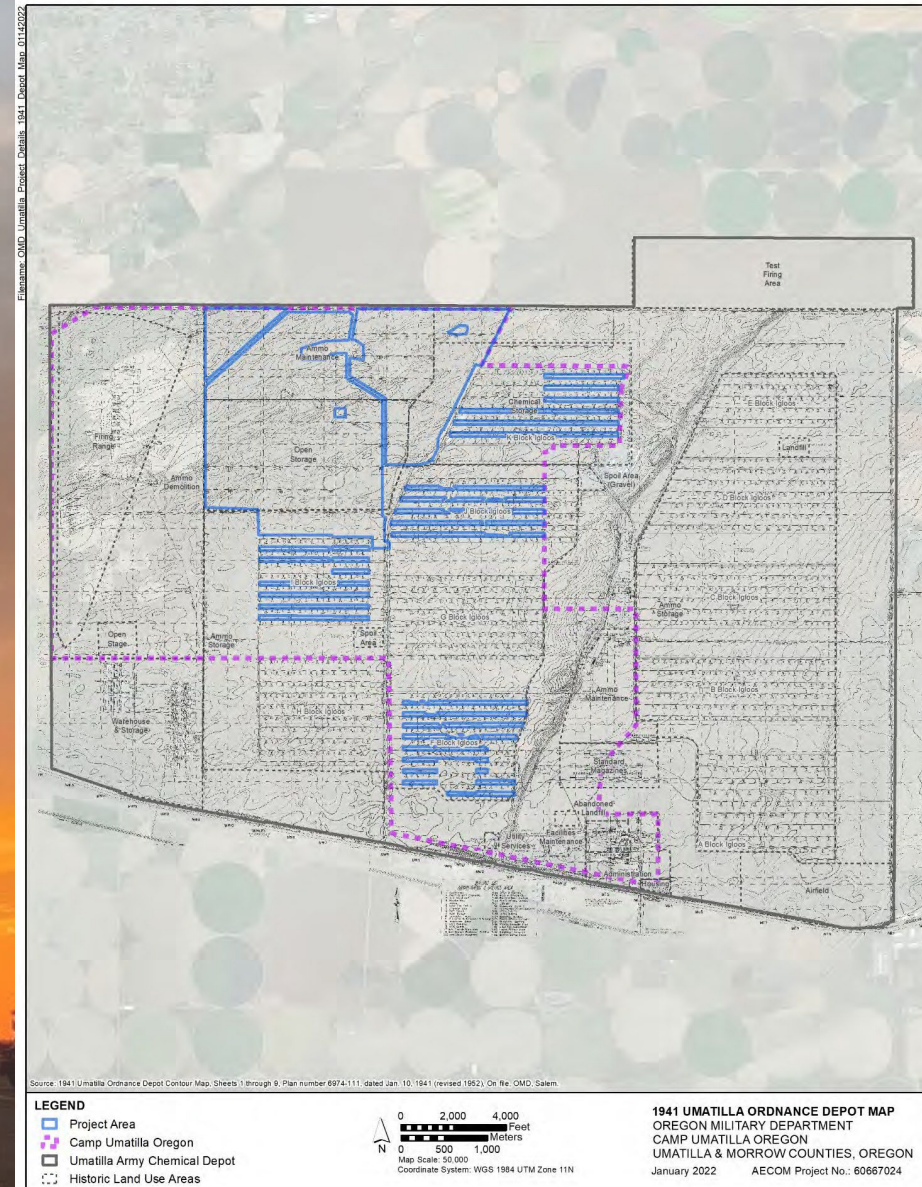




Rees Training Center

- Oregon Army National Guard (ORARNG) Training Grounds
- 7,500 acres of 15,547 former Umatilla Ordnance Depot
- Facility for mounted, dismounted, and aerial soldier training
- Administered and maintained by Oregon Military Department (OMD)
- Federal actions require NHPA consideration
 - “Grand Bargain”- 2018 Programmatic Agreement for expansion, development and operations





