Question	Answer
What are you looking for?	• Munitions and Explosives of Concern (MEC) • Unexploded Ordnance (UXO) • Discarded Military Munitions • Explosive Munitions Constituents (MC)
What was Mountain Home AFR No. 5 used for?	The former Mountain Home Precision Bombing Range (PBR) #5 is located about 25 miles east of Burley, in portions of sections 2, 3, 10 & 11: Township 10 South; Range 27 East, in Cassia County, Idaho. The site is further situated at Latitude 42º34'N and Longitude 113º15'W (Headquarters, Pocatello AAF 1947). Other names for this range have included Pocatello Low Altitude Gunnery Range, Pocatello Low Altitude PBR Bombing Range #1 and the Raft River Bombing Range. The Navy apparently also used the site. Their name for the range is referred to in a 1944 location map that labels PBR #5 as the Raft River Bombing Range (Pocatello AAB 1944). While documentation didn't indicate any usage by the Navy on PBR #5, it did show that Pocatello Naval Ordnance Plant conducted tests on PBR#2 (Air Installations Division 1945). On 13 March 1943, under Public Land Order (PLO) No. 94, the War Department acquired the lands necessary for the former Mountain Home PBR #5 (Federal Register 1943). The Military acquired the land by two means. The first included 639.67 acres of land by a Declaration of Taking on 25 August 1943 (War Department 1943). The second included 1922.13 acres acquired by use permit from the Department of the Interior (War Department 1948). On 30 March 1944, Headquarters 2nd Air Force, by General Order No. 40, transferred Pocatello Bombing Range No. 1 to Mountain Home Army Airfield and redesignated it Mountain Home PBR No. 5 (Ogden Air Technical Service Command 1946). The transfer allowed Mountain Home to comply with the requirement of five Precision Bombing Ranges for Combat Crew Training Stations (Hdqts Second Air Force 1945). By November 1945, the range was no longer in use

	(War Department 1945). Headquarters, Strategic Air Command declared the 2561.80 acre range excess to the needs of its command on 22 May 1947 (Hdqts SAC 1947). On 14 September 1948 the United States Air Force (USAF) declared the range surplus and made it available for disposal (USAF 1948). The portion acquired through the declaration of taking was relinquished to private interests in June 1949. On 19 January 1952, PLO No. 793 revoked the Military's reservation and returned the land to the jurisdiction of the Department of the Interior, Bureau of Land Management (BLM) for public use. Calvin Webb, who acquired the property in 1975, currently owns the land. Much of the private land within Township 10 South; Range 27 East is being cultivated for the production of alfalfa and the portion administered by the BLM is used mostly for cattle grazing.
Why is the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers involved?	The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers is responsible for Department of Defense environmental programs on former lands. In the late 1980s the Formerly Used Defense Site program was the initiated. The Corps has conducted several activities actions leading to the current project.
What prompted the current Site Investigation?	In 2002 (National Defense Authorization Act), Congress required DoD to create an inventory of defense sites known or suspected of containing munitions or munitions constituents. DoD will prioritize the nationwide sites needing action and provide Congress with a response plan. All the Site Inspections need to be completed by the year 2010.
How many sites are you inspecting?	Nationwide, DoD has identified over 3,300 sites with the following breakdown. • Active installations (1,333) • Base Realignment and Closure (BRAC) (318) Formerly Used Defense Sites (FUDS) (1,658)
What is the goal of the Site Inspections?	To determine if munitions or munitions constituents are present.
What are the	Possible Outcomes of an SI are the elimination of a

possible outcomes after completion of the SI?	site from further action or identify the need for further investigation.
What if there is a need for further investigation?	If there is a need to investigate further work may include: • Remedial Investigation (RI) • Feasibility Study (FS) • Determine need for a time-critical removal action
How will the SI information be used if further work is needed?	SI provides information needed for EPA's Hazard Ranking System for National Priorities List (Superfund) sites. DoD will use the information for a new Munitions Response Site Prioritization Protocol.
What all is involved in the Site Inspection process?	The process begins with a review of available data, what we already know. Next a Technical Project Planning (TPP) is developed followed by a work plan, actual field work and finally a final report summarizing all activities.
What is the Technical Project Plan?	The TPP is developed by meeting with stakeholders (regulators, property owners, local businesses, etc) and identifying their issues concerns. Identifying Areas of Concern (AOCs) at the former camp, reviewing site information, verifying current and future land use. The TPP will develop a Conceptual Site Model, Identify Data Gaps and Data Objectives. Finally all parties will concur on a field work approach.
What types of munitions were used at Mountain Home AFR No. 5?	• 100 pound Practice Bombs (M38A2) with Spotting charges (M1A1)
What other activities were there at Mountain Home AFR No. 5?	• None identified at this time
What other work has been done on the Mountain Home AFR No. 5?	• **Certificate of Clearance 1947:** Bomb disposal personnel inspected the range from 6-10 October 1947. Subsequent operations were started in November. Work accomplished consisted of removing all visible bomb casings and burying them approximately four feet below the ground surface. A mound of dirt

	used for a target was also knocked down, leveled, and searched for bomb casings. The contaminated or impact area consisted of the southeast one fourth and southwest one fourth of the southeast one fourth, Section No. 2. The only ordnance mentioned in the mission is the M38A2 practice bomb. By January 1948 it was estimated that "ninety-five percent of the total scrap metal left on the range had been removed. Adverse weather conditions had caused operations to cease early (Corps of Engineers 1947). • On 24 December 1948, in a letter to the Bureau of Land Management (BLM), the corps of Engineers state "The lands have been examined and have been found to be clear of all explosives or explosive objects reasonable possible to detect by visual inspection (Corps of Engineers 1948, Appendix, E-6). • Inventory Project Report (USACE, 1997) • Archives Search Report (USACE, 2001)
Have munitions been found in the area?	Ordnance and Explosives (OE) debris in the form of M38, 100 pound practice remnants, was found piled in two locations.
What will the Corps be inspecting?	The Corps' contractor will be taking samples of soil, surface water and sediment, and groundwater.
Will the Site Inspection involve heavy equipment?	The SI will be non intrusive type of reconnaissance. The process will be visual and with the use of Magnetometers. The SI will be done by trained Unexploded Ordinance Experts. Their goal will be to avoid UXO, select samples and evaluate munitions.
Where will they get their samples from?	The will be getting samples from shallow soils, surface water/sediment and groundwater (existing wells).