interim Final, EPA, May 2005)

Facility – A building, structure, or other improvement to real property, in relation to work classification. (10 U.S.C. 2801)

Formerly Used Defense Sites (FUDS) – Facility or site (property) that was under the jurisdiction of the Secretary of Defense and owned by, leased to, or otherwise possessed by the United States at the time of actions leading to the contamination by hazardous substances. By the DoD Environmental Restoration Program (ERP) policy, the FUDS program is limited to those real properties that were transferred from DoD control prior to 17 October 1986. FUDS properties can be located within the 50 States, District of Columbia, Territories, Commonwealths, and possessions of the United States. (FUDS Program Policy, ER 200 3-1, May 2004)

Hazardous Substance – (A) Any substance designated pursuant to Section 1321(b)(2)(A) of title 33, (B) any element, compound, mixture, solution, or substance designated pursuant to Section 9602 of this title, (C) any hazardous waste having the characteristics identified under or listed pursuant to Section 3001 of the Solid Waste Disposal Act [42 U.S.C. 6921] (but not including any waste the regulation of which under the Solid Waste Disposal Act [42 U.S.C. 6901 et seq.] has been suspended by Act of Congress), (D) any toxic pollutant listed under section 1317(a) of title 33, (E) any hazardous air pollutant listed under Section 112 of the Clean Air Act [42 U.S.C. 7412], and (F) any imminently hazardous chemical substance or mixture with respect to which the Administrator has taken action pursuant to Section 2606 of Title 15. The term does not include petroleum, including crude oil or any fraction thereof, which is not otherwise specifically listed or designated as a hazardous substance under subparagraphs (A) through (F) of this paragraph, and the term does not include natural gas, natural gas liquids, liquefied natural

gas, or synthetic gas usable for fuel (or mixtures of natural gas and such synthetic gas). (CERCLA, 42 U.S.C. § 9601 et seq.)

Installation (as defined by the RMIS Data Element Dictionary for a Federal Facility Identification [FFID]) – The FFID number is a unique identifier, assigned to an installation/property in RMIS. The 14-character aggregate string is used in RMIS as the key column for each data table and is used to track all associated records for each installation. An installation may have a single range or multiple ranges (and each range may have more than one site contained within its boundaries) and a single or multiple sites, not associated with a range. (Management Guidance for the Defense Environmental Restoration Program, September 2001)

Land Use Controls (LUCs) – Physical, legal, or administrative mechanisms that restrict the use of, or limit access to, contaminated property in order to reduce risk to human health and the environment. Physical mechanisms encompass a variety of engineered remedies to contain or reduce contamination and/or physical barriers to limit access to property, such as fences or signs. The legal mechanisms are generally the same as those used for institution controls (ICs) as discussed in the NCP. ICs are a subset of LUCs and are primarily legal mechanisms imposed to ensure the continued effectiveness of land use restrictions imposed as part of a remedial decision. Legal mechanisms include restrictive covenants, negative easements, equitable servitudes, and deed notices. Administrative mechanisms include notices, adopted local land use plans and ordinances, construction permitting, or other existing land use management systems that may be used to ensure compliance with use restrictions. (MGDERP, September 2001)

Material That Potentially Presents an Explosive Hazard (MPPEH) – Material potentially containing explosives or munitions (e.g., munitions containers and packaging material; munitions debris remaining after munitions use, demilitarization, or disposal; and range-related debris), or material potentially containing a high enough concentration of explosives such that the material presents an explosive hazard (e.g., equipment, drainage systems, holding tanks, piping, or ventilation ducts that were associated with munitions production, demilitarization or disposal operations). Excluded from MPPEH are munitions within DoD's established munitions management system and other hazardous items that may present explosion hazards (e.g., gasoline cans, compressed gas cylinders) that are not munitions and are not intended for use as munitions. (DoD Instruction 4140.62, Management and Disposition of MPPEH, December 2004)

Military Installation – A base, camp, post, station, yard, center, or other activity under the jurisdiction of the Secretary of a Military Department, or, in the case of an activity in a foreign country, under the operational control of the Secretary of a military department or the Secretary of Defense, without regard to the duration of operational control. (10 U.S.C. 2801)

Military Munitions – All ammunition products and components produced for or used by the Armed Forces for national defense and security, including ammunition products or components under the control of the Department of Defense, the Coast Guard, the Department of Energy, and the National Guard. The term includes confined gaseous, liquid, and solid propellants; explosives, pyrotechnics, chemical and riot control agents, smokes, and incendiaries, including bulk explosives and chemical warfare agents; chemical munitions, rockets, guided and ballistic missiles, bombs, warheads, mortar rounds, artillery ammunition, small arms ammunition, grenades, mines, torpedoes, depth charges, cluster munitions and dispensers, and demolition charges; and devices and components of any item thereof. The term does not include wholly inert items, improvised explosive devices, and nuclear weapons, nuclear devices, nuclear components, other than non-nuclear components of nuclear devices that are managed under the nuclear weapons program of the Department of Energy after all required sanitization operations under the Atomic Energy Act of 1954 (42 U.S.C. 2011 et seq.) have been completed. (10 U.S.C. 101(e)(4))

Military Range – Designated land and water areas set aside, managed, and used to research, develop, test, and evaluate military munitions, other ordnance, or weapon systems, or to train military personnel in their use and handling. Ranges include firing lines and positions, maneuver areas, firing lanes, test pads, detonation pads, impact areas, and buffer zones with restricted access and exclusionary areas. (40 CFR 266.201)

Munitions and Explosives of Concern (MEC) – Military munitions that are 1) unexploded ordnance, as defined in 10 U.S.C. 101(e)(5); 2) abandoned or discarded, as defined in 10 U.S.C. 2710(e)(2); 3) MC (e.g., TNT, RDX) present in soil, facilities, equipment, or other materials in high enough concentrations so as to pose an explosive hazard. (MRSPP, 32 CFR Part 179, October 2005)

Munitions Constituent (MC) – Any material that originates from UXO, DMM, or other military munitions, including explosive and non-explosive materials, and emission, degradation, or breakdown elements of such ordnance or munitions. (10 U.S.C. 2710(e)(4))

Munitions Debris (MD) – Remnants of munitions (e.g., fragments, penetrators, projectiles, shell casings, links, fins) remaining after munitions use, demilitarization, or disposal. (DoD 6055.9-STD)

Munitions Response – Response actions, including investigation, removal actions, and remedial actions, to address the explosives safety, human health, or environmental risks presented by UXO, DMM, or MC or to support a determination that no removal or remedial action is required. (MRSPP, 32 CFR Part 179, October 2005)

Munitions Response Area (MRA) – Any area on a defense site that is known or suspected to contain UXO, DMM, or MC. Examples include former ranges and munitions burial areas. A munitions response area is comprised of one or more munitions response sites. (MRSPP, 32 CFR Part 179, October 2005)

Munitions Response Site (MRS) – A discrete location within an MRA that is known to require a munitions response. (MRSPP, 32 CFR Part 179, October 2005)

Operational Range – A range that is under the jurisdiction, custody, or control of the Secretary of Defense and that is used for range activities, or although not currently being used for range activities, that is still considered by the Secretary to be a range and has not been put to a new use that is incompatible with range activities. (10 U.S.C. 101(e)(3))

Outlier – An outlier is an observation that lies an abnormal distance from other values in a random sample from a population. In a sense, this definition leaves it up to the analyst (or a consensus process) to decide what will be considered abnormal. Before abnormal observations can be singled out, it is necessary to characterize normal observations.

Pollutant and Contaminant – These terms include, but are not be limited to, any element, substance, compound, or mixture, including disease-causing agents, which after release into the environment and upon exposure, ingestion, inhalation, or assimilation into any organism, either directly from the environment or indirectly by ingestion through food chains, will or may reasonably be anticipated to cause death, disease, behavioral abnormalities, cancer, genetic mutation, physiological malfunctions (including malfunctions in reproduction) or physical deformations, in such organisms or their offspring; except that the term pollutant or contaminant shall not include petroleum, including crude oil or any fraction thereof which is not otherwise specifically listed or designated as a hazardous substance under subparagraphs (A) through (F) of paragraph (14) and shall not include natural gas, liquefied natural gas, or synthetic gas of pipeline quality (or mixtures of natural gas and such synthetic gas). (CERCLA, 42 U.S.C. § 9601 et seq.)

Range Activities – Research, development, testing, and evaluation of military munitions, other ordnance, and weapons systems; and the training of members of the Armed Forces in the use and handling of military munitions, other ordnance, and weapons systems. (10 U.S.C. 101(3)(2))

Range-Related Debris – Debris, other than munitions debris, collected from operational ranges or from former ranges (e.g., targets, military munitions packaging and crating material). (DoD 6055.9-STD)

Range Residue – Material, including but not limited to, parts and sections of practice bombs, artillery, small arms, mortars, projectiles, bombs, missiles, rockets, rocket mortars, targets, grenades, incendiary devices, experimental items, demolition devices, and any other material fired on or discovered on a range. (AFI 13-212, Range Planning and Operations, August 2001)

Real Property – Real estate owned by the United States and under the control of the DoD. Includes lands, buildings, structures, utilities systems, improvements and appurtenances thereto. Includes equipment attached to and made part of buildings and structures (such as heating systems) but not moveable equipment (such as plant equipment). (MGDERP, September 2001)

Relative Risk – The evaluation of individual sites to determine high, medium, or low relative risk to human health and the environment, based on contaminant hazards, migration pathways and receptors, in accordance with the DoD's *Risk-Based Site Evaluation Primer*. (MGDERP, September 2001)

Removal – The cleanup or removal of released hazardous substances from the environment. Such actions may be taken in the event of the threat of release of hazardous substances into the environment, such actions as may be necessary to monitor, assess, and evaluate the release or threat of release of hazardous substances, the disposal of removed material, or the taking of such other actions as may be necessary to prevent, minimize, or mitigate damage to the public health or welfare or to the environment, which may otherwise result from a release or threat of release. The term includes, in addition, without being limited to, security fencing or other measures to limit access, provision of alternative water supplies, temporary evacuation and housing of threatened individuals not otherwise provided for, action taken under Section 9604(b) of this title, and any emergency assistance which may be provided under the Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act [42 U.S.C. 5121 et seq.] The requirements for removal actions are addressed in 40 CFR §§300.410 and 300.415. The three types of removals are emergency, time-critical, and non-time critical removals. (CERCLA, 42 U.S.C. § 9601 et seq.)

There are three types of removals:

1) Emergency – Emergency removal or response is performed when an immediate or imminent danger to public health or the environment is present and action is required within hours. Trained responders identify the explosive threat and make the decision as to whether the munitions and explosive of concern should be moved or blown in place and ensure the threat is removed safely and expeditiously.

2) Time-critical – A response to a release or threat of release that poses such a risk to public health (serious injury or death), or the environment, that cleanup or stabilization actions must be initiated within six months.

3) Non-time critical – An action initiated in response to a release or threat of a release that poses a risk to human health and welfare, or the environment. Initiation of removal cleanup actions may be delayed for six months or more.

Risk Reduction – The movement of any site from a higher to lower relative risk category as a result of natural attenuation, interim remedial, remedial, or removal actions taken. (DoD Instruction 4715.7, Environmental Restoration Program, April 1996)

Site (as defined in the Restoration Management Information System Data Element Dictionary for a SITE_ID) – A unique name given to a distinct area of an installation containing one or more releases or threatened releases of hazardous substances treated as a discreet entity or consolidated grouping for response purposes. Includes any building, structure, impoundment, landfill, storage container, or other site or area where a hazardous substance was or has come to be located, including formerly used sites eligible for building demolition/debris removal. Installations and ranges may have more than one site. (MGDERP, September 2001)

Stakeholder – Groups or individuals who were interested in, concerned about, affected by, who had a vested interest in, or would be involved in the munitions response at an MRA/MRS.

Transferred Range – A property formerly used as a military range that is no longer under military control and had been leased by the DoD, transferred, or returned from the DoD to another entity, including federal entities. This includes a military range that is no longer under military control but was used under the terms of a withdrawal, executive order, special-use permit or authorization, right-of-way, public land order, or other instrument issued by the federal land manager. (MGDERP, September 2001)

Transferring Range – A military range that is proposed to be transferred or returned from the DoD to another entity, including federal entities. This includes a military range that is used under the terms of a withdrawal, executive order, act of Congress, public land order, special-use permit or authorization, right-of-way, or other instrument issued by the federal land manager or property owner. An operational or closed range will not be considered a "transferring range" until the transfer is imminent. (MGDERP, September 2001)

Unexploded Ordnance (UXO) – Military munitions that have been primed, fused, armed, or otherwise prepared for action and have been fired, dropped, launched, projected, or placed in such a manner as to constitute a hazard to operations, installations, personnel, or material, and remain unexploded either by malfunction, design, or any other cause. (10 U.S.C. 101(e)(5))

UXO Technicians – Personnel who are qualified for and filling Department of Labor, Service Contract Act, Directory of Occupations, contractor positions of UXO Technician I, UXO Technician II, and UXO Technician III. (Department of Defense Explosive Safety Board TP18, December 2004)

Appendix B
Abbreviations and Acronyms

Abbreviations and Acronyms

^{o}F	Degrees Fahrenheit
AAF	Army Air Force
AFB	Air Force Base
AFHRA	Air Force Historical Research Agency
AFHSO	Air Force History Support Office
AFRIMS	Air Force Restoration Information Management System
AFS	Air Force Station
AFSC	Air Force Safety Center
AFCESA	Air Force Civil Engineer Support Agency
ANG	Air National Guard
ANGB	Air National Guard Base
APSRS	Aerial Photograph Summary Record System
bgs	Below Ground Surface
CERCLA	Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act
CMH	Center of Military History
CS	Tear Gas
CSE	Comprehensive Site Evaluation
CSM	Conceptual Site Model
CWM	Chemical Weapons Materiel
DDR&E	Director, Defense Research and Engineering
DMM	Discarded Military Munitions
DoD	Department of Defense
DTIC	Defense Technical Information Center
ECBC	Edgewood Chemical and Biological Center
EOD	Explosive Ordnance Disposal
EROS	Earth Resources Observation Systems
ERS	Environmental Remediation Services
ESIC	Earth Science Information Service
ft	Foot/Feet
FUDS	Formerly Used Defense Site
GIS	Geographic Information System
GPS	Global Positioning System
HEAT	High Explosive Anti-Tank
HRR	Historical Records Review
HRRC	Historical Research and Response Center
HRS	Hazard Ranking System
IPS	Information Preservation System
IRP	Installation Restoration Program
ITRC	Interstate, Technology, and Regulatory Council
ITSI	Innovative Technical Solutions, Inc.
MATOC	Multiple Award Task Order Contract
MC	Munitions Constituents
MD	Munitions Debris
MEC	Munitions and Explosives of Concern
mm	Millimeter
MMRP	Military Munitions Response Program
MRA	Munitions Response Area
MRS	Munitions Response Site

MRSPP	Munitions Response Site Prioritization Protocol
msl	Mean Sea Level
NARA	National Archives and Records Administration
NEW	Net explosive weight
NFA	No Further Action
NPRC	National Personnel Records Center
OB/OD	Open Burn/Open Detonation
PA/SI	Preliminary Assessment/Site Inspection
QC	Quality Control
RACER	Remedial Action Cost Engineering Requirements
RDECOM	Research, Development, and Engineering Command
RDX	Hexahydro-1,3,5-trinitro-1,3,5-triazine
RG	Record Group
ROE	Right of Entry
Shaw	Shaw Environmental, Inc.
STINET	Scientific and Technical Information Network
TEC	Topographic Engineering Center
TIO	TEC Imagery Office
TLI	Division of TechLaw
TNT	Trinitrotoluene
TO	Task Order
USACE	U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
USAF	U.S. Air Force
USAMHI	U.S. Army Military History Institute
USGS	U.S. Geological Survey
UXO	Unexploded Ordnance
WWII	World War II

Appendix C
References

References

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Appendix D
Photo-Documentation Log
(Provided on CD)

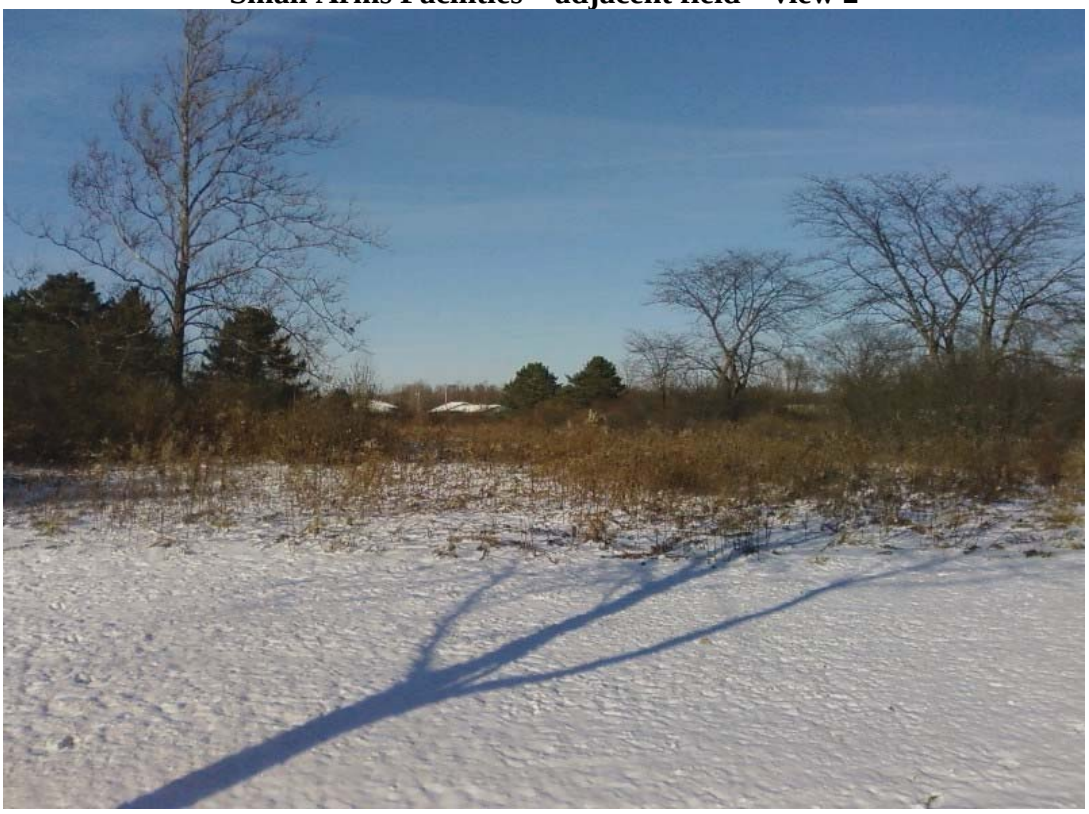
Small Arms Facilities – vacant lot – view 1

Small Arms Facilities – vacant lot – view 2

Small Arms Facilities – vacant lot – view 3

Small Arms Facilities – adjacent field – view 1

Small Arms Facilities – adjacent field – view 2



Magazine Storage Area – current buildings – view 1

Magazine Storage Area – current buildings – view 2

Magazine Storage Area – current parking lot – view 1

Magazine Storage Area – current parking lot – view 2

Ammo Storage Area – fence entrance to Building 636

Ammo Storage Area – Building 636 – view 1

Ammo Storage Area – Building 636 – view 2

Ammo Storage Area – Building 636 – view 3

Ammo Storage Area – Building 636 – view 4

Ammo Storage Area – Building 636 – view 5

Ammo Storage Area – Building 636 – rear fence

Ammo Storage Area – unidentified concrete structure – view 1

Ammo Storage Area – unidentified concrete structure – view 2

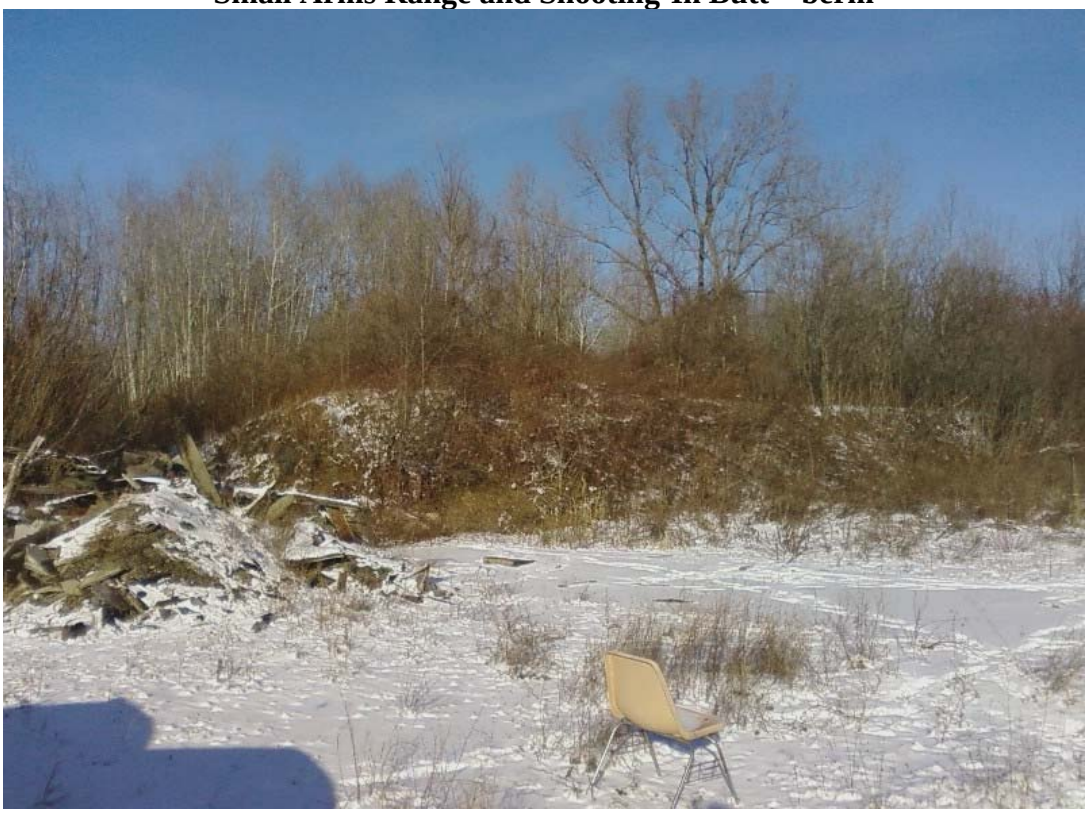
Ammo Storage Area – unidentified concrete structure – view 3

Chemical Warfare Training Area – vacant lot

Former Munitions Buildings 792 and 793 – vacant lot – view 1

Former Munitions Buildings 792 and 793 – vacant lot – view 2

Small Arms Range and Shooting-In Butt – berm



Small Arms Range and Shooting-In Butt – berm and wooden posts – view 1

Small Arms Range and Shooting-In Butt – berm and wooden posts – view 2

Small Arms Range and Shooting-In Butt – berm and wooden posts – view 3

Small Arms Range and Shooting-In Butt – berm and wooden posts – view 4

Small Arms Range and Shooting-In Butt – close-up 1 of berm and wooden posts

Small Arms Range and Shooting-In Butt – close-up 2 of berm and wooden posts

Small Arms Range and Shooting-In Butt – wooden posts

Small Arms Range and Shooting-In Butt – view from berm back at wooden posts

Small Arms Range and Shooting-In Butt – berm close-up – view 1

Small Arms Range and Shooting-In Butt – berm close-up – view 2

Small Arms Range and Shooting-In Butt – path leading behind berm

Small Arms Range and Shooting-In Butt – path behind berm – view 1

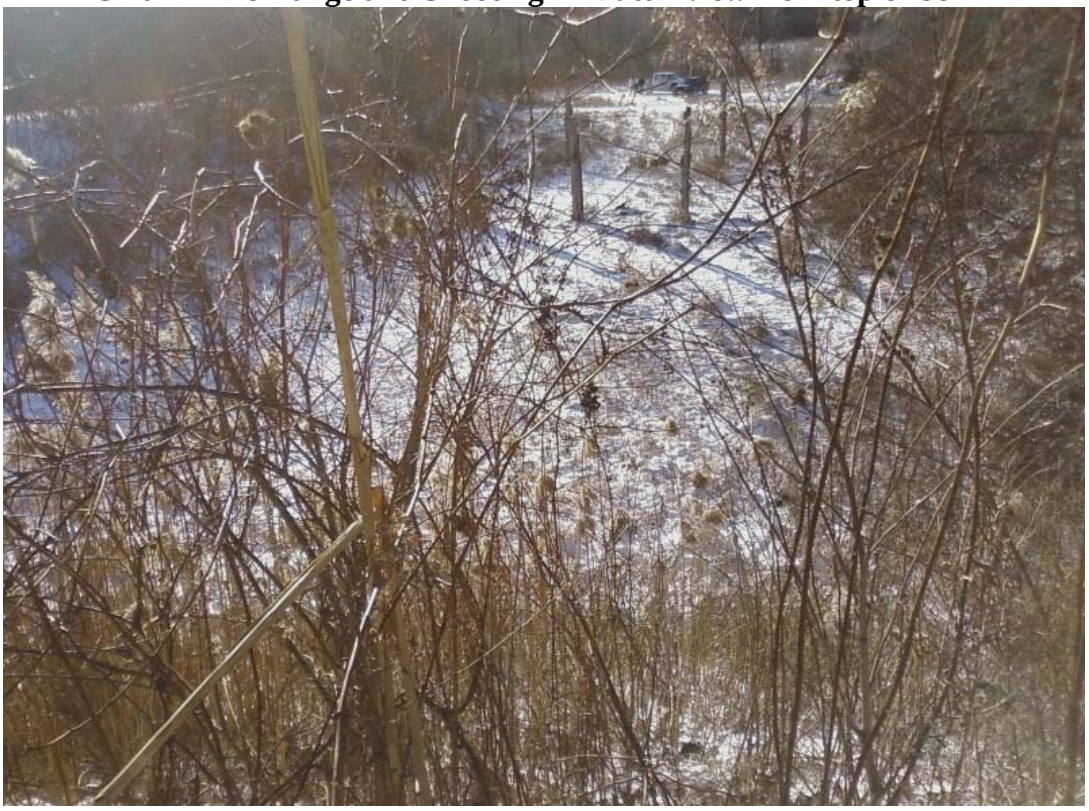
Small Arms Range and Shooting-In Butt – path behind berm – view 2

Small Arms Range and Shooting-In Butt – berm

Small Arms Range and Shooting-In Butt – view 1 behind berm

Small Arms Range and Shooting-In Butt – view 2 behind berm

Small Arms Range and Shooting-In Butt – view from top of berm



Skeet Range – dense overgrowth – view 1

Skeet Range – dense overgrowth – view 2

Skeet Range – dense overgrowth – view 3

Skeet Range – forest – view 1

Skeet Range – forest – view 2

Skeet Range – forest – view 3

Skeet Range – forest – view 4

Skeet Range – forest – view 5

Skeet Range – forest – view 6

Skeet Range – forest – view 7

Skeet Range – surface water

Pistol Range – dense forest

Pistol Range – berm

Pistol Range – groundwater monitoring well

Pistol Range – top of groundwater monitoring well

Firing-In Butt – firing position – view 1

Firing-In Butt – firing position – view 2

Firing-In Butt – approaching structure

Firing-In Butt – wooden structure

Firing-In Butt – wooden structure and berm

Firing-In Butt – wooden structure – left side

Firing-In Butt – wooden structure – middle

Firing-In Butt – wooden structure – right side

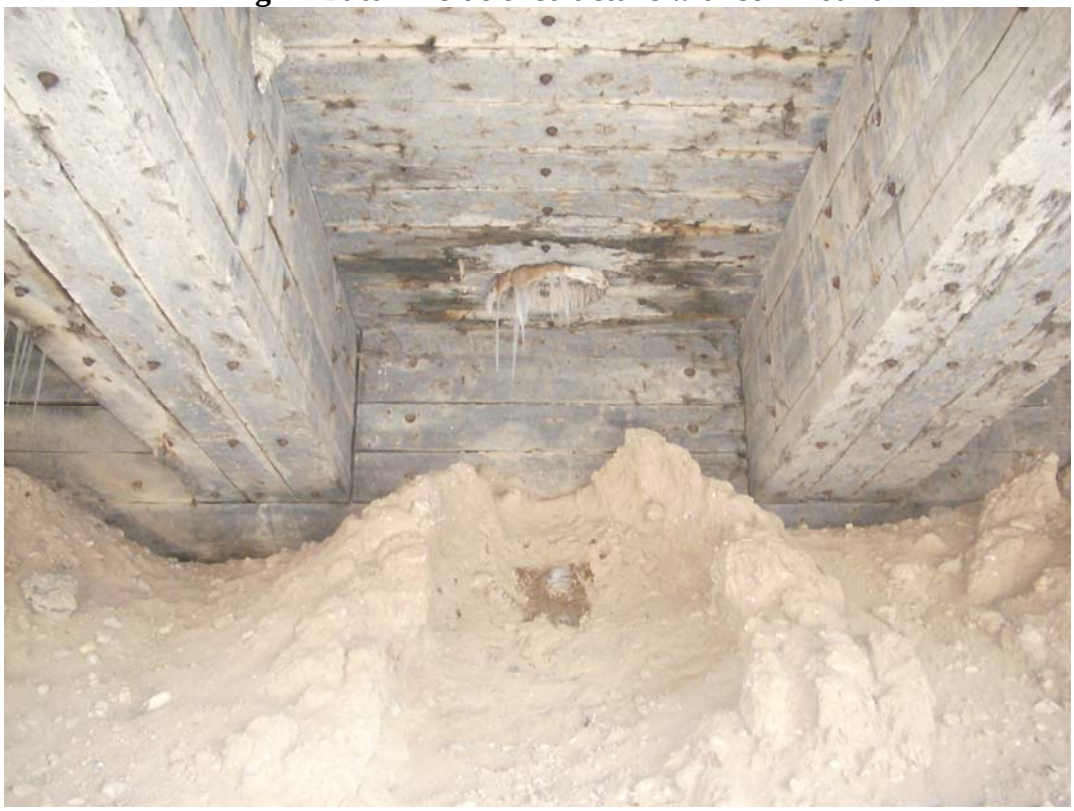
Firing-In Butt – inside structure – view 1

Firing-In Butt – inside structure – view 2

Firing-In Butt – soil mound inside structure

Firing-In Butt – close-up of soil mound and inside of structure

Firing-In Butt – inside of structure with soil mound



Firing-In Butt – view from inside of structure looking out

Firing-In Butt – view inside of structure

Firing-In Butt – 3.5-Inch Rocket, HEAT, M28A2, embedded in structure

Firing-In Butt – view from top of berm

Appendix E
Project Source Data Index
(Source Files Provided on CD)

Hancock Field AGS
CSE HRR Document Index

Document Number Range	Doc Date	Doc Type	Author / Author Organization	Document Title	Comments
AIR FORCE CIVIL ENGINEER SUPPORT AGENCY, EXPLOSIVE ORDNANCE DISPOSAL (EOD)					
EOD-HNKFLD-0001 - 0002	1986	Report	Hancock Field	Hancock Field EOD Reports	Clearance of active ranges.
EOD-HNKFLD-0003 - 0004	1987	Report	Hancock Field	Hancock Field EOD Reports	Clearance of active ranges.
NARA II, COLLEGE PARK, MD (NARAII)					
NARAII-HNKFLD-001 - 0021	26-Aug-71	Report	William A. Rowland and Donald E. Notarmuzi, Property Management and Disposal Service, General Services Administration	Executive Order 11508 Real Property Survey of Hancock Field, Syracuse, New York, GSA Inventory Control No. 5700 25475 on August 19 and 20, 1971. Information brochure for General Services Administration survey, Hancock Field.	Page 2 of the report references Parcel 1used as small arms range; Page 17-3 References the Small Arms Range located at the south east end of the base.
NARAII-HNKFLD-0022 - 0050	26-Aug-71	Report	William A. Rowland and Donald E. Notarmuzi, Property Management and Disposal Service, General Services Administration	Executive Order 11508 Real Property Survey of Hancock Field, Syracuse, New York, GSA Inventory Control No. 5700 25475 on August 19 and 20, 1971.	Page 2 of the report references Parcel 1used as small arms range; Page 17-3 References the Small Arms Range located at the south east end of the base. NYANG is listed as using Building 611 as an Armament Shop and Building 615 as Small Arms Storage, Buildings 635 and 636 Ammo Storage, Building 6000 Firing In Butt.
NARAII-HNKFLD-0051 - 0052	No date	Report	Unknown	Property Review Board Action Paper, Hancock Field, Syracuse, New York	
NARAII-HNKFLD-0053 - 0061	5-Oct-72	Memorandum	Minchen, Meyer A., Chairman, Property Review Committee	USMC Reserve Training Area, Mattydale, NY	This property was once part of the Syracuse Army Air Base and lies south of the Syracuse Air Terminal and south southwest of Hancock Field. The training area was used by a Marine Corps reinforced tank company for training, tactical training and tank recovery training. Off-installation.
NARAII-HNKFLD-0062 - 0090	13-Apr-72	Report	Sheridan, Edward J., Deputy Assistant Secretary of Defense (Installations and Housing)	Review and Comments on the General Services Administration Executive Order 11508 survey report of the USMC Reserve Training Area, Mattydale, NY	References Building 817 which contained an indoor small bore range. Contains a copy of the November 30, 1972 report which references bore sighting .30 cal machine gun, marksmanship. Off-installation.
NARAII-HNKFLD-0091 - 0096	No date	Report	Unknown	Report of Investigation on Syracuse Site for an Army Air Base in the Vicinity of Syracuse, N.Y.	Discussion of proposed ordnance area and bombing range area.