Umatilla Ordnance Depot Timeline

- 1941- Umatilla Army Ordnance Depot (UOD) constructed in under a year prior to U.S. entering war.
- World War II- The Depot functioned as ammunition and general supplies depot and employed 2,000 employees (43% women). Ammunition demolition and renovation was added to the UOD mission in the late 1940s
- 1962- Chemical munitions storage added. Received chemical agents from 1962-1969, storing up to 12% of U.S. chemical weapons.
- 2001- Chemical Agent Disposal Facility completed for incineration of chemical stockpile
- 2011- Incineration complete, Disposal Facility demolished
- 2017- ORARNG granted control of 7,500 acres for training facility. Renamed Camp Umatilla Oregon (CUO)
- 2018- OMD signs PA for NHPA management of CUO
- 2022- Renamed Raymond F. Rees Training Center (RTC)





Construction of UOD

- Land acquired in early 1941
- Construction begins employing up to 7,000 workers
- Constructed 1,516 buildings and structures
 - Storage igloos
 - Administrative and industrial cantonment area
 - 23 miles of railroad
 - 135 miles of paved roads
 - 14 above ground magazines
 - 80 loading platforms
 - Numerous ancillary buildings
 - UOD dedicated 14-October, 1941 (119 days of construction)





Igloo Construction

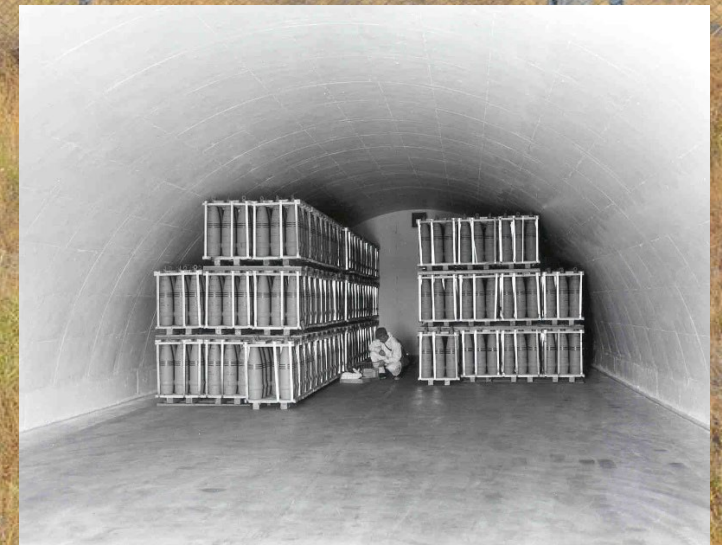
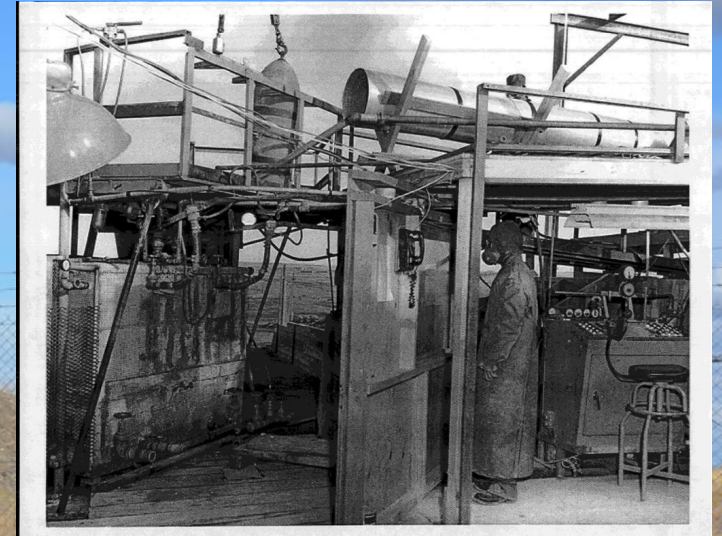
- 1,001 total igloos
- Two sizes
 - 26.8 by 81 feet (majority)
 - 26.5 by 61 feet
- Arched steel and concrete construction
 - 2 feet thick concrete walls and floors
 - Covered with 5 feet of soils
- Arranged in parallel rows of 100 in “blocks” A through K





