

DEFENSE ENVIRONMENTAL RESTORATION ACCOUNT

INVENTORY REPORT FOR CONSTANTINE BAY, ERSKINE POINT, FORT LEARNARD, UNALGA ISLAND, CAPE WISLOW, AKUTAN ISLAND, UGADAGA BAY, AND DUTCH HARBOR

PREPARED FOR U.S. ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS
ALASKA DISTRICT OFFICE, ANCHORAGE, ALASKA

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DEFENSE ENVIRONMENTAL RESTORATION ACCOUNT

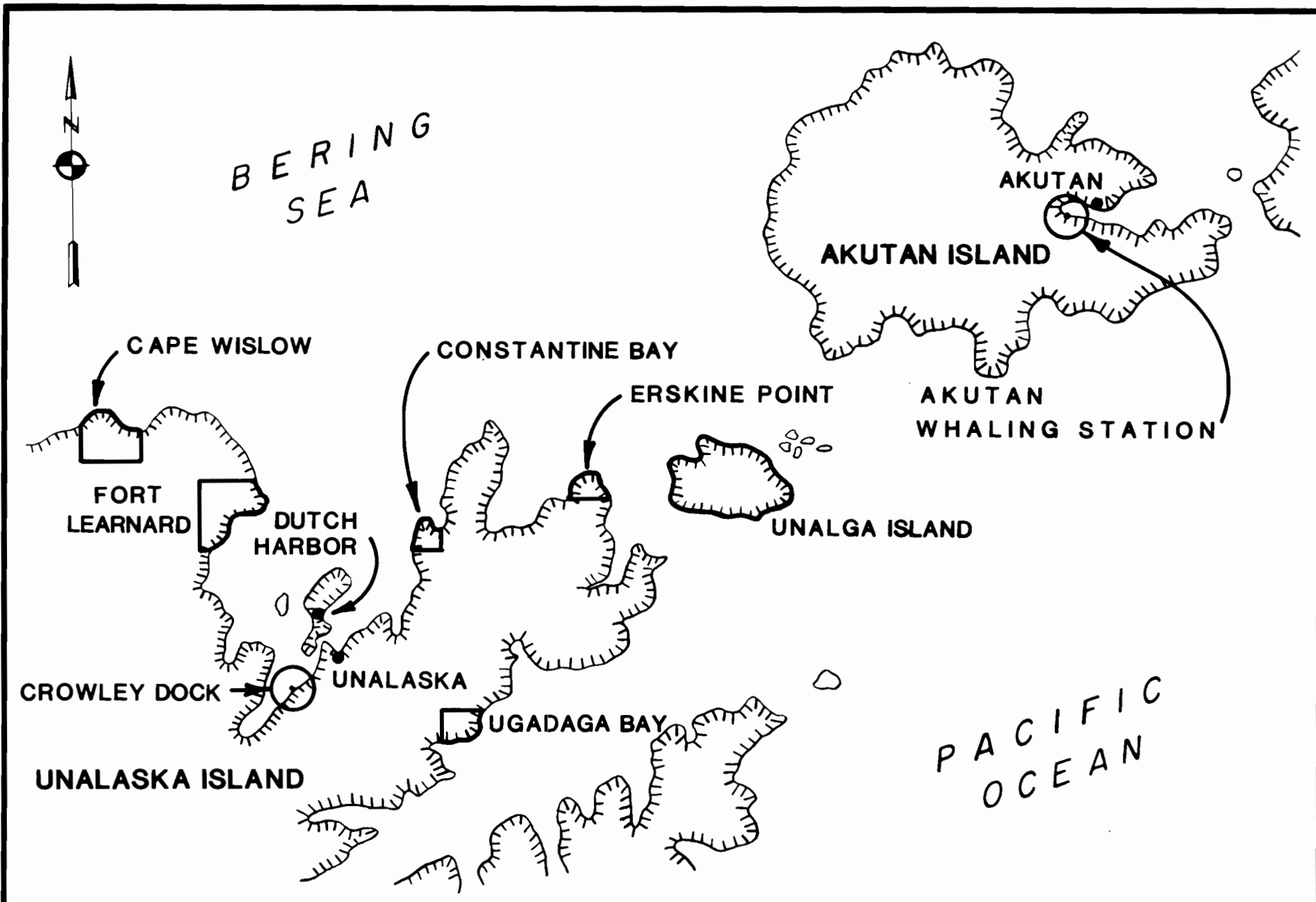
REPORT FOR: CONSTANTINE BAY, ERSKINE POINT, FORT
LEARNARD, UNALGA ISLAND, CAPE WISLOW,
AKUTAN ISLAND, UGADAGA BAY, and DUTCH
HARBOR

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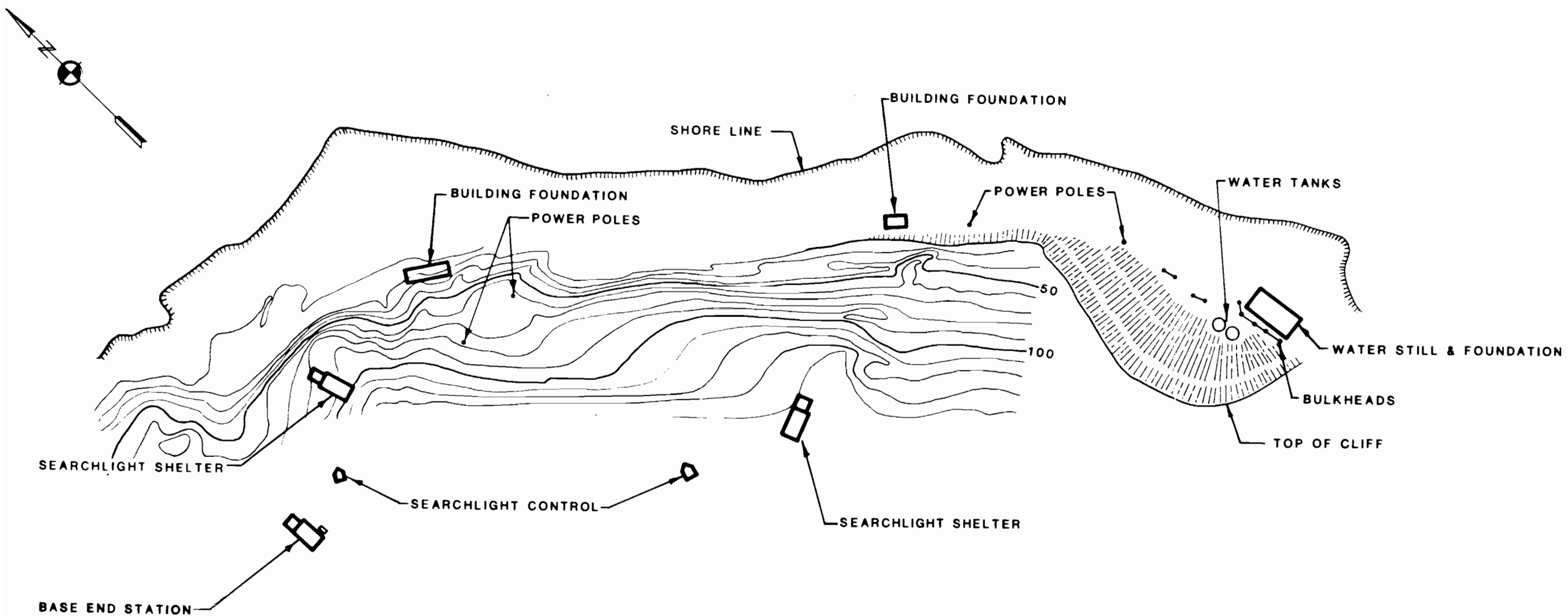
LOCATION MAPS



