FB01

DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
HEADQUARTERS, U. S. ARMY AIR DEFENSE ARTILLERY CENTER AND FORT BLISS
1733 PLEASONTON ROAD
FORT BLISS, TEXAS 79916-6816

ENTERED

REPLY TO
ATTENTION OF:

ATZC-DOE (200)

31 January 2001

MEMORANDUM FOR: Mr. Glenn vonGonton
Hazardous & Radioactive Material Bureau, NMED
PO Box 26110
2044A Galisteo
Santa Fe, New Mexico 87502

SUBJECT: Missing Pages from NFA Petition for Six Fort Bliss Sites

1. Enclosed please find the two missing pages (1-4 & 3-4) from our NFA Petition.

2. Please insert them in their correct location..

3. Thank you for your understanding. If you have any questions please contact me at 915-568-7979.

Sincerely,

David Dodge
IRP Project Manager
Directorate of Environment

FB/2001/NFA

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Groundwater resources in the Upper Hueco Bolson have not been developed extensively. A groundwater study was completed in the 1950's to determine if a supply of 100 gallons per minute of potable water could be developed for the McGregor Range Camp. Except for isolated areas, groundwater was too saline for human consumption, and the Army found it more economical to import El Paso city-water to McGregor Range and Meyer Range Camp (*McGregor Range, New Mexico Land Withdrawal Renewal Legislative Environmental Impact Statement*, May 1999).

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The climate is continental, dry, and cold typical to a medium latitude temperate desert climate. The climate is characterized by a warm period lasting less than eight months per year, an abundance of sunshine throughout the year, a concentration of precipitation in the summer months, a relative dry winter, and a very low humidity (*Vega Screening-Level Ecological Risk Assessment, Meyer Range Camp Sewage Lagoon*, May 28, 2000).

The average annual precipitation in the Hueco Bolson Basin is approximately 9 inches, with over 50 percent of the precipitation in the months of July, August, and September. The annual pan evaporation is 105 inches per year and the average annual evaporation from lakes is 72 inches. Low precipitation coupled with high evaporation result in a soil water deficit and desert-like conditions. High potential evapotranspiration results in plants that are adapted to desert habitats (*Vega Screening-Level Ecological Risk Assessment, Meyer Range Camp Sewage Lagoon*, May 28, 2000).

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1.3 FORMAT

In the paragraphs that follow, Fort Bliss will furnish evidence and details of the investigations at all six of these sites that will support this petition for No Further Action. The petition is organized as follows:

Section 2 – SWMU 27B, Dona Ana Range Wastewater Lagoon
Section 3 – SWMU 76, Meyer Range Wastewater Lagoon
Section 4 – SWMU 21, Former McGregor Fire Training Area
Section 5 – SWMU 22, Former McGregor Waste Drum Storage Area
Section 6 – Area of Concern, Former Hueco Range Camp
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