Chemical Component

- Chemical munitions arrived in 1962
- VX, Sarin, Mustard all stored and UOD
- Up to 12 % of nations chemical weapons by 1996
- Until 2001 some mustard agent stored outside





OMD Management

OMD controls 7,500 acres in 2017:

Signs PA in 2018 to address troop training when:

563 eligible building and structures, One TCP, One historic wagon road, 4211 acres in need of archaeological survey



Historic district Cantonment and Igloos



- Consists of 18 buildings and structures
- Split into 3 distinct areas; Administrative, Industrial, and Igloos
- Preservation ensured through Historic District Management Manual





Coyote Coulee TCP

- Property of Religious and Cultural Significance to the Confederated Tribes of Umatilla Indians
- Place of resource gathering and navigational landmark
- OMD committed to preserving TCP by no new development, no off-road vehicle travel, and granting tribal access to CTUIR members



1875 Wagon Road



- Historic Road from Cottonwood Bend to Coyote (Boardman)
- OMD inventoried segment on RTC
- Mitigation completed; trail no longer warrants preservation





Burrowing Owl Conservation and Research on the Former Umatilla Chemical Depot, Oregon

Jeff Mach

Natural Resources Conservation Manager
Oregon Military Department

Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife
Salem, OR
January 30, 2018