Hancock Field AGS
CSE HRR Document Index

Document Number Range	Doc Date	Doc Type	Author / Author Organization	Document Title	Comments
NARAII-HNKFLD-0097 - 0099	18-Dec-47	Corres	Bloss, J.H., Lt. Col., AGD, Asst Adj Gen	Survey of Facilities for Air National Guard Squadron at Syracuse Army Air Base, Syracuse, New York	Facilities to be included in Air National Guard utilization include Building 555 and 556 adjacent to Skeet Ranges, Building 559 adjacent to the Pistol Range, and Shooting-in-Butts adjacent to Building 553.
NARAII-HNKFLD-0100	7-Oct-66	Map	Department of the Air Force, Air Base Planning Div., Deputy for Civil Engineering	Air Defense Command - Modify Real Estate Map, Hancock Field, Syracuse, New York	
NARAII-HNKFLD-0101	26-Aug-71	Photograph	Exhibit accopanying Executive Order Report	Small Arms Range	Photograph of the small arms range.
NARAII-HNKFLD-0102	26-Aug-71	Photograph	Exhibit accopanying Executive Order Report	Exhibit F. Aerial photograph of air field.	Aerial photograph.
NARAII-HNKFLD-0103	26-Aug-71	Photograph	Exhibit accopanying Executive Order Report	Target and Firing-In Butt located on lands licensed to the NYANG. Thompson Road in foreground.	Photograph of the target and firing-in Butt.
NARA NORTHEAST REGION, NEW YORK CITY, NY (NARANY)					
NARANY-HNKFLD-0001	1942	Map	U.S. Engineer Office, Syracuse, NY	Record Drawing, Syracuse Army Air Base, Reservation Map	
NARANY-HNKFLD-0002	12-Apr-44	Map	Department of the Army Corps of Engineers, New York District	Hancock Field, Requirements for New York National Guard Unit, Location Plan, Syracuse, New York	
NARANY-HNKFLD-0003	No date	Map	U.S. Engineer Office, Syracuse Area, Syracuse, NY	Syracuse Army Air Base	
HISTORICAL RESEARCH AND RESPONSE CENTER (HRRC)					
HRRC-HNKFLD-0001 - 0002	No date	Report	Ciolfi, Kathy, Historical Division, U.S. Army Chemical and Biological Defense Command	Areas Used by the Chemical Warfare Service During the 1900's	
HRRC-HNKFLD-0003 - 0004	28-Feb-45	Report	Statistical Control Division Office of Management Control	Controlled and Other Critical Items of Equipment in Units and Depots - Army Air Forces and Assigned Arms and Services, Chemical Warfare Items, AAF Form No. 108A	

Hancock Field AGS
CSE HRR Document Index

Document Number Range	Doc Date	Doc Type	Author / Author Organization	Document Title	Comments
U. S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY (USGS)					
USGS-HNKFLD-0001	7-May-56	Aerial Photo	U.S. Geological Survey	Project GS-VKX, Roll 1, Frame 99	Scale: 1:24,000
USGS-HNKFLD-0002	2-Jun-60	Aerial Photo	U.S. Geological Survey	Project USAF-005390, Roll 1, Frame 42	Scale: 1:10,698
USGS-HNKFLD-0003	2-Jun-60	Aerial Photo	U.S. Geological Survey	Project USAF-005390, Roll 1, Frame 43	Scale: 1:10,698
REAL PROPERTY					
REPROP-HNKFLD-0001	No date	Report	--	EBS Update, Demolition of Buildings 465, 466, & 30001, Syracuse Hancock IAP (ANG) New York	
Civil Engineering Flight					
CVEFLT-HNKFLD-0001	8-Dec-04	Map	Ensafe PCCI Petroleum Partners	SPRP New York ANG, Hancock Field, Syracuse, NY, Figure 1, Facility Diagram, 174th Fighter Wing- Hancock Field	
CVEFLT-HNKFLD-0002	28-Sep-82	Map	Flatow Moore Bryan Fairburn	Tactical Air Command Master Plan, Hancock Field Real Estate Map	
CVEFLT-HNKFLD-0003	1960s	Photograph	Civil Engineering	174 Fighter Wing, Syracuse, NY	
CVEFLT-HNKFLD-0004	No date	Aerial Photo	Civil Engineering	No Title	
CVEFLT-HNKFLD-0005	No date	Aerial Photo	Civil Engineering	No Title	
CVEFLT-HNKFLD-0006	No date	Aerial Photo	Civil Engineering	No Title	
CVEFLT-HNKFLD-0007	No date	Aerial Photo	Civil Engineering	No Title	
CVEFLT-HNKFLD-0008	No date	Aerial Photo	Civil Engineering	No Title	
CVEFLT-HNKFLD-0009	10-Mar-81	Aerial Photo	Civil Engineering	KUCERA 15I75 16776 12 433	
CVEFLT-HNKFLD-0010	10-Mar-81	Aerial Photo	Civil Engineering	KUCERA 15I75 16776 12 435	
CVEFLT-HNKFLD-0011	10-Mar-81	Aerial Photo	Civil Engineering	KUCERA 15I75 16776 13 486	
ADMINISTRATIVE RECORD					
ADMREC-HNKFLD-0001	Dec-03	Report	CH2MHILL	Site Inspection Work Plan Sites 1, 4, 8, 11, and AOC-P, 174th Fighter Wing, Hancock Air National Guard Base, Syracuse, NY	
ADMREC-HNKFLD-0002	1-Jul-97	Report	Hazardous Waste Remedia Actions Program	Installation Restoration Program Remedial Investigation Report, Petroleum, Oil, and Lubricant Facility Site 15 Vol.I Final	
ADMREC-HNKFLD-0003	2008	Website	174th Fighter Wing, ANG	http://www.174fw.ang.af.mil/MAIN/WELCOME.ASP	

HISTORICAL RECORDS RESEARCH SOURCES CONTACTED

HANCOCK FIELD AIR NATIONAL GUARD BASE
SYRACUSE FIELD, NY

Prepared for:
United States Air Force

Prepared by:
U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
Omaha District

Innovative Technical Solutions, Inc.
3333 S. Wadsworth Blvd., Suite 228
Lakewood, CO 80224

TLI Solutions, Inc.
560 Golden Ridge Road, Suite 130
Golden, CO 80401

July 2008

Historical Records Research
Sources Contacted Report

HANCOCK FIELD AIR NATIONAL GUARD BASE
SYRACUSE FIELD, NY

Prepared For:

United States Air Force

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Innovative Technical Solutions, Inc.
3333 S. Wadsworth Blvd., Suite 228
Lakewood, CO 80227

TLI Solutions, Inc.
560 Golden Ridge Road, Suite 130
Golden, CO 80401

July 2008

HISTORICAL RECORDS RESEARCH
SOURCES CONTACTED – HANCOCK FIELD AIR NATIONAL GUARD BASE

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Historical Record Research (HRR) was conducted for Hancock Field Air National Guard Base (ANGB) as part of the United States (U.S.) Air Force Military Munitions Response Program (MMRP) Comprehensive Site Evaluations (CSE) Phase Is at 37 Air Force Installations. Searches at all sources listed in this report were also conducted for previous names identified for, or associated with, Hancock Field ANGB throughout the history of the installation.

Background on the CSE/MMRP

At Hancock Field ANGB and across the country, the U.S. Armed Forces have historically conducted live-firing, weapons testing, and munitions disposal to ensure military readiness. Decades of these munitions-related activities have resulted in the presence of unexploded ordnance (UXO), discarded military munitions (DMM), and Munitions Constituents (MC) on ranges and disposal areas throughout the country. UXO, DMM, and other materials potentially presenting an explosive hazard (MPPEH) are referred to as Munitions and Explosives of Concern (MEC). Due to changes in military structure and locations of installations, the military is currently using many of these ranges and disposal areas in ways that may be incompatible with the presence of MEC or MC contamination.

In 1986, Congress created the Defense Environmental Restoration Program to clean up sites owned or used by the U.S. Department of Defense (DoD). For nearly 20 years, this program has focused on cleanup of hazardous chemicals (e.g., solvents, oils, pesticides) in environmental media. In September 2001, DoD established the MMRP to address hazards associated with MEC and MC within areas that are no longer used for operational range activities. These non-operational range areas are called Munitions Response Areas (MRAs) and may encompass one or more discrete munitions response sites (MRSs). The goal of the Air Force MMRP is to make MRAs safe for reuse while protecting human health and the environment. In December 2001, the Congress passed the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2002 that required DoD to develop and maintain an inventory of MRSs. This requirement is codified in Title 10, Section 2710 of the U.S. Code (10 USC 2710).

A critical component of the Air Force MMRP is the CSE, which serves as the initial assessment of MRAs pursuant to the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA) and the National Oil and Hazardous Substance Pollution Contingency Plan (NCP). The Air Force is implementing the CSE in two phases. The CSE Phase I fulfills the requirements of the CERCLA Preliminary Assessment and Phase II fulfills the requirements of the CERCLA Site Investigation.

Background on Hancock Field ANGB

Hancock Field ANGB is located at the Syracuse-Hancock International Airport in Central New York State. It is approximately 5 miles north of the city of Syracuse in Onondaga County. The New York Air National Guard facilities at Hancock Field comprise a total of 356 acres of fee-owned land that was acquired from the city of Syracuse, NY in 1947.

With the outbreak of World War II, many believed that the East Coast was vulnerable to enemy attack. On December 31, 1941, twenty-four days after the bombing of Pearl Harbor, the Office of the Chief of the Army Air Force authorized the construction of an air base at Syracuse. A 3,500 acre parcel located north of the city was selected, displacing several inhabited farms. In 1942, three 5,500 foot runways were built, at a cost to the Army of more than $16,000,000. These runways were constructed over existing asparagus beds, which continue to produce asparagus to this day. The First Concentration Command, later known as the Air Service Command, used the base to assemble and test B-24 aircraft, and was then sent to fly bombing missions over England. The first airmen to train at this base, known as the Mattydale Bomber Base, were The Boys from Syracuse. They used the base as a staging and storage area, repairing and re-outfitting the B-17 and B-24 aircraft that had been used in World War II.

On July 22, 1946, the City of Syracuse took over the Mattydale Bomber Base on an interim lease. At the end of the City's centennial year, in 1948, the base was dedicated as a commercial airfield. The Clarence E. Hancock Airport opened to the public on September 17, 1949. The Airport was originally named after Clarence E. Hancock, who was a Congressman in the 36th District from 1927 to 1946. The district included the City of Syracuse and all of Onondaga County. In 1970, the International Civil Airport Organization awarded international airport status to Hancock Airport.

Results of the Historical Records Research

The results of the Historical Records Research for Hancock Field ANGB included:

The National Archives Administration (NARA)

- **NARA Archives I, Washington, D.C.** – The records maintained by NARA's Archives I predated Hancock Field ANGB, and as a result no records were found for this report.
- **NARA Archives II College Park, MD** – The records copied at NARA's Archives included an undated World War II document titled *Report of Investigation on Syracuse Site for an Army Air Base in the Vicinity of Syracuse, N.Y.* which evaluated suitability of the site for a new Army Air Base. It included references to a proposed ordnance area and a bombing range area; however, this report was made before construction of the field. The 18-Dec-47 *Survey of Facilities for Air National Guard Squadron at Syracuse Army Air Base, Syracuse, New York*, included the following facilities to be included in Air National Guard utilization: Building 555 and 556 adjacent to Skeet Ranges, Building 559 adjacent to the Pistol Range, and Shooting-in-Butts adjacent to Building 553. An *Air Defense Command - Modify Real Estate Map, Hancock Field, Syracuse, New York* map, dated 7-Oct-66, shows a shooting-in-butt in the eastern portion of the field with a small arms adjacent to the butt. The *Executive Order 11508 Real Property Survey of Hancock*

Field, Syracuse, New York, GSA Inventory Control No. 5700 25475 on August 19 and 20, 1971, included Map A which showed a small arms range. The report stated that "the base small arms range is located on the south east end of the base. The range is operated on a scheduled basis, weather permitting to provide required training for personnel at Hancock Field, the NYANG and local Reserve Units." A similar report, *Executive Order 11508 Real Property Survey of Hancock Field, Syracuse, New York, GSA Inventory Control No. 5700 25475 on August 19 and 20, 1971*, includes information on Ordnance Storage Area, Buildings 625 and 636 and a Target and Firing-in Butt, Building 6000.

- **NARA Northeast Region, New York, NY** – Three maps were copied at the NARA Northeast Region office: *Record Drawing, Syracuse Army Air Base, Reservation Map*, 1942; *Hancock Field, Requirements for New York National Guard Unit, Location Plan, Syracuse, New York*, 12-Apr-44; *Syracuse Army Air Base*, undated. The 1942 map showed the shooting-in-butt on the east side of the field with the small arms range to the southeast and the Ordnance Storage Area in the center of the runways. This is likely a planning document. The 1944 maps showed a Repair Target Butt where the shooting-in-butt was shown on the 1942 map. Skeet and pistol ranges were shown to the south of the Repair Target Butt. The Ordnance Storage Area is in the center of the runways. The undated map showed a firing apron and range, skeet and pistol area, and Ordnance Storage Areas in the same areas as the 1944 map.
- **National Personnel Records Center, St. Louis, MO** – The files were reviewed and no documents were found that were relevant to this HRR-SC Report.

U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE)

- **USACE Topographic Engineering Center and Image Office, Alexandria, VA** – The USACE Topographical Engineering Center and Image Office was contacted about its capabilities to support the acquisition of historical aerial photographs for this project. Unfortunately, the office did not have a collection of historical aerial photographs for the installations under investigation; it was unable to query its database to determine an inventory of available aerial photographs; and its image inventory does not include historical aerial photographs maintained by NARA or other archives.
- **USACE Office of History, Alexandria, VA** – No documents were found related to this HRR-SC Report at the USACE Office of History.

U.S. Army

- **U.S. Army Research, Development and Engineering Command, Aberdeen, MD –** Two sources of historical information were researched at the U.S. Army Research, Development, and Engineering Command at Edgewood Arsenal, MD.
  - **Historical Research and Response Center** – Documents at the HRRC were organized by State. Approximately seven file cabinets, with five drawers for each cabinet, were reviewed. Two documents were found related to this HRR-SC Report: *Areas Used by the Chemical Warfare Service During the 1900's* and *Controlled and Other Critical Items of Equipment in Units and Depots - Army Air Forces*; and *Assigned Arms and Services, Chemical Warfare Items, AAF Form No. 108A*. Both documents summarize the Chemical Warfare equipment on hand at the Syracuse Army Air Base on 28-Feb-45. The items consist of one M4 HS vapor detector kit loaned out.

  - **Edgewood Chemical Biological Center Technical Library** – Based on the recommendation of the Edgewood Chemical Biological Center Technical Library staff, no research was conducted at this facility.
- **U.S. Army Center of Military History, Fort McNair, VA** – The U.S. Army Center of Military History contained no information relating to MMRP issues.
- **U. S. Army Institute of Military History, Carlisle Barracks, PA** – The reference historian at the U.S. Army Institute of Military History, Carlisle Barracks, PA reported that nothing was found in the facility's collection for this installation.

U.S. Air Force

- **Air Force Historical Research Agency –** No documents were found that were relevant to this HRR-SC Report at the Air Force Historical Research Agency, located at Maxwell Air Force Base (AFB), Montgomery, AL.
- **Air Force History Support Office** – The Air Force History Support Office located at Bolling AFB in Washington, D.C. contained a subset of the records maintained by the Air Force Historical Research Agency. No documents were found that were relevant to this HRR-SC Report.
- **Air Force Safety Center** – The Air Force Safety Center, located at Kirtland AFB, Albuquerque, NM, formerly maintained the Information Preservation System. The Information Preservation System contained scanned Air Force historical documents obtained from both the Air Force Safety Center and non-Air Force archives. Unfortunately, due to a lack of funding, the Information Preservation System is no longer available for research.
- **Air Force Civil Engineer Support Agency** – The Air Force Civil Engineer Support Agency maintains historic records for Explosive Ordnance Disposal. The files were searched and the documents found related to clearance efforts at active ranges.

Department of Defense

- **Defense Technical Information Center** – The DoD's Defense Technical Information Center (DTIC) was accessed. The DTIC consists of two databases: www.dtic.mil and stinet.dtic.mil. Both databases were searched and no documents relevant to this report were found.

Library of Congress

- **Library of Congress** – The Library of Congress on-line catalog was reviewed and no documents related to this report were found.

Aerial Photographs

- The aerial photograph from 1956 shows the firing-in-butt in the area indicated on maps collect from other archives, in the eastern portions of the installation. South of the firing-in-butt an area that may correspond to the pistol skeet ranges is visible. Further south is another bermed area that appears to be another firing-in-butt. The ordnance area is not visible. The 1960 aerial photographs do not provide full coverage of the installation and the sites in question are not visible on the aerial photographs. On current proprietary sources of aerial photographs, such as Google Earth, none of the features are visible.

HISTORICAL RECORDS RESEARCH SOURCES CONTACTED – HANCOCK FIELD AIR NATIONAL GUARD BASE, NY

Table of Contents

ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

AFB	Air Force Base
AFCESA	Air Force Civil Engineer Support Agency
AFHRA	Air Force Historical Research Agency
AFHSO	Air Force Historical Studies Office
AFSC	Air Force Safety Center
AGO	Adjutant General's Office
ANGB	Air National Guard Base
APSRS	Aerial Photography Summary Record System
CERCLA	Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act
CMA	Chemical Materials Agency
CMH	Center of Military History
CSE	Comprehensive Site Evaluation
CSIL	Commercial Satellite Imagery Library
DDR&E	Director, Defense Research & Engineering
DMM	Discarded Military Munitions
DoD	Department of Defense
DTIC	Defense Technical Information Center
ECBC	Edgewood Chemical Biological Center
EOD	Explosive Ordnance Disposal
EROS	Earth Resources Observation Systems
ESIC	Earth Science Information Service
FAA	Federal Aviation Agency
FHA	Farmers Home Administration
FSA	Farm Security Administration
GSA	General Services Administration
HRR	Historical Records Research
HRRC	Historical Research and Response Center
HRR-SC	HRR Sources Contacted
INT	Internet
IPS	Information Preservation System
IRIS	Inferential Retrieval Indexing System
ITRC	Interstate Technology and Regulatory Council
ITSI	Innovative Technological Solutions, Inc.
MARC	Machine-Readable Cataloging
MC	Munitions Constituents
MEC	Munitions and Explosives of Concern
MMRP	Military Munitions Response Program
MPPEH	Materials Potentially Presenting an Explosive Hazard
MRA	Munitions Response Area
MRS	Munitions Response Site

ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS (concluded)

NARA	National Archives and Records Administration
NARA I	NARA I Washington, D.C.
NARA II	NARA II College Park, MD
NCP	National Oil and Hazardous Substance Pollution Contingency Plan
NGA	National Geospatial Agency
NHC	Naval History Center, Operational Archives Branch
NPRC	National Personnel Records Center
OCE	Office of the Chief of Engineers
OCE/P	Office of the Assistant Chief of Engineers
PDF	Portable Document Format
PM NBC	PM Nuclear, Biological and Chemical Defense
RDECOM	Research, Development and Engineering Command
RG	Record Group
SBCCOM	Soldier and Biological Chemical Command
SOS	Service of Supply
SSC	Soldiers Systems Center
STINET	Scientific & Technical Information Network
TEC	Topographic Engineering Center
TIO	TEC Imagery Office
TLI	TLI Solutions, Inc.
U.S.	United States
USACE	U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
USAAF	U.S. Army Air Forces
USAMHI	U.S. Army Institute of Military History
USDA	U.S. Department of Agriculture
USGS	U.S. Geological Survey
UXO	Unexploded Ordnance
WAA	War Assets Administration

1.0 INTRODUCTION

TLI Solutions, Inc. (TLI) is a subcontractor to Innovative Technological Solutions, Inc. (ITSI) who is, in turn, under contract with the United States (U.S.) Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) Omaha District, to conduct U.S. Air Force Military Munitions Response Program (MMRP) Comprehensive Site Evaluations (CSE) Phase Is at 37 Air Force installations. TLI has been tasked with conducting the historical records research (HRR) component of the CSE Phase Is for the 37 Air Force facilities. This HRR Sources Contacted (HRR-SC) Report summarizes research that was conducted for Hancock Field Air National Guard Base (ANGB) located in Syracuse, New York. Searches at all sources listed in this report were also conducted for previous names identified for Hancock Field ANGB at one time throughout the history of the installation.

1.1 Background

In 1986, Congress created the Defense Environmental Restoration Program to clean up sites owned or used by the U.S. Department of Defense (DoD). For nearly 20 years, this program has focused on cleanup of hazardous chemicals (e.g., solvents, oils, pesticides) in environmental media. In September 2001, DoD established the MMRP to address hazards associated with Munitions and Explosives of Concern (MEC) and Munitions Constituents (MC) within areas that are no longer used for operational range activities. These non-operational range areas are called Munitions Response Areas (MRAs) and may encompass one or more discrete munitions response sites (MRSs). The goal of the Air Force MMRP is to make MRAs safe for reuse while protecting human health and the environment. In December 2001, the Congress passed the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2002 that required DoD to develop and maintain an inventory of MRSs. This requirement is codified in Title 10, Section 2710 of the U.S. Code (10 USC 2710).

A critical component of the Air Force MMRP is the CSE, which serves as the initial assessment of MRAs pursuant to the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA) and the National Oil and Hazardous Substance Pollution Contingency Plan (NCP). The Air Force is implementing the CSE in two phases. The CSE Phase I fulfills the requirements of the CERCLA Preliminary Assessment and Phase II fulfills the requirements of the CERCLA Site Investigation.

1.2 Purpose of this HRR-SC Report

The purpose of this HRR-SC Report is to support the development of the CSE Phase I for Hancock Field ANGB. At Hancock Field ANGB and across the country, the U.S. Armed Forces have historically conducted live-firing, weapons testing, and munitions disposal to ensure military readiness. Decades of these munitions-related activities have resulted in the presence of unexploded ordnance (UXO), discarded military munitions (DMM), and MC on ranges and disposal areas throughout the country. UXO, DMM, and other materials potentially presenting an explosive hazard (MPPEH) are referred to as MEC. Due to changes in military structure and locations of installations, the military is currently using many of these ranges and disposal areas in ways that may be incompatible with the presence of MEC or MC contamination.

1.3 Hancock Field ANGB

Location:	It is approximately 5 miles north of the city of Syracuse in Onondaga County.
Date Established:	31 Dec 1941
Construction Began:	1942
Date of Beneficial Occupancy:	Unknown
Date of Current Name:	Unknown
Name:	Hancock Field was presumably named after Clarence E. Hancock, who was a Congressman in the 36th District from 1927 to 1946.
Previous Names:	Mattydale Bomber Base, Syracuse City Airport, Old Hinsdale Field

History: Hancock Field ANGB is located at the Syracuse-Hancock International Airport in Central New York State. It is approximately 5 miles north of the city of Syracuse in Onondaga County. The New York Air National Guard facilities at Hancock Field comprise a total of 356 acres of fee-owned land that was acquired from the city of Syracuse, NY in 1947. The 174th Fighter Wing population is currently authorized at 340 full time and increases to 1,178 total personnel on drill duty weekends that occur once per month. The base currently has approximately 52 facilities: 5 administrative, 6 services, and 41 industrial facilities, amounting to approximately 492,000 square feet. The base has no Military Family Housing or Unaccompanied/Transient Housing. A project was awarded in September 2000 to construct a new Air Control Group Facility, Air Operations Squadron Facility, and an Aircraft Support Equipment and Storage Facility (net increase is 25,700SF). The project also includes infrastructure improvements as follows: install additional waterlines; replace fire hydrants; install new ductbanks; and place a portion of the overhead electrical distribution system underground. The 174th Fighter Wing is equipped with F-16 aircraft. Other tenants on the base include the Civil Air Patrol and Columbia College.

At Syracuse Hancock International Airport there are two runways open for use and one that has been permanently closed. The two runways in use are Runway 10-28 which is 9003 feet long and 150 feet wide and Runway 15-33 which is 7500 feet by 150 feet. Runway 28 has a Category II Instrument Landing System (ILS) as does Runway 10. Runways 15 and 33 have non-precision instrument approaches.

With the outbreak of World War II, many believed that the East Coast was vulnerable to enemy attack. On December 31, 1941, twenty-four days after the bombing of Pearl Harbor, the Office of the Chief of the Army Air Force authorized the construction of an air base at Syracuse. A 3,500 acre parcel located north of the city was selected, displacing several inhabited farms. In 1942, three 5,500 foot runways were built, at a cost to the Army of more than $16,000,000. These runways were constructed over existing asparagus beds, which continue to produce asparagus to this day. The First Concentration Command, later known as the Air Service Command, used the base to assemble and test B-24 aircraft, and was then sent to fly bombing missions over England. The first airmen to train at this base, known as the Mattydale Bomber Base, were The Boys from Syracuse. They used the base as a staging and storage area, repairing and re-outfitting the B-17 and B-24 aircraft that had been used in World War II.

On July 22, 1946, the City of Syracuse took over the Mattydale Bomber Base on an interim lease. At the end of the City's centennial year, in 1948, the base was dedicated as a commercial airfield. The Clarence E. Hancock Airport opened to the public on September 17, 1949. The Airport was originally named after Clarence E. Hancock, who was a Congressman in the 36th District from 1927 to 1946. The district included the City of Syracuse and all of Onondaga County. In 1970, the International Civil Airport Organization awarded international airport status to Hancock Airport.

(Source: http://www.globalsecurity.org/military/facility/hancock.htm)

1.4 Document Numbering System

TLI utilized a document numbering system to identify the source of all documents that were collected during the HRR-SC Report activities. Each page of every document that was collected was numbered for document control purposes.

Each page of every document was labeled in the lower right corner with a unique alpha-numeric designation. The first three to seven letter prefix to each document number serves as a code that identifies the source of the document (government agency or other organization from which a copy of the document was obtained). The second five to seven letter group identifies the Air Force Installation. The four digit number that follows the second letter group represents the document page number.

"NARAII-HNKFLD-0001" is an example document number. This number identifies the first page of the document collection from the National Archives and Records Administration II located in College Park, Maryland, for Hancock Field Air Guard Station.

The chart below lists the three to seven letter prefix codes that were used to identify the sources of the documents.

Code	Source
AFHRA	Air Force Historical Research Agency, Maxwell AFB, AL
AFHSO	Air Force History Support Office, Bolling AFB, DC
AFSCK	Air Force Safety Center Kirtland AFB, NM
ARMCBD	U.S. Army Soldier Chemical and Biological Defense Command, Aberdeen Proving Ground, MD
ARMCMH	U.S. Army Center of Military History, Ft. McNair, DC
ARMEA	U.S. Army Environmental Center, Edgewood Arsenal, MD
COEHO	USACE Office of History, Alexandria, VA
COEOM	USACE, Omaha District
COESL	USACE, St. Louis District
COETEC	USACE Topographic Engineering Center, Alexandria, VA
DTIC	Defense Technical Information Service

Code	Source
EOD	Air Force Civil Engineer Support Agency, Explosive Ordnance Disposal
INT	Internet Research
LIBCON	Library of Congress
NARA I	National Archives and Records Administration (NARA) I, Washington, DC
NARA II	NARA II, College Park, MD
NARABOS	NARA Northeast Region, Boston, MA
NARAMAR	NARA Mid Atlantic Region, Philadelphia, PA
NARANY	NARA Northeast Region, New York City, NY
NARAPAC	NARA Pacific Region, California
NARAPAR	NARA Pacific Alaska Region, Anchorage, AK
NARAPR	NARA National Personnel Records Center, St. Louis, MO
NARARMR	NARA Rocky Mountain Region, Denver, CO
NARASE	NARA Southeast Region, Atlanta, GA
NARASW	NARA Southwest Region, Fort Worth, TX
NHC	Naval History Center, Operational Archives Branch
USDA	U.S. Department of Agriculture
USGS	U.S. Geological Survey

Documents were logged into a Supporting Document Index (Index) as they were received from the field research teams in order to record the document sources. The Index is designed to serve as a document control tool to track documents that were collected at each Historical Records Research source. The Index is not designed to serve as an inventory of all individual documents, although it can be helpful as a general reference.

An entry in the Index that consists of a document number range represents either a single multi-page document or several documents that pertain to a single subject. The information in the comment field will indicate if more than one document is represented by a number range. Where more than one document is represented by a document number range, only the date and author from the first document in the group is provided in the index.

1.5 Report Organization

The HRR-SC Report is organized into the following sections:

Section 2.0: National Archives and Records Administration - This section provides information on the activities related to the review and collection of documents from the National Archives and Records Administration for Hancock Field ANGB. It discusses the research efforts at the National Archives and Records Administration offices in Washington, D.C.; the Regional Archives; and the National Personnel Records Center.

Section 3.0: U.S. Army Corps of Engineers - This section provides information on the activities related to the review and collection of documents from the USACE for Hancock Field ANGB. It discusses the research efforts at the USACE Topographical Engineering Center in Alexandria, VA and the USACE Office of History also in Alexandria, VA.

Section 4.0: U.S. Army - This section provides information on the activities related to the review and collection of documents from the U.S. Army for Hancock Field ANGB. It discusses the research efforts at the U.S. Army Research, Development and Engineering Command, the U.S. Army Center of Military History, and the U.S. Army Institute of Military History.

Section 5.0: U.S. Air Force - This section provides information on the activities related to the review and collection of documents from the U.S. Air Force for Hancock Field ANGB. It discusses the research efforts at: the Air Force Historical Research Agency at Maxwell AFB, AL; the Air Force History Support Office at Bolling AFB, Washington, D.C.; the Air Force Safety Center, Kirtland AFB, NM; and the Air Force Civil Engineer Support Agency, Tyndall AFB, FL.

Section 6.0: Department of Defense - This section provides information on the activities related to the review and collection of documents from the sources within the DoD not covered by other sections for Hancock Field ANGB. This section includes only information from the Defense Technical Information Center.

Section 7.0: Library of Congress - This section provides information on the activities related to the review and collection of documents from the Library of Congress for Hancock Field ANGB.

Section 8.0: Aerial Photographs – This section provides information on the activities related to the review and collection of aerial photographs.

Section 9.0: Summary of the Records Research – This section summarizes the results of the historical records research.

2.0 NATIONAL ARCHIVES AND RECORDS ADMINISTRATION

This section provides information on the activities related to the review and collection of documents from the National Archives and Records Administration (NARA).

2.1 Introduction to NARA

NARA is an independent agency of the U.S. Federal Government charged with preserving and documenting government and historical records. It is also charged with allowing public access to those documents.

NARA administers a nationwide network of facilities that serves both the public and federal agencies. NARA facilities in the Washington D.C. area hold records from facilities throughout the world. In addition, eleven Regional Archives cover different territories that include specific states. NARA facilities are located in 14 major cities throughout the continental U.S.

Record Groups - NARA's holdings are classified into "Record Groups" (RGs) reflecting the governmental department or agency from which they originated. The records include paper records, microfilmed records, still pictures, motion pictures, and electronic media. NARA arranges its holdings according to the archival principle of *provenance*. This principle provides that records be:

- attributed to the agency that created or maintained them and
- arranged there under as they were filed when in active use.

In the NARA, application of the principle of provenance takes the form of **numbered Record Groups**, with each Record Group comprising the records of a major government entity, usually a bureau or an independent agency. For example, *National Archives Record Group 4* is *Records of the U.S. Food Administration*. The number assigned to a Record Group reflects the order in which it was established by the NARA.

Some record sets may be further designated by Subgroups which are a set of series that are related by their common origin, function or activity. Subgroups may be formed on the basis of date or geography.

Series - Within a Record Group, the records of a government agency are organized into **series**. Each series is a set of documents arranged according to the creating office's filing system or otherwise kept together by the creating office because they:

- relate to a particular subject or function,
- result from the same activity,
- document a specific kind of transaction,
- take a particular physical form, or
- have some other relationship arising out of their creation, receipt, or use.

Records are typically designated by a file unit. For example, for paper records, the file unit may be a folder or bound volume; for microfilm, it is the roll. [NOTE: The National Personnel

Records Center does not maintain on-line finding aids, nor does it organize its records in the same manner as other NARA facilities.

2.1.1 NARA Research Methodology

Research at NARA consisted of three main steps. First, researchers reviewed NARA's on-line resources to identify the Record Groups that are available at NARA locations and to select Record Groups that may contain records related to the site. After reviewing the on-line sources, the researchers conducted telephone interviews with NARA archivists to further refine the list of RGs that should be reviewed, and to obtain any additional research suggestions based on the archivists' corporate knowledge. Finally, trips were made to the archives in order to meet with archivists and review finding aids. Documents were then reviewed and photocopies of selected documents were made.

