



JUNE 2016

DEFENSE ENVIRONMENTAL RESTORATION PROGRAM FOR FORMERLY USED DEFENSE SITES

Across the country, the Department of Defense acquired properties, often during times of war, to use for military training, testing and demonstrations. When no longer needed, many of these properties were cleaned up according to the best practices available at the time and then transferred to other owners such as private individuals or other government entities. These Formerly Used Defense Sites can range from privately owned farms to National Parks. They also include residential, industrial and educational properties. We are committed to protecting people and the environment and improving public safety by cleaning up these properties. The Defense Environmental Restoration Program for Formerly Used Defense Sites was established to evaluate and, if necessary, to remediate Formerly Used Defense Sites. The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (Corps) manages the program on behalf of the Department of Defense.

Congress passed the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act, also known as Superfund, in 1980 and the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act in 1986. These laws give the Corps the authority for certain cleanup activities and dictate the process we must follow. We conduct investigations to determine the potential risk to people and the environment from the military's use of the property. Public involvement and community participation are important components of the process. The Corps partners with stakeholders throughout the process, including congressional representatives, state and local governments, regulatory and environmental agencies, and affected property owners.

BACKGROUND

In 1940, the military leased 4,800 acres in Dade County from the state of Florida for a practice bombing range. The site, known as Dade Bombing Target, was about 15 miles west of Miami Lakes. The target was a small island of hardwood trees within the Everglades. By March 1941, the Army still had not used the target because they had not received authorization to do so. The target location fell within an area of the state that had been designated for the Navy's use, but in May 1941, the Navy agreed to allow the Army to use the target until June 30, 1942, when the lease was set to expire. It is likely the 21st Reconnaissance Squadron used the range for a short period of time, and the Navy may have used it after the 21st Reconnaissance Squadron moved to MacDill Field in September 1941.

The land comprising the former Dade Bombing Range is now part of the Francis S. Taylor Wildlife Management Area which the Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission manages. Sometime after World War II, two levees and a drainage canal were constructed through the range area.

ENVIRONMENTAL INVESTIGATIONS

The Corps has evaluated the site several times over the years to determine if anything remains from the military's training. Based on historical research, the Corps established a 1,803 acre bombing range project area which includes the target location and a

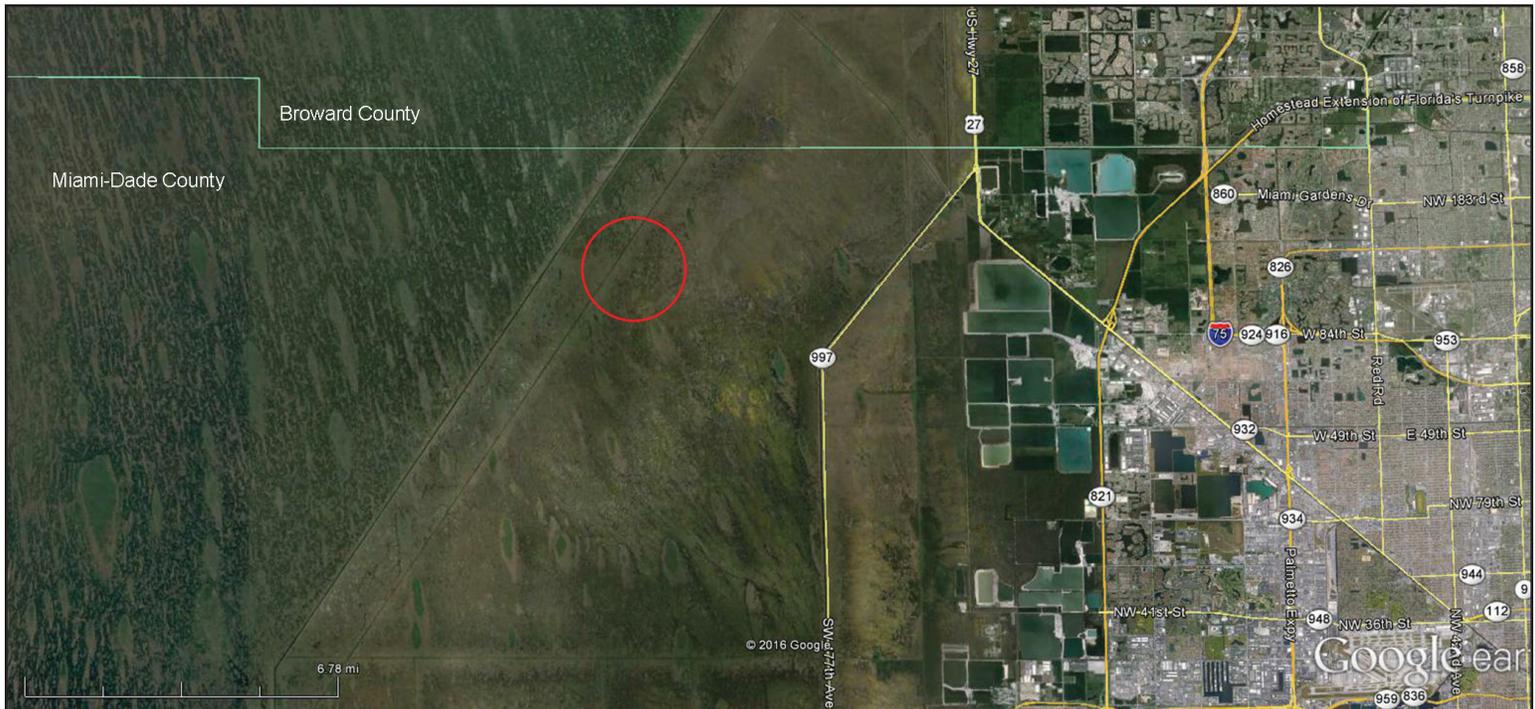


FORMERLY USED DEFENSE SITES | Dade Bombing Range

buffer around it. In 2010, the Corps completed a Site Inspection to determine if further evaluation of the site would be necessary based on the past military use of the area. No munitions or munitions debris (expended small arms and/or pieces of munitions) were found during the Site Inspection. However, because our primary concern is protecting people and the environment, the Corps will conduct a Remedial Investigation/Feasibility Study at a future date to determine if anything further remains in the area from the military's training, and if so, in what amounts and locations. This is known as characterizing the nature and extent of potential military-related materials.

The Corps uses a tool called the Munitions Response Site Prioritization Protocol to rank the risk to people and the environment at Formerly Used Defense Sites, such as the Dade Bombing Range. This tool helps the Department of Defense prioritize studies or remediation (if necessary) for properties across the country. Sites that have a higher potential risk to people and the environment are addressed first. Since the potential risk at the former Dade Bombing Range is low, the Corps has not yet scheduled the Remedial Investigation/Feasibility Study, but we will notify the public when we anticipate initiating further studies.

While the possibility of encountering munitions is low, always use caution in areas where the military has trained. Remember and follow the 3Rs of Explosive Safety. **R**ecognize the object you found could be dangerous. **R**etreat from the area without touching the object, but make note of its location. **R**eport it by calling 9-1-1.



Approximate Location of Dade Bombing Range

SAFETY FIRST: Remember the 3Rs

If you are on a Formerly Used Defense Site, it is vitally important, in the unlikely event that potential munitions are encountered, to follow the simple 3Rs of explosives safety: Recognize, Retreat, Report.

RECOGNIZE - The item may be dangerous.

RETREAT - Do not touch the item and leave the area.

REPORT - Call 9-1-1 immediately.



FOR MORE INFORMATION

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Click on Formerly Used Defense Sites under Most Requested