D.E.R.A.
INVENTORY REPORT

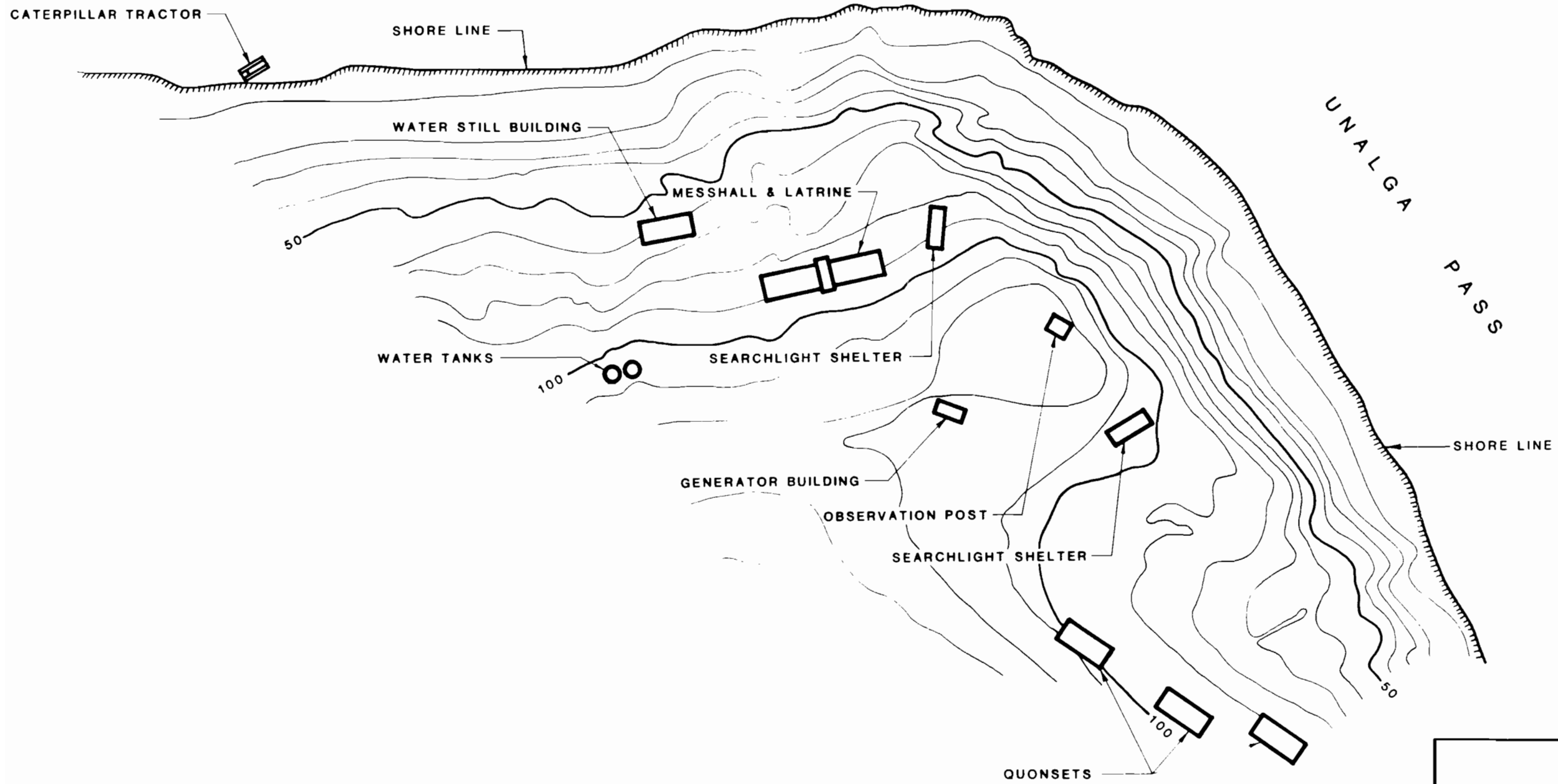
UNALASKA, UNALGA &
AKUTAN ISLANDS

LOCATION MAP

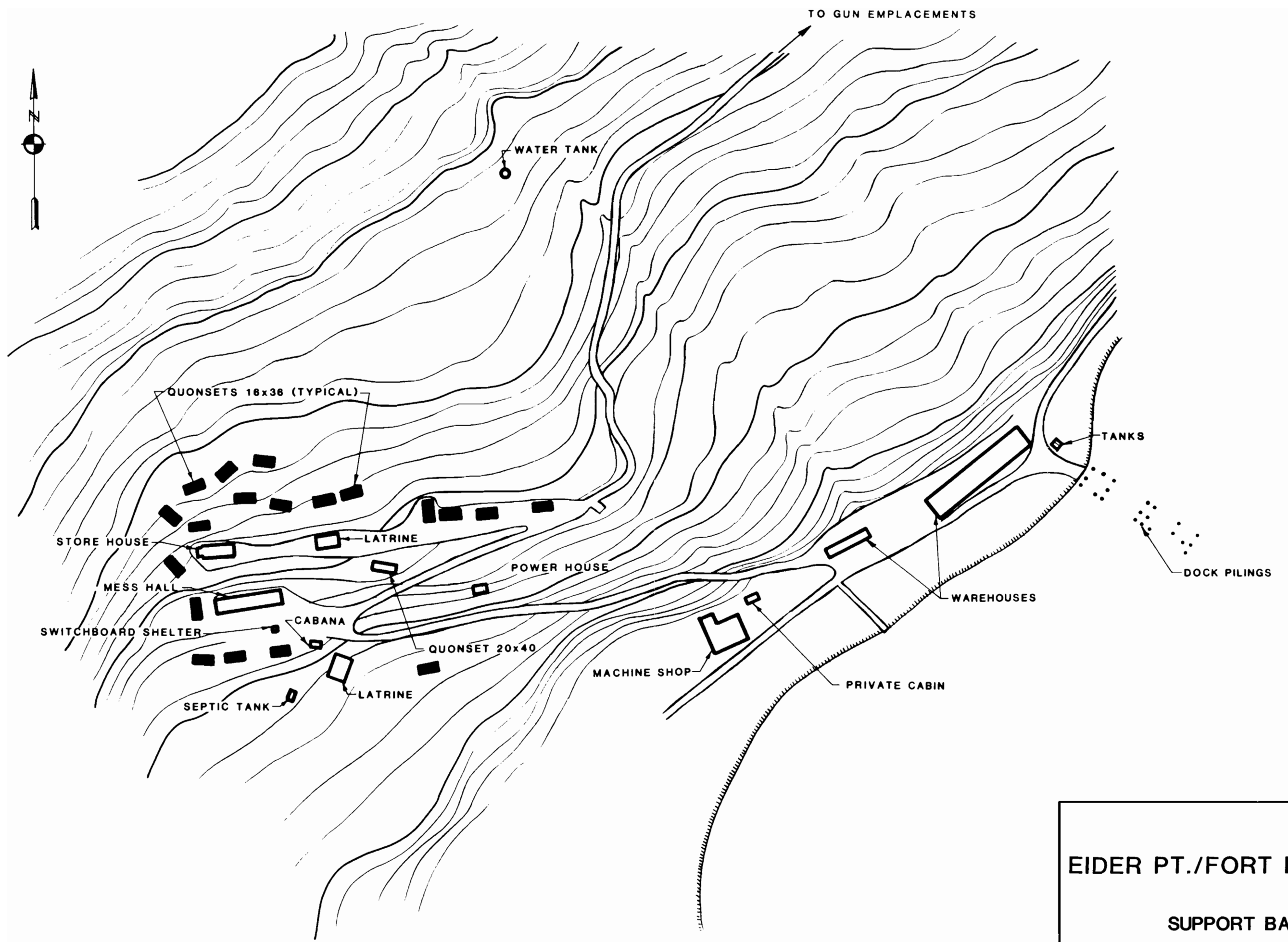


CONSTANTINE BAY AREA
BASE END STATION

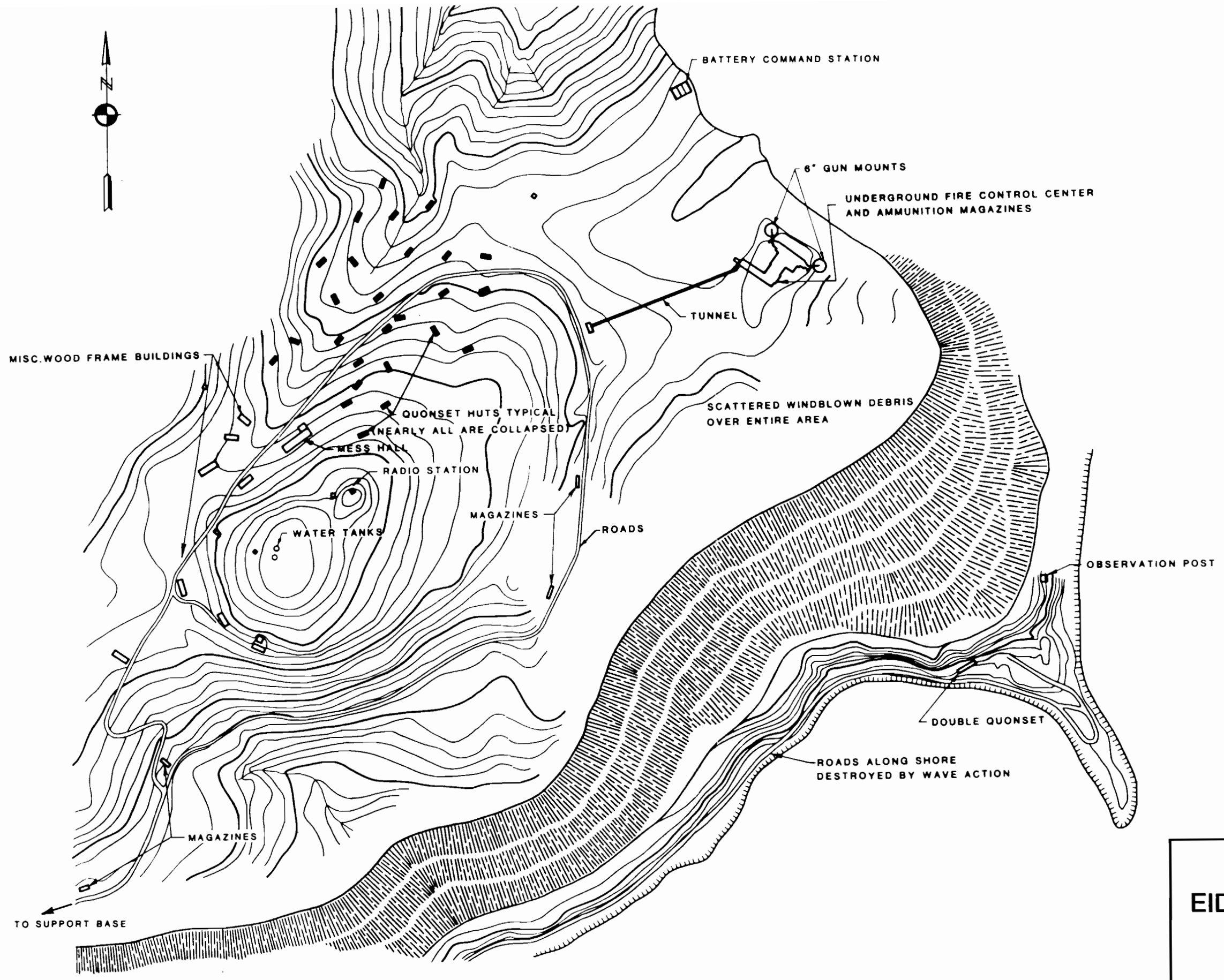
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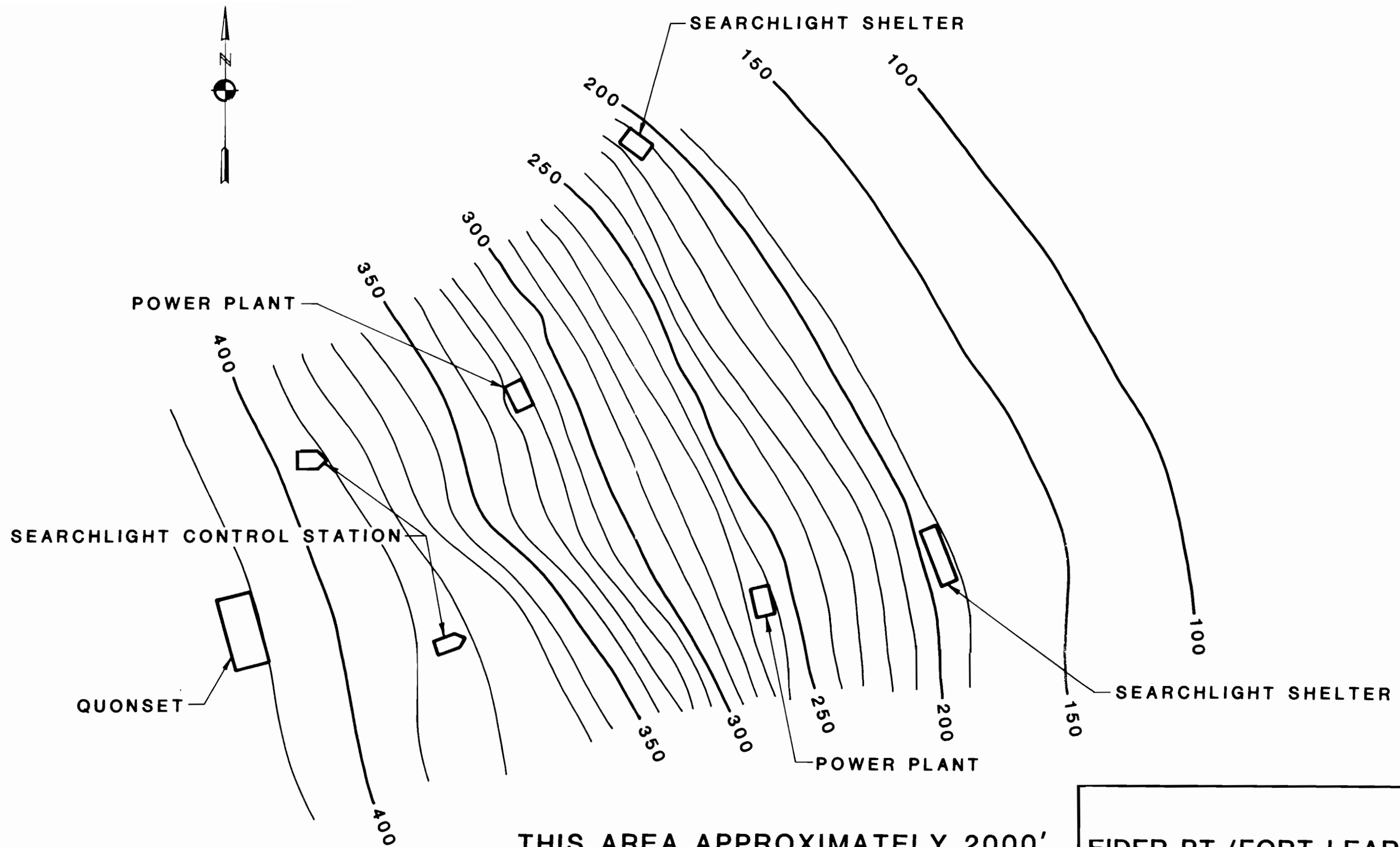
ERSKINE POINT
FIRE CONTROL STATION