2.1.2 NARA Record Groups Selected for Review

The RG reviewed from NARA for this HRR-SC Report included RGs listed in guidance provided by both the USACE (*Environmental Cleanup at Former and Current Military Sites: A Guide to Military Research* Harper, Michael W.; Reunhardt, Thomas R.; Sude, Barry R., Office of History and Environmental Division, Headquarters, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers Alexandria, Virginia; EP 870-1-64) and the Interstate Technology and Regulatory Council (ITRC) (*Munitions Response: Historical Records Review*, Interstate Technology & Regulatory Council, Unexploded Ordnance Team, November 2003). The list of RGs reviewed includes the following. Please note that not all RGs are available at all NARA Regional Offices or at the National Personnel Record Center.

No.	RG No.	Title	Source
1.	16	Records of the Office of the Secretary of Agriculture	ITRC, USACE
2.	18	Records of the Army Air Forces	ITRC, USACE
3.	26	Records of the U.S. Coast Guard	ITRC, USACE
4.	30	Records of the Bureau of Public Roads	ITRC, USACE
5.	35	Records of the Civilian Conservation Corps	USACE
6.	38	Records of the Office of the Chief of Naval Operations	ITRC, USACE
7.	48	Records of the Office of the Secretary of the Interior	ITRC, USACE
8.	49	Records of the Bureau of Land Management	ITRC, USACE
9.	52	Records of the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery	ITRC
10.	57	Records of the U.S. Geological Survey	ITRC
11.	69	Records of the Work Projects Administration	ITRC, USACE
12.	71	Records of the Bureau of Yards and Docks	ITRC, USACE
13.	72	Records of the Bureau of Aeronautics	ITRC, USACE
14.	74	Records of the Bureau of Ordnance (Navy)	ITRC, USACE
15.	77	Records of the Office of the Chief of Engineers	ITRC, USACE
16.	80	General Records of the Department of the Navy, 1798-1947	ITRC, USACE
17.	92	Records of the Office of the Quartermaster General	ITRC, USACE
18.	94	Records of the Adjutant General's Office 1780-1917	ITRC, USACE
19.	96	Records of the Farmers Home Administration	USACE
20.	98	Records of the U.S. Army Commands, 1784-1821	USACE
21.	107	Records of the Office of the Secretary of War	ITRC, USACE
22.	111	Records of the Office of the Chief Signal Officer	ITRC, USACE

No.	RG No.	Title	Source
23.	112	Records of the Office of the Surgeon General (Army)	ITRC, USACE
24.	121	Records of the Public Buildings Service	ITRC
25.	127	Records of the U.S. Marine Corps	ITRC, USACE
26.	135	Records of the Public Works Administration	USACE
27.	143	Records of the Bureau of Supplies and Accounts (Navy)	ITRC, USACE
28.	145	Records of the Farm Service Agency	ITRC
29.	153	Records of the Office of the Judge Advocate General (Army)	ITRC, USACE
30.	156	Records of the Office of the Chief of Ordnance	ITRC, USACE
31.	159	Records of the Office of the Inspector General (Army)	ITRC, USACE
32.	160	Records of the U.S. Army Service Forces (World War II)	ITRC, USACE
33.	162	General Records of the Federal Works Agency	ITRC, USACE
34.	165	Records of the War Department General and Special Staffs	ITRC, USACE
35.	168	Records of the National Guard Bureau	ITRC, USACE
36.	175	Records of the Chemical Warfare Service	ITRC, USACE
37.	177	Records of the Chiefs of Arms	ITRC
38.	179	Records of the War Production Board	USACE
39.	181	Records of Naval Districts and Shore Establishments	ITRC, USACE
40.	197	Records of the Civil Aeronautics Board	ITRC
41.	207	General Records of the Department of Housing and Human Development	ITRC
42.	218	Records of the U.S. Joint Chiefs of Staff	ITRC
43.	225	Records of the Joint Army and Navy Boards and Committees	ITRC, USACE
44.	234	Records of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation	USACE
45.	237	Records of the Federal Aviation Administration	ITRC
46.	240	Records of Smaller War Plants Corporation	USACE
47.	250	Records of the Office of War Mobilization and Reconversion	ITRC
48.	269	Records of the General Services Administration	ITRC, USACE
49.	270	Records of the War Assets Administration	ITRC, USACE
50.	287	Publications of the U.S. Government	USACE
51.	291	Records of the Federal Property Resources Service	ITRC, USACE
52.	319	Records of Army Staff	ITRC, USACE
53.	330	Records of the Office of the Secretary of Defense	ITRC
54.	334	Records of Interservice Agencies	ITRC, USACE
55.	335	Records of the Office of the Secretary of the Army	USACE
56.	336	Records of the Office of the Chief of Transportation	USACE
57.	337	Records of Headquarters Army Ground Forces	ITRC, USACE
58.	338	Records of U.S. Army Commands	ITRC, USACE
59.	340	Records of the Office of the Secretary of the Air Force	USACE
60.	341	Records of Headquarters U.S. Air Force (Air Staff)	ITRC, USACE
61.	342	Records of the U.S. Air Force Commands, Activities, and Organizations	ITRC, USACE
62.	373	Records of the Defense Intelligence Agency	ITRC
63.	391	Records of the U.S. Army Mobile Units, 1821-1942	USACE
64.	393	Records of the U.S. Army Continental Commands 1821-1920	ITRC, USACE
65.	394	Records of the U.S. Army Continental Commands, 1920-1942	ITRC, USACE
66.	395	Records of the U.S. Army Overseas Operations & Commands 1898-1942	ITRC
67.	407	Records of the Adjutant General's Office 1917-	ITRC, USACE
68.	428	Records of the General Records of the Department of Navy, 1947-	ITRC, USACE
69.	429	Records of the Organizations in the Executive Office of the President	USACE

The results of the research process for each NARA facility are described below.

2.2 NARA Washington, D.C.

Two NARA archives are found in the Washington, D.C. area: Archives I in Washington, D.C. and Archives II in College Park, MD.

2.2.1 NARA Archives I, Washington, D.C.

The first NARA archive investigated was the facility in Washington, D.C., Archives I:

National Archives and Records Administration, Archives I
700 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW
Washington, D.C. 20408-0001

Archives I houses textual and microfilm records relating to: genealogy; American Indians; the District of Columbia; Federal courts from the District of Columbia; Congress; maritime matters; pre-World War I Army; and pre-World War II Navy.

2.2.1.1 Archives I On-Line Research

The on-line research and finding aids for Archives I were accessed and reviewed. The on-line information indicated that Archives I maintains records only for the period before the creation of Hancock Field ANGB.

2.2.1.2 Archives I On-Site Research

No research was conducted at Archives I because the information maintained there for the Army and Air Force predated the creation of Hancock Field ANGB.

2.2.1.3 Results of the Records Research at Archives I

All the records maintained by NARA's Archives I predated Hancock Field ANGB, and as a result no records were found for this report at NARA Archives I.

2.2.2 NARA Archives II, College Park, MD

The second NARA archive investigated was the facility in College Park, MD, Archives II:

National Archives at College Park, Archives II
8601 Adelphi Road
College Park, MD 20740-6001

Records at Archives II include: textual records from most civilian agencies; Army records dating from World War I; Naval records dating from World War II; still pictures; electronic records; cartographic and architectural holdings; Nixon Presidential Materials; motion picture, sound, and video records; John F. Kennedy Assassination Records Collection; and the Berlin Documents Center microfilm.

The following subsections describe the research conducted and summarize the results of the research.

2.2.2.1 Archives II On-Line Research

Archives II maintains all of the USACE/ITRC referenced RGs, except RG 98: Records of the U.S. Army Commands, 1784-1821. (http://www.archives.gov /research/guide-fed-records/index-numeric/). The on-line references for each RG were accessed and reviewed for records that may be related to this installation. The summary of information on the RGs at Archives II in hard copy exceeded 500 pages and as a result is not included in the HRR-SC Report. The following eleven RGs were selected for further research based on the on-line review.

No.	RG No.	RG Names
1.	18	Records of the Army Air Forces
2.	35	Records of the Civilian Conservation Corps
3.	49	Records of the Bureau of Land Management.
4.	57	Records of the U.S. Geological Survey
5.	77	Records of the Office of the Chief of Engineers
6.	92	Records of the Office of the Quartermaster General
7.	121	Records of the Public Buildings Service
8.	234	Records of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation (1928-1968)
9.	341	Records of the Headquarters U.S. Air Force (Air Staff)
10.	342	Records of the U.S. Air Force Commands, Activities, and Organizations
11.	394	Records of the U.S. Army Commands, 1920-1942

The results of the on-site records review are discussed in the following subsection.

2.2.2.2 Archives II On-Site Research

After reviewing the research approach with Archivists at Archives II, four additional RGs were identified for on-site research: RG 51: Records of the Office of Management and Budget; RG 107: Records of the Office of the Secretary of War; RG 156: Records of the Chief of Ordnance; and RG 429: Records of the Organizations in the Executive Office of the President (1963-1985). The findings aids for each Record Groups identified were reviewed. The following list provides the entries and boxes identified and reviewed for this HRR-SC Report.

Record Group 18: Records of the Army Air Forces

- Entry 2C, Mail & Records Division Unclassified Records Section Decimal File 1947.
  - Boxes 2799, 2802, 2805, 2806, 2807, 2809, 2810, 2811, 2812, 2815, 2796.
- Entry 2E, Air Adjutant General; Mail & Records Section Unclassified Records Section, Decimal Files, 1948.
  - Boxes 3189, 3192, 3194, 3196, 3197, 3199, 3200, 3201, 3202, 3203, 3204, 3205.
- Entry 166, Central Decimal Files, 1917-38; Project Files Airfields.
  - Boxes 1334, 1517, 2687, 2688, 2689, 2690, 2691, 2692, 2693, 2694, 2695, 2696, 2697, 2698, 2699, 2797.
- Entry 168, Central Decimal Files, 1917-38; Project Files – Airfields.
  - Boxes 1336, 1339, 1714, 1715, 2795, 2796.
- Entry 211, Establishment of Airfields and Air Bases, 1940-45.
  - Box 211.

- Entry 292, Office of the Commanding General; Central Decimal Files, Oct. 1942-May 1944; Decimal 600 (Construction).
  - Boxes 1460, 1462, 1463, 1464, 1469, 1471, 1474, 1479, 1480, 1481, 1483, 1486, 1487, 1499, 1502, 1503, 1513, 1521, 1522, 1524, 1527, 1536, 1539, 1545, 1549, 1552, 1557, 1559, 1562, 1567, 1568, 1569, 1570, 1590.
- Entry 294, Formerly Security Classified Bulky Files, Army Air Bases & Aviation Fields, Site Surveys & Site Board Reports, 1942-44.
  - Boxes 799, 801, 802, 817, 827, 832, 838, 850, 873, 875, 877, 885, 886, 889, 905, 907, 912, 925, 931, 932, 941, 942, 943, 53, 955, 969, 977, 978, 979, 1035, 1107.
- Entry 295, Project Files: Air Fields 1939-1942.
  - Boxes 1234, 1235, 1236, 1237, 1238, 1239, 1240, 1241, 1242, 1243, 1244, 1245, 1287, 1288, 1290, 1313, 1362, 1367, 1370, 1372, 1829, 1830.
- Entry 341, Records of Installations, 1917-40; General Correspondence, 1918-39.
  - Boxes 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10.
- Entry 1011, Security-Classified Subject Files, 1940-45.
  - Box 44.

Record Group 51: Records of the Office of Management and Budget

- Entry 149B, War Projects Unit, Inspection Reports, 1940-45.
  - Boxes 2, 32, 33, 37, 42, 43, 47, 56, 57, 95, 104, 120, 121, 129, 139, 162, 164.

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

- Entry 102, Coordination & Records Project Decimal File, 1943-Jan 1946 Aviation Fields & Air Bombing Ranges.
  - Box 133.
- Entry 295, Project Files: Air Fields 1939-1942.
  - Box 1289.
- Entry 391, Construction Completion Reports, 1917-1943.
  - Boxes 11, 12, 20, 22, 42, 43, 44, 81.
- Entry 391A, Construction Completion Reports, 1917-1943.
  - Boxes 333, 334, 335, 336.
- Entry 391B, Construction Completion Reports, 1917-1943.
  - Box 82.
- Entry 1011, Security-Classified Subject Files, 1940-45.
  - Boxes 44, 201, 260, 289, 290, 292, 317, 322, 323, 327, 510, 513, 520, 540, 571, 580, 645, 646, 700, 706, 720, 762, 763, 764, 795, 810, 841, 856, 862, 865.

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

- Entry 102, Coordination & Records Project Decimal File, 1943-Jan 1946; Aviation Fields & Air Bombing Ranges.
  - Boxes 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133.
- Entry 211, Establishment of Airfields & Air Bases, 1940-45.
  - Boxes 203, 204, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210, 211, 212, 213.

Record Group 156: Records of the Office of the Chief of Ordnance

- Entry 892A, Reports and Technical Documents Accumulated as a Result of Ordnance Contracts, 1941-44; Allis-Chalmers to York Safe & Lock.
  - Boxes 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13.

Record Group 341: Records of Headquarters U.S. Air Force (Air Staff)

- Entry 494, Assistant Chief of Staff, Installations, Executive Office, Administrative Services, Branch, Correspondence re Air Force Real Estate Facilities, 1948-55.
  - Boxes 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 27, 28, 29, 30, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 71, 72, 73, 74, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 99, 102, 104, 105, 107, 108, 109, 112, 113, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 164, 165, 167, 168, 169, 170, 176, 177, 178, 179, 214, 215, 216, 217, 234, 235, 236, 238, 239, 246, 251, 252, 261, 262, 264, 265, 326, 330, 337, 338, 339, 343, 346, 347, 348, 354, 356, 360, 362, 365, 366, 367, 429, 430, 434, 437, 439, 449, 450, 453, 456, 466, 469, 473, 474, 478, 479, 480, 540, 541, 542, 547, 551, 552, 553, 564, 565, 567, 570, 575, 577, 589, 590, 594, 596, 599, 600, 601, 683, 684, 685, 689.

Record Group 429: Records of the Organizations in the Executive Office of the President (1963-1985).

- Entry 12, Federal Property Council; Central Real Property Surveys.
  - Boxes 1, 13, 19, 21, 22, 25, 26, 27, 34, 49, 51, 53, 54, 61, 62, 63, 94, 97, 98, 113.

2.2.2.3 Results of the Records Research at Archives II

The records copied at NARA's Archives included an undated World War II document titled *Report of Investigation on Syracuse Site for an Army Air Base in the Vicinity of Syracuse, N.Y.* which evaluated suitability of the site for a new Army Air Base. It included references to a proposed ordnance area and a bombing range area; however, this report was made before construction of the field. The 18-Dec-47 *Survey of Facilities for Air National Guard Squadron at Syracuse Army Air Base, Syracuse, New York*, included the following facilities to be included in Air National Guard utilization: Building 555 and 556 adjacent to Skeet Ranges, Building 559 adjacent to the Pistol Range, and Shooting-in-Butts adjacent to Building 553. An *Air Defense Command - Modify Real Estate Map, Hancock Field, Syracuse, New York* map, dated 7-Oct-66, shows a shooting-in-butt in the eastern portion of the field with a small arms adjacent to the butt. The *Executive Order 11508 Real Property Survey of Hancock Field, Syracuse, New York, GSA Inventory Control No. 5700 25475 on August 19 and 20, 1971*, included Map A which showed a small arms range. The report stated that "the base small arms range is located on the south east end of the base. The range is operated on a scheduled basis, weather permitting to provide required training for personnel at Hancock Field, the NYANG and local Reserve Units." A similar report, *Executive Order 11508 Real Property Survey of Hancock Field, Syracuse, New York, GSA Inventory Control No. 5700 25475 on August 19 and 20, 1971*, includes information on Ordnance Storage Area, Buildings 625 and 636 and a Target and Firing-in Butt, Building 6000.

2.3 NARA Northeast Region, New York, NY

The NARA Northeast Region, New York, NY holdings consist of Federal records from New Jersey, New York, Puerto Rico, and the U.S. Virgin Islands. The Records Management program

staff also provides assistance to Federal agencies throughout these locations. Hancock Field ANGB is located in Syracuse, New York, one of the states for which the NARA Northeast New York office maintains records.

The office for NARA's Northeast region is located at:

NARA Northeast Region, New York, NY
201 Varick Street
12th Floor
New York, NY 10014
Toll-free: 1-866-840-1752
212-401-1620
Fax: 212-401-1638
E-mail: newyork.archives@nara.gov

Research was conducted for Hancock Field ANGB at the NARA Northeast Regional office in New York in a two step process. First, the on-line resources were reviewed. Second, an on-site visit was made to review records of interest.

2.3.1 NARA Northeast Region On-Line Research

The on-line record resources for NARA's Northeast Regional office - New York were reviewed for the RGs described above in subsection 2.1. From the RGs listed, the on-line review identified the following six RGs for on-site review.

No.	RG	Title
1.	77	Records of the Office of the Chief of Engineers
2.	92	Records of the Office of the Quartermaster General
3.	121	Records of the Public Buildings Service
4.	175	Records of the Chemical Warfare Service
5.	269	Records of the General Services Administration
6.	270	Records of the War Assets Administration

The steps taken to identify these six RGs are described below.

First, 42 RGs listed in the guidance documents referenced above in subsection 2.1.2, were not listed in the on-line finding aids for NARA's Northeast Region and as a result were eliminated from investigation. Second, the following 27 RGs were researched further using on-line resources.

No.	RG	Title
1.	18	Records of the Army Air Forces
2.	26	Records of the U.S. Coast Guard
3.	30	Records of the Bureau of Public Roads
4.	38	Records of the Office of the Chief of Naval Operations
5.	48	Records of the Office of the Secretary of the Interior
6.	52	Records of the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery

7. 57 Records of the U.S. Geological Survey
8. 71 Records of the Bureau of Yards and Docks
9. 77 Records of the Office of the Chief of Engineers
10. 80 General Records of the Dept. of the Navy, 1798-1947
11. 92 Records of the Office of the Quartermaster General
12. 96 Records of the Farmers Home Administration (1918-1975)
13. 111 Records of the Office of the Chief Signal Officer
14. 112 Records of the Office of the Surgeon General (Army)
15. 121 Records of the Public Buildings Service
16. 127 Records of the U.S. Marine Corps
17. 165 Records of the War Department General and Special Staffs
18. 175 Records of the Chemical Warfare Service
19. 181 Records of Naval Districts and Shore Establishments
20. 237 Records of the Federal Aviation Administration
21. 269 Records of the General Services Administration
22. 270 Records of the War Assets Administration
23. 334 Records of the Interagency Agencies
24. 336 Records of the Office of the Chief of Transportation (1917-1966)
25. 338 Records of the US Army Commands 1942 –
26. 342 Records of the U.S. Air Force Commands, Activities, and Organizations
27. 407 Records of the Adjutant General's Office 1917-

The following subsections summarize the information available on-line for the 27 RGs.

2.3.1.1 Record Group 18: Records of the Army Air Forces

Administrative History - The Army Air Forces (AAF) originated August 1, 1907, as the Aeronautical Division in the Office of the Chief Signal Officer. After various reorganizations and name changes, the Army Air Forces was established on March 9, 1942, under the Secretary of War and the War Department General Staff. It served as the primary land-based air arm of the American armed forces until it was detached from the Army and became the U.S. Air Force in 1947.

Until the onset of World War II, most field installations of the Army Air Forces and its predecessors, such as airfields, schools, and administrative agencies, were located within the borders of the United States and its territories.

Records Description - Dates**:** 1917-39; Volume**:** 93 cubic feet

The on-line information for this RG listed the following field installations:

- Acceptance Park and Aviation General Supply Depot, Buffalo, New York;
- Aerial Photography School, Cornell University, Ithaca, New York;
- Air Service Radio School, Columbia University, New York, New York;
- Aviation Mechanics Training School, Pratt Institute, Brooklyn, New York;
- Brindley Field, Commack, New York;
- Garden City Air Services Depot, Garden City, New York;

- Hazelhurst Field, Mineola, New York;
- Henry J. Damm Field, Babylon, New York;
- Long Island Air Reserve Depot, New Jersey
- Long Island City, New York;
- Lufbery Field, Mineola, New York;
- Madison Barracks, Sacketts Harbor, New York;
- Military Aeronautics School, Cornell University, Ithaca, New York;
- Military Aeronautics School, Princeton University, Princeton, New Jersey;
- Mitchell Field, Garden City, New York;
- Roosevelt Field, Mineola, New York;
- School of Military Cinematography, Columbia University, New York, New York.

The records relate to aircraft and equipment maintenance; preparation and distribution of technical orders and other instructions; training of pilots and civilian employees; and general administration. They consist of correspondence, general and special orders, and reports.

Finding Aid - Maizie H. Johnson, comp., *Preliminary Inventory of the Textual Records of the Army Air Forces*, NM 53 (1965).

Result of On-Line Research- This RG was eliminated from further research. No records were indicated that would be relevant to Hancock Field ANGB.

2.3.1.2 Record Group 26: Records of the U.S. Coast Guard

Administrative History - The U.S. Coast Guard was established in the Department of the Treasury by an act of January 28, 1915, which consolidated that department's Revenue Cutter and Lifesaving Services. The Coast Guard took over the administration of lighthouses in 1939, and in 1942 assumed functions of the Bureau of Marine Inspection and Navigation (RG 41) relating to navigation and inspection laws and to merchant seamen. On April 1, 1967, the Coast Guard became a part of the Department of Transportation and assumed responsibility for functions transferred to it from the Bureau of Customs (see RG 36) pertaining to the admeasurement and documentation of U.S. vessels.

Records Description - Dates**:** 1873-1982; Volume**:** 1,790 cubic feet

Records of Coast Guard cutters and some air stations, light stations, supply depots, and support vessels, 1969-82. The records document daily activities and inspections of ships of U.S. registry and include weather observations and watch officers' remarks. The records are logbooks.

Records of the Light-House Service, 1880-1905. The records relate to light-house activities, construction, personnel, and shipwrecks. They include correspondence, journals, muster rolls, and reports. Nontextual records include civil engineering drawings of lighthouses.

Records of Lifesaving Stations, 1873-1941. The records document the lifesaving activities of stations in New Jersey and New York, and are logbooks.

Records of merchant vessels terminating their voyages in the Port of New York, 1942-67. The records document crew members, drills, ports-of-call, reports of hostile activities, and weather conditions during the voyage. They are logbooks.

Finding Aids 0 Folder title lists; Forrest R. Holdcamper, comp., *Preliminary Inventory of the Records of the United States Coast Guard*, NC 31 (1963).

Result of On-Line Research- This RG was eliminated from further research. No records were indicated that would be relevant to Hancock Field ANGB.

2.3.1.3 Record Group 30: Records of the Bureau of Public Roads

Administrative History - The Bureau of Public Roads had its origins in an act of March 3, 1893, which authorized the creation of an Office of Road Inquiry in the Department of Agriculture. After a number of changes in title, the Office became the Bureau of Public Roads in 1918 and retained that designation until 1939 when it became the Public Roads Administration as part of the Federal Works Agency. On July 1, 1949, it was transferred to the General Services Administration and renamed the Bureau of Public Roads, which was then transferred to the Department of Commerce by Reorganization Plan No. 7 of 1949. An act of October 15, 1966, transferred the Bureau to the Department of Transportation, where its functions were assigned to the Federal Highway Administration (see RG 406).

Under the Federal Aid Road Act of 1916, the Bureau has supervised Federal-State cooperative programs for road construction, reconstruction, and improvement. It also administers the highway beautification program and is responsible for developing and administering highway safety programs, constructing defense highways and roads in national parks and forests, expanding the interstate highway system, and providing assistance to foreign governments.

Records Description - Dates**:** 1960-67; Volume**:** 27 cubic feet

Records of the Division Engineer, New York (State) Division. The records document bridge and road construction and improvement projects undertaken by the New York State Department of Public Works under the general supervision of the New York Division Engineer. They are project files that include agreements, correspondence, data sheets, reports on construction materials and soil, and vouchers. Nontextual records include maps.

Finding Aid - Box contents list.

Result of On-Line Research - This RG was eliminated from further research. No records were indicated that would be relevant to Hancock Field ANGB.

2.3.1.4 Record Group 38: Records of the Chief of Naval Operations

Administrative History - The Office of the Chief of Naval Operations was established by an act of March 3, 1915, to coordinate naval operational activities. Under the Office were the Office of Naval Intelligence, the Board of Inspection and Survey, and the Naval Communication Service. On April 8, 1942, an Executive order placed under this Office the Hydrographic Office and the Naval Observatory.

The Chief of Naval Operations is the principal naval adviser to the President and the Secretary of the Navy on the conduct of war, the principal naval executive and adviser to the Secretary of the Navy on the administration of the Department, and the naval member of the Joint Chiefs of Staff. He is responsible for the naval operating forces and associated bureaus and offices, manpower and logistical services, research and development plans and activities, naval strategic planning, the organization and training of naval forces, their preparation and readiness, and the maintenance of a high level of quality among personnel and components of the Navy.

Records Description - Dates**:** 1917-19; Volume**:** 349 cubic feet

Records of the Aid-for-Information, Third Naval District, New York City. The records document the administration, organization, and supervision of intelligence work in the district during World War I. They consist of correspondence files.

Records of the Branch Naval Intelligence Office, New York City. This small branch of the Office of Naval Intelligence was the model for other similar branches opened in Boston, Chicago, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, and San Francisco. The records document investigations of Navy personnel, navy yard employees, and other persons. They consist of administrative and correspondence files.

Finding Aid - Harry Schwartz, Lyman Hinckley, and Kenneth F. Bartlett, comps., *Preliminary Inventory of the Records of the Office of the Chief of Naval Operations*, NM 63 (1966).

Result of On-Line Research - This RG was eliminated from further research. No records were indicated that would be relevant to Hancock Field ANGB.

2.3.1.5 Record Group 48: Records of the Office of the Secretary of the Interior

Administrative History - The Department of the Interior was created by an act of March 3, 1849. During the more than 130 years of its existence some functions have been added and others removed so that its role has changed from that of general housekeeper for the Federal Government to that of custodian of the nation's natural resources. The Secretary of the Interior, as the head of an executive department, reports directly to the President and is responsible for the direction and supervision of all activities of the Department.

Records Description - Dates**:** 1950-55; Volume**:** 3 cubic feet

Records of the regional office relating to its role on the New England New York Inter-Agency Committee (NENYIAC). The committee, a coalition of experts, was established in 1950 to formulate an overall plan for the development, use, and conservation of land, water, and related natural resources in New England and parts of New York. They include agendas, correspondence, membership lists, minutes, interim reports, surveys, and the final report.

Finding Aids - Draft inventory.

Result of On-Line Research - This RG was eliminated from further research. No records were indicated that would be relevant to Hancock Field ANGB.

2.3.1.6 Record Group 52: Records of the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery

Administrative History - The Bureau of Medicine and Surgery was created by an act of Congress of August 31, 1842, which abolished the Board of Navy Commissioners and established the bureau system in the Department of the Navy. Until it was abolished October 1, 1982, by realignment directive of the Office of the Chief of Naval Operations, the functions of the Bureau included the care of the sick and injured of the Navy; the administration of naval dispensaries and hospitals; the medical examination of prospective officers and enlisted men and of naval personnel seeking examinations or ordered to undergo them for various administrative purposes; and the practice of preventive naval medicine, including inspections of ships and stations to determine the degree of adequacy of food, water supply, arrangements for heat and air, cleanliness, and related factors of health. See RG 181 for related records.

Records Description - Dates**:** 1865-92; Volume: 3 cubic feet

Records of the U.S. Naval Hospital, Portsmouth (New Hampshire) Navy Yard. The records relate to the admission, subsistence, treatment, and discharge of patients; physical examinations for new recruits and disability verification; and property and supply requirements. Included are correspondence and reports.

Finding Aids - Draft inventory.

Result of On-Line Research - This RG was eliminated from further research. No records were indicated that would be relevant to Hancock Field ANGB.

2.3.1.7 Record Group 57: Records of the U.S. Geological Survey

Administrative History - The Geological Survey was established in the Department of the Interior by an act of March 3, 1879, providing for the "classification of the public lands and the examination of the geological structure, mineral resources, and products of the public domain." An act of September 5, 1962, expanded this authorization to examinations outside the public domain, while topographical mapping and chemical and physical research were authorized by an act of October 2, 1888. The Survey's chief functions are to survey, investigate, and conduct research on the Nation's topography, geology, and mineral and water resources; classify land according to mineral composition and water power resources; furnish engineering supervision for power permits and Federal Power Commission licenses; supervise naval petroleum reserves and mineral leasing operations on public and Indian lands; and disseminate data relating to these activities.

Records Description - Dates**:** 1933-1954; Volume**: 3** cubic feet

Records of the Ground Water Branch, New York-New England district. The records document responses to inquiries from commercial and private water consumers on the characteristics, location, and quantity of ground, spring, and well water, and consist primarily of correspondence.

Finding Aid - Folder title list.

Result of On-Line Research - This RG was eliminated from further research. No records were indicated that would be relevant to Hancock Field ANGB.

2.3.1.8 Record Group 71: Records of the Bureau of Yards and Docks

Administrative History - The Bureau of Yards and Docks in 1862 replaced the Bureau of Naval Yards and Docks, established in the Department of the Navy by an act of August 31, 1842. Bureau functions included the design, construction, and maintenance of all naval public works and utilities, such as dry docks, marine railways, shipbuilding ways, harbor structures, storage facilities, power plants, heating and lighting systems, and buildings at shore establishments. The Bureau also operated power plants, maintained public works and utilities at shore establishments, and obtained real estate for Navy use. At advanced bases and in combat areas Bureau work was performed by construction battalions (Seabees). A Department of Defense reorganization order of March 9, 1966, abolished the Bureau, and the Secretary of the Navy transferred most of its functions to the Naval Facilities Engineering Command. See RG 181 for related records.

Records Description - Dates**:** 1834-1919**;** Volume: 3 cubic feet

Records of the New York Navy Yard, New York City, and the Cape May Air Station, New Jersey. The records document daily events, number of personnel, weather conditions, and work accomplished. They are journals.

Finding Aid - Camilla P. Luecke and Richard G. Wood, comps., *Preliminary Inventory of the Records of the Bureau of Yards and Docks*, PI 10 (1948).

Result of On-Line Research - This RG was eliminated from further research. No records were indicated that would be relevant to Hancock Field ANGB.

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

Administrative History - The Corps of Engineers, U.S. Army, with headquarters at Washington, DC, was a result of orders of April 3, 1818. The military responsibilities of the Office of the Chief of Engineers (OCE) have included producing and distributing Army maps, building roads, planning camps, and constructing and repairing fortifications and other installations.

Its civil duties have included maintaining and improving inland waterways and harbors, formulating and executing plans for flood control, operating dams and locks, and approving plans for construction of bridges, wharves, piers, and other works over navigable waters. Expansion of the OCE's river and harbor improvement work after the Civil War necessitated the establishment of district offices throughout the United States. The engineer officer in charge of each district reported directly to the Chief of Engineers until 1888 when engineer divisions were created with administrative jurisdiction over the district offices. See RG 392 for related records.

Records Description - Dates**:** 1831-1953; Volume**:** 768 cubic feet.

Records of the following divisions, districts, and subordinate offices:

- Buffalo, New York, District, 1871-1930;
- Eastern Division, New York City, 1901-1913;
- New York, New York, District, 1843-1870;
- North Atlantic Division, New York City, 1949-1953;
- Northeast Division, New York City, 1888-1912;
- Oswego, New York, District, 1831-1920;
- Puerto Rico Engineer Office, 1896-1913;
- Saint Lawrence River District, Massena, New York, 1912-1943;
- Syracuse, New York, District, 1940-1943.

The records document civilian and military activities of the OCE including administration, coastal defense projects, construction of facilities on military bases, flood control, maintenance and improvement of inland waterways and harbors, and projects undertaken by the Works Progress Administration under the Emergency Relief Appropriation Acts. They provide geological, hydrological, and economic data about construction projects and their impact on the surrounding area. Included are correspondence, data and permit files, notebooks, reports, and studies. Construction project files contain correspondence, design memorandums, notes, plans, progress reports, specifications, and test results. Nontextual records include engineering drawings, maps, and photographs.

Finding Aids - Elizabeth Bethel and Maisie H. Johnson, comps., *Preliminary Inventory of the Textual Records of the Office of the Chief of Engineers*, NM 19 (1964); Maisie H. Johnson, comp., *Preliminary Inventory of the Textual Records of the Office of the Chief of Engineers*. Part II: *Records of Engineer Divisions and Districts*, NM 45 (1965); Maisie Johnson, comp., *Supplement to Preliminary Inventory NM 45, Textual Records of the Office of the Chief of Engineers*. Part II: *Records of Engineer Divisions and Districts*, NM 79 (1967).

Result of On-Line Research - This RG was selected for further research for Hancock Field ANGB.

2.3.1.10 Record Group 80: General Records of the Department of the Navy, 1798-1947

Administrative History - The Department of the Navy was established by an act of April 30, 1798. The Board of Navy Commissioners was created February 7, 1815, as part of an expansion of the Navy Department, but its authority was generally confined to procuring stores and materials and to constructing, arming, and equipping vessels of war. The Secretary of the Navy retained charge of naval personnel and discipline, appointments, detailing of officers, and movements of vessels. The Board of Navy Commissioners was abolished in 1842 and replaced by five bureaus.