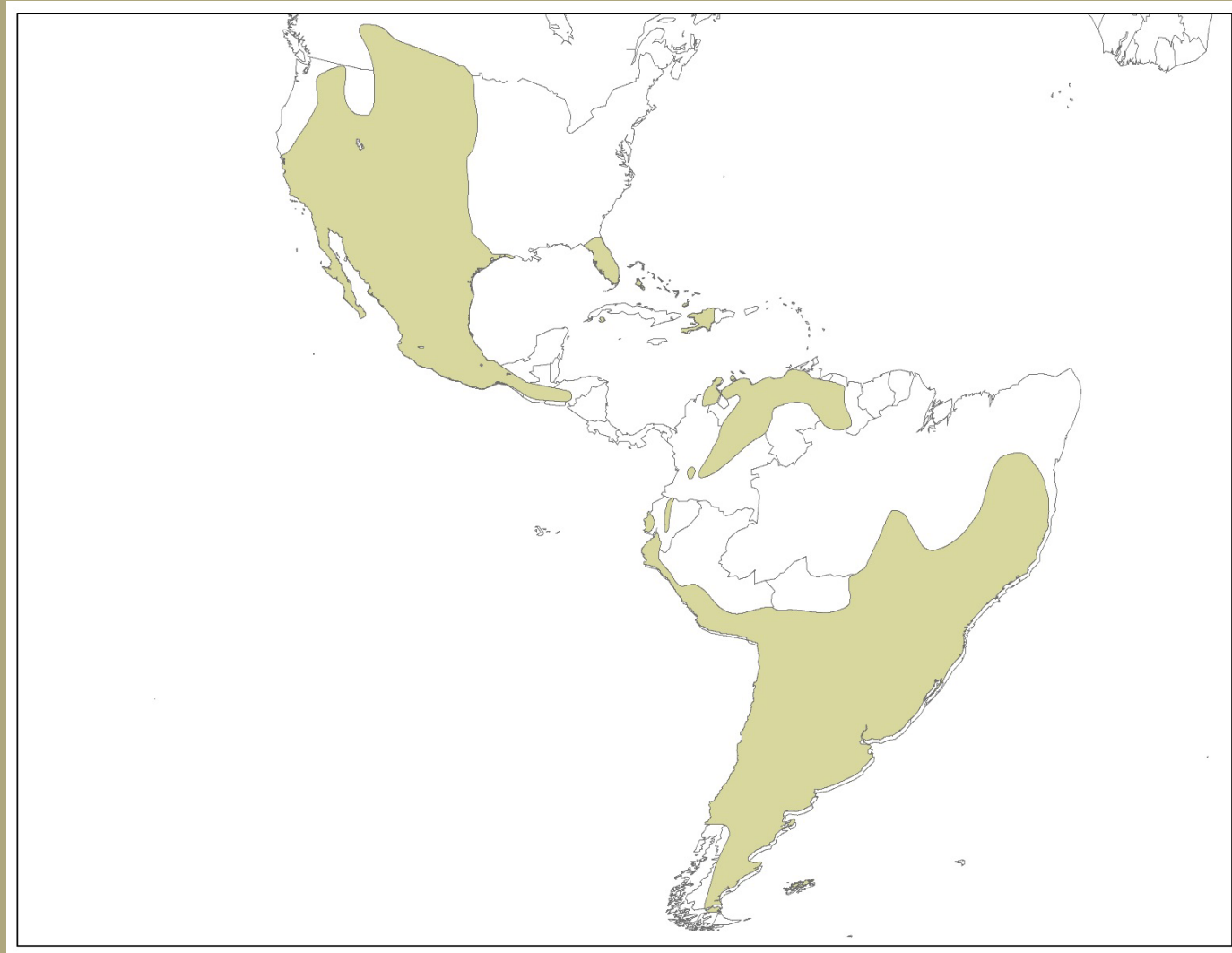


Western Burrowing Owl (*Athene Cunicularia hypugea*)