EIDER PT./FORT LEARNARD
SUPPORT BASE
SHEET 1 of 3

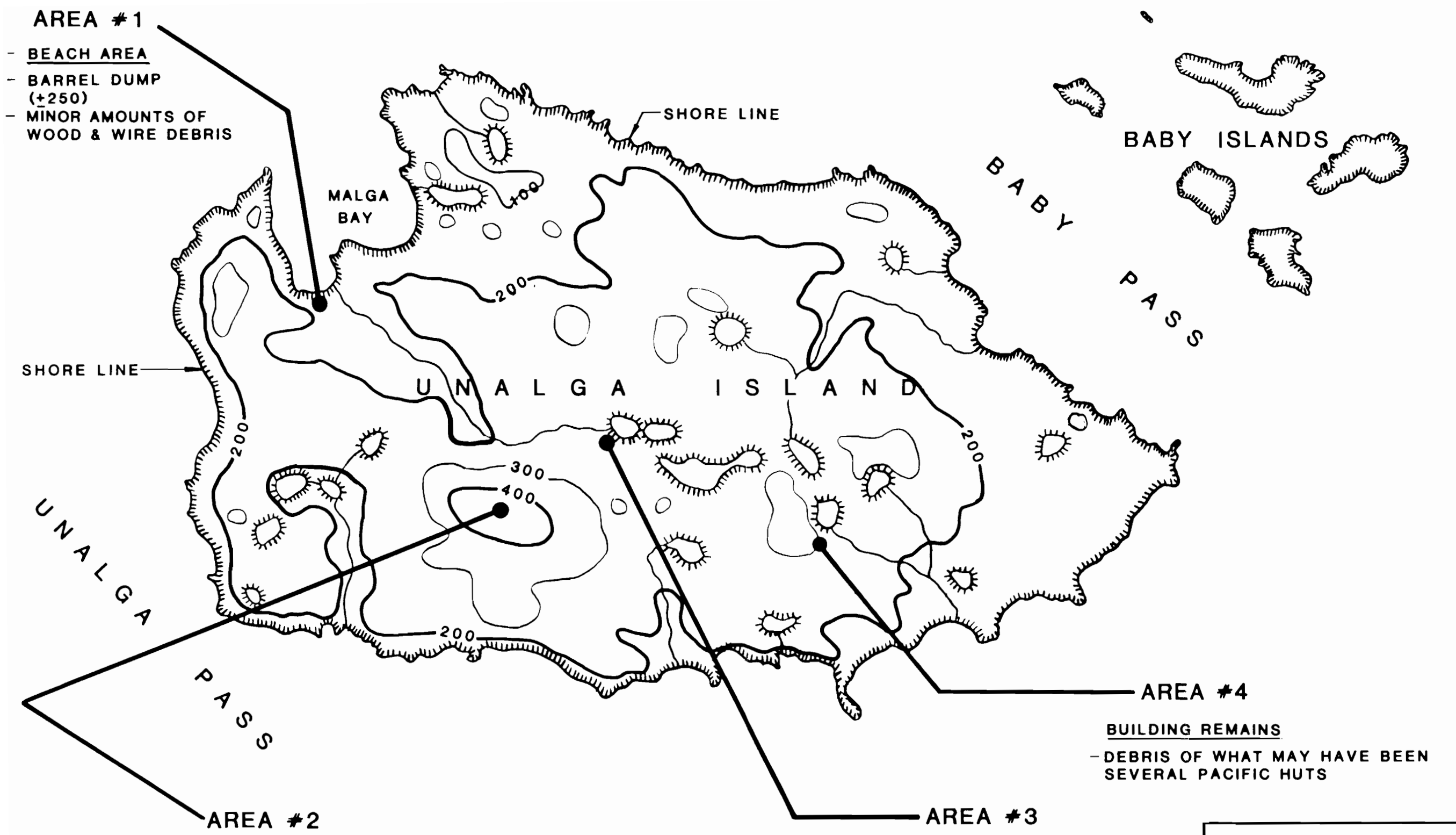


EIDER PT./FORT LEARNARD
GUN EMPLACEMENTS AND SUPPORT FACILITIES
 SHEET 2 of 3



THIS AREA APPROXIMATELY 2000'
NORTH OF EIDER POINT GUN EMPLACEMENTS

EIDER PT./FORT LEARNARD
SEARCHLIGHT STATION
SHEET 3 of 3



BUILDING REMAINS
 - DEBRIS OF WHAT MAY HAVE BEEN SEVERAL PACIFIC HUTS

MOUNTAIN TOP AREA

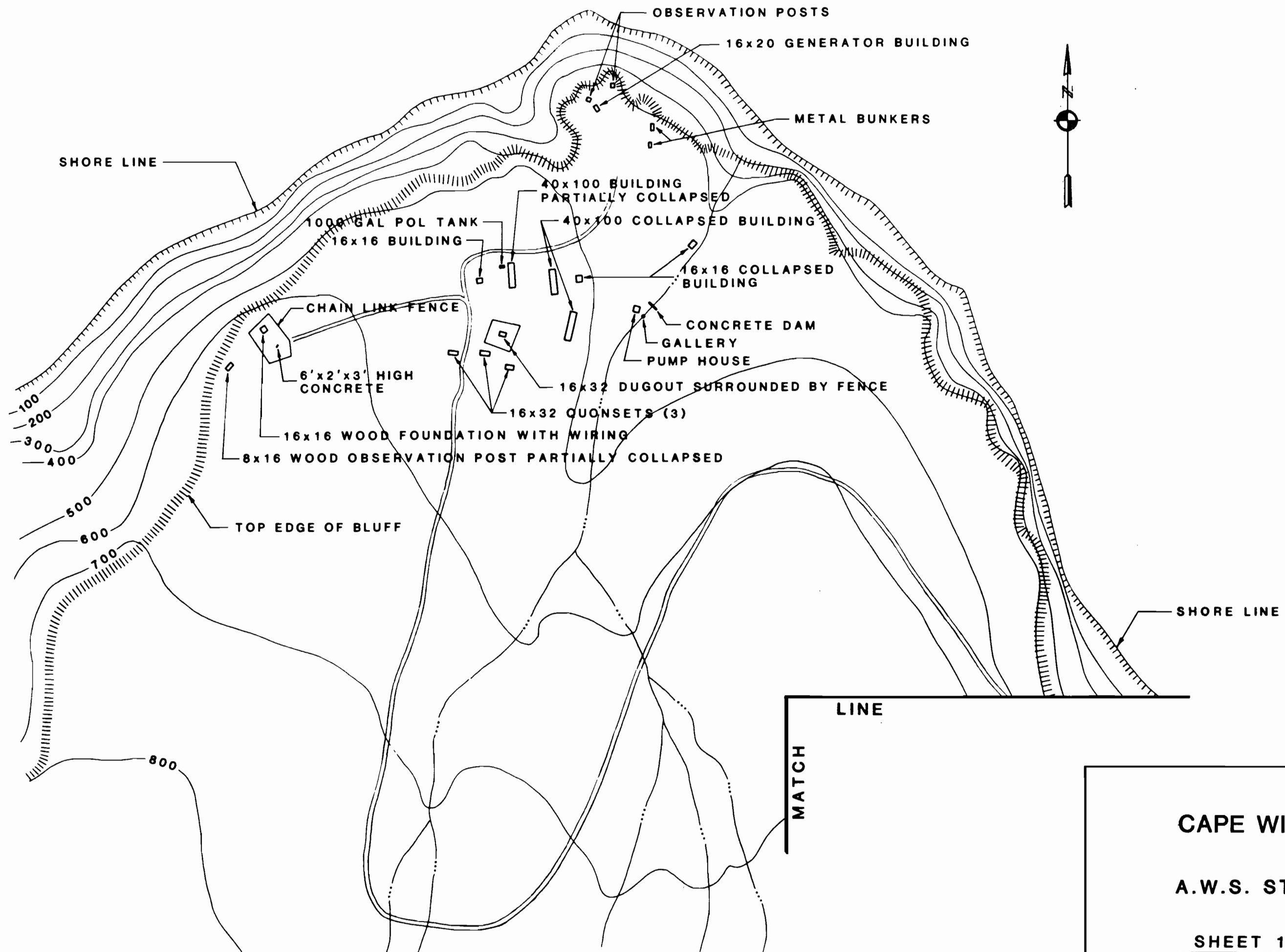
- WIND BLOWN REMAINS OF COMMUNICATIONS BUILDING & LIVING QUARTERS
- GENERATOR BUILDING
- BARREL DUMP ± 150 BARRELS
- FUEL SPILL
- 2 1/2" WATER PIPING