In 1947, the Department of the Navy became part of the National Military Establishment, and in 1949, it became part of the Department of Defense. The principal tasks of the Department of the

Navy are policy control, naval command, logistics administration and control, and business administration.

Records Description - Dates: 1941-1942; Volume: 11 cubic feet

Records of the Officer-in-Charge, Federal Shipbuilding and Drydock Company, Kearny, New Jersey. They document the shipbuilding activities of the company while under the control of the Navy. Among the records are accounts, correspondence, cost summaries, financial statements, newspaper clippings, and tax and insurance papers. Nontextual records include photographs.

Finding Aid - Entry 157 in James H. Masterson, comp., *Preliminary Checklist of the General Records of the Department of the Navy, 1809-1944,* PC 31 (1945).

Result of On-Line Research - This RG was eliminated from further research. No records were indicated that would be relevant to Hancock Field ANGB.

2.3.1.11 Record Group 92: Records of the Office of the Quartermaster General

Administrative History - In 1818, Congress created a Quartermaster's Department under a single Quartermaster General to ensure an efficient system of supply and accountability of Army officers charged with monies or supplies. At various times, the Quartermaster has been responsible for procurement and distribution of supplies, pay, transportation, and construction. After a number of changes in functions and command relationships, Congress authorized a Quartermaster Corps in 1912 and designated its chief the Quartermaster General in 1914. The Corps was responsible for the operation of a number of general supply depots and subdepots throughout the United States. The Office of the Quartermaster General was abolished in 1962.

Records Description - Dates: 1864-1951; Volume: 248 cubic feet

Records of the Quartermaster Purchasing Agency, New York City, 1945-1950, and the following depots:

- Belle Mead General Depot, Somerville, New Jersey, 1942-1950;
- Elmira Quartermaster Depot, Horseheads, New York, 1942-1947;
- General Depot, Schenectady, New York, 1918-1951;
- Quartermaster Depot, New York, New York, 1864-1920;
- Red Bank Subdepot, Red Bank, New Jersey, 1918-1919.

The records document functions and activities and include correspondence, memorandums, and orders.

Finding Aid - Maisie H. Johnson, comp., *Preliminary Inventory of the Textual Records of the Office of the Quartermaster General*. Part I, NM 81 (1967).

Result of On-Line Research - This RG was selected for further research for Hancock Field ANGB.

2.3.1.12 Record Group 96: Records of the Farmers Home Administration

Administrative History - The Farmers Home Administration (FHA) was established in the Department of Agriculture by an act of August 14, 1946, to succeed the Farm Security Administration (FSA), which had been established in 1937. The FSA succeeded the Resettlement Administration, which had been established in 1935 to administer rural rehabilitation and land programs begun in 1933 under the Subsistence Homesteads Division of the Department of the Interior and the Federal Emergency Relief Administration.

The FHA provides small farmers with credit to construct or repair homes, improve farming operations, or become farm owners, and gives individual guidance in farm and home management. See RG 103 for related records.

Records Description - Dates: 1934-1944; Volume: 4 cubic feet

Records of county offices in Burlington County, New Jersey, and Livingston, Monroe, and Oswego Counties, New York. The records document paid-in-full rural rehabilitation loans and include "Farm and Home Management Plans" submitted by the loan applicant that contain detailed information about the farm family's production, assets, income, expenses, and consumption of food. The records are case files.

Finding Aid - Stanley W. Brown and Virgil E. Baugh, comps., *Preliminary Inventory of the Records of the Farmers Home Administration*, PI 118 (1959).

Result of On-Line Research - This RG was eliminated from further research. No records were indicated that would be relevant to Hancock Field ANGB.

2.3.1.13 Record Group 111: Records of the Office of the Chief Signal Officer

Administrative History - The Signal Corps, administered by the Chief Signal Officer, was provisionally established by War Department General Order 73 of March 24, 1863.

Records Description - Dates: 1942-45; Volume: less than 1 cubic foot

Records of the Boston Signal Depot. The records document office procedures and organization, and the procurement, storage and issuance of signal supplies and equipment. The records are general correspondence.

Finding Aids - Draft inventory.

Result of On-Line Research - This RG was eliminated from further research. No records were indicated that would be relevant to Hancock Field ANGB.

2.3.1.14 Record Group 112: Records of the Office of the Surgeon General

Administrative History - The Office of the Surgeon General was established by an act of April 14, 1818. The office is the headquarters of the Army Medical Department, whose mission is to maintain the health of the Army and conserve its fighting strength. Components of the Office

include the Medical Corps, Dental Corps, Veterinary Corps, Medical Service Corps, Army Nurse Corps, and Army Medical Specialist Corps.

Records Description - Dates: 1950-62; Volume: 1 cubic foot

Records of the U.S. Army Hospital, Fort Devens, Massachusetts, and Murphy Army Hospital, Waltham, Massachusetts. The records document hospital administration and operation and consist of general orders, organizational planning files, and reports.

Finding Aids - List of folder titles.

Result of On-Line Research - This RG was eliminated from further research. No records were indicated that would be relevant to Hancock Field ANGB.

2.3.1.15 Record Group 121: Records of the Public Buildings Service

Administrative History - Federal construction activities outside the District of Columbia were performed by individual agencies and, to some extent, by special commissions and officers appointed by the Secretary of the Treasury until 1853, when a Construction Branch was created in the Department of the Treasury. The Branch later became the Bureau of Construction in the Office of the Supervising Architect, and that office, in turn, was transferred in 1933 to the Public Buildings Branch of the Procurement Division. The Public Buildings Administration was created in the Federal Works Agency in 1939 by consolidating the Public Buildings Branch and the National Park Service's Branch of Buildings Management. The latter branch had inherited responsibilities for Federal construction in the District of Columbia from the Office of Public Buildings and Public Parks of the National Capitol.

An act of June 30, 1949, abolished the Public Buildings Administration and transferred its functions to the newly established General Services Administration (GSA). The Public Buildings Service was established December 11, 1949, by the Administrator of General Services to assume the functions once assigned to the Public Buildings Administration.

The Public Buildings Service designs, constructs, manages, maintains, and protects most Federally-owned and -leased buildings. It is also responsible for the acquisition, utilization, and custody of GSA real and related personal property. See RG 181, RG 269, RG 270, and RG 291 for related records.

Records Description - Dates: 1932-78; Volume: 70 cubic feet

Records of the Office of the Director of Regional Financial Management, 1943-76.
The records are real property case files which document the disposal, through sale or donation, of Federal property in New England such as airfields, forts and other former military installations, hospitals, lighthouses, post offices, and other lands and buildings to State and local governments or private individuals. Included are correspondence, deeds, historical narratives, and reports of survey and title searches. Nontextual records include occasional maps and photographs.

Records of the Operational Planning Staff, 1950-78. The records relate to acquisition and management of urban renewal sites and government buildings, including the Government Center, Boston, in New England cities. They contain socio-economic, historical, and environmental impact data. The records are construction planning files including appraisal reports, correspondence, and title documents. Nontextual records include a few maps and photographs.

Records of the Boston Regional Office, 1932-46. The records relate to Boston coastal and harbor defenses, primarily at Gallop's Island and Fort Ruckman. They are nontextual records, including blueprints, drawings, and tracings.

Records of the Design and Construction Branch, 1950-67. The records relate to significant Federal buildings in New England, such as the Customs House, Providence, Rhode Island; the John F. Kennedy Federal Building, Boston, Massachusetts; and the Arsenal, Watertown, Massachusetts. The records also document border patrol stations, courthouses, customs houses, post offices, and parking facilities. They are nontextual records including architectural drawings and blueprints.

Finding Aids - Draft inventory including a list of sites.

Result of On-Line Research - This RG was selected for further research for Hancock Field ANGB.

2.3.1.16 Record Group 127: Records of the U.S. Marine Corps

Administrative History - The U.S. Marine Corps was created by an act of July 11, 1798, which authorized the Commandant of the Corps to appoint an adjutant, a paymaster, and a quartermaster. The branches of Marine Corps Headquarters developed around those three staff officers and the Commandant. Although the Corps was at first subject to both Army and Navy regulations, an act of June 30, 1834, placed it under exclusive U.S. Navy control except for units detached by Presidential order for Army service. A staff system in the Headquarters organization was begun in 1918 when the first of many sections and divisions was created in the Office of the Commandant. When Headquarters was reorganized along General Staff lines in 1952, the Division of Plans and Policies was abolished and its sections, G-1 through G-4, were elevated to divisional status under assistant chiefs of staff.

The Commandant of the Marine Corps is directly responsible to the Secretary of the Navy for all administrative and operational matters affecting the Corps. These include providing amphibious forces for service with the fleet in seizing and defending advanced naval bases, and conducting land operations essential to a naval campaign. Other duties include providing detachments to serve on naval ships and to protect the property of naval activities.

Records Description - Dates: 1848-1850; Volume: less than 1 cubic foot

Records of the Marine Barracks, Brooklyn, New York. The records relate to administrative matters, discharges, duty assignments, and transfers, and are correspondence.

Finding Aids - Entry 105 and 105a in Fred G. Halley, comp., *Preliminary Checklist of the Records of the U.S. Marine Corps, 1798-1944*, PC 50, 1946.

Result of On-Line Research - This RG was eliminated from further research. No records were indicated that would be relevant to Hancock Field ANGB.

2.3.1.17 Record Group 165: Records of the War Department General and Special Staffs

Administrative History - A War Department General Staff was authorized by Congress on February 14, 1903, to include a Chief of Staff, a General Council, and three divisions, which, after frequent reorganizations, developed into the Personnel Division (G-1), the Military Intelligence Division (G-2), the Organization and Training Division (G-3), the Supply Division (G-4), and the War Plans Division (Operations Division after 1942). The General Staff was a separate and distinct staff organization with supervision over most military branches--both line and staff. Its duties were to prepare plans for national defense and the mobilization of military forces in time of war, to investigate and report on questions affecting Army efficiency and preparedness, and to give professional aid to the Secretary of War, general officers, and other superior commanders.

Under provisions of the National Security Act of 1947 the War Department became the Department of the Army within the newly created National Military Establishment, which was renamed the Department of Defense in 1949.

Records Description - Dates: 1917-1919; Volume: 16 cubic feet

Records of the New York District Office of the Military Intelligence Division, New York City. The records relate to manufacturing plant security and investigations of individuals suspected of espionage and sabotage. They consist of correspondence, reports, and a subject index.

Finding Aid - Entries 123 and 124 in Olive K. Liebman and Harry W. John, comps., *Preliminary Inventory of the Textual Records of the War Department General and Special Staffs*, NM 84 (1967).

Result of On-Line Research - This RG was eliminated from further research. No records were indicated that would be relevant to Hancock Field ANGB.

2.3.1.18 Record Group 175: Records of the Chemical Warfare Service

Administrative History - The Chemical Warfare Service, a technical service under the General Staff, was established as part of the National Army on June 28, 1918, to develop, produce, and test materials and apparatus for gas warfare and to organize and train military personnel in methods of defense against gas. As part of a War Department reorganization, effective March 9, 1942, it became part of the Services of Supply, later designated Army Service Forces. In 1946, it was again placed under the General Staff, and on September 6, 1946, its name was changed to the Chemical Corps which was abolished on August 1, 1962.

Records Description - Dates: 1942-1945; Volume: less than 1 cubic foot

Records of the New York Chemical Procurement District. The records document the activities of the District, including military and civilian personnel, and consist of bulletins, general and post orders, and memorandums.

Result of On-Line Research - This RG was selected for further research for Hancock Field ANGB.

2.3.1.19 Record Group 181: Records of Naval Districts and Shore Establishments

Administrative History - Soon after its establishment in 1798, the Department of the Navy created navy yards and other fleet service shore establishments. A system of naval districts for the United States, its territories, and possessions was not formally established, however, until 1903. This system was supervised by the Bureau of Navigation until 1915 when it became the responsibility of the Chief of Naval Operations. By the end of World War II, the districts exercised almost complete military and administrative control over naval operations within their limits, including naval shipyards, stations, training stations, air installations, and advance bases.

Records Description - Dates: 1826-1968; Volume: 4,494 cubic feet

Records of Headquarters, Third Naval District, New York City, and bases, stations, industrial managers, and shipbuilding supervisors in New Jersey and New York, including:

- Commandant's Office, New York City, 1914-1953;
- Naval Air Rocket Test Station, Lake Denmark, Dover, New Jersey, 1950-1960;
- Naval Air Station, Lakehurst, New Jersey, 1919-1945;
- Naval Air Station, Niagara Falls, New York, 1956-1959;
- Naval Plant Representative, Bethpage, New York, 1953-1968;
- Naval Submarine Base, New London, Connecticut, 1953-1959;
- Naval Supply Center, Bayonne, New Jersey, 1941-1964;
- Naval Supply Depot, Scotia, New York, 1955-1959.

The records relate to administration, navigation, personnel, and shipbuilding, involving Navy vessels and shore establishments in the District, and are primarily general correspondence. Most of the correspondence is arranged according to the Navy Filing Manual classification scheme.

Records of the New York Navy Yard, Brooklyn, New York, 1826-1953. The records relate to administration, procurement, recruitment, tests of ordnance equipment, training, and vessel maintenance and outfitting. Shipbuilding activities at the facility are also documented and include information about the construction of the battleships U.S.S. *Arizona*, U.S.S. *Maine*, and the U.S.S. *Missouri*, and the aircraft carrier *Kearsarge*. The records are correspondence, orders, and reports. Nontextual records include drawings and photographs.

Records of the Naval Training Device Center, Port Washington, New York, 1942-1961. The records document administration of the facility, and development and testing of training

devices such as the Human Centrifuge, and flight trainers. They include correspondence, purchase orders, and reports. The records also relate to "Project Paperclip" which brought German rocket scientists and engineers to the U.S. after World War II. They include correspondence, medical information, and travel authorizations. Nontextual records include drawings and photographs.

Records of the following Tenth NavalDistrict installations:

- Culebra Naval Station, Puerto Rico, 1902-1911;
- San Juan Naval Station, Puerto Rico, 1898-1912;
- St. Thomas Naval Station, U.S. Virgin Islands, 1917-1931.

The records document the activities of the stations and consist primarily of correspondence with Navy Department bureaus.

Finding Aids - Folder title lists; *Records of Naval Districts and Shore Establishments in the Regional Archives Part of Record Group 181*, SL 58 (1991).

Result of On-Line Research - This RG was eliminated from further research. No records were indicated that would be relevant to Hancock Field ANGB.

2.3.1.20 Record Group 237: Records of the Federal Aviation Administration

Administrative History - The Civil Aeronautics Act of June 23, 1938, established an independent Civil Aeronautics Authority "to promote the development and safety and to provide for the regulation of civil aeronautics." In 1940, the authority was divided into a Civil Aeronautics Board with safety regulatory authority and a Civil Aeronautics Administration to enforce civil air regulations; aid in the development of a national airport system; and plan, construct, and operate the Federal Airways System. Both organizations were part of the Department of Commerce until the establishment in 1958 of the Federal Aviation Agency (FAA) which assumed all of their functions. The FAA became a part of the Department of Transportation by an act of October 15, 1966, and was redesignated the Federal Aviation Administration.

Records Description - Dates: 1963-1974; Volume: 20 cubic feet

Records of the eastern regional office. The records relate to airport airspace and the effect of proposed construction, alteration, activation, and deactivation of airports on the use of airspace. They are case files.
Records of the eastern regional office. The records relate to Project Focus, which was initiated to test the feasibility of establishing area offices within FAA regions. Included are management analysis and survey project files.

Finding Aid - Box contents list.

Result of On-Line Research - This RG was eliminated from further research. No records were indicated that would be relevant to Hancock Field ANGB.

2.3.1.21 Record Group 269: Records of the General Services Administration

Administrative History - The GSA was established as an independent agency by the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of June 30, 1949. The act consolidated and transferred to GSA certain real and personal property and related functions formerly assigned to various agencies. Its purpose is to provide an economical and efficient system for managing Government property and services, such as activities as constructing and operating buildings, procuring and distributing supplies, disposing of surplus property, managing traffic and communications, and stockpiling strategic and critical materials.

Records Description - Dates: 1946-1969; Volume: 46 cubic feet

Records of the Region 2 office, New York City. The records relate to the disposal of surplus real property and document the sale or donation of Federal property (such as airfields, forts and other military installations, Post Office buildings and sites, prisoner-of-war camps, and Veterans Administration hospitals) in New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Puerto Rico, and the U.S. Virgin Islands. The records are case files which generally include correspondence, deeds, narrative reports, surveys and title searches. Nontextual records include maps and photographs.

Finding Aid - List of folder titles.

Result of On-Line Research - This RG was selected for further research for Hancock Field ANGB.

2.3.1.22 Record Group 270: Records of the War Assets Administration

Administrative History - The War Assets Administration (WAA) was established in the Office for Emergency Management by Executive order on March 25, 1946. The chief WAA function was the disposal of surplus consumer, capital, and producer goods; industrial and maritime real property; and airports and aircraft located in the United States and its Territories. The WAA was abolished by an act of June 30, 1949, and its functions were transferred to the newly created General Services Administration. See RG 121, RG 181, RG 269, and RG 291 for related records.

Records Description - Dates: 1944-1949; Volume: 132 cubic feet

Records of Region II, New York City. The records document the disposal of surplus real property in New Jersey, New York, and parts of Pennsylvania. The property includes airports, defense plants, housing projects, and military sites. The case files may contain appraisals, bids, correspondence, deeds, easements, inspection reports, and sales documents. Nontextual records include drawings, maps, and photographs. See RG 21 (land condemnation cases), RG 121, and RG 269 for related records.

Finding Aid - Property lists (in paper and electronic format).

Result of On-Line Research - This RG was selected for further research for Hancock Field ANGB.

2.3.1.23 Record Group 334: Records of Interservice Agencies

Administrative History - During World War II, about 75 major interservice agencies representing two or more military services were created. Most were discontinued after the war, but some concerned with peacetime military activity were eventually placed under the Office of the Secretary of Defense.

The Army Exchange Service was established in 1941 to provide merchandise and services to active duty, National Guard, reserve, and retired military persons. In 1948, it was redesignated the Army-Air Force Exchange Service. With headquarters in Dallas, it operates stores, food facilities, service concessions, automotive facilities, and motion picture theaters worldwide.

Records Description - Dates: 1956-1963; Volume: 28 cubic feet

Records of the Army-Air Force Exchange Service, New York City, relating to printing orders for bulletins, pamphlets, promotional leaflets, and publications. They are case files.

Finding Aid - Folder title list.

Result of On-Line Research - This RG was eliminated from further research. No records were indicated that would be relevant to Hancock Field ANGB.

2.3.1.24 Record Group 336: Records of the Office of the Chief of Transportation

Administrative History - The Office of the Chief of Transportation was established in the Services of Supply (SOS), War Department on March 2, 1942, to head the Transportation Division. It was abolished by General Order 39 of December 1, 1964.

Within the United States, the Office administered a variety of field installations and functions, including ports of embarkation, port agencies, transportation depots, offices, and zones.

Records Description - Dates: 1944-1953; Volume: 99 cubic feet

Records of the following installations:

- Army Warship Contracting Agency, New York City;
- New York Port of Embarkation, New York City;
- Second Transportation Zone, New York City.

The records document the movement of troops and materials, and include correspondence, orders, reports, and unit histories. Nontextual records include maps and photographs.

Result of On-Line Research - This RG was eliminated from further research. No records were indicated that would be relevant to Hancock Field ANGB.

2.3.1.25 Record Group 338: Records of U.S. Army Commands, 1942-

Administrative History - The present system of U.S. Army commands, which are organized both functionally and geographically, emerged from a War Department reorganization of February 28, 1942. The system has a complex administrative structure including massive domestic and overseas operations.

Records Description - Dates: 1918-1965; Volume: 35 cubic feet

Records of the following depots:

- Belle Meade General Depot, Somerville, New Jersey;
- Delaware Sub-Depot, Pedricktown, New Jersey;
- Fort Buchanan General Depot, Fort Buchanan, Puerto Rico;
- Schenectady Depot, Schenectady, New York;
- Seneca Depot, Romulus, New York;
- 300 Publications Depot, New York, New York.

The records document quartermaster activities at the depots and include installation histories, manuals, orders, planning files, and reports. Nontextual records include photographs.

Records of the following military hospitals:

- Patterson Army Hospital, Fort Monmouth, New Jersey;
- Rodriguez Army Hospital, Fort Rodriguez, Puerto Rico;
- U.S. Army Hospital, Fort Jay, New York;
- U.S. Army Hospital, U.S. Military Academy, West Point, New York;
- Wilson Army Hospital, Fort Dix, New Jersey.

The records relate to the delivery of medical services on military installations. They are correspondence, manuals, orders, planning files, and reports.

Records of the New York Procurement District, New York City. The records document the management and oversight of military procurement, and are primarily case files.

Finding Aids - Draft inventories; Folder title lists.

Result of On-Line Research - This RG was eliminated from further research. No records were indicated that would be relevant to Hancock Field ANGB.

2.3.1.26 Record Group 342: Records of U.S. Air Force Commands, Activities, and Organizations

Administrative History - The U.S. Air Force (USAF) was established in 1947 as the successor of the U.S. Army Air Forces (USAAF), which had developed from a series of military air services dating back to 1907. The Record Group consists of records of the field organization of the USAF and its predecessors.

Records Description - Dates: 1958-1964; Volume: 5 cubic feet

Records of the 52nd Combat Support Squadron, Suffolk County Air Force Base, New York. The records document construction projects and modifications undertaken at the installation. They are case files consisting of bids, contracts, correspondence, and specifications. Nontextual records include drawings.

Result of On-Line Research - This RG was eliminated from further research. No records were indicated that would be relevant to Hancock Field ANGB.

2.3.1.27 Record Group 407: Records of the Adjutant General's Office, 1917-

Administrative History - The Adjutant General's Office (AGO) was given authority to assign, promote, transfer, retire, and discharge all Army officers and enlisted men under the National Defense Act of 1916. In 1942, it was placed under the Commanding General, Services of Supply (later Army Service Forces). It has responsibility for administrative services including records accounting, management, and publications. The Office's responsibilities were transferred in 1946 to the General Staff, and in 1947 to the new Department of the Army, Deputy Chief of Staff for Personnel. By memorandum, U.S. Army Chief of Staff, November 17, 1986, the Adjutant General was removed from the Army Staff, and title and lineage were transferred to the Director of Personnel Service Support, Military Personnel Center.

The AGO had responsibility for such administrative services as operation of the Army personnel statistical and accounting system, records management, publications, postal services, and special and heraldic services of the Army. The field offices of the AGO within the United States include publication centers.

Records Description - Dates: 1939-1948; Volume**:** 1 cubic foot

Records of the following installations:

- New York Adjutant General Depot, New York City;
- New York Adjutant General Regional Office, New York City;
- Recruiting Publicity Bureau, Governors Island, New York.

The records relate to the distribution of Army publications, storage and retrieval of records, and the use of media and the arts in recruiting. They are general orders, memorandums, and reports.

Result of On-Line Research - This RG was eliminated from further research. No records were indicated that would be relevant to Hancock Field ANGB.

2.3.2 NARA Northeast Region On-Site Research

After the researchers reviewed NARA's on-line resources to select RGs that contain records related to the site, the researchers spoke with NARA's Archivists to confirm and further refine the list of RGs. Finally, individual finding aids at each archive were reviewed and boxes of documents were selected to review.

2.3.3 Results of the Records Research at NARA Northeast Region

Three maps were copied at the NARA Northeast Region office: *Record Drawing, Syracuse Army Air Base, Reservation Map*, 1942; *Hancock Field, Requirements for New York National Guard Unit, Location Plan, Syracuse, New York*, 12-Apr-44; *Syracuse Army Air Base*, undated. The 1942 map showed the shooting-in-butt on the east side of the field with the small arms range to the southeast and the Ordnance Storage Area in the center of the runways. This is likely a planning document. The 1944 maps showed a Repair Target Butt where the shooting-in-butt was shown on the 1942 map. Skeet and pistol ranges were shown to the south of the Repair Target Butt. The Ordnance Storage Area is in the center of the runways. The undated map showed a firing apron and range, skeet and pistol area, and Ordnance Storage Areas in the same areas as the 1944 map.

2.4 National Personnel Records Center, St. Louis, MO

The National Personnel Records Center (NPRC) is one of NARA's largest facilities. It is a central repository for personnel-related records, both military and civil service. The NPRC also maintains archived military records, but does not maintain on-line finding aids.

National Personnel Records Center
9700 Page Ave.
St. Louis, MO 63132-5100
Telephone: 314-801-9250
Fax: 314-801-9269
Email: cpr.center@nara.gov

Manual inventories developed by the NPRC and the USACE St. Louis were reviewed to conduct research at the NPRC.

2.4.1 NPRC On-Line Research

The NPRC does not maintain on-line finding aids for the records stored at the facility. No formal finding aids are available for the records. Manual inventories of the boxes of documents have been developed by the NPRC. The USACE St. Louis has developed a rudimentary list of boxes and their contents. The information developed by the NPRC and the USACE St. Louis were reviewed to develop a list of 412 boxes potentially related to this HRR-SC Report.

2.4.2 NPRC On-Site Research

The NPRC was visited and the box list developed as potentially related to this report was used as a guide for the records search. Two RGs were available for review: RG 338, Records of the U.S. Army Commands and RG 342, Records of the U.S. Air Force Commands, Activities, and Organization. [NOTE: The NPRC records do not have the Entry System level identification of box content used by the other NARA facilities.] Below is a list of the boxes reviewed for this HRR-SC Report.

RG	Accession Number	Box/Boxes	Description
338	338-56A-4092	Box 1 of 1	MILDIST NEW YORK UNIT HIST 1951-52

RG	Accession Number	Box/Boxes	Description
338	338-56B-4092	Box 1 of 1	MILDIST NEW YORK ADM 1951
338	338-57B-6225	Boxes 1 – 6 of 6	MILDIST NEW YORK UNIT HISTORY 1953
338	338-58A-3044	Box 1 of 1	MILDIST NEW YORK ADM 1954
338	338A-58C-3044	Box 1 of 1	MILDIST NEW YORK UNIT HIST 1954
342	342-48O-6026	Boxes 1-4 of 4	1ST FIGHTCOMD INSTAL DEV 1942-46

2.4.3 Results of the Records Research at the NPRC

The files were reviewed and no documents were found relevant to this HRR-SC Report.

3.0 U.S. ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS

This section provides information on the activities related to the review and collection of documents from the USACE.

3.1 USACE Topographical Engineering Center Alexandria, VA

The USACE Topographic Engineering Center (TEC) and the TEC Imagery Office (TIO) is the USACE's central point for research, acquisition and dissemination of commercial imagery, with an extensive in-house imagery library with on-line access through ESRI software plug-in and web-based search tool.

USACE Topographic Engineering Center
7701 Telegraph Road
Alexandria, VA 22315-3864
703-428-6600, x2433

The TEC offers experience with: the imagery research/collection architecture and the National Geospatial Agency (NGA); NGA ClearView and NextView commercial imagery contract vehicles/licensing; the U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) imagery products catalog/search/order tools; imagery processing services such as pan-sharpening, creating mosaics, format or bit conversion; and is a central repository for LIDAR, IFSAR and Terra-Explorer Fly-Thru's. (http://www.tec.army.mil/)

3.1.1 Background on the USACE TEC and TIO

The mission of the TEC is to provide the warfighter with a superior knowledge of the battlefield and to support the nation's civil and environmental initiatives. This mission is accomplished through research, development, and the application of expertise in topographic and related sciences.

The TIO was designated by the Office of the Assistant Chief of Engineers (OCE/P) in 1990 to act as the U.S. Army's Commercial Imagery Acquisition monitor. This action was designed to prevent Army agencies/organizations from duplicating commercial imagery data purchases. In addition, TIO was designated as the repository of selected commercial imagery data pertaining to terrain analysis and water resources operations.

The primary goal for the TIO is to provide commercial imagery at no cost. The TIO utilizes the NGA Commercial Satellite Imagery Library (CSIL) daily in order to research the availability of this no cost data. The CSIL currently has more than 300,000 scenes of commercial imagery, to include IKONOS, QuickBird, SPOT, Landsat, RADARSAT, IRS, Star 3i airborne SAR data, Eagle Vision, and various special products. The CSIL primarily contains standard imagery. The most common image format found in the CSIL is "nitf" and "GeoTIFF", but there are many other vendor formats as well.

Point of Contact

Mary Brenke, Team Lead TIO
Commercial (703) 428-6909; DSN 364-6909
DLL-CEERD-TIO@erdc.usace.army.mil
Internet e-mail address: mary.r.brenke@erdc.usace.army.mil
Intelink S e-mail address: mbrenke@tec.army.smil.mil
Web site: http://www.tec.army.mil/tio/TIO_Imagery_Request_Form.html

3.1.2 Results of the Records Research at the USACE TEC and TIO

The TIO was contacted by email on 11 Feb 07 about the capabilities of the TIO to support the acquisition of historical aerial photographs for this project. A reply was received on 12 Feb 08 that the TIO has a goal to acquire and host aerial imagery for the USACE and for the Installations and Environmental GIS community; however, as of this time that has not happened.

In answer to specific questions that were asked about their capabilities, the response stated that:

- The TEC imagery office database would not be an aid to the collection of historical aerial photographs for the installations under investigation;
- The TEC imagery office is not able to query its database to determine an inventory of available aerial photographs from the TEC because the imagery library will show commercial satellite imagery and the only aerial coverage in the library is the collection after Hurricanes Katrina, Rita and Wilma; and
- The TEC image inventory does not include historical aerial photographs maintained by the National Archives and Records Administration at College park, MD.

As a result, no further investigation was conducted at the USACE TEC imagery office.

3.2 USACE Office of History, Alexandria, VA

The USACE Office of History in Alexandria, VA was contacted as a possible source of information.

3.2.1 Background on the USACE Office of History

The USACE Office of History is a separate office of the USACE Headquarters, located at the Humphreys Engineer Center on Telegraph Road in Alexandria, Virginia.

USACE Office of History
7701 Telegraph Road
Alexandria, VA 22315-3865
(703) 428-6559
Web Site: http://www.hq.usace.army.mil/history/

The mission of the Office of History is to collect, document, interpret, and preserve the history and heritage of the USACE.

3.2.2 Results of the Records Research at the USACE Office of History

Dr. Michael J. Brodhead, Historian, at the USACE Office of History was contacted about records and resources available at the USACE Office of History. Dr. Brodhead reported that on-line resources are not available at the USACE Office of History. The History Office was visited and its in-house finding aids were used to review records. No information was found that related to this HRR-SC Report.

4.0 U.S. ARMY

This section provides information on the activities related to the review and collection of documents from the U.S. Army.

4.1 U.S. Army Research, Development and Engineering Command, Aberdeen Proving Ground, MD

On March 1, 2004, the U.S. Army Research, Development and Engineering Command (RDECOM) was officially established as a major subordinate command within the Army Materiel Command, as a result of the re-designation of the Soldier and Biological Chemical Command (SBCCOM). SBCCOM was re-designated into: RDECOM; Chemical Materials Agency (CMA); GUARDIAN BRIGADE; PM Nuclear, Biological and Chemical Defense (PM NBC); and SSC (Soldiers System Center).

RDECOM's official mission statement is: "to field technologies that sustain America's Army as the premier land force in the world." Part of RDECOM includes headquarters facilities and the Edgewood Chemical and Biological Center (ECBC) located in the Edgewood Area of the Aberdeen Proving Ground and the entire Aberdeen Proving Ground Garrison.

Two sources of historical information at RDECOM that may impact this HRR-SC Report are the Historical Research and Response Center and the ECBC Technical Library, both of which are located at the Edgewood Arsenal, MD.

4.1.1 Historical Research and Response Center, Aberdeen Proving Ground, MD

The Historical Research and Response Center (HRRC), under RDECOM, holds a collection of historical documents regarding chemical and biological information. A request to review historic documentation was submitted to Jeffery K. Smart, Command Historian (410-436-2295, jeffery.smart@us.army.mil).

4.1.1.1 Results of the Records Research at the Historical Research and Response Center Research

Documents at the HRRC were organized by State. Approximately seven file cabinets, with five drawers for each cabinet, were reviewed. Two documents were found related to this HRR-SC Report: *Areas Used by the Chemical Warfare Service During the 1900's* and *Controlled and Other Critical Items of Equipment in Units and Depots - Army Air Forces*; and *Assigned Arms and Services, Chemical Warfare Items, AAF Form No. 108A.* Both documents summarize the Chemical Warfare equipment on hand at the Syracuse Army Air Base on 28-Feb-45. The items consist of one M4 HS vapor detector kit loaned out.

4.1.2 Edgewood Chemical Biological Center Technical Library, Edgewood Arsenal, MD

The ECBC Technical Library, formerly known as the Edgewood Arsenal Technical Library, houses publications of chemical and biological technical reports between World War I to present.

4.1.2.1 Results of the Records Research at the Edgewood Chemical Biological Center Technical Library

The request to review historic documentation was submitted to Edwin Gier (410-436-2884, Edwin.gier@us.army.mil) at the ECBC Technical Library. Mr. Gier indicated that, in most part, the collection of published technical report literature at the ECBC is replicated at Defense Technical Information Center (DTIC). Secondly, he indicated that the collection of published technical reports is tailored to research involving either the manufacture of chemical and biological agents, toxicity of these agents, or, most recently, detection of chemical and biological agents. The collection may incidentally contain some information about ranges and storage areas, but such information would be difficult to find in the report literature. Based on Mr. Gier's recommendation, it was determined that no research would be conducted at the ECBC.