Species Range





You Are Here

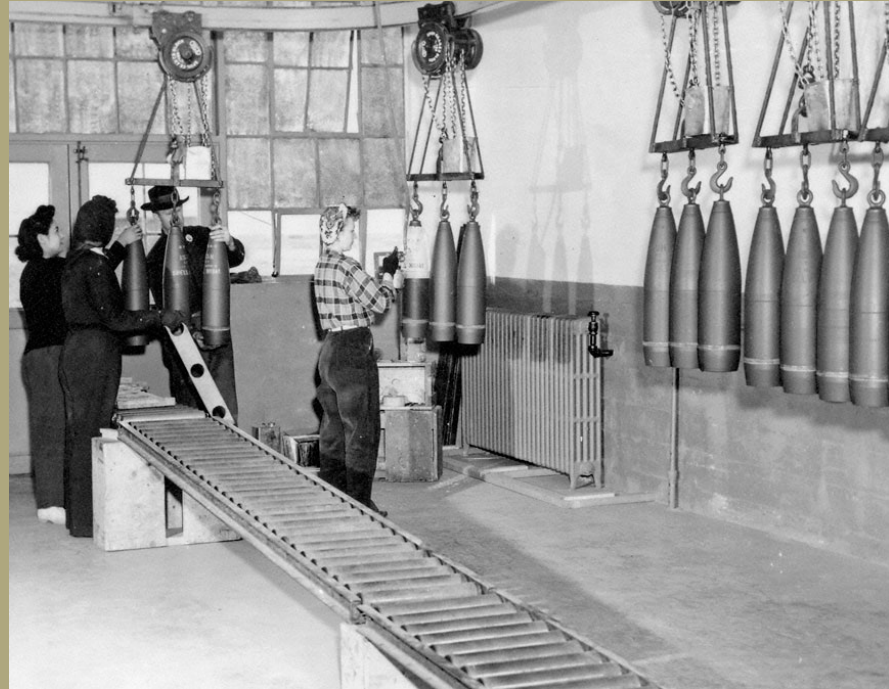
Former Umatilla Depot

OREGON



Camp Umatilla History

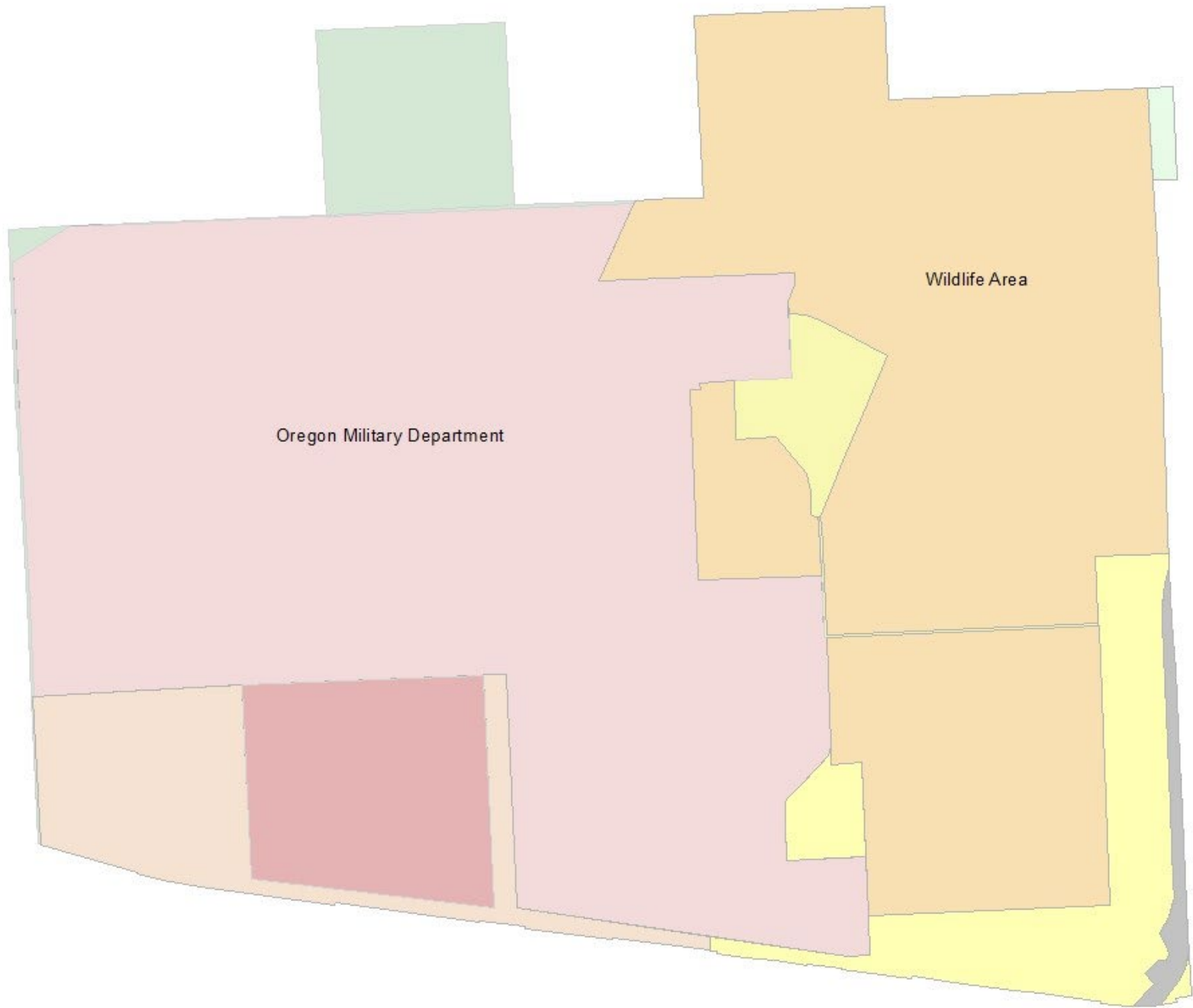
- 1941: Primary construction
- 1960s: Stored $\approx 12\%$ of U.S. chemical munitions
- 2004 – 2011: Chemical munitions destroyed in onsite incinerator
- 2005: BRAC closed Depot
- 2017: 7,500 acres transferred to OMD