PUMP STATION

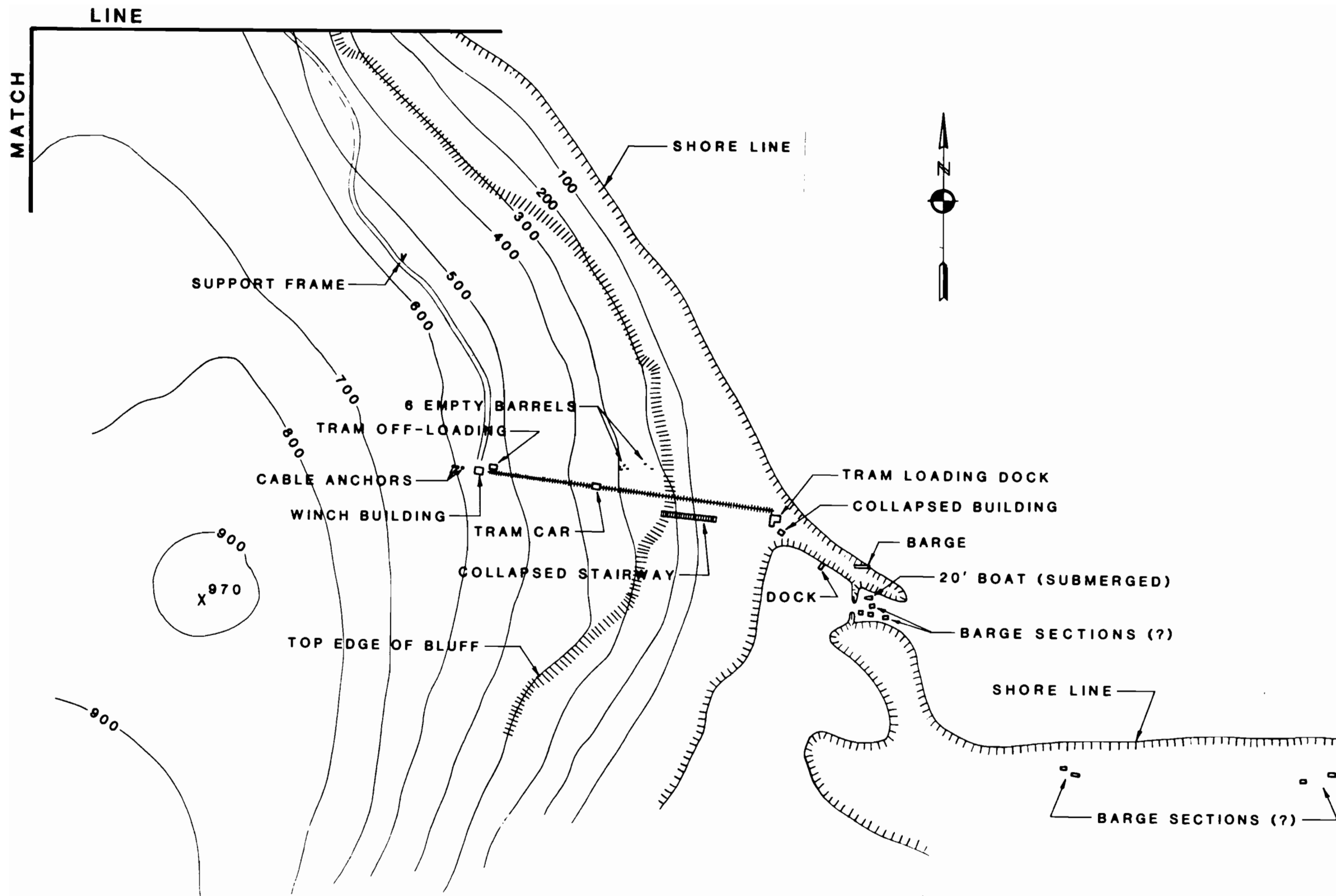
- PUMP STATION REMAINS
- SCATTERED BARRELS
- SOME 2 1/2" WATER PIPE

UNALGA ISLAND

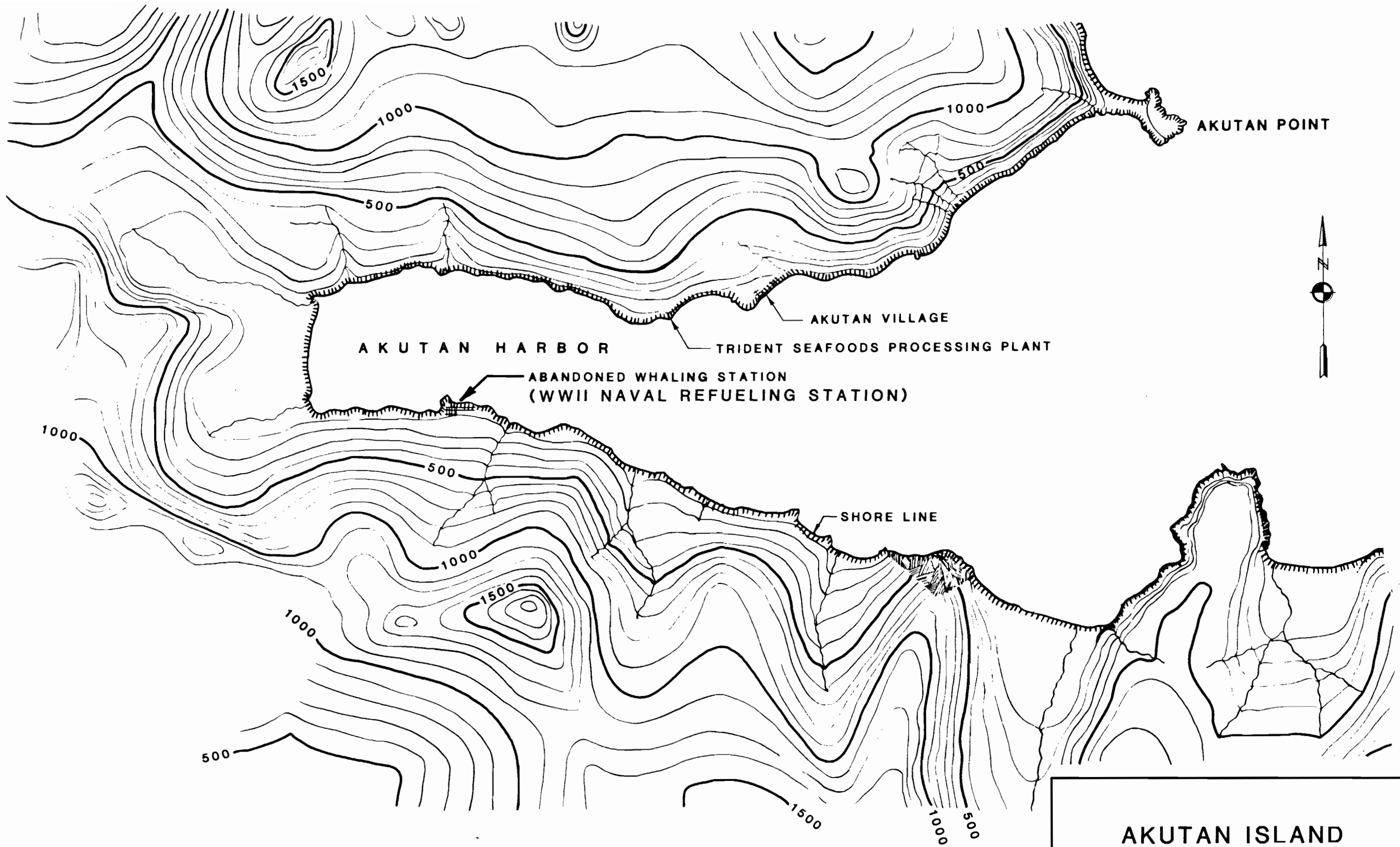
NAVAL COMMUNICATIONS STATION



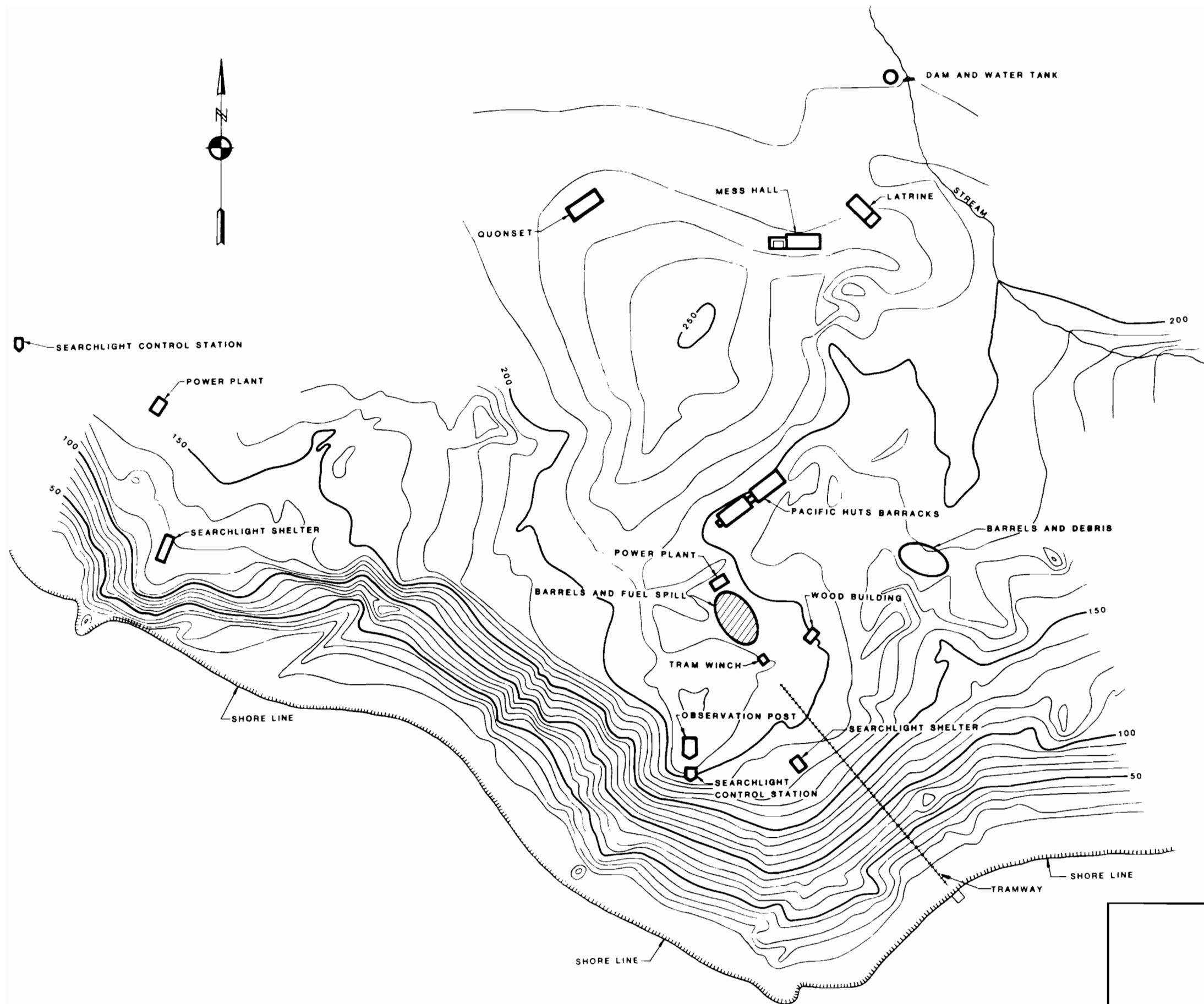
CAPE WISLOW
A.W.S. STATION
 SHEET 1 of 2



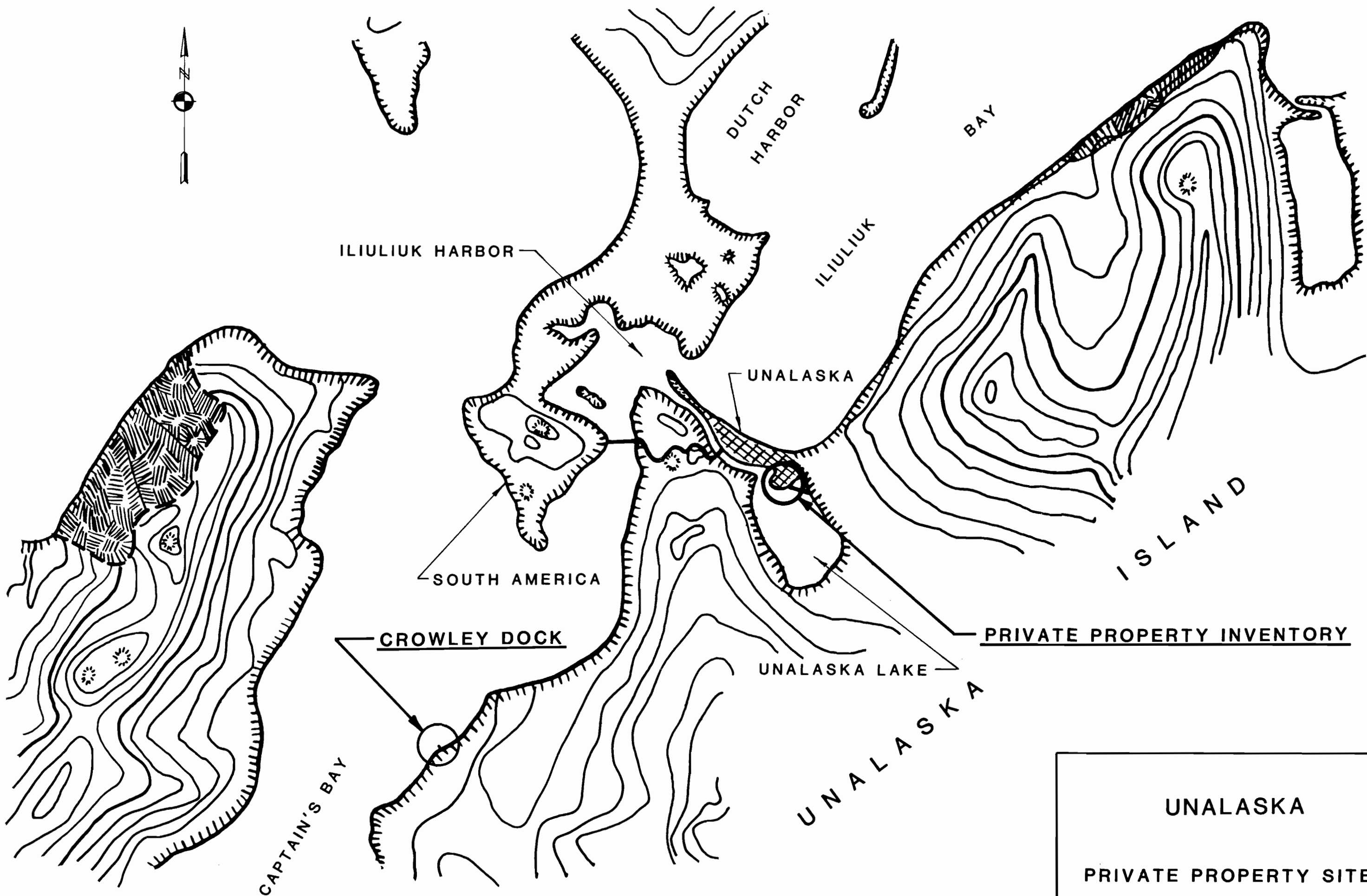
CAPE WISLOW
A.W.S. STATION
SHEET 2 of 2



AKUTAN ISLAND
NAVAL REFUELING STATION



UGADAGA BAY
FIRE CONTROL STATION



ILIULIUK HARBOR

DUTCH HARBOR

BAY

ILIULIUK

UNALASKA

SOUTH AMERICA

ISLAND

CROWLEY DOCK

PRIVATE PROPERTY INVENTORY

UNALASKA LAKE

CAPTAIN'S BAY

UNALASKA

UNALASKA
PRIVATE PROPERTY SITES

HISTORICAL INFORMATION

Historical Information

Unalaska, Unalga, and Akutan Islands are part of the Fox Island group of the Aleutian chain.