4.2 U.S. Army Center of Military History, Ft. McNair, VA

The U.S. Army Center of Military History (CMH) is responsible for the appropriate use of history throughout the U.S. Army. Traditionally, this mission meant recording the official history of the Army in both peace and war, while advising the Army Staff on historical matters. In terms of this tradition, the Center traces its lineage back to those historians under the Secretary of War who compiled the Official Records of the Rebellion, a monumental history of the Civil War begun in 1874, and to a similar work on World War I prepared by the Historical Section of the Army War College.

Since its formation, CMH has provided historical support to the Army Secretariat and Staff, contributing essential background information for decision making, staff actions, command information programs, and public statements by Army officials. In recent decades it also has progressively expanded its role in the vital areas of military history education, the management of the Army's museum system, and the introduction of automated data-retrieval systems. The Center's work with Army schools ensures that the study of history is a significant part of the training of officers and noncommissioned officers. It also supports the use of history to foster unit pride and give today's soldiers an understanding of the Army's past. Much of this educational work is also performed at field historical offices and in Army museums. The Center thus provides all levels of the Army as well as other services, government agencies, and the public with a growing awareness of history that goes well beyond publications alone.

4.2.1 Results of the Records Research at U.S. Army Center of Military History

The CMH was visited and documents maintained by the CMH were reviewed. No information was found relating to this HRR-SC Report.

4.3 U.S. Army Institute of Military History, Carlisle Barracks, PA

The U.S Army Military History Institute (USAMHI) is an institute of the U.S. Army Heritage and Education Center. The mission of the USAMHI is to preserve the Army's history and ensure access to historical research materials and serves as the primary facility where researchers study Army history. The USAMHI's holdings include books, manuscripts, photos, and maps.

4.3.1 Results of the Records Research at the U.S. Army Institute of Military History

A list of the Air Force installations under investigation were provided to the USAMHI reference historian. The reference historian reported that nothing was found in the USAMHI collection for this installation.

5.0 U.S. AIR FORCE

This section provides information on the activities related to the review and collection of documents from the U.S. Air Force.

5.1 Air Force Historical Research Agency

The Air Force Historical Research Agency (AFHRA) is the repository for Air Force historical documents. The AFHRA's collection, begun in Washington, D.C., during World War II, moved in 1949 to Maxwell AFB, the site of the Air University, to provide research facilities for professional military education students, the faculty, visiting scholars, and the general public. The address for AFHRA is:

Air Force Historical Research Agency
600 Chennault Circle
Bldg 1405
Maxwell, AFB, AL 36112-6424
http://www.maxwell.af.mil/au/afhra/

The AFHRA consists today of over 70,000,000 pages devoted to the history of the Air Force, and represents the world's largest and most valuable organized collection of documents on U.S. military aviation.

More than 90% of the AFHRA's pre-1955 holdings are declassified. The AFHRA's collection is also recorded on 16mm microfilm.

The holdings maintained by the AFHRA include Air Force Unit Histories and related historical documents that Air Force organizations prepared and submitted periodically since the establishment of the Air Force History Program in 1942. Reporting requirements have changed from time to time over the years, and the submissions vary in quality. The coverage provided by unit histories is supplemented by special collections, including historical monographs and studies; oral history interview transcripts; End-of-Tour Reports; personal papers of retired general officers and other Air Force personnel; reference materials on the early period of military aviation; course materials of the Air Corps Tactical School of the 1920s and 1930s; working documents of various joint and combined commands; miscellaneous documents or collections of various organizations, including the U.S. Army, British Air Ministry, and German Air Force; U.S. Air Force individual aircraft record cards; and a large collection of material relating to U.S. Air Force activities in the war in Southeast Asia and Operations Desert Shield and Desert Storm.

These materials are available at the Air Force Historical Studies Office in Washington, D.C. and at the AFHRA at Maxwell AFB, AL.

The Agency accessions approximately 2,000,000 pages of historical material each year, including the annual and quarterly histories of Air Force units as well as additions to the special collections. Working closely with the Air Force Historian and the History Offices of the major commands, the Agency conducts an oral history program to record important historical data that

would otherwise be lost. The Agency also gives special attention to the acquisition of personal papers of value for documenting Air Force and airpower history.

5.1.1 Air Force Civil Engineer Support Agency Research Methodology

Development of the Inferential Retrieval Indexing System (IRIS) information management system began in 1972 and in 1974, the first system was developed. IRIS was designed to replace the AFHRA's card catalog. The card catalog contains references to materials that were received prior to 1980. IRIS contains references to everything that is in the card catalog as well as materials that were received after 1980.

In 1979, the basic Machine-Readable Cataloging (MARC) data structure of the Library of Congress was adopted. The metadata contained in each record represents one item of the Agency's holdings, including titles, authors, subjects, inclusive coverage dates and publication dates, security classification, issuing organization, and an abstract indicating the subjects covered and important facts contained in the item. Since 1980, over 600,000 entries have been added to the IRIS system.

A card catalog, computer database (IRIS) and published finding aids were utilized to conduct research. Also, archivists and archives technicians assisted in researching the AFHRA's files.

5.1.1.1 Card Catalog and IRIS

The card catalog and IRIS were searched at the AFHRA for installation names (including aliases). Call numbers that were found in the card catalog for installations were searched in IRIS to locate records. When records pertaining to an installation were found in the card catalog and/or IRIS, a bibliography for the records was downloaded from the IRIS system for subsequent review by TLI researchers. The bibliographic fields include an abstract of each record, a microfilm reel number, and the range of frames that comprise the record on the microfilm reel. Based on the review of bibliographic information, copies of microfilm reels that contained records of interest were purchased by TLI for subsequent review at the TLI office in Golden, CO.

5.1.1.2 Finding Aid – U.S. Army Corps of Engineers Site Listing

The "USACE Site Listing" is a finding aid for files that were transferred to the AFHRA for archival. The majority of the USACE files have not yet been incorporated into IRIS, nor have they been microfilmed. The AFHRA is in the process of filming and incorporating the USACE documents into IRIS.

5.1.2 Results of the Records Research at the Air Force Historical Research Agency

All files were reviewed and no relevant documents were found at the AFHRA office at Maxwell AFB.

5.2 Air Force History Support Office, Bolling AFB, Washington, D.C.

The Air Force History Support Office (AFHSO) is located in Washington, D.C. at the Anacostia Naval Annex. It is a part of the Air Force History and Museums Program, headquartered at the

Pentagon. The AFHSO houses the "rapid response" team of historians who provide historical information and analysis to our country's leaders, as well as the authors who document the Air Force's activities and history. While not a public research facility, this office provides limited reference services to authorized individuals doing historical research on the Air Force.

AFHSO consists of the following divisions:

- **The Reference & Analysis Division**: provides historical information, analysis, and perspective to Air Force leaders and their staffs to support planning, policy development, and decision making. Also responds to requests for information about the Air Force's history from private organizations, government agencies, and the general public.

- **The Publications Division**: produces books, monographs, studies, and reports to preserve the history of the U.S. Air Force. Many of these are available for purchase through the Government Printing Office. The Outreach Division: provides materials to publicize the history and accomplishments of the Air Force, and represents the Air Force History & Museums program at exhibits at many international air shows each year.

5.2.1 Results of the Records Research at the Air Force History Support Office

AFHSO works in conjunction with the AFHRA at Maxwell AFB, AL. No research was conducted at AFHSO since it was determined that the documents would be duplicative of the documents with AFHRA at Maxwell AFB, AL.

5.3 Air Force Safety Center, Kirtland AFB, NM

The Air Force Safety Center (AFSC) is a field operating agency with headquarters at Kirtland Air Force Base, NM. (http://www.af.mil/factsheets/factsheet.asp?fsID=153)

Air Force Safety Center
9700 G Avenue SE, Suite 282A
Kirtland AFB, New Mexico 87117-5670
(505) 846-0936

The Mission of the AFSC is to preserve and enhance combat capability through resource preservation for both Airmen and equipment which is accomplished by mishap elimination. The center develops, implements, executes and evaluates Air Force aviation, ground, weapons, space and system mishap prevention, policy and nuclear surety programs. The center oversees mishap investigations, evaluates corrective actions, ensures implementation and maintains the mishap database Air Force-wide. It also develops and directs safety education and media programs for all safety disciplines.

The Air Force Chief of Safety, who also holds the title of commander, AFSC, heads the organization and is located at the Pentagon with an Air Staff liaison division. The AFSC is composed of the Deputy Chief of Safety/Executive Director and nine divisions at its Kirtland AFB location, which include the following:

- **Analyses and Integration Division** ensures proactive mishap prevention guidance for all safety disciplines including nuclear surety by providing interactive dialogue and program expertise.
- **Aviation Safety Division** consists of safety-trained professionals spanning the domain of human and autonomous flight.
- **Ground Safety Division** manages the Air Force ground safety program including operational, occupational, sports and recreation, and traffic safety.
- **Space Safety Division** responsible for two diverse disciplines. The assured safe access to space and the safe management of emerging directed energy weapons, or DEW, systems.
- **Weapons Safety Division** establishes and executes mishap prevention programs for all nuclear and conventional weapons systems.
- **Safety Assessment Division** facilitates mishap prevention through hazard identification and risk mitigation recommendations.
- **Media Education, and Force Development Division** provides safety education and training to personnel, focusing on career and additional duty safety professionals, to enhance their knowledge and awareness to safely accomplish the mission and preserve vital national resources.
- **Resource Management, Manpower, and Career Programs Division** establishes policy and manages Air Force safety civilian and enlisted career fields.
- **Issues Division**, a detachment in the Pentagon, provides a direct interface with members of the Air Staff to facilitate responses to questions on safety related issues raised by the Chief of Staff and members of the staff.
- **Office of the Staff Judge Advocate** provides legal advice and general counsel on all aspects of Air Force mishap prevention programs and safety investigations.

5.3.1 Results of the Records Research at the Air Force Safety Center

The AFSC maintained the Information Preservation System (IPS). The IPS contained scanned Air Force historical documents obtained from both the AFSC and non-Air Force archives. The AFSC was contacted in regard to obtaining documentation maintained in the IPS. AFSC representatives explained that all funding for the IPS had been expended and that the IPS is no longer available for research.

5.4 Air Force Civil Engineer Support Agency, Tyndall AFB, FL

The Air Force Civil Engineer Support Agency (AFCESA), headquartered at Tyndall AFB, Fla., provides the best tools, practices and professional support to maximize Air Force civil engineer capabilities in base and contingency operations.

Air Force Civil Engineer Support Agency
139 Barnes Drive, Suite 1
Tyndall AFB, Florida 32403-5319
(850) 283-6156
http://www.afcesa.af.mil/

AFCESA, a field-operating agency of the Office of the Civil Engineer of the Air Force, Washington, D.C., provides products and services in the following major product areas:

- Readiness and Emergency Management
- Facility Energy
- Fire Emergency Services
- Explosive Ordnance Disposal
- Operations and Readiness Support
- Infrastructure Engineering
- Direct Field Support
- Career Field Management
- Civil Engineer Training
- Civil Engineer Automation
- Project Execution Support

(http://www.afcesa.af.mil/)

5.4.1 Results of the Records Research at the Air Force Civil Engineer Support Agency

AFCESA was contacted for this HRR-SC Report because it maintains Explosive Ordnance Disposal (EOD) reports in a database for the Air Force.

AFCESA maintains no on-line databases for EOD information. AFCESA placed its archived EOD reports on CD-ROM. The CD-ROMs cover the years 1986 to 1997. These files were searched and the documents found related to clearance efforts at active ranges.

EOD documents for the period prior to 1987 are not maintained and are not otherwise available. Documents from 1998 to the present are maintained in an active database at AFCESA. Arrangements were made with AFCESA to download EOD documents related to this HRR-SC Report in Adobe Acrobat's portable document format (PDF) to CD-ROM. As of the date of this report, a review of the post-1997 documents has not occurred. When it does occur, any documents found relating to this HRR-SC Report will be provided.

6.0 DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

This section provides information on the activities related to the review and collection of documents from the sources within the DoD not covered by other sections of this HRR-SC Report. It deals solely with the DTIC. The DTIC consists of two databases: www.dtic.mil and stinet.dtic.mil. Information on the research conducted at the DTIC is contained in the following subsections.

6.1 Background on the DTIC

The DTIC (http://www.dtic.mil/) is a DoD Field Activity under the Under Secretary of Defense for Acquisition, Technology and Logistics, reporting to the Director, Defense Research & Engineering (DDR&E). DTIC provides DoD technical information to DoD personnel, DoD contractors and potential contractors, and other U.S. Government agency personnel and their contractors. DTIC's mission is to:

- Provide direct information support to the warfighter.
- Leverage the multi-billion dollar investment in DoD scientific and technical research.
- Prevent unnecessary or redundant research from being performed at taxpayer expense.

DoD-funded researchers are required to search DTIC's collections of technical reports and summaries of ongoing research to ensure that unnecessary research is not undertaken.

6.2 On-Line Research

Two on-line databases exist within the DTIC web site: the DTIC Science and Technology Database and the Public Scientific and Technical Information Network (STINET). The following subsections describe the on-line search conducted for Hancock Field ANGB for each database.

6.2.1 DTIC Database

The first DTIC database is found at the web address http:www.dtic.mil/ and it includes:

- DTIC Science and Technology which searches public access research reports generated for and by DoD which includes report citations and in some instances full-text copies of the reports;
- DoD Wide Science and Technology Web sites which searches a combination of public scientific and technical web sites that allows the user to search for information from elements of the defense and military establishments; and
- DoD Web Sites which searches a wide collection of DoD web sites in multiple domains that allow the searches to be narrowed by defense agencies, unified commands, the service agencies, and other defense and military sources.

6.2.1.1 Results of the Records Research Using the DTIC Database

The DTIC Technology Database was searched for:

- Hancock Field – 273 documents

- Matty Dale Bomber Base – 0 documents
- Syracuse Field – 2 documents
- Syracuse Army Air Field – 0 documents
- Old Hinsdale Field – 0 documents

The documents were reviewed and no documents related to this HRR-SC Report were found.

6.2.2 STINET Database

The second on-line database for DTIC also includes publicly accessible collections and available for display or download of scientific and technical information, using the Public STINET service. The STINET Service helps the DoD community access pertinent scientific and technical information to meet mission needs effectively. http://stinet.dtic.mil/

6.2.2.1 Results of the Records Research Using the STINET Database

The STINET was searched for:

- Hancock Field – 6 documents
- Matty Dale Bomber Base – 0 documents
- Syracuse Field – 0 documents
- Syracuse Army Air Field – 0 documents
- Old Hinsdale Field – 0 documents

The documents were reviewed and no documents related to this HRR-SC Report were found.

Additional terms were searched including the term Range, which resulted in 106,884 documents, a number too large to review. The additional specific terms searched on, included:

- Anti-Aircraft Artillery Range – 0 documents
- Anti-Tank Range – 2 documents
- Artillery Range – 30 documents
- Bombing Range – 54 documents
- Demolition Range – 7 documents
- EOD – 175 documents
- Experimental Range – 87 documents
- Field Firing – 15 documents
- Firing Range – 200 documents
- Firing-In Butt – 0 documents
- Gunnery Range – 34 documents
- Impact Area – 191 documents
- Machine Gun Range – 3 documents
- Maneuver Area – 55 documents
- Munitions Disposal – 56 documents
- Mortar Range – 0 documents
- Open Burn Open Detonation – 63 documents

- Pistol Range – 6 documents
- Rifle Range – 32 documents
- Rocket Range – 29 documents
- Skeet Range – 0 documents
- Small Arms Range – 63 documents
- Target Range – 295 documents
- Training Range – 198 documents
- UXO – 508 documents
- Unexploded Ordnance – 548 documents

The documents were reviewed and no documents related to this HRR-SC Report were found.

6.3 On-Site Research

No on-site research is possible at the DTIC as all information is available only through internet access.

7.0 LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

This section provides information on the activities related to the review and collection of documents from the Library of Congress.

The Library of Congress
101 Independence Ave, SE
Washington, D.C. 20540
http://www.loc.gov/index.html

Information on the research conducted at the Library of Congress is contained in the following subsections.

7.1 Background

The Library of Congress is the nation's oldest federal cultural institution and serves as the research arm of Congress. It is also the largest library in the world, with millions of books, recordings, photographs, maps and manuscripts in its collections.

The Library's mission is to make its resources available and useful to Congress and the American people and to sustain and preserve a universal collection of knowledge and creativity for future generations.

An agency of the legislative branch of the U.S. Government, the Library includes several internal divisions (or service units), including the Office of the Librarian, Congressional Research Service, U.S. Copyright Office, Law Library of Congress, Library Services, and the Office of Strategic Initiatives. (http://www.loc.gov/about/generalinfo.html)

7.2 Library of Congress On-Line Research

The Library of Congress on-line catalog was used to search for documents that might be related to this installation: http://catalog.loc.gov/cgi-bin/Pwebrecon.cgi? DB=local& PAGE=First.

7.3 Library of Congress On-Site Research

As a result of the on-line research at the Library of Congress, no on-site research was conducted.

7.4 Results of the Records Research at the Library of Congress

No documents relating to this installation were found.

8.0 AERIAL PHOTOGRAPHS

Historic aerial photographs were collected for Hancock Field ANGB as part of the research for this HRR-SC Report. Efforts were made to locate and obtain aerial photographs of the installation for a minimum of three decades: 1940s, 1950s, and 1960s, in order to document changes at the installation over time related to the MMRP.

8.1 Background on Aerial Photograph Research

Searches for aerial photos were conducted at the USGS Infoservices office located at USGS Earth Science Information Service (ESIC) at the Federal Center in Denver, Colorado. A database called the Aerial Photography Summary Record System (APSRS) was searched at the ESIC office. The APSRS is a record of aerial photographic coverage of the U.S. from federal sources and participating state, regional, and commercial sources. The sources that were listed on the APSRS were contacted to obtain copies of aerial photographs.

Aerial photographs from federal agencies were ordered primarily through the USGS Earth Resources Observation Systems (EROS) Data Center in Sioux Falls, South Dakota, the U.S Department of Agriculture's Aerial Photo Field Office in Salt Lake City, Utah, and National Archives and Records Administration in College Park, Maryland.

State offices as well as private and commercial sources were researched for aerial photographs if suitable photos from federal agencies were not identified.

Efforts were made to obtain aerial photos with the best available scale and adequate resolution. Electronic scans of the photographs were ordered when available at the highest possible dots per inch resolution. When the electronic versions were not available, black and white paper prints or negatives were ordered.

8.2 Results of the Aerial Photograph Research

Aerial photographs were obtained from the 1950s and 1960s for Hancock Field ANGB as indicated in the table below. A 1940s era aerial photograph was not collected since it would show the field before construction of the Army Air Field.

Source	Date of Photo	Scale	Project	Can	Roll	Frame
USGS	7-May-56	24,000	GS-VKX	NA	1	99
USGS	2-Jun-60	10,698	USAF-005390	NA	1	42
USGS	2-Jun-60	10,698	USAF-005390	NA	1	43

The aerial photograph from 1956 shows the firing-in-butt in the area indicated on maps collect from other archives, in the eastern portions of the installation. South of the firing-in-butt an area that may correspond to the pistol skeet ranges is visible. Further south is another bermed area that appears to be another firing-in-butt. The ordnance area is not visible. The 1960 aerial photographs do not provide full coverage of the installation and the sites in question are not visible on the aerial photographs. On current proprietary sources of aerial photographs, such as Google Earth, none of the features are visible.

9.0 SUMMARY OF THE RECORDS RESEARCH

The following summarizes the results for this HRR-SC Report.

9.1 Records Research

Historic records research for Hancock Field ANGB was conducted at following locations:

- **National Archives and Records Administration:**
  - NARA Archives I, Washington, D.C.
  - NARA Archives II, College Park, MD
  - NARA Northeast Region, New York, NY
  - National Personnel Records Center, St, Louis, MO
- **U.S. Army Corps of Engineers:**
  - USACE Topographic Engineering Center Imagery Office, Alexandria, VA
  - USACE Office of History, Alexandria, VA
- **U.S. Army:**
  - U.S. Army Research, Development and Engineering Command, Aberdeen Proving Ground, MD
    - Historic Research and Response Center
    - Edgewood Chemical Biological Center Technical Library
  - U.S. Army Center of Military Research, Ft. McNair, VA
  - U.S. Army Institute of Military History, Carlisle Barracks, PA
- **U.S. Air Force:**
  - Air Force Historical Research Agency, Maxwell AFB, Montgomery, AL
  - Air Force History Support Office, Bolling AFB, Washington, D.C.
  - Air Force Safety Center, Kirtland AFB, Albuquerque, NM
  - Air Force Engineer Support Agency, Tyndall AFB, FL
- **Department of Defense:**
  - DTIC Database
  - STINET Database
- **Library of Congress**
- **Historic Aerial Photographs**

9.2 Results of the Records Research

The results from the records research include the following:

- **The National Archives Administration**
  - **NARA Archives I, Washington, D.C.** – The records maintained by NARA's Archives I predated Hancock Field ANGB, and as a result no records were found for this report.
  - **NARA Archives II College Park, MD** – The records copied at NARA's Archives included an undated World War II document titled *Report of Investigation on Syracuse Site for an Army Air Base in the Vicinity of Syracuse, N.Y.* which evaluated suitability of the site for a new Army Air Base. It included references to a proposed ordnance area and a bombing range area; however, this report was made before construction of the field. The 18-Dec-47 *Survey of Facilities for Air National Guard*

Squadron at Syracuse Army Air Base, Syracuse, New York, included the following facilities to be included in Air National Guard utilization: Building 555 and 556 adjacent to Skeet Ranges, Building 559 adjacent to the Pistol Range, and Shooting-in-Butts adjacent to Building 553. An *Air Defense Command - Modify Real Estate Map, Hancock Field, Syracuse, New York* map, dated 7-Oct-66, shows a shooting-in-butt in the eastern portion of the field with a small arms adjacent to the butt. The *Executive Order 11508 Real Property Survey of Hancock Field, Syracuse, New York, GSA Inventory Control No. 5700 25475 on August 19 and 20, 1971*, included Map A which showed a small arms range. The report stated that "the base small arms range is located on the south east end of the base. The range is operated on a scheduled basis, weather permitting to provide required training for personnel at Hancock Field, the NYANG and local Reserve Units." A similar report, *Executive Order 11508 Real Property Survey of Hancock Field, Syracuse, New York, GSA Inventory Control No. 5700 25475 on August 19 and 20, 1971*, includes information on Ordnance Storage Area, Buildings 625 and 636 and a Target and Firing-in Butt, Building 6000.

- **NARA Northeast Region, New York, NY** – Three maps were copied at the NARA Northeast Region office: *Record Drawing, Syracuse Army Air Base, Reservation Map*, 1942; *Hancock Field, Requirements for New York National Guard Unit, Location Plan, Syracuse, New York*, 12-Apr-44; *Syracuse Army Air Base*, undated. The 1942 map showed the shooting-in-butt on the east side of the field with the small arms range to the southeast and the Ordnance Storage Area in the center of the runways. This is likely a planning document. The 1944 maps showed a Repair Target Butt where the shooting-in-butt was shown on the 1942 map. Skeet and pistol ranges were shown to the south of the Repair Target Butt. The Ordnance Storage Area is in the center of the runways. The undated map showed a firing apron and range, skeet and pistol area, and Ordnance Storage Areas in the same areas as the 1944 map.
- **National Personnel Records Center, St. Louis, MO** – The files were reviewed and no documents were found that were relevant to this HRR-SC Report.

- **U.S. Army Corps of Engineers**
  - **USACE Topographic Engineering Center and Image Office, Alexandria, VA** – The USACE Topographical Engineering Center and Image Office was contacted about its capabilities to support the acquisition of aerial photographs for this project. Unfortunately, the office did not have a collection of historical aerial photographs for the installations under investigation; it was unable to query its database to determine an inventory of available aerial photographs; and its image inventory does not include aerial photographs maintained by NARA or other archives.
  - **USACE Office of History, Alexandria, VA** – No documents were found related to this HRR-SC Report at the USACE Office of History.
- **U.S. Army**
  - **U. S. Army Research, Development and Engineering Command, Aberdeen, MD** Two sources of historical information were researched at the Research, Development, and Engineering Command at Edgewood Arsenal, MD.
    - **Historical Research and Response Center** – Documents at the HRRC were organized by State. Approximately seven file cabinets, with five drawers for each cabinet, were reviewed. Two documents were found related to this HRR-SC

Report: *Areas Used by the Chemical Warfare Service During the 1900's* and *Controlled and Other Critical Items of Equipment in Units and Depots - Army Air Forces*; and *Assigned Arms and Services, Chemical Warfare Items, AAF Form No. 108A*. Both documents summarize the Chemical Warfare equipment on hand at the Syracuse Army Air Base on 28-Feb-45. The items consist of one M4 HS vapor detector kit loaned out.

  - **Edgewood Chemical Biological Center Technical Library** – Based on the recommendation of the Edgewood Chemical Biological Center Technical Library staff, no research was conducted at this facility.
- **U. S. Army Center of Military History, Fort McNair, VA** – The U.S. Army Center of Military History contained no information relating to MMRP issues.
- **U. S. Army Institute of Military History, Carlisle Barracks, PA** – The reference historian at the U.S. Army Institute of Military History, Carlisle Barracks, PA reported that nothing was found in the facility's collection for this installation.

- **U.S. Air Force**
  - **Air Force Historical Research Agency –** No documents were found that were relevant to this HRR-SC Report.
  - **Air Force History Support Office** – The Air Force History Support Office located at Bolling AFB in Washington, D.C. contained a subset of the records maintained by the Air Force Historical Research Agency. No documents were found that were relevant to this HRR-SC Report.
  - **Air Force Safety Center** – The Air Force Safety Center, located at Kirtland AFB, Albuquerque, NM, formerly maintained the Information Preservation System. The Information Preservation System contained scanned Air Force historical documents obtained from both the Air Force Safety Center and non-Air Force archives. Unfortunately, due to a lack of funding, the Information Preservation System is no longer available for research.
  - **Air Force Civil Engineer Support Agency** – The Air Force Civil Engineer Support Agency maintains historic records for Explosive Ordnance Disposal. The files were searched and the documents found related to clearance efforts at active ranges.
- **Department of Defense**
  - **Defense Technical Information Center** – The DoD's DTIC was accessed. The DTIC consists of two databases: www.dtic.mil and stinet.dtic.mil. Both databases were searched and no documents relevant to this report were found.
- **Library of Congress**
  - **Library of Congress** – The Library of Congress on-line catalog was reviewed and no documents related to this report were found.
- **Aerial Photographs**
  - The aerial photograph from 1956 shows the firing-in-butt in the area indicated on maps collect from other archives, in the eastern portions of the installation. South of the firing-in-butt an area that may correspond to the pistol skeet ranges is visible. Further south is another bermed area that appears to be another firing-in-butt. The ordnance area is not visible. The 1960 aerial photographs do not provide full coverage of the installation and the sites in question are not visible on the aerial photographs. On current proprietary sources of aerial photographs, such as Google Earth, none of the features are visible.

Appendix A
Document Index

Hancock Field AGS
CSE HRR Document Index

Document Number Range	Doc Date	Doc Type	Author/Author Organization	Document Title	Comments
AIR FORCE CIVIL ENGINEER SUPPORT AGENCY, EXPLOSIVE ORDNANCE DISPOSAL (EOD)					
EOD-HNKFLD-0001 - 0002	1986	Report	Hancock Field	Hancock Field EOD Reports	Clearance of active ranges.
EOD-HNKFLD-0003 - 0004	1987	Report	Hancock Field	Hancock Field EOD Reports	Clearance of active ranges.
NARA II, COLLEGE PARK, MD (NARAII)					
NARAII-HNKFLD-001 - 0021	26-Aug-71	Report	William A. Rowland and Donald E. Notarmuzi, Property Management and Disposal Service, General Services Administration	Executive Order 11508 Real Property Survey of Hancock Field, Syracuse, New York, GSA Inventory Control No. 5700 25475 on August 19 and 20, 1971. Information brochure for General Services Administration survey, Hancock Field	Page 2 of the report references Parcel 1used as small arms range; Page 17-3 References the Small Arms Range located at the south east end of the base.
NARAII-HNKFLD-0022 - 0050	26-Aug-71	Report	William A. Rowland and Donald E. Notarmuzi, Property Management and Disposal Service, General Services Administration	Executive Order 11508 Real Property Survey of Hancock Field, Syracuse, New York, GSA Inventory Control No. 5700 25475 on August 19 and 20, 1971.	Page 2 of the report references Parcel 1used as small arms range; Page 17-3 References the Small Arms Range located at the south east end of the base. NYANG is listed as using Building 611 as an Armament Shop and Building 615 as Small Arms Storage, Buildings 635 and 636 Ammo Storage, Building 6000 Firing In Butt
NARAII-HNKFLD-0051 - 0052	No date	Report	Unknown	Property Review Board Action Paper, Hancock Field, Syracuse, New York	
NARAII-HNKFLD-0053 - 0061	5-Oct-72	Memorandum	Minchen, Meyer A., Chairman, Property Review Committee	USMC Reserve Training Area, Mattydale, NY	This property was once part of the Syracuse Army Air Base and lies south of the Syracuse Air Terminal and south southwest of Hancock Field. The training area was used by a Marine Corps reinforced tank company for training, tactical training and tank recovery training. Off-installation.
NARAII-HNKFLD-0062 - 0090	13-Apr-72	Report	Sheridan, Edward J., Deputy Assistant Secretary of Defense (Installations and Housing)	Review and Comments on the General Services Administration Executive Order 11508 survey report of the USMC Reserve Training Area, Mattydale, NY	References Building 817 which contained an indoor small bore range. Contains a copy of the November 30, 1972 report which references bore sighting .30 cal machine gun, marksmanship. Off-installation.
NARAII-HNKFLD-0091 - 0096	No date	Report	Unknown	Report of Investigation on Syracuse Site for an Army Air Base in the Vicinity of Syracuse, N.Y.	Discussion of proposed ordnance area and bombing range area
NARAII-HNKFLD-0097 - 0099	18-Dec-47	Corres	Bloss, J.H., Lt. Col., AGD, Asst Adj Gen	Survey of Facilities for Air National Guard Squadron at Syracuse Army Air Base, Syracuse, New York	Facilities to be included in Air National Guard utilization include Building 555 and 556 adjacent to Skeet Ranges, Building 559 adjacent to the Pistol Range, and Shooting-in-Butts adjacent to Building 553.

Hancock Field AGS
CSE HRR Document Index

Document Number Range	Doc Date	Doc Type	Author/Author Organization	Document Title	Comments
NARAII-HNKFLD-0100	7-Oct-66	Map	Department of the Air Force, Air Base Planning Div., Deputy for Civil Engineering	Air Defense Command - Modify Real Estate Map, Hancock Field, Syracuse, New York	
NARAII-HNKFLD-0101	26-Aug-71	Photograph	Exhibit accopanying Executive Order Report	Small Arms Range	Photograph of the small arms range
NARAII-HNKFLD-0102	26-Aug-71	Photograph	Exhibit accopanying Executive Order Report	Exhibit F. Aerial photograph of air field.	Aerial photograph
NARAII-HNKFLD-0103	26-Aug-71	Photograph	Exhibit accopanying Executive Order Report	Target and Firing-In Butt located on lands licensed to the NYANG. Thompson Road in foreground.	Photograph of the target and firing-in Butt
NARA NORTHEAST REGION, NEW YORK CITY, NY (NARANY)					
NARANY-HNKFLD-0001	1942	Map	U.S. Engineer Office, Syracuse, NY	Record Drawing, Syracuse Army Air Base, Reservation Map	
NARANY-HNKFLD-0002	12-Apr-44	Map	Department of the Army Corps of Engineers, New York District	Hancock Field, Requirements for New York National Guard Unit, Location Plan, Syracuse, New York	
NARANY-HNKFLD-0003	No date	Map	U.S. Engineer Office, Syracuse Area, Syracuse, NY	Syracuse Army Air Base	
HISTORICAL RESEARCH AND RESPONSE CENTER (HRRC)					
HRRC-HNKFLD-0001 - 0002	No date	Report	Ciolfi, Kathy, Historical Division, U.S. Army Chemical and Biological Defense Command	Areas Used by the Chemical Warfare Service During the 1900's	
HRRC-HNKFLD-0003 - 0004	28-Feb-45	Report	Statistical Control Division Office of Management Control	Controlled and Other Critical Items of Equipment in Units and Depots - Army Air Forces and Assigned Arms and Services, Chemical Warfare Items, AAF Form No. 108A	
U. S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY (USGS)					
USGS-HNKFLD-0001	7-May-56	Aerial Photo	U.S. Geological Survey	Project GS-VKX, Roll 1, Frame 99	Scale: 1:24,000
USGS-HNKFLD-0002	2-Jun-60	Aerial Photo	U.S. Geological Survey	Project USAF-005390, Roll 1, Frame 42	Scale: 1:10,698
USGS-HNKFLD-0003	2-Jun-60	Aerial Photo	U.S. Geological Survey	Project USAF-005390, Roll 1, Frame 43	Scale: 1:10,698

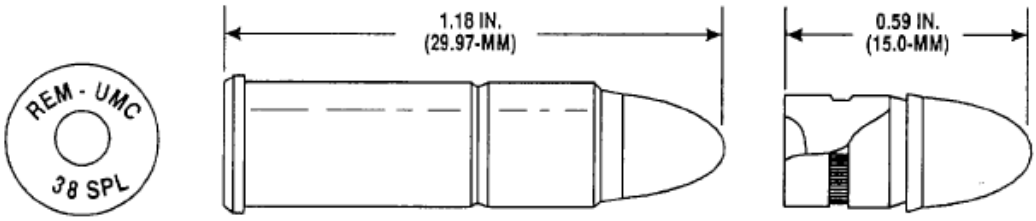
Appendix F
MEC Technical Data Sheets
(Provided on CD)

Hancock Field

MEC Technical Data Sheets

Small Arm Ammunition

Cartridge, Caliber .38, Ball

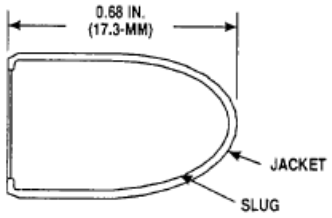


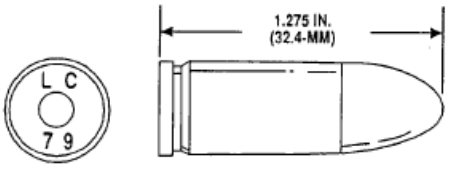
Description: This cartridge is for guard and security uses and has an unjacketed lead bullet.