Oregon Military Department

Wildlife Area



Future of the Depot

- Originally: $\approx 17,200$ acres
- OMD: 7,500 acres
- Wildlife habitat: $\approx 5,700$ acres
- Morrow and Umatilla Counties and ODOT: $\approx 4,000$ acres



Burrowing Owl Conservation Program History

- 2008: 4-5 nesting pairs in natural burrows; 17 artificial burrows installed at 7 sites
- Currently: 190 artificial burrows at 92 sites, plus 4 natural burrows
- Partnership of Army, OMD, USFWS, Global Owl Project, Tree Top, Inc., volunteers, and support from NEEF NPLD grants



Artificial Burrow Construction and Installation







USERS GUIDE TO INSTALLATION OF ARTIFICIAL BURROWS FOR BURROWING OWLS

David H. Johnson, Donald C. Gillis, Michael A. Gregg, James L. Rebholz, Jeffrey L. Lincer, and James R. Belthoff

Version 2.0 8 January 2013



James Rebholz



This Users Guide is sponsored by

Tree Top, Inc., Global Owl Project, and the Wildlife Research Institute



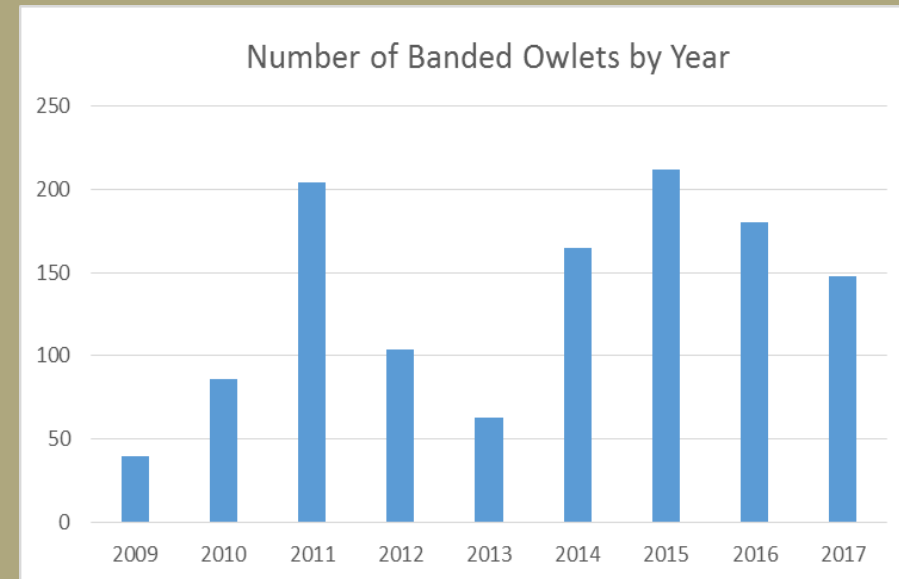
Artificial Burrow Nesting Use 2009 - 2017

Year	Sites Available	Nests	% Sites Used
2009	8	8	100.0
2010	21	21	100.0
2011	54	53	98.1
2012	80	57	71.3
2013	83	35	42.2
2014	81	30	37.0
2015	79	56	70.9
2016	81	64	79.0
2017	90	58	64.4



Conservation Opportunities

- Provide a source population in the lower Columbia Plateau ecoregion
- Provide owlets for captive breeding programs





Research Opportunities

- Improved artificial burrow design & siting
- Host research projects
 - Long-term population demographics
 - Migration data
 - Trapping
 - In-nest photography
 - Parasite & disease testing
 - Survey protocols
 - Age determination





Geolocator and Platform Transmitter Terminal (PTT)