The World War II remains of Dutch Harbor Naval Operating Base and Fort Mears are located on Amaknak Island in Unalaska Bay, which is on the north side of Unalaska Island. Unalaska is approximately 1,000 air miles southwest of Anchorage. Amaknak Island lies within the city limits of Unalaska, and is about 5-1/2 miles long and varies in width from a few hundred yards to approximately 1 mile. The island may be divided into four areas: Ballyhoo/Ulatka Head, Dutch Harbor Naval Base, Fort Mears, and South America.

In the north, Mount Ballyhoo and Ulakta Head dramatically rise from the sea. Ulakta Head still contains World War II coastal defenses such as: reinforced concrete casemented 8-inch gun battery; two 155mm gun emplacements (Panama mounts); dug-in concrete battery command post; two fire control stations; joint Army and Navy combination harbor entrance control post and harbor defense command post; eight igloo and elephant steel-type magazines; several frame barracks and storehouses; and numerous quonset huts, mostly in ruins. The Army named Ulakta Head "Fort Schwatka", and it is known locally today as "Eagle's Nest" or "Ballyhoo".

To the south of Mount Ballyhoo is the site of the former Dutch Harbor Naval Operating Base which lies on relatively low, but rolling, terrain. This area was intensely built up during WWII and most structures remain, although many are fast deteriorating; some are already in ruins, while others were removed under a 1985 D.E.R.A. contract. Principal features include: the short (4,385-foot) Navy runway, which serves the commercial airport

today; plane revetments along the north side of the runway; magazines; air-operations building (now an airline freight terminal); double hangar; bombproof power plant; two wharves; brick apartment house; a large number of occupied cottages (former naval quarters); torpedo storehouse and two hillside tunnels for torpedo explosives; and numerous deteriorated naval structures, including storehouses, shops, barracks, and hospital. A new passenger air terminal has recently been built by the State of Alaska in the immediate area.

South of the naval base is the original site of Fort Mears Army Base which was taken over by the Navy in 1944. This was originally the Army's housing area, and it contained many framed, two-story, mobilization type barracks, storerooms, mess halls, a theater, and a hospital. Several of the barracks remain standing, but all of them are in poor condition. Selected parts of Fort Mears and the naval base were cleaned up by a D.E.R.A. contractor in 1985. In the Fort Mears area, there are several concrete pillboxes, and on the hillsides, personnel trenches. South of, and close to, Fort Mears is what might be called "downtown" Amaknak. Located here is a motel, shopping center, modern housing, and near the former submarine base dock, a large container shipping facility.

The south end of Amaknak is called South America because its outline resembles that continent. Like the north end of the island, it is dominated by hill. The Army named it Hill 400; however, it is now known locally as Bunker Hill, from its coastal defense structures. Along Hill 400's west and south bases are 15 reinforced concrete or steel ammunition magazines and a warhead tunnel. A winding road leads to the top of the hill, on which sits a two-level, reinforced-concrete battery commander station. Nearby is a frame fire control station which, considering it is

made of wood, is in remarkably good condition. Also on top of the hill are four 155mm gun emplacements (Panama mounts). Wooden ready magazines at these emplacements are also in good condition.

Elsewhere on the hill are ruins of a few quonset huts and frame buildings. Much of the debris in the South America area was cleaned up in 1985, and the remainder of debris here is of historic significance.

Construction began on both bases in 1940 and soon thereafter, the tiny island was crowded with new buildings. The naval air station was commissioned on 1 September, 1941. The Army base was formally named Fort Mears on 10 September, 1941, in honor of Colonel Fredrick Mears, chief engineer of the Panama Railroad, and a member of the original Alaskan Engineering Commission which built the Alaska Railroad. When war came, the civilian contractor gave way to Navy Seabees who continued construction for both the Army and Navy. Naval facilities expanded, new missions were added, and the Dutch Harbor Naval Operating Base was established 1 January, 1943, to include the air station, submarine base, ship repair facility, and facilities for provisioning the fleet. Strength figures eventually reached 5,680 Naval and 10,000 Army personnel. As the number of men increased, the Army began moving its facilities to Unalaska, principally to Unalaska and Pyramid Valleys. As the Army moved out, the Navy moved in and, in 1944, the Navy took over all of Amaknak, except for the harbor defenses. At Ulatka Head (Ballyhoo), the Army installed a battery of two 8-inch guns and a battery of two 90mm guns, and named the complex Fort Schwatka. On Hill 400, the main defense was a battery of four 155mm guns. On the east side of Unalaska Bay, near Summer Bay, stood Fort Brumback, with four 155mm guns. At Fort Learnard (Eider Point), on the west side of the bay, the Army installed two 6-inch guns and a two-gun 90mm battery.

After the June, 1942, Japanese air raids, the military anticipated an enemy landing before winter. Defenses were increased. The Army installed a series of strong points on the ridges around Unalaska Valley, dubbing it the Iron Ring. Concrete pillboxes appeared at every road intersection. Additional 3-inch anti-aircraft batteries were installed around Unalaska Bay. The unfortunate native Aleuts were forced to leave their homes and move to a strange and hostile environment in Southeast Alaska. By fall, 1942, however, invasion scares diminished, and as new bases were established farther west, Unalaska's strength began to decline.

When the American lend-lease program to the Soviet Union got in full swing, Russian ship traffic greatly increased between the Siberian ports of Provideniya and Petropavlovsk and the American West Coast. One of the better passages through the Aleutians from the Bering Sea to the Pacific is Akutan Pass, just east of Dutch Harbor. Thus, the responsibility of controlling this shipping fell to the Navy at Dutch Harbor. Westbound vessels were not boarded, but many entered Unalaska Bay for refueling or repairs. Eastbound Russian ships were required to stop at Dutch Harbor to pick up recognition signals. American naval personnel boarded each vessel and interviewed the ship's officers. A small flurry of excitement occurred at the base on 3 January, 1943, when the first Russian submarine entered the port.

By mid-October, 1942, Russian ships entering Dutch Harbor had increased to the point where the Navy decided to establish a separate refueling, repair, and provisioning station on Akutan Island, 35 miles east, in order to divert the ships from Unalaska's busy waters. The new station, a converted civilian whaling station, opened in November, 1942, with six 5,600-barrel oil tanks, a coal yard, a 250-foot dock, and mooring buoys. As

the war drew to a close, the Navy decommissioned the fueling station on April 30, 1945. From then on, Russian ships again put into Dutch Harbor. No fewer than 17 Soviet vessels were in port at Dutch Harbor on V-J Day in August, 1945.

The U.S. military forces began a slow evacuation from the Unalaska/Dutch Harbor area in the fall of 1943, after the Japanese defeat at Attu Island. Total evacuation of the facilities at Unalaska occurred shortly after the end of World War II.

The Unalaska Defense Site consisted of 14 military installations.

1. Naval Reservation (Unalaska Island) site was withdrawn by Executive Order (EO) 5364 dated 5 June, 1940, for the use of the Navy Department.
2. Unalaska Island Defense Area (137,430 acres) was withdrawn by EO 9153-A dated 30 April, 1942, as amended by Public Land Order (PLO) 284 dated 12 June, 1945. An additional 50,990 acres were transferred from the Department of the Navy by Use Permit dated 14 March, 1942.
5. Fort Brumback (1,520 acres) was withdrawn by EO 9153-A dated 30 April, 1942, as amended by PLO 284 dated 12 June, 1942.
6. Fort Learnard (1,625 acres) was withdrawn by EO 9153-A dated 30 April, 1942, as amended by PLO 284 dated 12 June, 1942.
7. Cape Wislow AWS Station (1,625 acres) was withdrawn by EO 9153-A dated 30 April, 1942, as amended by PLO 284 dated 12 June, 1942.