Tabulated Data:

Length, overall	1.18 in
Weight. overall	196 gr
Percussion primer	3 gr
Propellant, single base	4 gr
Cartridge case, brass	57 gr
Projectile (Lead)	158 gr

Cartridge, Caliber .45, Ball, M1911



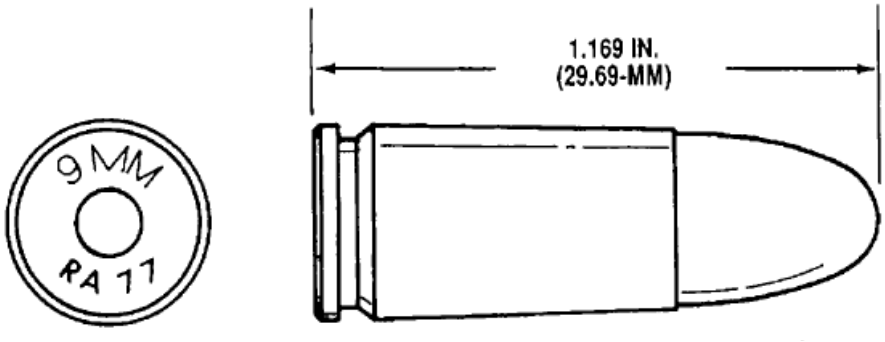


Description: This cartridge was used for use in the .45 caliber automatic pistol, M1911 and the submachine guns, .45 cal, M3. The bullet consists of gilding-metal-clad steel, or copper-plated steel jacket, and a slug of lead-antimony.

Tabulated Data:

Length, overall	1.275 in
Weight. overall	331 gr
Percussion primer	4 gr
Propellant, single base	5 gr
Cartridge case, brass	79 gr
Projectile (Cooper 14.5 gr, Lead 91.5 gr)	158 gr

Cartridge, 9mm, Ball, M882

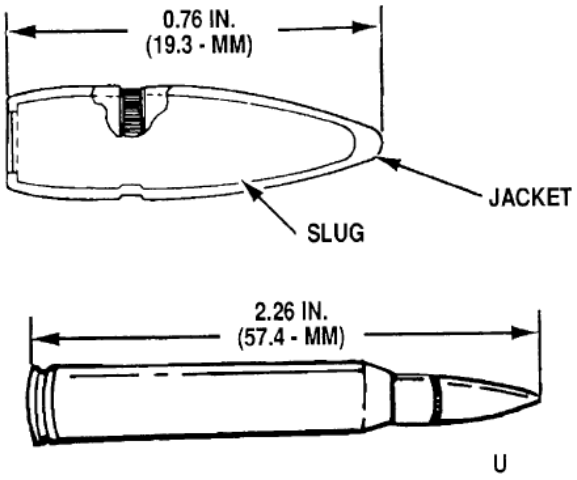


Description: This cartridge is intended for use against personnel.

Tabulated Data:

Length, overall	1.275 in
Weight. overall	331 gr
Percussion primer	4 gr
Propellant, single base	4 gr
Cartridge case, brass	63 gr
Projectile (Cooper 24 gr, Lead 91 gr)	115 gr

Cartridge, 5.56mm, Ball, M193

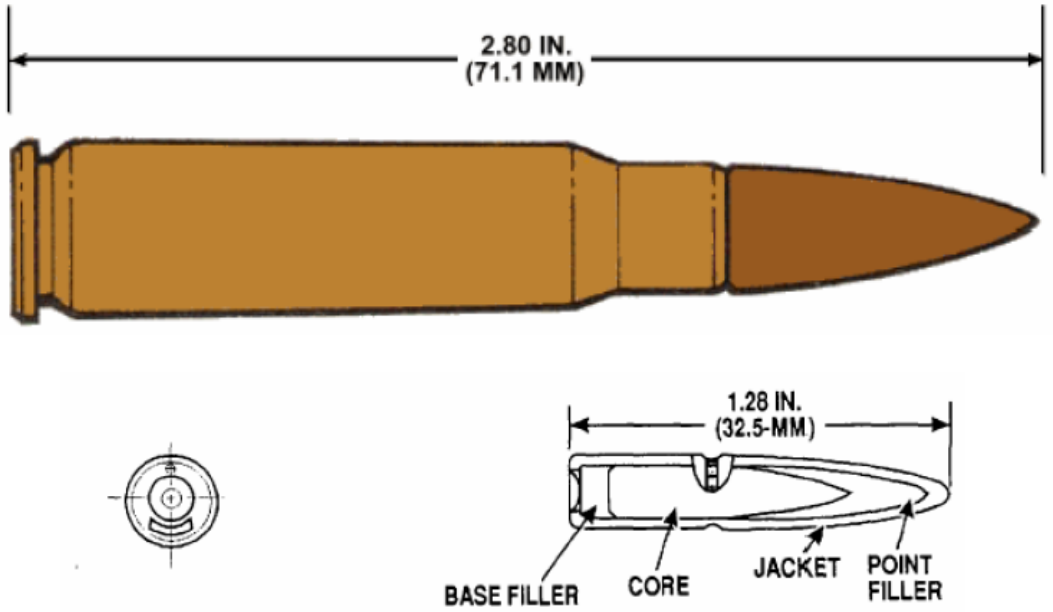


Description: This cartridge is intended for use against personnel and unarmored targets. It is identified by a plain bullet tip.

Tabulated Data:

Length, overall	2.26 in
Weight. overall	182 gr
Percussion primer	4 gr
Propellant, double base	28.5 gr
Cartridge case, brass	94 gr
Projectile (Cooper 10.5 gr, Lead 45.5 gr)	56 gr

Cartridge, 7.62mm, Ball, M59

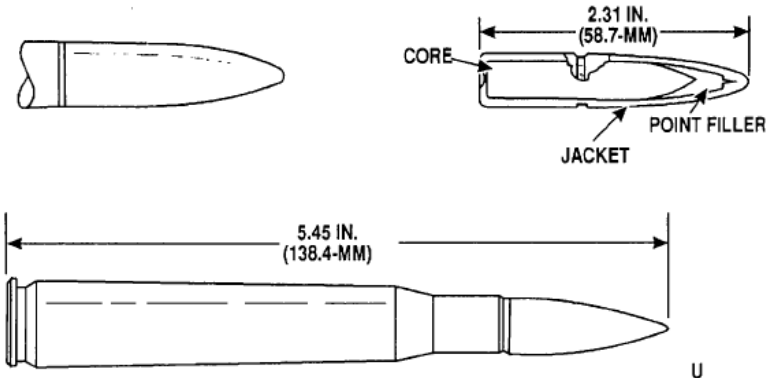


Description: This cartridge is intended for used against personnel and unarmored targets and is identified by a plain bullet tip.

Tabulated Data:

Length, overall	2.80 in
Weight. overall	393 gr
Percussion primer	4 gr
Propellant, double base	46 gr
Cartridge case, brass	185 gr
Projectile (Cooper 32.5 gr, Steel 85 gr, Lead , 33 gr)	150.5 gr

Cartridge, Ball, Caliber, .50, M2

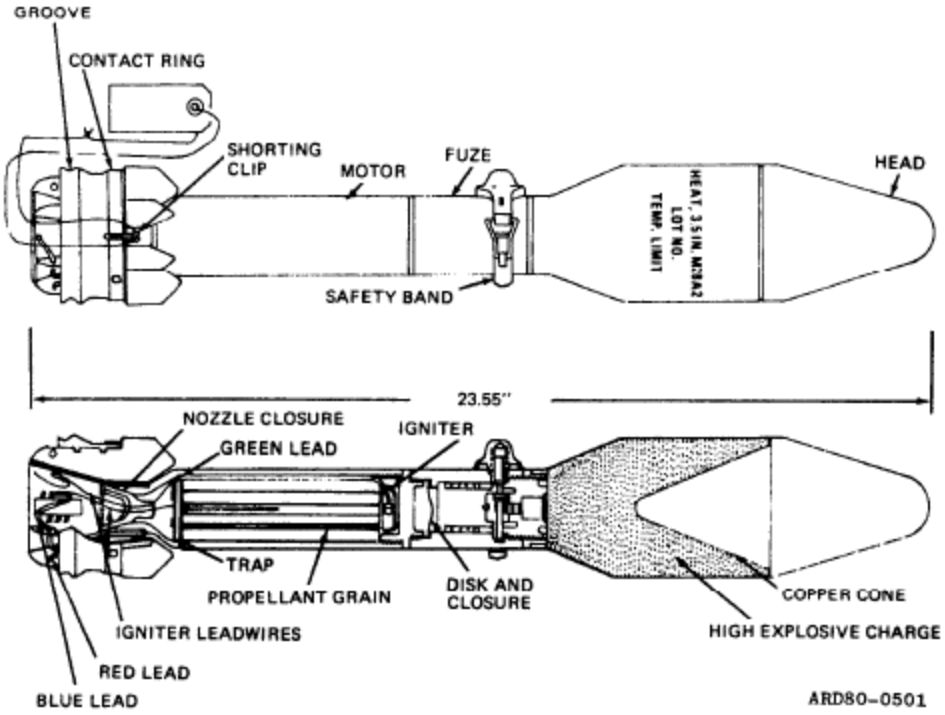


Description: This cartridge was for use in all types of caliber .50 machine guns. The round consists of a case of drawn brass and a bullet which consists of a steel core with lead-antimony point filler inside a gilding metal jacket.

Tabulated Data:

Length, overall	5.45 in
Weight, overall	1830.0 gr
Percussion primer	18.5 gr
Propellant, double based	250 gr
Cartridge case, brass	825 gr
Projectile (Cooper 250 gr, Steel 392 gr, Lead 55.5 gr)	711.5 gr

Inch Rocket, HEAT, M28A2

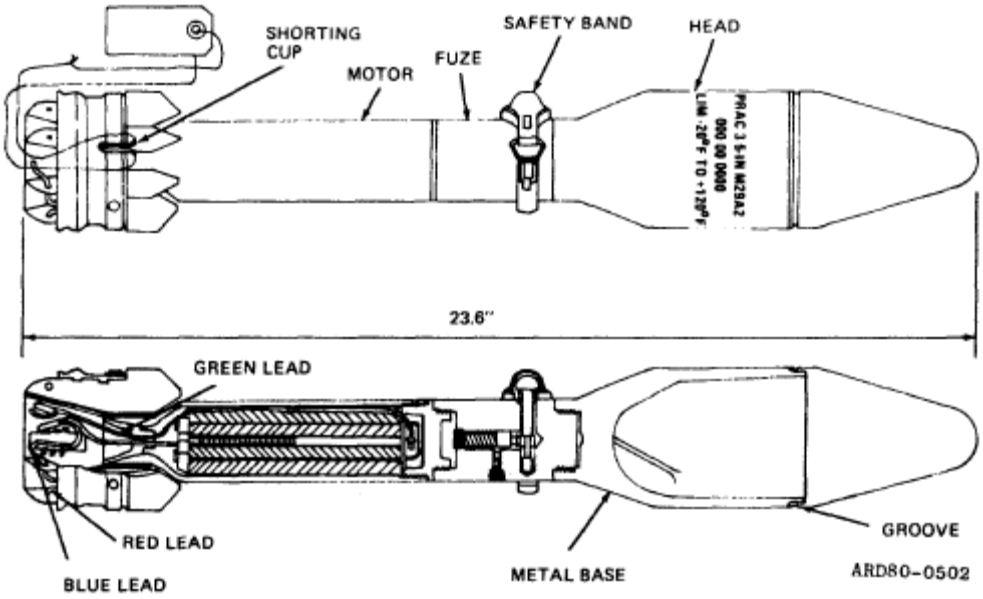


Description: This rocket it used for armor penetration and anti-personnel applications. The warhead is cylindrical and tapered. The forward end, ogive, is thin metal and hollow. The rear end is threaded internally to receive the fuze which is encircled by a safety band. The warhead contains a copper cone and acts to shape the high explosive charge. The motor assembly consists of a tube which houses the propellant and igniter. The fin assembly is securely attached to this tube.

Tabulated Data:

Length	23.55 in
Diameter	3.5 in
Weight	9.0 lb
Filler, Comp B	1.88 lb
Propellant, Double based	0.44 lb
Fuze, BD	M404A1
Maximum range	945 yd
Launchers	M20, M20A1, M20A1B1, M20B1

3.5 Inch Rocket, Practice, M29A2

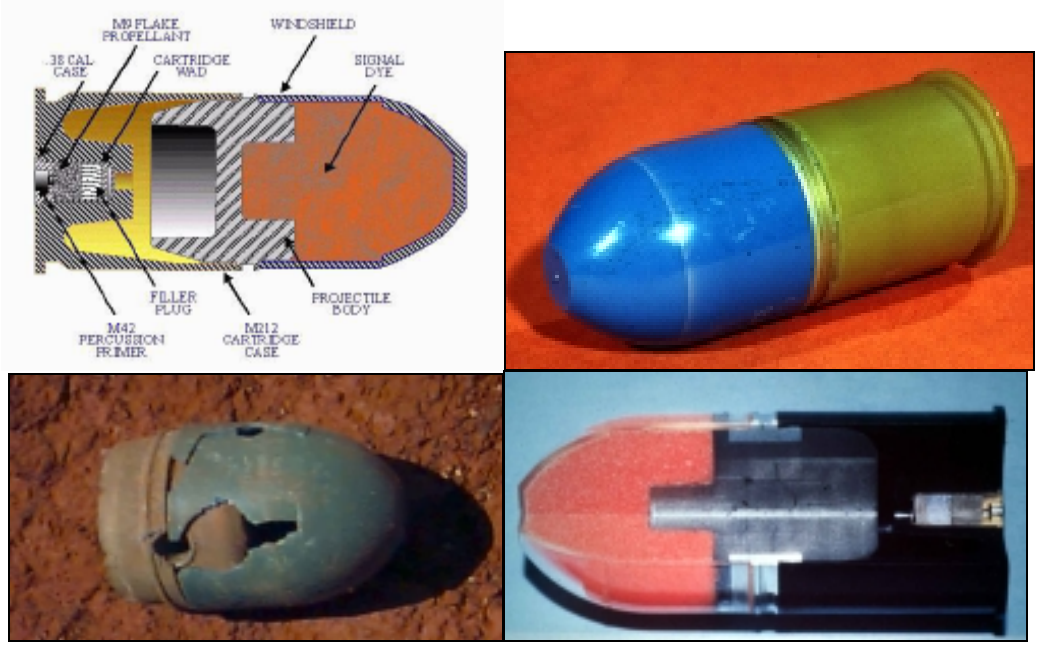


Description: This rocket is externally identical to its operational counterpart M28A2 except this model is inert loaded and has a dummy fuze and the M29 series has a crimping grove at the warhead body and ogive. . The motor assembly consists of a tube which houses the propellant and igniter. The fin assembly is securely attached to this tube.

Tabulated Data:

Length	23.6 in
Diameter	3.5 in
Weight	9.0 lb
Propellant	0.44 lb
Fuze, Dummy	M405
Maximum Range	945 yd
Launchers	M20, M20A1, M20A1B1, M20B1

Cartridge, 40-Millimeter: Practice, M781



Description: This cartridge is a fixed round of aluminum consisting of a metal projectile body with a rotating band and a cartridge case assembly, A hollow plastic ogive is filled with a high visible yellow-orange dye. The case is a hollow bichambered plastic cylinder. A .38 caliber blank cartridge is press-fitted into the base of the cartridge case and provides the gas pressure needed to propel the projectile through the launcher barrel. Upon impact with the target, the frangible ogive ruptures and releases the dye casing a puff of yellow-orange smoke which simulates explosive impact.

Tabulated Data:

Length of complete round	4.05 in
Length of projectile	3.08 in
Diameter	40mm
Total weight	0.5 lb
Filler, orange dye	unknown
Propelling charge, M9	340 mg
Percussion primer, M42	< 1 oz
Fuze	none
Maximum range	1320 ft

Appendix G
RACER Data Input Worksheet
(Provided on CD)

COMPREHENSIVE SITE EVALUATION: RACER DATA

MAJCOM: ANG FFID: NY25728254750 MRAID: MRS: IA006

Installation: HANCOCK FIELD

City: Syracuse State: NY County: Onondaga

Site Name: Firing-In Butt

SITE DIMENSIONS:

Acreage: 5.8 Length (Feet): 1212 Width (Feet): 305 Perimeter (Feet): 2741

SITE DIMENSIONS REFERENCES:

Section, Page #: 5.6.1

CONTAMINANTS OF CONCERN:

- ☐ Acids/caustics
- ☐ Asbestos
- ☐ Fuels
- ☐ SVOCs
- ☐ VOCs
- ☐ PCBs
- ☐ Ordnance (not residual)
- ☐ Ordnance (residual)
- ☐ Pesticides
- ☐ Metals
- ☐ Low Level Radioactive
- ☐ Other*

*Description of other:

CONTAMINANTS OF CONCERN REFERENCES:

Section:

6.4/7.2

Page:

RANGE TYPES:

- ☐ Air to Air
- ☐ Air to Ground
- ☐ Artillery
- ☐ Bombing
- ☐ Burial Pits
- ☐ Guided Missiles
- ☐ Hand Grenade
- ☐ OB/OD
- ☐ Mortar
- ☐ Multiple/combined Use
- ☐ Rifle Grenade, Anti-tank Rocket
- ☑ Small Arm
- ☑ Other*

*Description of other: Firing-In Butt, Bore-sight Range

RANGE TYPES REFERENCES:

Section:

5.6/7.2

Page:

COMPREHENSIVE SITE EVALUATION: RACER DATA

MAJCOM: ANG FFID: NY25728254750 MRAID: MRS: IA006

ORDNANCE TYPES:

- ☐ Bombs, high explosive
- ☐ Bombs (WP, Incendiary, Photoflash)
- ☐ Bombs, Practice
- ☐ Hand Grenades, Live
- ☐ Hand Grenades, Practice
- ☐ Ground Rockets, Rifle Grenades, Live
- ☐ Ground Rockets, Rifle Grenades, Practice
- ☐ Medium Caliber (20mm, 25mm, 30mm)
- ☑ Large Caliber (37mm and larger)
- ☐ Mortars
- ☐ Aerial Rockets (Live)
- ☐ Aerial Rockets, Practice
- ☐ Guided missil
- ☐ Pyrotechnics
- ☑ Small Arms
- ☐ Landmines
- ☐ Demolition Materials
- ☐ Other*

*Description of other:

ORDNANCE TYPES REFERENCES:

Section, Page #: 5.6.2/5.6.6

ANOMALY DENSITY: LOW

ANOMALY DENSITY REFERENCES:

Section, Page #: 7.2

AREA OF CONTAMINATION:

Depth to base of contamination (feet):

Depth to groundwater contamination (feet):

Depth to water table (feet): 3

AREA OF CONTAMINATION REFERENCES:

Section, Page #: 5.6.1

TYPE OF AQUIFER:
UNCONFINED

SOIL TYPE:
Sand-Silt Mixture/Sand-Clay Mixture

TOPOGRAPHY:
Flat

VEGETATION TYPE:
Heavy shrubs with trees

AQUIFER, SOIL, TOPOGRAPHY, VEGETATION INFORMATION REFERENCES:

Section, Page #: 3.2/3.4/3.5/5.6.1/7.2

COMPREHENSIVE SITE EVALUATION: RACER DATA

MAJCOM: ANG FFID: NY25728254750 MRAID: MRS: IA006

IMPACTED MEDIA:

- ☑ Surface soil
- ☐ Surface water
- ☑ Subsurface
- ☐ Sediments
- ☐ Groundwater

IMPACTED MEDIA REFERENCES:

Section, Page #: 7.2

TYPICAL SAFETY LEVEL USED AT THE SITE: D

SAFETY LEVEL REFERENCES:

Section, Page #: N/A

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION THAT MAY INFLUENCE COST:

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION REFERENCES:

Section, Page #:

COMPREHENSIVE SITE EVALUATION: RACER DATA

MAJCOM: ANG FFID: NY25728254750 MRAID: MRS: IA005

Installation: HANCOCK FIELD

City: Syracuse State: NY County: Onondaga

Site Name: Small Arms Range and Shooting-In Butt

SITE DIMENSIONS:

Acreage: 3.7 Length (Feet): 619 Width (Feet): 435 Perimeter (Feet): 1623

SITE DIMENSIONS REFERENCES:

Section, Page #: 5.5.1

CONTAMINANTS OF CONCERN:

- ☐ Acids/caustics
- ☐ Asbestos
- ☐ Fuels
- ☐ SVOCs
- ☐ VOCs
- ☐ PCBs
- ☐ Ordnance (not residual)
- ☐ Ordnance (residual)
- ☐ Pesticides
- ☑ Metals
- ☐ Low Level Radioactive
- ☑ Other*

*Description of other: Polyaromatic Hydrocarbons (PAHs)

CONTAMINANTS OF CONCERN REFERENCES:

Section:

6.4/7.2

Page:

RANGE TYPES:

- ☐ Air to Air
- ☐ Air to Ground
- ☐ Artillery
- ☐ Bombing
- ☐ Burial Pits
- ☐ Guided Missiles
- ☐ Hand Grenade
- ☐ OB/OD
- ☐ Mortar
- ☐ Multiple/combined Use
- ☐ Rifle Grenade, Anti-tank Rocket
- ☑ Small Arm
- ☐ Other*

*Description of other:

RANGE TYPES REFERENCES:

Section:

5.5/7.2

Page:

COMPREHENSIVE SITE EVALUATION: RACER DATA

MAJCOM: ANG FFID: NY25728254750 MRAID: MRS: IA005

ORDNANCE TYPES:

- ☐ Bombs, high explosive
- ☐ Bombs (WP, Incendiary, Photoflash)
- ☐ Bombs, Practice
- ☐ Hand Grenades, Live
- ☑ Hand Grenades, Practice
- ☐ Ground Rockets, Rifle Grenades, Live
- ☐ Ground Rockets, Rifle Grenades, Practice
- ☐ Medium Caliber (20mm, 25mm, 30mm)
- ☐ Large Caliber (37mm and larger)
- ☐ Mortars
- ☐ Aerial Rockets (Live)
- ☐ Aerial Rockets, Practice
- ☐ Guided missil
- ☐ Pyrotechnics
- ☑ Small Arms
- ☐ Landmines
- ☐ Demolition Materials
- ☐ Other*

*Description of other:

ORDNANCE TYPES REFERENCES:

Section, Page #: 5.5.2

ANOMALY DENSITY: LOW

ANOMALY DENSITY REFERENCES:

Section, Page #: 7.2

AREA OF CONTAMINATION:

Depth to base of contamination (feet):

Depth to groundwater contamination (feet):

Depth to water table (feet): 3

AREA OF CONTAMINATION REFERENCES:

Section, Page #: 5.5.1

TYPE OF AQUIFER:
UNCONFINED

SOIL TYPE:
Sand-Silt Mixture/Sand-Clay Mixture

TOPOGRAPHY:
Flat

VEGETATION TYPE:
Heavy shrubs with trees

AQUIFER, SOIL, TOPOGRAPHY, VEGETATION INFORMATION REFERENCES:

Section, Page #: 3.2/3.4/3.5/5.5.1/7.2

COMPREHENSIVE SITE EVALUATION: RACER DATA

MAJCOM: ANG FFID: NY25728254750 MRAID: MRS: IA005

IMPACTED MEDIA:

- ☑ Surface soil
- ☐ Surface water
- ☑ Subsurface
- ☐ Sediments
- ☐ Groundwater

IMPACTED MEDIA REFERENCES:

Section, Page #: 7.2

TYPICAL SAFETY LEVEL USED AT THE SITE: D

SAFETY LEVEL REFERENCES:

Section, Page #: N/A

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION THAT MAY INFLUENCE COST:

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION REFERENCES:

Section, Page #:

COMPREHENSIVE SITE EVALUATION: RACER DATA

MAJCOM: ANG FFID: NY25728254750 MRAID: MRS: IA004

Installation: HANCOCK FIELD

City: Syracuse State: NY County: Onondaga

Site Name: Former Munitions Buildings 792 and 793

SITE DIMENSIONS:

Acreage: 0.5 Length (Feet): 171 Width (Feet): 146 Perimeter (Feet): 593

SITE DIMENSIONS REFERENCES:

Section, Page #: 5.4.1

CONTAMINANTS OF CONCERN:

- ☐ Acids/caustics
- ☐ Asbestos
- ☐ Fuels
- ☐ SVOCs
- ☐ VOCs
- ☐ PCBs
- ☐ Ordnance (not residual)
- ☐ Ordnance (residual)
- ☐ Pesticides
- ☐ Metals
- ☐ Low Level Radioactive
- ☐ Other*

*Description of other:

CONTAMINANTS OF CONCERN REFERENCES:

Section:

N/A

Page:

RANGE TYPES:

- ☐ Air to Air
- ☐ Air to Ground
- ☐ Artillery
- ☐ Bombing
- ☐ Burial Pits
- ☐ Guided Missiles
- ☐ Hand Grenade
- ☐ OB/OD
- ☐ Mortar
- ☐ Multiple/combined Use
- ☐ Rifle Grenade, Anti-tank Rocket
- ☐ Small Arm
- ☑ Other*

*Description of other: Spare/Inert Storage

RANGE TYPES REFERENCES:

Section:

5.4/7.2

Page:

COMPREHENSIVE SITE EVALUATION: RACER DATA

MAJCOM: ANG FFID: NY25728254750 MRAID: MRS: IA004

ORDNANCE TYPES:

- ☐ Bombs, high explosive
- ☐ Bombs (WP, Incendiary, Photoflash)
- ☐ Bombs, Practice
- ☐ Hand Grenades, Live
- ☐ Hand Grenades, Practice
- ☐ Ground Rockets, Rifle Grenades, Live
- ☐ Ground Rockets, Rifle Grenades, Practice
- ☐ Medium Caliber (20mm, 25mm, 30mm)
- ☐ Large Caliber (37mm and larger)
- ☐ Mortars
- ☐ Aerial Rockets (Live)
- ☐ Aerial Rockets, Practice
- ☐ Guided missil
- ☐ Pyrotechnics
- ☐ Small Arms
- ☐ Landmines
- ☐ Demolition Materials
- ☑ Other*

*Description of other: Spare/Inert

ORDNANCE TYPES REFERENCES:

Section, Page #: 5.4.2

ANOMALY DENSITY: LOW

ANOMALY DENSITY REFERENCES:

Section, Page #: 7.2

AREA OF CONTAMINATION:

Depth to base of contamination (feet):

Depth to groundwater contamination (feet):

Depth to water table (feet): 1

AREA OF CONTAMINATION REFERENCES:

Section, Page #: 5.4.1

TYPE OF AQUIFER:
UNCONFINED

SOIL TYPE:
Sand-Silt Mixture/Sand-Clay Mixture

TOPOGRAPHY:
Flat

VEGETATION TYPE:
Barren or Low grass

AQUIFER, SOIL, TOPOGRAPHY, VEGETATION INFORMATION REFERENCES:

Section, Page #: 3.2/3.4/3.5/5.4.1/7.2

COMPREHENSIVE SITE EVALUATION: RACER DATA

MAJCOM: ANG FFID: NY25728254750 MRAID: MRS: IA004

IMPACTED MEDIA:

☐ Surface soil ☐ Surface water

☐ Subsurface ☐ Sediments

☐ Groundwater

IMPACTED MEDIA REFERENCES:

Section, Page #: 7.2

TYPICAL SAFETY LEVEL USED AT THE SITE: D

SAFETY LEVEL REFERENCES:

Section, Page #: N/A

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION THAT MAY INFLUENCE COST:

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION REFERENCES:

Section, Page #:

COMPREHENSIVE SITE EVALUATION: RACER DATA

MAJCOM: ANG FFID: NY25728254750 MRAID: MRS: IA003

Installation: HANCOCK FIELD

City: Syracuse State: NY County: Onondaga

Site Name: Chemical Warfare Training Area

SITE DIMENSIONS:

Acreage: 0.6 Length (Feet): 204 Width (Feet): 150 Perimeter (Feet): 671

SITE DIMENSIONS REFERENCES:

Section, Page #: 5.3.1

CONTAMINANTS OF CONCERN:

- ☐ Acids/caustics
- ☐ Asbestos
- ☐ Fuels
- ☐ SVOCs
- ☐ VOCs
- ☐ PCBs
- ☐ Ordnance (not residual)
- ☐ Ordnance (residual)
- ☐ Pesticides
- ☐ Metals
- ☐ Low Level Radioactive
- ☐ Other*

*Description of other:

CONTAMINANTS OF CONCERN REFERENCES:

Section:

N/A

Page:

RANGE TYPES:

- ☐ Air to Air
- ☐ Air to Ground
- ☐ Artillery
- ☐ Bombing
- ☐ Burial Pits
- ☐ Guided Missiles
- ☐ Hand Grenade
- ☐ OB/OD
- ☐ Mortar
- ☐ Multiple/combined Use
- ☐ Rifle Grenade, Anti-tank Rocket
- ☐ Small Arm
- ☑ Other*

*Description of other: Chemical Warfare Training

RANGE TYPES REFERENCES:

Section:

5.3/7.2

Page:

COMPREHENSIVE SITE EVALUATION: RACER DATA

MAJCOM: ANG FFID: NY25728254750 MRAID: MRS: IA003

ORDNANCE TYPES:

- ☐ Bombs, high explosive
- ☐ Bombs (WP, Incendiary, Photoflash)
- ☐ Bombs, Practice
- ☐ Hand Grenades, Live
- ☐ Hand Grenades, Practice
- ☐ Ground Rockets, Rifle Grenades, Live
- ☐ Ground Rockets, Rifle Grenades, Practice
- ☐ Medium Caliber (20mm, 25mm, 30mm)
- ☐ Large Caliber (37mm and larger)
- ☐ Mortars
- ☐ Aerial Rockets (Live)
- ☐ Aerial Rockets, Practice
- ☐ Guided missil
- ☐ Pyrotechnics
- ☐ Small Arms
- ☐ Landmines
- ☐ Demolition Materials
- ☑ Other*

*Description of other: Chemical Warfare Agents

ORDNANCE TYPES REFERENCES:

Section, Page #: 5.3.2

ANOMALY DENSITY: LOW

ANOMALY DENSITY REFERENCES:

Section, Page #: 7.2

AREA OF CONTAMINATION:

Depth to base of contamination (feet):

Depth to groundwater contamination (feet):

Depth to water table (feet): 1

AREA OF CONTAMINATION REFERENCES:

Section, Page #: 5.3.1

TYPE OF AQUIFER:
UNCONFINED

SOIL TYPE:
Sand-Silt Mixture/Sand-Clay Mixture

TOPOGRAPHY:
Flat

VEGETATION TYPE:
Barren or Low grass

AQUIFER, SOIL, TOPOGRAPHY, VEGETATION INFORMATION REFERENCES:

Section, Page #: 3.2/3.4/3.5/5.3.1/7.2

COMPREHENSIVE SITE EVALUATION: RACER DATA

MAJCOM: ANG FFID: NY25728254750 MRAID: MRS: IA003

IMPACTED MEDIA:

☐ Surface soil ☐ Surface water

☐ Subsurface ☐ Sediments

☐ Groundwater

IMPACTED MEDIA REFERENCES:

Section, Page #: 7.2

TYPICAL SAFETY LEVEL USED AT THE SITE: D

SAFETY LEVEL REFERENCES:

Section, Page #: N/A

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION THAT MAY INFLUENCE COST:

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION REFERENCES:

Section, Page #:

COMPREHENSIVE SITE EVALUATION: RACER DATA

MAJCOM: ANG FFID: NY25728254750 MRAID: MRS: IA002

Installation: HANCOCK FIELD

City: Syracuse State: NY County: Onondaga

Site Name: Ammo Storage Area

SITE DIMENSIONS:

Acreage: 0.5 Length (Feet): 214 Width (Feet): 183 Perimeter (Feet): 608

SITE DIMENSIONS REFERENCES:

Section, Page #: 5.2.1

CONTAMINANTS OF CONCERN:

- ☐ Acids/caustics
- ☐ Asbestos
- ☐ Fuels
- ☐ SVOCs
- ☐ VOCs
- ☐ PCBs
- ☐ Ordnance (not residual)
- ☐ Ordnance (residual)
- ☐ Pesticides
- ☐ Metals
- ☐ Low Level Radioactive
- ☐ Other*

*Description of other:

CONTAMINANTS OF CONCERN REFERENCES:

Section:

N/A

Page:

RANGE TYPES:

- ☐ Air to Air
- ☐ Air to Ground
- ☐ Artillery
- ☐ Bombing
- ☐ Burial Pits
- ☐ Guided Missiles
- ☐ Hand Grenade
- ☐ OB/OD
- ☐ Mortar
- ☐ Multiple/combined Use
- ☐ Rifle Grenade, Anti-tank Rocket
- ☑ Small Arm
- ☑ Other*

*Description of other: Storage Area

RANGE TYPES REFERENCES:

Section:

5.2/7.2

Page:

COMPREHENSIVE SITE EVALUATION: RACER DATA

MAJCOM: ANG FFID: NY25728254750 MRAID: MRS: IA002

ORDNANCE TYPES:

- ☐ Bombs, high explosive
- ☐ Bombs (WP, Incendiary, Photoflash)
- ☐ Bombs, Practice
- ☐ Hand Grenades, Live
- ☐ Hand Grenades, Practice
- ☐ Ground Rockets, Rifle Grenades, Live
- ☐ Ground Rockets, Rifle Grenades, Practice
- ☐ Medium Caliber (20mm, 25mm, 30mm)
- ☐ Large Caliber (37mm and larger)
- ☐ Mortars
- ☐ Aerial Rockets (Live)
- ☐ Aerial Rockets, Practice
- ☐ Guided missil
- ☐ Pyrotechnics
- ☑ Small Arms
- ☐ Landmines
- ☐ Demolition Materials
- ☐ Other*

*Description of other:

ORDNANCE TYPES REFERENCES:

Section, Page #: 5.2.2

ANOMALY DENSITY: LOW

ANOMALY DENSITY REFERENCES:

Section, Page #: 7.2

AREA OF CONTAMINATION:

Depth to base of contamination (feet):

Depth to groundwater contamination (feet):

Depth to water table (feet): 1

AREA OF CONTAMINATION REFERENCES:

Section, Page #: 5.2.1

TYPE OF AQUIFER:
UNCONFINED

SOIL TYPE:
Sand-Silt Mixture/Sand-Clay Mixture

TOPOGRAPHY:
Flat

VEGETATION TYPE:
Barren or Low grass

AQUIFER, SOIL, TOPOGRAPHY, VEGETATION INFORMATION REFERENCES:

Section, Page #: 3.2/3.4/3.5/5.2.1/7.2

COMPREHENSIVE SITE EVALUATION: RACER DATA

MAJCOM: ANG FFID: NY25728254750 MRAID: MRS: IA002

IMPACTED MEDIA:

☐ Surface soil ☐ Surface water

☐ Subsurface ☐ Sediments

☐ Groundwater

IMPACTED MEDIA REFERENCES:

Section, Page #: 7.2

TYPICAL SAFETY LEVEL USED AT THE SITE: D

SAFETY LEVEL REFERENCES:

Section, Page #: N/A

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION THAT MAY INFLUENCE COST:

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION REFERENCES:

Section, Page #:

COMPREHENSIVE SITE EVALUATION: RACER DATA

MAJCOM: ANG FFID: NY25728254750 MRAID: MRS: IA001

Installation: HANCOCK FIELD

City: Syracuse State: NY County: Onondaga

Site Name: Magazine Storage Area

SITE DIMENSIONS:

Acreage: 6.4 Length (Feet): 850 Width (Feet): 399 Perimeter (Feet): 2114

SITE DIMENSIONS REFERENCES:

Section, Page #: 5.1.1

CONTAMINANTS OF CONCERN:

- ☐ Acids/caustics
- ☐ Asbestos
- ☐ Fuels
- ☐ SVOCs
- ☐ VOCs
- ☐ PCBs
- ☐ Ordnance (not residual)
- ☐ Ordnance (residual)
- ☐ Pesticides
- ☐ Metals
- ☐ Low Level Radioactive
- ☐ Other*

*Description of other:

CONTAMINANTS OF CONCERN REFERENCES:

Section:

N/A

Page:

RANGE TYPES:

- ☐ Air to Air
- ☐ Air to Ground
- ☐ Artillery
- ☐ Bombing
- ☐ Burial Pits
- ☐ Guided Missiles
- ☐ Hand Grenade
- ☐ OB/OD
- ☐ Mortar
- ☐ Multiple/combined Use
- ☐ Rifle Grenade, Anti-tank Rocket
- ☑ Small Arm
- ☑ Other*

*Description of other: Storage Area

RANGE TYPES REFERENCES:

Section:

5.1/7.2

Page:

COMPREHENSIVE SITE EVALUATION: RACER DATA

MAJCOM: ANG FFID: NY25728254750 MRAID: MRS: IA001

ORDNANCE TYPES:

- ☐ Bombs, high explosive
- ☐ Bombs (WP, Incendiary, Photoflash)
- ☐ Bombs, Practice
- ☐ Hand Grenades, Live
- ☐ Hand Grenades, Practice
- ☐ Ground Rockets, Rifle Grenades, Live
- ☐ Ground Rockets, Rifle Grenades, Practice
- ☐ Medium Caliber (20mm, 25mm, 30mm)
- ☐ Large Caliber (37mm and larger)
- ☐ Mortars
- ☐ Aerial Rockets (Live)
- ☐ Aerial Rockets, Practice
- ☐ Guided missil
- ☐ Pyrotechnics
- ☑ Small Arms
- ☐ Landmines
- ☐ Demolition Materials
- ☐ Other*

*Description of other:

ORDNANCE TYPES REFERENCES:

Section, Page #: 5.1.2

ANOMALY DENSITY: LOW

ANOMALY DENSITY REFERENCES:

Section, Page #: 7.2

AREA OF CONTAMINATION:

Depth to base of contamination (feet):

Depth to groundwater contamination (feet):

Depth to water table (feet): 1.5

AREA OF CONTAMINATION REFERENCES:

Section, Page #: 5.1.1

TYPE OF AQUIFER:
UNCONFINED

SOIL TYPE:
Sand-Silt Mixture/Sand-Clay Mixture

TOPOGRAPHY:
Flat

VEGETATION TYPE:
Barren or Low grass

AQUIFER, SOIL, TOPOGRAPHY, VEGETATION INFORMATION REFERENCES:

Section, Page #: 3.2/3.4/3.5/5.1.1/7.2

COMPREHENSIVE SITE EVALUATION: RACER DATA

MAJCOM: ANG FFID: NY25728254750 MRAID: MRS: IA001

IMPACTED MEDIA:

☐ Surface soil ☐ Surface water

☐ Subsurface ☐ Sediments

☐ Groundwater

IMPACTED MEDIA REFERENCES:

Section, Page #: 7.2

TYPICAL SAFETY LEVEL USED AT THE SITE: D

SAFETY LEVEL REFERENCES:

Section, Page #: N/A

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION THAT MAY INFLUENCE COST:

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION REFERENCES:

Section, Page #:

Appendix H
AFRIMS Data Input Worksheet
(Provided on CD)

COMPREHENSIVE SITE EVALUATION: AFRIMS DATA

MAJCOM: ANG FFID: NY25728254750 MRAID: MRS: IA001

Installation: HANCOCK FIELD

City: Syracuse State: NY County: Onondaga

Site Name: Magazine Storage Area

Site Description:

Hancock Field is located at the Syracuse Hancock International Airport in New York. It is approximately five miles north of the City of Syracuse in Onondaga County. The installation consists of several buildings and operational facilities that are separated into two main tracts of land, Tract II and Tract III. Historically, Tract I was once part of Hancock Field but has since been transferred to the City of Syracuse. The total acreage of Hancock Field is 356.9 acres. Tract II is 87.0 acres, and Tract III is 269.9 acres. The base was originally much larger but has been reduced in size over the past few decades. It was established in 1942 as a staging and storage area, repairing and re-outfitting B-17 and B-24 aircraft used in World War II. Hancock Field is currently home to the 174th Fighter Wing of the NY ANG. The installation's mission is to maintain well-trained, well-equipped units available for prompt mobilization during war and provide assistance during national emergencies (such as natural disasters or civil disturbances). During peacetime, the combat-ready units and support units are assigned to most USAF major commands to carry out missions compatible with training, mobilization readiness, and humanitarian and contingency operations. Mission-related activities include vehicle, aircraft, and runway maintenance, fueling operations, and military training operations. Hancock Field is situated on flat lowlands, and base elevations range from approximately 385 feet to 425 feet above mean sea level. Multiple rock layers underlie the base, including unconsolidated lake sediments from 0 to 50 feet below ground surface, glacial till from 50 to 80-100 feet below ground surface, and sedimentary bedrock beneath the till. Soils are generally composed of silts with varying amounts of clay and fine to medium sand. Vegetation consists of manicured lawns, landscaped areas, fields, and wooded areas.

The Magazine Storage Area is located in the central portion of Tract III. Four magazines located in this area included Building 609 (ground support equipment), Building 612 (armament shop), Building 615 (small arms storage), and Building 618 (ammunition storage). Building 615 was constructed in 1958 and demolished 11 October 1999. Building 609 has also been demolished. Building 612 is present and currently used as a Base Exchange. Building 618 is also present and is used for maintenance. The area is currently occupied by several facilities and parking lots. Vegetation consists of manicured lawn. No MEC was observed at the site.

GENERAL INFORMATION REFERENCES:

Section, Page #: 2.1/2.2/2.2.1/3.2/3.4/3.5/5.1

POINT OF CONTACT INFORMATION

Last Name: Sager
First Name: Tim
Organization: Hancock Field
Phone #: (315) 233-2111
Email: tim.sager@nysyra.ang.af.mil

Address: 6001 E Molloy Rd
City: Syracuse
State: NY
Zip: 13211

POINT OF CONTACT REFERENCES:

Section, Page #: N/A

LOCATION: City: Syracuse
State: NY
County: Onondaga

Latitude: 43.1026394031
Longitude: -76.1033117344

COMPREHENSIVE SITE EVALUATION: AFRIMS DATA

MAJCOM: ANG FFID: NY25728254750 MRAID: MRS: IA001

Installation: HANCOCK FIELD

LOCATION REFERENCES:

Section, Page #: 2.1/5.1.1

AREA:

Total Acreage: 6.4

Acreage confirmed as containing UXO: 0

Acreage suspected or potentially containing UXO: 0

Acreage confirmed as NOT containing UXO: 6.4

AREA REFERENCES:

Section, Page #: 7.2

CLASSIFICATION:

- ☐ Testing
- ☐ Training
- ☐ Treatment OBOD RCRA
- ☐ Disposal RCRA
- ☐ Buffer Area
- ☐ Small Arms Range
- ☐ Skeet Range
- ☐ Waste Military Munitions
- ☑ Other*

*Description of other: Small Arms Storage

CLASSIFICATION REFERENCES:

Section: 5.1.2/7.2

Page:

RANGE TYPES:

- ☐ Air to Air
- ☐ Air to water
- ☐ Air to land
- ☐ Land to air
- ☑ Land to land
- ☐ Land to water
- ☐ Other*

*Description of other:

RANGE/SITE TYPES REFERENCES:

Section, Page #: 7.2

ORDNANCE TYPES AND RELATED ANOMALY DENSITY:

COMPREHENSIVE SITE EVALUATION: AFRIMS DATA

MAJCOM: ANG FFID: NY25728254750 MRAID: MRS: IA001

Installation: HANCOCK FIELD

Ordnance Types (check all that apply)		Contaminant is a Chemical residue of munitions?	Density
Medium/Large Caliber (20 mm and larger)	☐	☐	
Explosive grenades (hand or rifle)	☐	☐	
Explosive landmine	☐	☐	
Explosive rockets	☐	☐	
Guided Missiles	☐	☐	
Explosive detonators	☐	☐	
Blasting caps	☐	☐	
Practice grenades (with spotting charges)	☐	☐	
Practice landmines (with spotting charges)	☐	☐	
Small arms complete round (.22-.50 cal)	☑	☐	LOW
Small arms, expended	☐	☐	
Practice ordnance (without spotting charges)	☐	☐	
White phosphorous	☐	☐	
Incendiary material	☐	☐	
Primary or initiating explosives	☐	☐	

Ordnance Types (check all that apply)		Contaminant is a Chemical residue of munitions?	Density
Demolition charges	☐	☐	
Military dynamite	☐	☐	
Less sensitive explosives (Ammonium Nitrate, etc.)	☐	☐	
Solid or liquid propellants	☐	☐	
Toxic chem. agents (choking, nerve, blood, blister)	☐	☐	
War gas identification sets	☐	☐	
Radiological ordnance (e.g., depleted Uranium)	☐	☐	
Riot control agents (vomiting, tear)	☐	☐	
Bombs (explosive)	☐	☐	
Bombs (practice)	☐	☐	
Fuses, Boosters, Bursters	☐	☐	
Flares, signals, & simulators (other than white phos.)	☐	☐	
Torpedoes/Sea Mines	☐	☐	
Secondary explosives (PETN, Compositions A, B, C, Tetryl, TNT, RDX, HMX, HBX, Black Powder, etc.)	☐	☐	

ORDNANCE TYPES REFERENCES:

Section, Page #: 5.1.2

ANOMALY DENSITY REFERENCES:

Section, Page #: 7.2

GENERAL MEDIA:

Predominant Soil Type: Other

Predominant Topography: Flat

Predominant Vegetation: Barren or low grass

GENERAL MEDIA REFERENCES:

Section, Page #: 7.2

GROUNDWATER:

Potential for contamination of drinking water: UNKNOWN

Depth to Groundwater (feet): 1.5

Is the MRS located above a drinking water aquifer? NO

Sole source aquifer? No

GROUNDWATER REFERENCES:

Section, Page #: 3.5/5.1.1

ARCHAEOLOGICAL/ECOLOGICAL:

Threatened or endangered species present? ○ Yes ◉ N

Archaeological or cultural sites present? ○ Yes ◉ N

ARCHEOLOGICAL/ECOLOGICAL REFERENCES:

Section: 2.1

WETLANDS:

Are there any wetland areas associated with this site? NO If yes, please list acreage:

WETLANDS REFERENCES:

Section, Page #: 3.3

COMPREHENSIVE SITE EVALUATION: AFRIMS DATA

MAJCOM: ANG FFID: NY25728254750 MRAID: MRS: IA001

Installation: HANCOCK FIELD

ENVIRONMENTAL RESPONSE:

Have environmental response activities been initiated/conducted on this MRS? ○ Yes ◉ No

If yes, what is the scope of the response activities? ☐ Past practices ☐ Chemical contamination ☐ Current practices ☐ Ordnance and explosives, including UXO

If yes, what is the status of the response activities? ☐ Data collection ☐ Investigation ☐ Response/remedial action ☐ Monitoring ☐ Close out ☐ Operation and maintenance

If yes, is contamination monitoring (i.e., groundwater sampling and analysis) needed?

If yes, under what authority were/are response actions conducted?

ENVIRONMENTAL RESPONSE REFERENCES:

Section, Page #: *2.5*

UXO RESPONSE:

What types of UXO response actions have been initiated/conducted on the site?

☑ None ☐ Emergency response actions ☐ UXO response actions associated with ERP activities

☐ Unknown ☐ Routine range clearance/maintenance ☐ Non-time-critical removal actions with Engineering Evaluation/Cost Analysis

☐ Other* ☐ Time-critical removal actions

*Please specify other:

UXO RESPONSE REFERENCES:

Section: *2.5* *Page:*

LAND USE RESTRICTIONS: ☐ No public access ☐ Unrestricted public access ☐ Limited public access ☑ Restricted public access

ACCESS CONTROLS: ☑ No controls ☐ Locked gates ☐ Access signs ☐ Log book ☐ Fencing ☐ Security patrol

COMPREHENSIVE SITE EVALUATION: AFRIMS DATA

MAJCOM: ANG FFID: NY25728254750 MRAID: MRS: IA001

Installation: HANCOCK FIELD

TRANSFERRED OR TRANSFERRING RANGES:

For transferred and transferring ranges, what is the nature of the transfer?

Lease to:	Ownership transfer to:	Additional reasons:
☐ Federal agency	☐ Federal agency	☐ Lease termination
☐ State government	☐ State government	☐ Revocation of withdrawn land
☐ Local government	☐ Local government	☐ Other***
☐ Private entity	☐ Private entity	
☐ Tribal	☐ Tribal	

***Please specify:

LAND USE, ACCESS CONTROL, TRANSFERRED/TRANSFERRING RANGES REFERENCES:

Section, Page #: 5.1.4/5.1.5

LAND USE INTEREST:

☐ DOD	☐ Public sector
☑ Federal agency	☐ Tribal
☐ State government	☐ Other****
☐ Local government	

****Please specify:

LAND USE INTEREST REFERENCES:

Section, Page #: 2.1

COMPREHENSIVE SITE EVALUATION: AFRIMS DATA

MAJCOM: ANG FFID: NY25728254750 MRAID: MRS: IA002

Installation: HANCOCK FIELD

City: Syracuse State: NY County: Onondaga

Site Name: Ammo Storage Area

Site Description:

Hancock Field is located at the Syracuse Hancock International Airport in New York. It is approximately five miles north of the City of Syracuse in Onondaga County. The installation consists of several buildings and operational facilities that are separated into two main tracts of land, Tract II and Tract III. Historically, Tract I was once part of Hancock Field but has since been transferred to the City of Syracuse. The total acreage of Hancock Field is 356.9 acres. Tract II is 87.0 acres, and Tract III is 269.9 acres. The base was originally much larger but has been reduced in size over the past few decades. It was established in 1942 as a staging and storage area, repairing and re-outfitting B-17 and B-24 aircraft used in World War II. Hancock Field is currently home to the 174th Fighter Wing of the NY ANG. The installation's mission is to maintain well-trained, well-equipped units available for prompt mobilization during war and provide assistance during national emergencies (such as natural disasters or civil disturbances). During peacetime, the combat-ready units and support units are assigned to most USAF major commands to carry out missions compatible with training, mobilization readiness, and humanitarian and contingency operations. Mission-related activities include vehicle, aircraft, and runway maintenance, fueling operations, and military training operations. Hancock Field is situated on flat lowlands, and base elevations range from approximately 385 feet to 425 feet above mean sea level. Multiple rock layers underlie the base, including unconsolidated lake sediments from 0 to 50 feet below ground surface, glacial till from 50 to 80-100 feet below ground surface, and sedimentary bedrock beneath the till. Soils are generally composed of silts with varying amounts of clay and fine to medium sand. Vegetation consists of manicured lawns, landscaped areas, fields, and wooded areas.

The Ammo Storage Area is located in the southwest portion of Tract III. The area was comprised of Buildings 635 and 636. Building 635 was a bombsite vault used for storage of CS grenades and small arms. Building 636 was used for small arms storage. Building 635 was constructed in 1942 and demolished 11 October 1999. Building 636 is still present and surrounded by a fence. There is a small, unidentified, concrete structure in the vicinity of former Building 635. Vegetation consists of manicured lawn. No MEC was observed at the site.

GENERAL INFORMATION REFERENCES:

Section, Page #: 2.1/2.2/2.2.1/3.2/3.4/3.5/5.2

POINT OF CONTACT INFORMATION

Last Name: Sager
First Name: Tim
Organization: Hancock Field
Phone #: (315) 233-2111
Email: tim.sager@nysyra.ang.af.mil

Address: 6001 E Molloy Rd
City: Syracuse
State: NY
Zip: 13211

POINT OF CONTACT REFERENCES:

Section, Page #: N/A

LOCATION: City: Syracuse
State: NY
County: Onondaga

Latitude: 43.1002298879
Longitude: -76.1090453602

LOCATION REFERENCES:

Section, Page #: 2.1/5.2.1

COMPREHENSIVE SITE EVALUATION: AFRIMS DATA

MAJCOM: ANG FFID: NY25728254750 MRAID: MRS: IA002

Installation: HANCOCK FIELD

AREA:

Total Acreage: 0.5

Acreage confirmed as containing UXO: 0

Acreage suspected or potentially containing UXO: 0

Acreage confirmed as NOT containing UXO: 0.5

AREA REFERENCES:

Section, Page #: 7.2

CLASSIFICATION:

- ☐ Testing
- ☐ Training
- ☐ Treatment OBOD RCRA
- ☐ Disposal RCRA
- ☐ Buffer Area
- ☐ Small Arms Range
- ☐ Skeet Range
- ☐ Waste Military Munitions
- ☑ Other*

*Description of other: Small Arms Storage

CLASSIFICATION REFERENCES:

Section: 5.2.2/7.2

Page:

RANGE TYPES:

- ☐ Air to Air
- ☐ Air to water
- ☐ Air to land
- ☐ Land to air
- ☑ Land to land
- ☐ Land to water
- ☐ Other*

*Description of other:

RANGE/SITE TYPES REFERENCES:

Section, Page #: 7.2

ORDNANCE TYPES AND RELATED ANOMALY DENSITY:

COMPREHENSIVE SITE EVALUATION: AFRIMS DATA

MAJCOM: ANG FFID: NY25728254750 MRAID: MRS: IA002

Installation: HANCOCK FIELD

Ordnance Types (check all that apply)		Contaminant is a Chemical residue of munitions?	Density
Medium/Large Caliber (20 mm and larger)	☐	☐	
Explosive grenades (hand or rifle)	☐	☐	
Explosive landmine	☐	☐	
Explosive rockets	☐	☐	
Guided Missiles	☐	☐	
Explosive detonators	☐	☐	
Blasting caps	☐	☐	
Practice grenades (with spotting charges)	☐	☐	
Practice landmines (with spotting charges)	☐	☐	
Small arms complete round (.22-.50 cal)	☑	☐	LOW
Small arms, expended	☐	☐	
Practice ordnance (without spotting charges)	☐	☐	
White phosphorous	☐	☐	
Incendiary material	☐	☐	
Primary or initiating explosives	☐	☐	

Ordnance Types (check all that apply)		Contaminant is a Chemical residue of munitions?	Density
Demolition charges	☐	☐	
Military dynamite	☐	☐	
Less sensitive explosives (Ammonium Nitrate, etc.)	☐	☐	
Solid or liquid propellants	☐	☐	
Toxic chem. agents (choking, nerve, blood, blister)	☐	☐	
War gas identification sets	☐	☐	
Radiological ordnance (e.g., depleted Uranium)	☐	☐	
Riot control agents (vomiting, tear)	☐	☐	
Bombs (explosive)	☐	☐	
Bombs (practice)	☐	☐	
Fuses, Boosters, Bursters	☐	☐	
Flares, signals, & simulators (other than white phos.)	☐	☐	
Torpedoes/Sea Mines	☐	☐	
Secondary explosives (PETN, Compositions A, B, C, Tetryl, TNT, RDX, HMX, HBX, Black Powder, etc.)	☐	☐	

ORDNANCE TYPES REFERENCES:

Section, Page #: *5.2.2*

ANOMALY DENSITY REFERENCES:

Section, Page #: *7.2*

GENERAL MEDIA:

Predominant Soil Type: Other

Predominant Topography: Flat

Predominant Vegetation: Barren or low grass

GENERAL MEDIA REFERENCES:

Section, Page #: *7.2*

GROUNDWATER:

Potential for contamination of drinking water: UNKNOWN

Depth to Groundwater (feet): 1

Is the MRS located above a drinking water aquifer? NO

Sole source aquifer? No

GROUNDWATER REFERENCES:

Section, Page #: 3.5/5.2.1

ARCHAEOLOGICAL/ECOLOGICAL:

Threatened or endangered species present? ◯ Yes ◉ N

Archaeological or cultural sites present? ◯ Yes ◉ N

ARCHEOLOGICAL/ECOLOGICAL REFERENCES:

Section: 2.1

WETLANDS:

Are there any wetland areas associated with this site? NO If yes, please list acreage:

WETLANDS REFERENCES:

Section, Page #: 3.3

COMPREHENSIVE SITE EVALUATION: AFRIMS DATA

MAJCOM: ANG FFID: NY25728254750 MRAID: MRS: IA002

Installation: HANCOCK FIELD

ENVIRONMENTAL RESPONSE:

Have environmental response activities been initiated/conducted on this MRS? ○ Yes ◉ No

If yes, what is the scope of the response activities? ☐ Past practices ☐ Chemical contamination ☐ Current practices ☐ Ordnance and explosives, including UXO

If yes, what is the status of the response activities? ☐ Data collection ☐ Investigation ☐ Response/remedial action ☐ Monitoring ☐ Close out ☐ Operation and maintenance

If yes, is contamination monitoring (i.e., groundwater sampling and analysis) needed?

If yes, under what authority were/are response actions conducted?

ENVIRONMENTAL RESPONSE REFERENCES:

Section, Page #: *2.5*

UXO RESPONSE:

What types of UXO response actions have been initiated/conducted on the site?

☑ None ☐ Emergency response actions ☐ UXO response actions associated with ERP activities

☐ Unknown ☐ Routine range clearance/maintenance ☐ Non-time-critical removal actions with Engineering Evaluation/Cost Analysis

☐ Other* ☐ Time-critical removal actions

*Please specify other:

UXO RESPONSE REFERENCES:

Section: *2.5* *Page:*

LAND USE RESTRICTIONS: ☑ No public access ☐ Unrestricted public access ☐ Limited public access ☐ Restricted public access

ACCESS CONTROLS: ☐ No controls ☑ Locked gates ☐ Access signs ☐ Log book ☑ Fencing ☐ Security patrol

COMPREHENSIVE SITE EVALUATION: AFRIMS DATA

MAJCOM: ANG FFID: NY25728254750 MRAID: MRS: IA002

Installation: HANCOCK FIELD

TRANSFERRED OR TRANSFERRING RANGES:

For transferred and transferring ranges, what is the nature of the transfer?

Lease to:	Ownership transfer to:	Additional reasons:
☐ Federal agency	☐ Federal agency	☐ Lease termination
☐ State government	☐ State government	☐ Revocation of withdrawn land
☐ Local government	☐ Local government	☐ Other***
☐ Private entity	☐ Private entity	
☐ Tribal	☐ Tribal	

***Please specify:

LAND USE, ACCESS CONTROL, TRANSFERRED/TRANSFERRING RANGES REFERENCES:

Section, Page #: 5.2.4/5.2.5

LAND USE INTEREST:

☐ DOD	☐ Public sector
☑ Federal agency	☐ Tribal
☐ State government	☐ Other****
☐ Local government	

****Please specify:

LAND USE INTEREST REFERENCES:

Section, Page #: 2.1

COMPREHENSIVE SITE EVALUATION: AFRIMS DATA

MAJCOM: ANG FFID: NY25728254750 MRAID: MRS: IA003

Installation: HANCOCK FIELD

City: Syracuse State: NY County: Onondaga

Site Name: Chemical Warfare Training Area

Site Description:

Hancock Field is located at the Syracuse Hancock International Airport in New York. It is approximately five miles north of the City of Syracuse in Onondaga County. The installation consists of several buildings and operational facilities that are separated into two main tracts of land, Tract II and Tract III. Historically, Tract I was once part of Hancock Field but has since been transferred to the City of Syracuse. The total acreage of Hancock Field is 356.9 acres. Tract II is 87.0 acres, and Tract III is 269.9 acres. The base was originally much larger but has been reduced in size over the past few decades. It was established in 1942 as a staging and storage area, repairing and re-outfitting B-17 and B-24 aircraft used in World War II. Hancock Field is currently home to the 174th Fighter Wing of the NY ANG. The installation's mission is to maintain well-trained, well-equipped units available for prompt mobilization during war and provide assistance during national emergencies (such as natural disasters or civil disturbances). During peacetime, the combat-ready units and support units are assigned to most USAF major commands to carry out missions compatible with training, mobilization readiness, and humanitarian and contingency operations. Mission-related activities include vehicle, aircraft, and runway maintenance, fueling operations, and military training operations. Hancock Field is situated on flat lowlands, and base elevations range from approximately 385 feet to 425 feet above mean sea level. Multiple rock layers underlie the base, including unconsolidated lake sediments from 0 to 50 feet below ground surface, glacial till from 50 to 80-100 feet below ground surface, and sedimentary bedrock beneath the till. Soils are generally composed of silts with varying amounts of clay and fine to medium sand. Vegetation consists of manicured lawns, landscaped areas, fields, and wooded areas.

The Chemical Warfare Training Area is located in the western portion of Tract III. The area's location was an area of former barracks in the vicinity of former Buildings 768 or 769. The area did not include any storage facilities. Toxic chemical agents such as tear gas were used at the site. Buildings 768 and 769 are no longer present. Several buildings are currently located adjacent to this area. Vegetation consists of manicured lawn. No MEC was observed at the site.

GENERAL INFORMATION REFERENCES:

Section, Page #: 2.1/2.2/2.2.1/3.2/3.4/3.5/5.3

POINT OF CONTACT INFORMATION

Last Name: Sager
First Name: Tim
Organization: Hancock Field
Phone #: (315) 233-2111
Email: tim.sager@nysyra.ang.af.mil

Address: 6001 E Molloy Rd
City: Syracuse
State: NY
Zip: 13211

POINT OF CONTACT REFERENCES:

Section, Page #: N/A

LOCATION: City: Syracuse
State: NY
County: Onondaga

Latitude: 43.1008174703
Longitude: -76.1126808576

LOCATION REFERENCES:

Section, Page #: 2.1/5.3.1

COMPREHENSIVE SITE EVALUATION: AFRIMS DATA

MAJCOM: ANG FFID: NY25728254750 MRAID: MRS: IA003

Installation: HANCOCK FIELD

AREA:

Total Acreage: 0.6

Acreage confirmed as containing UXO: 0

Acreage suspected or potentially containing UXO: 0

Acreage confirmed as NOT containing UXO: 0.6

AREA REFERENCES:

Section, Page #: 7.2

CLASSIFICATION:

- ☐ Testing
- ☑ Training
- ☐ Treatment OBOD RCRA
- ☐ Disposal RCRA
- ☐ Buffer Area
- ☐ Small Arms Range
- ☐ Skeet Range
- ☐ Waste Military Munitions
- ☑ Other*

*Description of other: Chemical Warfare

CLASSIFICATION REFERENCES:

Section: 5.3.2/7.2

Page:

RANGE TYPES:

- ☐ Air to Air
- ☐ Air to water
- ☐ Air to land
- ☐ Land to air
- ☑ Land to land
- ☐ Land to water
- ☐ Other*

*Description of other:

RANGE/SITE TYPES REFERENCES:

Section, Page #: 7.2

ORDNANCE TYPES AND RELATED ANOMALY DENSITY:

COMPREHENSIVE SITE EVALUATION: AFRIMS DATA

MAJCOM: ANG FFID: NY25728254750 MRAID: MRS: IA003

Installation: HANCOCK FIELD

Ordnance Types (check all that apply)		Contaminant is a Chemical residue of munitions?	Density
Medium/Large Caliber (20 mm and larger)	☐	☐	
Explosive grenades (hand or rifle)	☐	☐	
Explosive landmine	☐	☐	
Explosive rockets	☐	☐	
Guided Missiles	☐	☐	
Explosive detonators	☐	☐	
Blasting caps	☐	☐	
Practice grenades (with spotting charges)	☐	☐	
Practice landmines (with spotting charges)	☐	☐	
Small arms complete round (.22-.50 cal)	☐	☐	
Small arms, expended	☐	☐	
Practice ordnance (without spotting charges)	☐	☐	
White phosphorous	☐	☐	
Incendiary material	☐	☐	
Primary or initiating explosives	☐	☐	

Ordnance Types (check all that apply)		Contaminant is a Chemical residue of munitions?	Density
Demolition charges	☐	☐	
Military dynamite	☐	☐	
Less sensitive explosives (Ammonium Nitrate, etc.)	☐	☐	
Solid or liquid propellants	☐	☐	
Toxic chem. agents (choking, nerve, blood, blister)	☑	☐	LOW
War gas identification sets	☐	☐	
Radiological ordnance (e.g., depleted Uranium)	☐	☐	
Riot control agents (vomiting, tear)	☐	☐	
Bombs (explosive)	☐	☐	
Bombs (practice)	☐	☐	
Fuses, Boosters, Bursters	☐	☐	
Flares, signals, & simulators (other than white phos.)	☐	☐	
Torpedoes/Sea Mines	☐	☐	
Secondary explosives (PETN, Compositions A, B, C, Tetryl, TNT, RDX, HMX, HBX, Black Powder, etc.)	☐	☐	

ORDNANCE TYPES REFERENCES:

Section, Page #: *5.3.2*

ANOMALY DENSITY REFERENCES:

Section, Page #: *7.2*

GENERAL MEDIA:

Predominant Soil Type: Other

Predominant Topography: Flat

Predominant Vegetation: Barren or low grass

GENERAL MEDIA REFERENCES:

Section, Page #: *7.2*

GROUNDWATER:

Potential for contamination of drinking water: UNKNOWN

Depth to Groundwater (feet): 1

Is the MRS located above a drinking water aquifer? NO

Sole source aquifer? No

GROUNDWATER REFERENCES:

Section, Page #: 3.5/5.3.1

ARCHAEOLOGICAL/ECOLOGICAL:

Threatened or endangered species present? ◯ Yes ◉ N

Archaeological or cultural sites present? ◯ Yes ◉ N

ARCHEOLOGICAL/ECOLOGICAL REFERENCES:

Section: 2.1

WETLANDS:

Are there any wetland areas associated with this site? NO If yes, please list acreage:

WETLANDS REFERENCES:

Section, Page #: 3.3

COMPREHENSIVE SITE EVALUATION: AFRIMS DATA

MAJCOM: ANG FFID: NY25728254750 MRAID: MRS: IA003

Installation: HANCOCK FIELD

ENVIRONMENTAL RESPONSE:

Have environmental response activities been initiated/conducted on this MRS? ○ Yes ◉ No

If yes, what is the scope of the response activities? ☐ Past practices ☐ Chemical contamination ☐ Current practices ☐ Ordnance and explosives, including UXO

If yes, what is the status of the response activities? ☐ Data collection ☐ Investigation ☐ Response/remedial action ☐ Monitoring ☐ Close out ☐ Operation and maintenance

If yes, is contamination monitoring (i.e., groundwater sampling and analysis) needed?