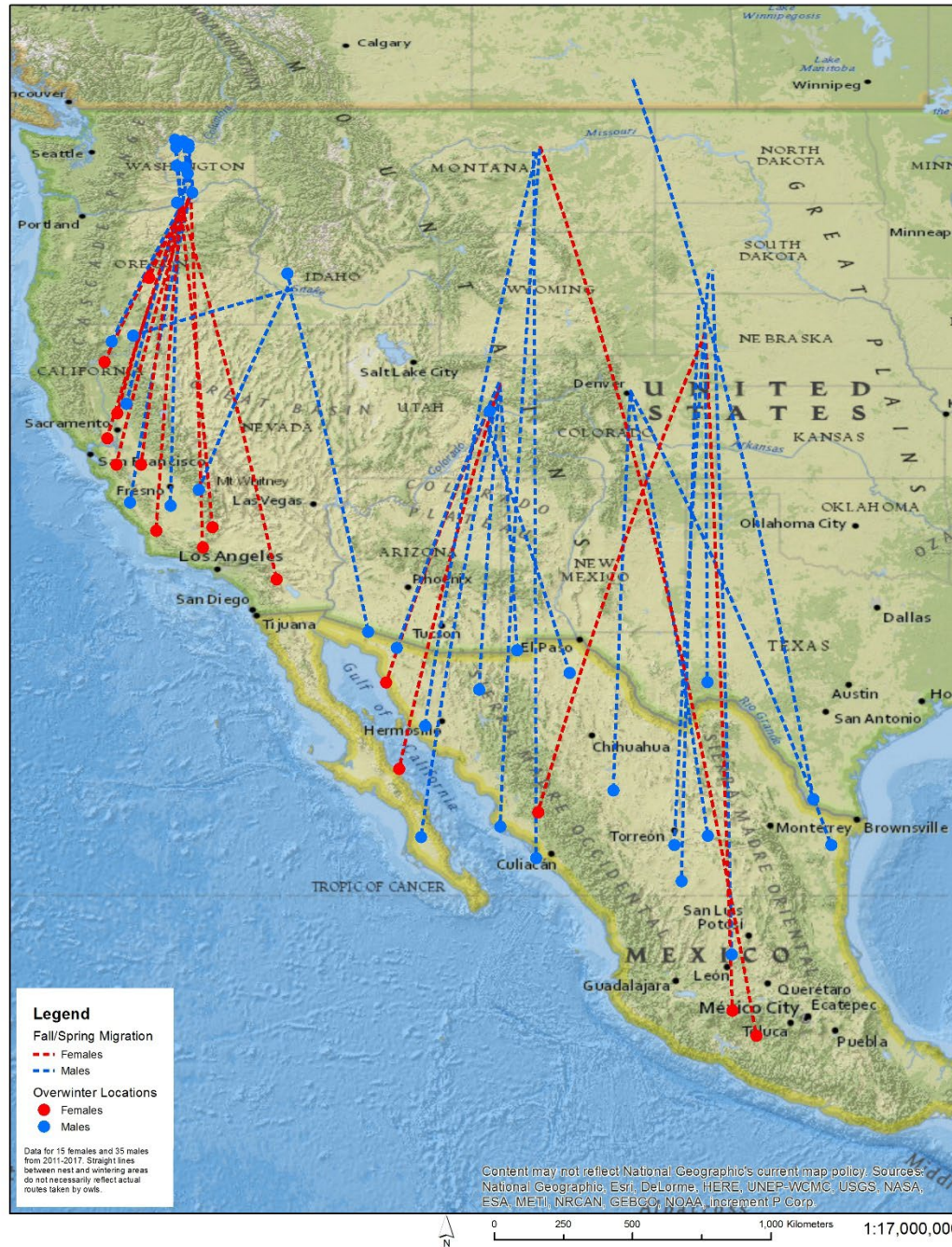




2011 Geocator Owl Migrations from Umatilla



Burrowing Owl Migrations as Determined with Geolocators



Questions?