8. Erskine Point Fire Control Station (782 acres) was withdrawn by EO 9153-A dated 30 April, 1942, as amended by PLO 284 dated 12 June, 1945.
9. Ugadaga Bay Fire Control Station (793 acres) was withdrawn by EO 9153-A dated 30 April 1942, as amended by PLO 284 dated 12 June, 1945.
10. Constantine Point Base End Station (546 acres) was withdrawn by EO 9153-A dated 30 April 1942, as amended by PLO 284 dated 12 June, 1945.
12. Hog Island Defense Site (110 acres) was withdrawn by EO 9153-A dated 30 April, 1942, as amended by PLO 284 dated 12 June, 1945.
13. Fort Schwatka (Ballyhoo) (694 acres) was acquired by implied transfer from Department of the Navy effective 14 June, 1941.
14. Fort Mears (Dutch Harbor), an Army Garrison site and was originally acquired as follows: 13,350 acres were withdrawn by EO 9153-A dated 30 April, 1942, as amended by PLO 284 dated 12 June, 1945; 4.23 acres were acquired from the Department of Interior (DOI); and 9.37 acres from the Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA) by implied transfer dated 8 October, 1942. Three thousand, one hundred ninety-five (3,195) acres were acquired by Use Permit from the Department of the Navy, dated 14 March, 1942. Four hundred forty-seven and six tenths (447.60) acres were purchased in fee, and 52.86 acres were leased.

The areas were improved Army installations with anti-aircraft battery and coast artillery units for harbor defense purposes and a garrison of ground troops. There is no evidence available for other use by the Navy except to supply the Army with troops and material for harbor defenses. Also, one site was reserved for Naval purposes. Buildings and improvements constructed on the areas included barracks, quonset huts, administrative structures, gun emplacements, magazines, searchlight, etc., typical of World War II Army installations.

World War II is a significant event in world history. The significance of the Alaska Peninsula and Aleutian Island campaign, other than its general role in World War II, was that it was the only campaign fought on North American soil since the War of 1812 to win back United States territory from invasion and occupation by a foreign power. The vast amount of debris is the only memorial to this portion of the war effort.

In order to make responsible decisions concerning the historical value of any of the World War II sites, a relationship of individual properties to other similar properties must be understood. Any given debris on any site constitutes the physical remains of World War II in Alaska and may represent an important chapter in American, Alaskan, and Japanese military history. A comprehensive study of World War II in Alaska has been jointly prepared by the Alaska District Corps of Engineers and the National Park Service. The purpose of the study is to establish a data base in order to assure responsible, informed decisions on the significance of a site or an element of a site.

FIELD SUMMARY

Field Summary

Constantine Bay:

Most of the buildings constructed along the shoreline at this location have been washed away by storms and wave action over the years, leaving the broken concrete foundations and remains of several electrical generators as part of the shoreline. The water still and concrete foundation of the 16' x 32' quonset hut that enclosed it are all that remains of six buildings that were built near sea level. Remaining just above the shoreline are the 5,000 gallon wood stave tanks (a salt water tank and a fresh water tank). Two searchlight shelters (elephant steel 10' x 20') still remain standing and are located at elevations of 90' and 140' above the shoreline. The Base End Station building at approximate 160' elevation is constructed of steel and wood frame with a concrete foundation and is still standing. The two small 7' x 10' wood frame searchlight Control Stations have collapsed. This entire site is on very steep, rocky terrain.

Access for any removal operation will be very difficult and costly.

Erskine Point:

The three quonset hut buildings, the three barracks (16' x 36') water still building (16' x 32') and the mess, kitchen, and latrine (2 unit 16' x 80') have all collapsed. The power plant building (elephant steel) is still standing with the two Kohler generators inside. The searchlight shelter (10' x 30' elephant steel) on the east side of the point is still standing. The searchlight shelter on the north end of the point has collapsed. Only a few remains of

the fresh and salt water wood tanks could be found. A Caterpillar tractor that appears to have been used to transport materials from the beach to the camp is buried to the top of the tracks in the gravel at the high water level on the beach.

Access to the site is convenient with a good gravel beach and moderate terrain.

Fort Learnard:

This site consists of three separate facilities, all located in the vicinity of Eider Point, a high promontory controlling the northwest entrance to Dutch Harbor. The facility has what appears to have been a Support Base located near sea level, with the main 6" Gun Emplacements Area and camp located on top of the rocky hill several miles north of the Support Base. Approximately 2,000 feet west northerly along the coast from the main gun emplacements was the third facility, a Searchlight Control Station. These three facilities make up the area known historically as Fort Learnard and known by local geography as Eider Point.

Access to the support base will be easy with a good gravel beach and existing road system. The Gun Emplacement Area may be accessed by road from the support base. Some road repair will be required to get equipment to the site. The Searchlight Control Station is perched on a very steep cliff above the Bering Sea. Access to the control station is difficult; equipment may need to be restricted to hand tools brought in by personnel.

Unalga Island - Radio Communications Site:

Malga Bay, Area #1 (Beach area). Immediately adjacent to the beach at this area are approximately 250 to 300 rusty, 55 gallon drums, some of which contain liquid of unknown nature. No Petroleum-Oil-Lubricant contaminated soil was apparent in the area. There are also small amounts of hog wire fencing materials and some rotting timbers adjacent to the barrel dump. A cabin near the old barrel dump appears to be private and not part of the WWII debris.

Area #2 (Mountaintop area). This area appears to be the remains of the Navy radio communications site. Foundations of the generator building and the communication (barracks, mess hall and communications center) building were found. Debris from the building is windblown and scattered over the entire area. Rusty fuel barrels are near the generator building (approximately 150); some still contain P.O.L. product and are leaking due to rust and bullet holes. Oil covers approximately 1,500 square feet of the barrel dump area. There are scattered 55 gallon drums located on both sides of the ridge; contents, if any, are unknown.

Area #3 (Pump station). This site is the remains of a water pumping station that provided water to the communications site Area #2. A 2-1/2 inch diameter steel water line connected the two areas. Many old fuel barrels are located in this area.

The remains of several buildings are all that is located on site at Area #4. The origin or use of this site is not presently known.

Access to this island and Area #1 is quite convenient at Malaga Bay. The head of the bay has a gently sloping gravel beach with low banks above the beach. Inland are the muddy tracks of roads made 45 years ago. These roads have not revegetated in many areas. This island seems more sensitive to disruption of the vegetative cover than others covered in this report.

Cape Wislow - AWS Station:

In addition to being a fire control station, this site appears to have also been a radio communication and radar site. The site is split into two areas: one area consists of the facilities required to gain access to the site including tramway, docks, and barge; the other area contains remains of the living quarters and the operational facility.

Access to this site beyond the beach area will be extremely difficult and costly. Any attempt to reach the upper site with modern construction machinery would disrupt and scar the terrain severely.

Akutan - Whaling Station:

This site is an old whaling station located across Akutan Bay from the village on Akutan Island. The site was used to process whales prior to WWII, and is presently used by fishermen to store crab pots. There are the remains of the old whaling station dock; a more recent civilian dock has been built adjacent to it. The old whaling station buildings have been leveled, and a layer of gravel has been placed over the debris. There remain six fuel oil storage tanks that contain some P.O.L. product (Bunker C). Adjacent to the tanks is a pile of old steam boilers, vessels, and several winches. No evidence of military debris was located during the site visit.

The property is owned by the Akutan Native Corporation. It strongly appears as if the Navy utilized existing whaling station facilities to fuel the Russian ships stopping here. Much of the whaling station debris would be of extreme historical interest if located in an area more accessible to human visitation. On the site are numerous old boilers, steam engines, and steam driven winches.

This site is in a protected harbor with the remains of a dock and a good beach. Access will not be a problem.

Ugadaga Bay:

This fire control and searchlight station is located on an isolated promontory overlooking Beaver Inlet. This station evidently was installed to protect the southeasterly approaches to the Dutch Harbor complex. This location has the typical remains of one of these stations, including two elephant steel searchlight shelters (both standing), two elephant steel generator buildings (standing), two searchlight control stations (wood-collapsed), and two concrete observation posts. Other facilities include a tramway and winch system, three Pacific hut barracks buildings (collapsed and windblown), mess hall, latrine, water tank and wooden dam (all collapsed and scattered by the wind).

Scattered near the tram terminal and one generator building are approximately 30 rusting fuel barrels; some are full, others have leaked or been punctured. Soil has been contaminated by P.O.L.s in an approximate 1,000 square foot area among the barrels.

The Ugadaga Bay site is very isolated, and will be difficult to reach from the sea with equipment capable of a full cleanup of this site.

Dutch Harbor Private Property Sites:

Dock: The remaining section of the old military dock in Captains Bay consists of timber piles with some wood decking. It is in a very dilapidated condition and is isolated approximately 100 feet offshore with no connection to shore. The facility is located immediately south of the dock currently used by Crowley Marine.

Private Property - Village Area: The property is located on land between Unalaska Lake and Iliuliuk Bay within the village of Unalaska. The lots in question lie on either side of the main north/south road and approximately 100 yards south of the village school. On the east side of the main north/south road is a small amount of steel scrap and several cubic yards of broken concrete debris. On the west side of the road between the lake and the road are the remains of two wood bunkers, both of which have collapsed and are quite overgrown with vegetation. Two quonset huts (16' x 32') and two small wood frame structures have totally collapsed and partially blended into the landscape.