If yes, under what authority were/are response actions conducted?

ENVIRONMENTAL RESPONSE REFERENCES:

Section, Page #: *2.5*

UXO RESPONSE:

What types of UXO response actions have been initiated/conducted on the site?

☑ None ☐ Emergency response actions ☐ UXO response actions associated with ERP activities

☐ Unknown ☐ Routine range clearance/maintenance ☐ Non-time-critical removal actions with Engineering Evaluation/Cost Analysis

☐ Other* ☐ Time-critical removal actions

*Please specify other:

UXO RESPONSE REFERENCES:

Section: *2.5* *Page:*

LAND USE RESTRICTIONS: ☐ No public access ☐ Unrestricted public access ☐ Limited public access ☑ Restricted public access

ACCESS CONTROLS: ☑ No controls ☐ Locked gates ☐ Access signs ☐ Log book ☐ Fencing ☐ Security patrol

COMPREHENSIVE SITE EVALUATION: AFRIMS DATA

MAJCOM: ANG FFID: NY25728254750 MRAID: MRS: IA003

Installation: HANCOCK FIELD

TRANSFERRED OR TRANSFERRING RANGES:

For transferred and transferring ranges, what is the nature of the transfer?

Lease to:	Ownership transfer to:	Additional reasons:
☐ Federal agency	☐ Federal agency	☐ Lease termination
☐ State government	☐ State government	☐ Revocation of withdrawn land
☐ Local government	☐ Local government	☐ Other***
☐ Private entity	☐ Private entity	
☐ Tribal	☐ Tribal	

***Please specify:

LAND USE, ACCESS CONTROL, TRANSFERRED/TRANSFERRING RANGES REFERENCES:

Section, Page #: *5.3.4/5.3.5*

LAND USE INTEREST:

☐ DOD	☐ Public sector
☑ Federal agency	☐ Tribal
☐ State government	☐ Other****
☐ Local government	

****Please specify:

LAND USE INTEREST REFERENCES:

Section, Page #: *2.1*

COMPREHENSIVE SITE EVALUATION: AFRIMS DATA

MAJCOM: ANG FFID: NY25728254750 MRAID: MRS: IA004

Installation: HANCOCK FIELD

City: Syracuse State: NY County: Onondaga

Site Name: Former Munitions Buildings 792 and 793

Site Description:

Hancock Field is located at the Syracuse Hancock International Airport in New York. It is approximately five miles north of the City of Syracuse in Onondaga County. The installation consists of several buildings and operational facilities that are separated into two main tracts of land, Tract II and Tract III. Historically, Tract I was once part of Hancock Field but has since been transferred to the City of Syracuse. The total acreage of Hancock Field is 356.9 acres. Tract II is 87.0 acres, and Tract III is 269.9 acres. The base was originally much larger but has been reduced in size over the past few decades. It was established in 1942 as a staging and storage area, repairing and re-outfitting B-17 and B-24 aircraft used in World War II. Hancock Field is currently home to the 174th Fighter Wing of the NY ANG. The installation's mission is to maintain well-trained, well-equipped units available for prompt mobilization during war and provide assistance during national emergencies (such as natural disasters or civil disturbances). During peacetime, the combat-ready units and support units are assigned to most USAF major commands to carry out missions compatible with training, mobilization readiness, and humanitarian and contingency operations. Mission-related activities include vehicle, aircraft, and runway maintenance, fueling operations, and military training operations. Hancock Field is situated on flat lowlands, and base elevations range from approximately 385 feet to 425 feet above mean sea level. Multiple rock layers underlie the base, including unconsolidated lake sediments from 0 to 50 feet below ground surface, glacial till from 50 to 80-100 feet below ground surface, and sedimentary bedrock beneath the till. Soils are generally composed of silts with varying amounts of clay and fine to medium sand. Vegetation consists of manicured lawns, landscaped areas, fields, and wooded areas.

Former Munitions Buildings 792 and 793 are located in the southwest portion of Tract III. These buildings were constructed in 1961 and used as spare/inert/base storage facilities. Both were demolished 18 July 2008. No facilities currently occupy the area; the lot is vacant. Vegetation consists of manicured lawn. No MEC was observed at the site.

GENERAL INFORMATION REFERENCES:

Section, Page #: 2.1/2.2/2.2.1/3.2/3.4/3.5/5.4

POINT OF CONTACT INFORMATION

Last Name: Sager
First Name: Tim
Organization: Hancock Field
Phone #: (315) 233-2111
Email: tim.sager@nysyra.ang.af.mil

Address: 6001 E Molloy Rd
City: Syracuse
State: NY
Zip: 13211

POINT OF CONTACT REFERENCES:

Section, Page #: N/A

LOCATION: City: Syracuse
State: NY
County: Onondaga

Latitude: 43.099432357
Longitude: -76.1110876856

LOCATION REFERENCES:

Section, Page #: 2.1/5.4.1

COMPREHENSIVE SITE EVALUATION: AFRIMS DATA

MAJCOM: ANG FFID: NY25728254750 MRAID: MRS: IA004

Installation: HANCOCK FIELD

AREA:

Total Acreage: 0.5

Acreage confirmed as containing UXO: 0

Acreage suspected or potentially containing UXO: 0

Acreage confirmed as NOT containing UXO: 0.5

AREA REFERENCES:

Section, Page #: 7.2

CLASSIFICATION:

- ☐ Testing
- ☐ Training
- ☐ Treatment OBOD RCRA
- ☐ Disposal RCRA
- ☐ Buffer Area
- ☐ Small Arms Range
- ☐ Skeet Range
- ☐ Waste Military Munitions
- ☑ Other*

*Description of other: Spare/Inert Storage

CLASSIFICATION REFERENCES:

Section: 5.4.2/7.2

Page:

RANGE TYPES:

- ☐ Air to Air
- ☐ Air to water
- ☐ Air to land
- ☐ Land to air
- ☑ Land to land
- ☐ Land to water
- ☐ Other*

*Description of other:

RANGE/SITE TYPES REFERENCES:

Section, Page #: 7.2

ORDNANCE TYPES AND RELATED ANOMALY DENSITY:

COMPREHENSIVE SITE EVALUATION: AFRIMS DATA

MAJCOM: ANG FFID: NY25728254750 MRAID: MRS: IA004

Installation: HANCOCK FIELD

Ordnance Types (check all that apply)		Contaminant is a Chemical residue of munitions?	Density
Medium/Large Caliber (20 mm and larger)	☐	☐	
Explosive grenades (hand or rifle)	☐	☐	
Explosive landmine	☐	☐	
Explosive rockets	☐	☐	
Guided Missiles	☐	☐	
Explosive detonators	☐	☐	
Blasting caps	☐	☐	
Practice grenades (with spotting charges)	☐	☐	
Practice landmines (with spotting charges)	☐	☐	
Small arms complete round (.22-.50 cal)	☐	☐	
Small arms, expended	☐	☐	
Practice ordnance (without spotting charges)	☐	☐	
White phosphorous	☐	☐	
Incendiary material	☐	☐	
Primary or initiating explosives	☐	☐	

Ordnance Types (check all that apply)		Contaminant is a Chemical residue of munitions?	Density
Demolition charges	☐	☐	
Military dynamite	☐	☐	
Less sensitive explosives (Ammonium Nitrate, etc.)	☐	☐	
Solid or liquid propellants	☐	☐	
Toxic chem. agents (choking, nerve, blood, blister)	☐	☐	
War gas identification sets	☐	☐	
Radiological ordnance (e.g., depleted Uranium)	☐	☐	
Riot control agents (vomiting, tear)	☐	☐	
Bombs (explosive)	☐	☐	
Bombs (practice)	☐	☐	
Fuses, Boosters, Bursters	☐	☐	
Flares, signals, & simulators (other than white phos.)	☐	☐	
Torpedoes/Sea Mines	☐	☐	
Secondary explosives (PETN, Compositions A, B, C, Tetryl, TNT, RDX, HMX, HBX, Black Powder, etc.)	☐	☐	

ORDNANCE TYPES REFERENCES:

Section, Page #: 5.4.2

ANOMALY DENSITY REFERENCES:

Section, Page #: 7.2

GENERAL MEDIA:

Predominant Soil Type: Other

Predominant Topography: Flat

Predominant Vegetation: Barren or low grass

GENERAL MEDIA REFERENCES:

Section, Page #: 7.2

GROUNDWATER:

Potential for contamination of drinking water: UNKNOWN

Depth to Groundwater (feet): 1

Is the MRS located above a drinking water aquifer? NO

Sole source aquifer? No

GROUNDWATER REFERENCES:

Section, Page #: 3.5/5.4.1

ARCHAEOLOGICAL/ECOLOGICAL:

Threatened or endangered species present? ○ Yes ◉ N

Archaeological or cultural sites present? ○ Yes ◉ N

ARCHEOLOGICAL/ECOLOGICAL REFERENCES:

Section: 2.1

WETLANDS:

Are there any wetland areas associated with this site? NO If yes, please list acreage:

WETLANDS REFERENCES:

Section, Page #: 3.3

COMPREHENSIVE SITE EVALUATION: AFRIMS DATA

MAJCOM: ANG FFID: NY25728254750 MRAID: MRS: IA004

Installation: HANCOCK FIELD

ENVIRONMENTAL RESPONSE:

Have environmental response activities been initiated/conducted on this MRS? ○ Yes ◉ No

If yes, what is the scope of the response activities? ☐ Past practices ☐ Chemical contamination ☐ Current practices ☐ Ordnance and explosives, including UXO

If yes, what is the status of the response activities? ☐ Data collection ☐ Investigation ☐ Response/remedial action ☐ Monitoring ☐ Close out ☐ Operation and maintenance

If yes, is contamination monitoring (i.e., groundwater sampling and analysis) needed?

If yes, under what authority were/are response actions conducted?

ENVIRONMENTAL RESPONSE REFERENCES:

Section, Page #: *2.5*

UXO RESPONSE:

What types of UXO response actions have been initiated/conducted on the site?

☑ None ☐ Emergency response actions ☐ UXO response actions associated with ERP activities

☐ Unknown ☐ Routine range clearance/maintenance ☐ Non-time-critical removal actions with Engineering Evaluation/Cost Analysis

☐ Other* ☐ Time-critical removal actions

*Please specify other:

UXO RESPONSE REFERENCES:

Section: *2.5* *Page:*

LAND USE RESTRICTIONS: ☐ No public access ☐ Unrestricted public access ☐ Limited public access ☑ Restricted public access

ACCESS CONTROLS: ☑ No controls ☐ Locked gates ☐ Access signs ☐ Log book ☐ Fencing ☐ Security patrol

COMPREHENSIVE SITE EVALUATION: AFRIMS DATA

MAJCOM: ANG FFID: NY25728254750 MRAID: MRS: IA004

Installation: HANCOCK FIELD

TRANSFERRED OR TRANSFERRING RANGES:

For transferred and transferring ranges, what is the nature of the transfer?

Lease to:	Ownership transfer to:	Additional reasons:
☐ Federal agency	☐ Federal agency	☐ Lease termination
☐ State government	☐ State government	☐ Revocation of withdrawn land
☐ Local government	☐ Local government	☐ Other***
☐ Private entity	☐ Private entity	
☐ Tribal	☐ Tribal	

***Please specify:

LAND USE, ACCESS CONTROL, TRANSFERRED/TRANSFERRING RANGES REFERENCES:

Section, Page #: 5.4.4/5.4.5

LAND USE INTEREST:

☐ DOD	☐ Public sector
☑ Federal agency	☐ Tribal
☐ State government	☐ Other****
☐ Local government	

****Please specify:

LAND USE INTEREST REFERENCES:

Section, Page #: 2.1

COMPREHENSIVE SITE EVALUATION: AFRIMS DATA

MAJCOM: ANG FFID: NY25728254750 MRAID: MRS: IA005

Installation: HANCOCK FIELD

City: Syracuse State: NY County: Onondaga

Site Name: Small Arms Range and Shooting-In Butt

Site Description:

Hancock Field is located at the Syracuse Hancock International Airport in New York. It is approximately five miles north of the City of Syracuse in Onondaga County. The installation consists of several buildings and operational facilities that are separated into two main tracts of land, Tract II and Tract III. Historically, Tract I was once part of Hancock Field but has since been transferred to the City of Syracuse. The total acreage of Hancock Field is 356.9 acres. Tract II is 87.0 acres, and Tract III is 269.9 acres. The base was originally much larger but has been reduced in size over the past few decades. It was established in 1942 as a staging and storage area, repairing and re-outfitting B-17 and B-24 aircraft used in World War II. Hancock Field is currently home to the 174th Fighter Wing of the NY ANG. The installation's mission is to maintain well-trained, well-equipped units available for prompt mobilization during war and provide assistance during national emergencies (such as natural disasters or civil disturbances). During peacetime, the combat-ready units and support units are assigned to most USAF major commands to carry out missions compatible with training, mobilization readiness, and humanitarian and contingency operations. Mission-related activities include vehicle, aircraft, and runway maintenance, fueling operations, and military training operations. Hancock Field is situated on flat lowlands, and base elevations range from approximately 385 feet to 425 feet above mean sea level. Multiple rock layers underlie the base, including unconsolidated lake sediments from 0 to 50 feet below ground surface, glacial till from 50 to 80-100 feet below ground surface, and sedimentary bedrock beneath the till. Soils are generally composed of silts with varying amounts of clay and fine to medium sand. Vegetation consists of manicured lawns, landscaped areas, fields, and wooded areas.

The Small Arms Range and Shooting-In Butt facilities were constructed in the 1960s and used for training by Hancock Field personnel, the NY ANG, local reserve units, and local police. Small arms use since 1986 has consisted of 5.56-mm and 9-mm ball munitions. Historic use likely included 7.62-mm, 0.38-caliber, 0.45-caliber, and 0.50-caliber munitions. Use of the small arms range was discontinued in 2002. 40mm grenade launchers may have been used in Tract II on a road leading back to the small arms range. M-203 training rounds have been identified at the site. Soil at the site has been reworked by large machinery for maintenance. As a result, spent munitions may be present at the surface or in subsurface soils. Also located in this area were Buildings 465 and 466. They were constructed in 1971. Building 465 was used for gas mask training, and Building 466 was used as a repair facility and for range training storage. Both buildings were demolished 15 October 2007. The range is no longer present, and the lot appears to be vacant. Vegetation is overgrown, and the area looks to have been abandoned. No MEC was observed at the site.

GENERAL INFORMATION REFERENCES:

Section, Page #: 2.1/2.2/2.2.1/3.2/3.4/3.5/5.5

POINT OF CONTACT INFORMATION

Last Name: Sager
First Name: Tim
Organization: Hancock Field
Phone #: (315) 233-2111
Email: tim.sager@nysyra.ang.af.mil
Address: 6001 E Molloy Rd
City: Syracuse
State: NY
Zip: 13211

POINT OF CONTACT REFERENCES:

Section, Page #: N/A

COMPREHENSIVE SITE EVALUATION: AFRIMS DATA

MAJCOM: ANG FFID: NY25728254750 MRAID: MRS: IA005

Installation: HANCOCK FIELD

LOCATION: City: Syracuse Latitude: 43.1178376821

State: NY Longitude: -76.088390269

County: Onondaga

LOCATION REFERENCES:

Section, Page #: 2.1/5.5.1

AREA:

Total Acreage: 3.7

Acreage confirmed as containing UXO: 0

Acreage suspected or potentially containing UXO: 3.7

Acreage confirmed as NOT containing UXO: 0

AREA REFERENCES:

Section, Page #: 7.2

CLASSIFICATION:

- ☐ Testing
- ☑ Small Arms Range
- ☑ Training
- ☐ Skeet Range
- ☐ Treatment OBOD RCRA
- ☐ Waste Military Munitions
- ☐ Disposal RCRA
- ☐ Other*
- ☐ Buffer Area

*Description of other:

CLASSIFICATION REFERENCES:

Section: 5.5.2/7.2

Page:

RANGE TYPES:

- ☐ Air to Air
- ☐ Air to land
- ☑ Land to land
- ☐ Other*
- ☐ Air to water
- ☐ Land to air
- ☐ Land to water

*Description of other:

RANGE/SITE TYPES REFERENCES:

Section, Page #: 7.2

ORDNANCE TYPES AND RELATED ANOMALY DENSITY:

COMPREHENSIVE SITE EVALUATION: AFRIMS DATA

MAJCOM: ANG FFID: NY25728254750 MRAID: MRS: IA005

Installation: HANCOCK FIELD

Ordnance Types (check all that apply)		Contaminant is a Chemical residue of munitions?	Density
Medium/Large Caliber (20 mm and larger)	☐	☐	
Explosive grenades (hand or rifle)	☑	☐	LOW
Explosive landmine	☐	☐	
Explosive rockets	☐	☐	
Guided Missiles	☐	☐	
Explosive detonators	☐	☐	
Blasting caps	☐	☐	
Practice grenades (with spotting charges)	☐	☐	
Practice landmines (with spotting charges)	☐	☐	
Small arms complete round (.22-.50 cal)	☐	☐	
Small arms, expended	☑	☐	LOW
Practice ordnance (without spotting charges)	☐	☐	
White phosphorous	☐	☐	
Incendiary material	☐	☐	
Primary or initiating explosives	☐	☐	

Ordnance Types (check all that apply)		Contaminant is a Chemical residue of munitions?	Density
Demolition charges	☐	☐	
Military dynamite	☐	☐	
Less sensitive explosives (Ammonium Nitrate, etc.)	☐	☐	
Solid or liquid propellants	☐	☐	
Toxic chem. agents (choking, nerve, blood, blister)	☐	☐	
War gas identification sets	☐	☐	
Radiological ordnance (e.g., depleted Uranium)	☐	☐	
Riot control agents (vomiting, tear)	☐	☐	
Bombs (explosive)	☐	☐	
Bombs (practice)	☐	☐	
Fuses, Boosters, Bursters	☐	☐	
Flares, signals, & simulators (other than white phos.)	☐	☐	
Torpedoes/Sea Mines	☐	☐	
Secondary explosives (PETN, Compositions A, B, C, Tetryl, TNT, RDX, HMX, HBX, Black Powder, etc.)	☐	☐	

ORDNANCE TYPES REFERENCES:

Section, Page #: 5.5.2

ANOMALY DENSITY REFERENCES:

Section, Page #: 7.2

GENERAL MEDIA:

Predominant Soil Type: Other

Predominant Topography: Flat

Predominant Vegetation: Heavy shrubs and trees

GENERAL MEDIA REFERENCES:

Section, Page #: 7.2

GROUNDWATER:

Potential for contamination of drinking water: UNKNOWN

Depth to Groundwater (feet): 3

Is the MRS located above a drinking water aquifer? NO

Sole source aquifer? No

GROUNDWATER REFERENCES:

Section, Page #: 3.5/5.5.1

ARCHAEOLOGICAL/ECOLOGICAL:

Threatened or endangered species present? ○ Yes ◉ N

Archaeological or cultural sites present? ○ Yes ◉ N

ARCHEOLOGICAL/ECOLOGICAL REFERENCES:

Section: 2.1

WETLANDS:

Are there any wetland areas associated with this site? NO If yes, please list acreage:

WETLANDS REFERENCES:

Section, Page #: 3.3

COMPREHENSIVE SITE EVALUATION: AFRIMS DATA

MAJCOM: ANG FFID: NY25728254750 MRAID: MRS: IA005

Installation: HANCOCK FIELD

ENVIRONMENTAL RESPONSE:

Have environmental response activities been initiated/conducted on this MRS? ○ Yes ◉ No

If yes, what is the scope of the response activities? ☐ Past practices ☐ Chemical contamination ☐ Current practices ☐ Ordnance and explosives, including UXO

If yes, what is the status of the response activities? ☐ Data collection ☐ Investigation ☐ Response/remedial action ☐ Monitoring ☐ Close out ☐ Operation and maintenance

If yes, is contamination monitoring (i.e., groundwater sampling and analysis) needed?

If yes, under what authority were/are response actions conducted?

ENVIRONMENTAL RESPONSE REFERENCES:

Section, Page #: *2.5*

UXO RESPONSE:

What types of UXO response actions have been initiated/conducted on the site?

☑ None ☐ Emergency response actions ☐ UXO response actions associated with ERP activities

☐ Unknown ☐ Routine range clearance/maintenance ☐ Non-time-critical removal actions with Engineering Evaluation/Cost Analysis

☐ Other* ☐ Time-critical removal actions

*Please specify other:

UXO RESPONSE REFERENCES:

Section: *2.5* *Page:*

LAND USE RESTRICTIONS: ☐ No public access ☐ Unrestricted public access ☐ Limited public access ☑ Restricted public access

ACCESS CONTROLS: ☑ No controls ☐ Locked gates ☐ Access signs ☐ Log book ☐ Fencing ☐ Security patrol

COMPREHENSIVE SITE EVALUATION: AFRIMS DATA

MAJCOM: ANG FFID: NY25728254750 MRAID: MRS: IA005

Installation: HANCOCK FIELD

TRANSFERRED OR TRANSFERRING RANGES:

For transferred and transferring ranges, what is the nature of the transfer?

Lease to:	Ownership transfer to:	Additional reasons:
☐ Federal agency	☐ Federal agency	☐ Lease termination
☐ State government	☐ State government	☐ Revocation of withdrawn land
☐ Local government	☐ Local government	☐ Other***
☐ Private entity	☐ Private entity	
☐ Tribal	☐ Tribal	

***Please specify:

LAND USE, ACCESS CONTROL, TRANSFERRED/TRANSFERRING RANGES REFERENCES:

Section, Page #: 5.5.4/5.5.5

LAND USE INTEREST:

☐ DOD	☐ Public sector
☑ Federal agency	☐ Tribal
☐ State government	☐ Other****
☐ Local government	

****Please specify:

LAND USE INTEREST REFERENCES:

Section, Page #: 2.1

COMPREHENSIVE SITE EVALUATION: AFRIMS DATA

MAJCOM: ANG FFID: NY25728254750 MRAID: MRS: IA006

Installation: HANCOCK FIELD

City: Syracuse State: NY County: Onondaga

Site Name: Firing-In Butt

Site Description:

Hancock Field is located at the Syracuse Hancock International Airport in New York. It is approximately five miles north of the City of Syracuse in Onondaga County. The installation consists of several buildings and operational facilities that are separated into two main tracts of land, Tract II and Tract III. Historically, Tract I was once part of Hancock Field but has since been transferred to the City of Syracuse. The total acreage of Hancock Field is 356.9 acres. Tract II is 87.0 acres, and Tract III is 269.9 acres. The base was originally much larger but has been reduced in size over the past few decades. It was established in 1942 as a staging and storage area, repairing and re-outfitting B-17 and B-24 aircraft used in World War II. Hancock Field is currently home to the 174th Fighter Wing of the NY ANG. The installation's mission is to maintain well-trained, well-equipped units available for prompt mobilization during war and provide assistance during national emergencies (such as natural disasters or civil disturbances). During peacetime, the combat-ready units and support units are assigned to most USAF major commands to carry out missions compatible with training, mobilization readiness, and humanitarian and contingency operations. Mission-related activities include vehicle, aircraft, and runway maintenance, fueling operations, and military training operations. Hancock Field is situated on flat lowlands, and base elevations range from approximately 385 feet to 425 feet above mean sea level. Multiple rock layers underlie the base, including unconsolidated lake sediments from 0 to 50 feet below ground surface, glacial till from 50 to 80-100 feet below ground surface, and sedimentary bedrock beneath the till. Soils are generally composed of silts with varying amounts of clay and fine to medium sand. Vegetation consists of manicured lawns, landscaped areas, fields, and wooded areas.

The Firing-In Butt is located in the eastern portion of Tract III, south of the northwest-southeast runway. It has been inactive since at least 1976, according to base personnel. Its intended use was as a backstop and safety berm for jammed hot rounds. The Firing-In Butt was also used for boresight alignment and test firing for F-86 aircraft. Ammunition used was up to .50-caliber. This structure is widely thought to have been used only on rare occasion. The wooden part of the structure is still present and largely intact. The top is comprised of eight rows of wooden railroad ties, with thirteen rows of ties comprising each side support. The opening of the structure is approximately fifteen feet high and eighty feet wide. The wooden part of the structure is in front of and integrated into a large, earthen berm. The inside of the wooden structure contains a soil mound. No munitions were observed in this mound, or on the ground outside the structure. One large-caliber round, presumably a 3.5-inch rocket, HEAT, M28A2, was embedded in the top portion of railroad ties. The area of the former firing point is located approximately 0.3 miles west of the structure. Besides the rocket, no other MEC was observed. The area is overgrown with heavy shrubs and some trees.

GENERAL INFORMATION REFERENCES:

Section, Page #: 2.1/2.2/2.2.1/3.2/3.4/3.5/5.6

POINT OF CONTACT INFORMATION

Last Name: Sager
First Name: Tim
Organization: Hancock Field
Phone #: (315) 233-2111
Email: tim.sager@nysyra.ang.af.mil
Address: 6001 E Molloy Rd
City: Syracuse
State: NY
Zip: 13211

POINT OF CONTACT REFERENCES:

Section, Page #: N/A

COMPREHENSIVE SITE EVALUATION: AFRIMS DATA

MAJCOM: ANG FFID: NY25728254750 MRAID: MRS: IA006

Installation: HANCOCK FIELD

LOCATION: City: Syracuse Latitude: 43.1039947948

State: NY Longitude: -76.0921445307

County: Onondaga

LOCATION REFERENCES:

Section, Page #: 2.1/5.6.1

AREA:

Total Acreage: 5.8

Acreage confirmed as containing UXO: 0

Acreage suspected or potentially containing UXO: 5.8

Acreage confirmed as NOT containing UXO: 0

AREA REFERENCES:

Section, Page #: 7.2

CLASSIFICATION:

- ☐ Testing
- ☐ Training
- ☐ Treatment OBOD RCRA
- ☐ Disposal RCRA
- ☐ Buffer Area
- ☐ Small Arms Range
- ☐ Skeet Range
- ☐ Waste Military Munitions
- ☑ Other*

*Description of other: Firing-In Butt, Bore-sight Range

CLASSIFICATION REFERENCES:

Section: 5.6.2/7.2

Page:

RANGE TYPES:

- ☐ Air to Air
- ☐ Air to water
- ☐ Air to land
- ☐ Land to air
- ☑ Land to land
- ☐ Land to water
- ☐ Other*

*Description of other:

RANGE/SITE TYPES REFERENCES:

Section, Page #: 7.2

ORDNANCE TYPES AND RELATED ANOMALY DENSITY:

COMPREHENSIVE SITE EVALUATION: AFRIMS DATA

MAJCOM: ANG FFID: NY25728254750 MRAID: MRS: IA006

Installation: HANCOCK FIELD

Ordnance Types (check all that apply)		Contaminant is a Chemical residue of munitions?	Density
Medium/Large Caliber (20 mm and larger)	☑	☐	LOW
Explosive grenades (hand or rifle)	☐	☐	
Explosive landmine	☐	☐	
Explosive rockets	☐	☐	
Guided Missiles	☐	☐	
Explosive detonators	☐	☐	
Blasting caps	☐	☐	
Practice grenades (with spotting charges)	☐	☐	
Practice landmines (with spotting charges)	☐	☐	
Small arms complete round (.22-.50 cal)	☐	☐	
Small arms, expended	☑	☐	LOW
Practice ordnance (without spotting charges)	☐	☐	
White phosphorous	☐	☐	
Incendiary material	☐	☐	
Primary or initiating explosives	☐	☐	

Ordnance Types (check all that apply)		Contaminant is a Chemical residue of munitions?	Density
Demolition charges	☐	☐	
Military dynamite	☐	☐	
Less sensitive explosives (Ammonium Nitrate, etc.)	☐	☐	
Solid or liquid propellants	☐	☐	
Toxic chem. agents (choking, nerve, blood, blister)	☐	☐	
War gas identification sets	☐	☐	
Radiological ordnance (e.g., depleted Uranium)	☐	☐	
Riot control agents (vomiting, tear)	☐	☐	
Bombs (explosive)	☐	☐	
Bombs (practice)	☐	☐	
Fuses, Boosters, Bursters	☐	☐	
Flares, signals, & simulators (other than white phos.)	☐	☐	
Torpedoes/Sea Mines	☐	☐	
Secondary explosives (PETN, Compositions A, B, C, Tetryl, TNT, RDX, HMX, HBX, Black Powder, etc.)	☐	☐	

ORDNANCE TYPES REFERENCES:

Section, Page #: *5.6.2/5.6.6*

ANOMALY DENSITY REFERENCES:

Section, Page #: *7.2*

GENERAL MEDIA:

Predominant Soil Type: Other

Predominant Topography: Flat

Predominant Vegetation: Heavy shrubs and trees

GENERAL MEDIA REFERENCES:

Section, Page #: *7.2*

GROUNDWATER:

Potential for contamination of drinking water: UNKNOWN

Depth to Groundwater (feet): 3

Is the MRS located above a drinking water aquifer? NO

Sole source aquifer? No

GROUNDWATER REFERENCES:

Section, Page #: 3.5/5.6.1

ARCHAEOLOGICAL/ECOLOGICAL:

Threatened or endangered species present? ◯ Yes ◉ N

Archaeological or cultural sites present? ◯ Yes ◉ N

ARCHEOLOGICAL/ECOLOGICAL REFERENCES:

Section: 2.1

WETLANDS:

Are there any wetland areas associated with this site? NO If yes, please list acreage:

WETLANDS REFERENCES:

Section, Page #: 3.3

COMPREHENSIVE SITE EVALUATION: AFRIMS DATA

MAJCOM: ANG FFID: NY25728254750 MRAID: MRS: IA006

Installation: HANCOCK FIELD

ENVIRONMENTAL RESPONSE:

Have environmental response activities been initiated/conducted on this MRS? ○ Yes ◉ No

If yes, what is the scope of the response activities? ☐ Past practices ☐ Chemical contamination ☐ Current practices ☐ Ordnance and explosives, including UXO

If yes, what is the status of the response activities? ☐ Data collection ☐ Investigation ☐ Response/remedial action ☐ Monitoring ☐ Close out ☐ Operation and maintenance

If yes, is contamination monitoring (i.e., groundwater sampling and analysis) needed?

If yes, under what authority were/are response actions conducted?

ENVIRONMENTAL RESPONSE REFERENCES:

Section, Page #: *2.5*

UXO RESPONSE:

What types of UXO response actions have been initiated/conducted on the site?

☑ None ☐ Emergency response actions ☐ UXO response actions associated with ERP activities

☐ Unknown ☐ Routine range clearance/maintenance ☐ Non-time-critical removal actions with Engineering Evaluation/Cost Analysis

☐ Other* ☐ Time-critical removal actions

*Please specify other:

UXO RESPONSE REFERENCES:

Section: *2.5* *Page:*

LAND USE RESTRICTIONS: ☑ No public access ☐ Unrestricted public access ☐ Limited public access ☐ Restricted public access

ACCESS CONTROLS: ☐ No controls ☑ Locked gates ☐ Access signs ☐ Log book ☑ Fencing ☐ Security patrol

COMPREHENSIVE SITE EVALUATION: AFRIMS DATA

MAJCOM: ANG FFID: NY25728254750 MRAID: MRS: IA006

Installation: HANCOCK FIELD

TRANSFERRED OR TRANSFERRING RANGES:

For transferred and transferring ranges, what is the nature of the transfer?

Lease to:	Ownership transfer to:	Additional reasons:
☐ Federal agency	☐ Federal agency	☐ Lease termination
☐ State government	☐ State government	☐ Revocation of withdrawn land
☐ Local government	☐ Local government	☐ Other***
☐ Private entity	☐ Private entity	
☐ Tribal	☐ Tribal	

***Please specify:

LAND USE, ACCESS CONTROL, TRANSFERRED/TRANSFERRING RANGES REFERENCES:

Section, Page #: *5.6.4/5.6.5*

LAND USE INTEREST:

☐ DOD	☐ Public sector
☑ Federal agency	☐ Tribal
☐ State government	☐ Other****
☐ Local government	

****Please specify:

LAND USE INTEREST REFERENCES:

Section, Page #: *2.1*