SITE INVENTORIES

CONSTANTINE BAY - INVENTORY

<u>Item</u>	<u>Debris</u>	<u>Remarks</u>
Water Still Building	16' x 36' Steel	Water Still and Concrete Fdn. Remain
Water Tanks (2)	Wood Stave	Standing - 5,000 gal. each
Searchlight (2) Shelters	10' x 20' Elephant Steel	Standing
Base End Station	Steel, Wood, & Concrete	Standing
Searchlight Control Station (2)	7' x 10' Wood Frame	Collapsed

ERSKINE POINT - INVENTORY

<u>Item</u>	<u>Debris</u>	<u>Remarks</u>
Quonset Huts (3)	16' x 36' Steel	Collapsed
Water Still Building	16' x 32' Steel	Collapsed - Water Still and Concrete Slab (Quonset Type)
Mess & Latrine	16' x 80' Steel	Collapsed (Quonset Type)
Power Plant	Elephant Steel	Standing - Two Kohler Generators

<u>Item</u>	<u>Debris</u>	<u>Remarks</u>
Searchlight Shelters (2)	10' x 30' Elephant Steel	One Standing, One Collapsed
Tractor		Half Buried on Beach

FORT LEARNARD/EIDER POINT SITE INVENTORY

Fort Learnard Support Base:

<u>Item</u>	<u>Debris</u>	<u>Remarks</u>
Dock	18 Piles Remain	Wood
Warehouse	40' x 200' Frame	Collapsed
Machine Shop	65' x 65' Frame	Collapsed Concrete Fdn.
Mess Hall	Frame	Standing
Latrines (2)	Frame	1 Standing; 1 Collapsed
Quonset Hut (19)	16' x 36' Frame	2 Standing; 17 Collapsed
Quonset Hut	20' x 48' Frame	Collapsed
Cabana	16' x 20' Frame	Standing
Store House	24' x 56' Frame	Standing
Water Tank	4,000 Gal. Wood Frame	Collapsed

<u>Item</u>	<u>Debris</u>	<u>Remarks</u>
Power House	Wood Frame; Concrete Foundation	Standing and is being used for storage
Cabin (Private)	12' x 16'	Standing

Fort Learnard Gun Emplacement Area:

<u>Item</u>	<u>Debris</u>	<u>Remarks</u>
6" Gun Battery	Concrete & Steel	2 Semi-demolished Gun Mounts w/Magazines and Fire Control Center
Tunnel	500' long	Collapsed
Radio Station	15' x 15' Frame	Collapsed
Buildings (2)	15' x 15' Frame	Collapsed
Quonset Huts (28)	16' x 36' Steel	23 Collapsed; 5 Standing
Quonset Huts (3)	20' x 48' Steel	Collapsed
Quonset Hut	24' x 75' Steel	Collapsed
Mess Hall	Wood Frame	Standing
Warehouses	20' x 60' Wood Frame	Collapsed
Cold Storage	20' x 60' Wood Frame	Collapsed
Incinerator	Concrete & Wood Frame	Standing

<u>Item</u>	<u>Debris</u>	<u>Remarks</u>
Power Plants (2)	Elephant Steel	
Water Tanks (2)	25,000 Gal. Each; Wood Frame	Standing
Pump House	Wood Frame; Concrete Fdn.; Motors & Pumps Intact	Collapsed
Power House	Wood Frame	Collapsed
Tramway	2,500 Linear Feet	

Fort Learnard Searchlight Control Station:

<u>Item</u>	<u>Debris</u>	<u>Remarks</u>
Quonset Hut	16' x 36' Steel	Collapsed
Buildings (2)	10' x 15' Wood Frame	Collapsed
Buildings (3)	10' x 15' Elephant Steel	Standing
Building	10' x 30' Elephant Steel	Standing

UNALGA ISLAND - INVENTORY

<u>Item</u>	<u>Debris</u>	<u>Remarks</u>
Barrels, 55 Gal.	Steel	250 to 300 at Area #1 Malaga Bay
Communications Building	Wood	Collapsed and scattered Area #2 (Mountaintop Area)
Power Plant	Wood & Concrete	Collapsed and scattered Area #2
Barrels	Steel	Rusty and leaking P.O.L. product - (150 approx.) Area #2
Water Pumping Station	Wood & Steel	Collapsed - Area #3
Barrels	Steel	Area #3, (100 approx.) 55 gallon, Area #3
Buildings (3)	Steel & Wood	Collapsed, Area #9

CAPE WISLOW SITE INVENTORY

Tramway Area:

<u>Item</u>	<u>Debris</u>	<u>Remarks</u>
Sections of Old Barge (8)	Steel	Scattered along shore

<u>Item</u>	<u>Debris</u>	<u>Remarks</u>
20' Boat	Aluminum	Submerged in stream
Dock	Timber	---
Building	Wood Frame	Collapsed
Tram Loading Dock	Timber	Standing
Tram	Timber	Sections Standing Timber Construction with Steel Rails
Tram Car	Timber and Steel Construction	---
Tram Offloading Dock	Timber	---
Tram Winch Building	Wood Frame	Standing with Buda Engine and Winch in Good Condition
Winch Cable Anchors	Timber Piles,	Three Each
Barrels	Steel	Six Each
Support Frame	Timber	---

Operational Area:

<u>Item</u>	<u>Debris</u>	<u>Remarks</u>
Dam	Concrete	Water Supply
Pump House	Wood Frame	Collapsed
Gallery	Steel	Corregated Culvert Pipe
Buildings (3)	16' x 16' Wood Frame	Collapsed
Buildings (3)	45' x 100' Wood Frame	Collapsed
Quonsets (3)	16' x 36' Steel	Standing
Dugout	16' x 32' Wood Frame	Surrounded by Steel Chain Link Fencing
Bunkers (2)	10' x 15' Elephant Steel	Standing
Observation Buildings (2)	Concrete & Wood	Standing
Generator Building	Wood	Collapsed
Observation Building	8' x 16' Wood	Partially Collapsed
1,000 Gallon Tank	Steel	Above Ground

<u>Item</u>	<u>Debris</u>	<u>Remarks</u>
Building Fdn.	16' x 16' Wood with Wiring	---
Foundation	6' x 2' x 3' Ht. Concrete	Fdn. is within a Chain Link Fenced Area - Approx. 150' x 150'

UGADAGA BAY - INVENTORY

<u>Item</u>	<u>Debris</u>	<u>Remarks</u>
H.D. Observation Post	13' x 10' Wood & Concrete	Standing
Searchlight Control Station (2)	7' x 10' Wood	Collapsed
Searchlight Shelter	10' x 15' Elephant Steel	Standing
Searchlight Shelter	10' x 30' Elephant Steel	Standing
Power Plant Shelters (3)	10' x 15' Elephant Steel	Standing
Barracks	16' x 72' Pacific Hut	Collapsed
Mess and Reefer	16' x 44' Steel	Collapsed
Latrine	16' x 32' Steel	Collapsed

<u>Item</u>	<u>Debris</u>	<u>Remarks</u>
Tramway	Timber & Steel Rails	---
Barrels	Steel	Leaking P.O.L Product (approx. 30+)

DUTCH HARBOR - INVENTORY

<u>Item</u>	<u>Debris</u>	<u>Remarks</u>
Dock	Timber & Wood Piles	Located south of Crowley Dock approx. 100' offshore

PRIVATE PROPERTY, UNALASKA VILLAGE - INVENTORY

<u>Item</u>	<u>Debris</u>	<u>Remarks</u>
Junk	Steel & Concrete	West side of road near school scattered over entire area (10 cu. yds.)
Bunkers (2)	Wood	Collapsed
Quonset Huts (2)	Steel	Collapsed
Buildings (2)	Wood	Collapsed

ARCHEOLOGICAL SITES

Archeological Data

The Office of the State Historical Preservation Officer had only one site listed that was located on the areas we have inventoried. This site is located on the spit at Eider Point/Ft. Learnard. It does not conflict with any of the areas of World War II debris. The Alaska Heritage Resources Survey Report for this site is found on the following page.

Unalga Island may have some possible sites, although none are listed by the Historical Preservation Officer.

ALASKA HERITAGE RESOURCES SURVEY

SITE #: UNL-019

MAPSHEET: C2 SEC. 8, T72S, R117W, SM

=====

535735N/1663515W

AREA:

UTM:

EIDER POINT (PESTRIAKOFF, PESTRIAKOVSKOE, CAHN P, A-14, McC-20)

Noted on Sarichef's 1792 map. Veniaminov reported five yurtas with 16 male and 21 female inhabitants. Site used as hunting station into 1900s. Cahn reported site at least 183m long and 7.6m deep. Bank, who excavated here, recorded a midden depth of 9.2m. Apparently less disturbed than most sites in vicinity.

SITE SIGNIFICANCE:

LOCATION:

At Eider Point, on west side of entrance to Unalaska Bay.

CITATIONS:

Veniaminov, Ivan 1984:93; Sarichef, G.A. 1826
Bank, T.P. 1953; 1974:ms; McCartney, A.P. 1967:53
Dall, W.H. 1873:283
Veltre, D.W., et al. 1984:53

DANGER OF DISTRUCTION:

CONDITION: B1

ASSOCIATED DATE:

ENVIRONMENT: 04

PERIOD: Prehistoric/Historic

RESOURCE NATURE: Site

CULTURAL AFFILIATION: Aleut

PRESERVATION STATUS:

NHR DATE: / /

OWNER:

Unalashka Corp.?

REPOSITORY:

ACCESSION #:

BIA/BLM#:

OTHER#:

RELIABILITY: A1

CODED BY: SK

DATE OF ENTRY: 06/30/74; 04/16/85

HAZARDOUS/TOXIC MATERIALS

Hazardous/Toxic Materials

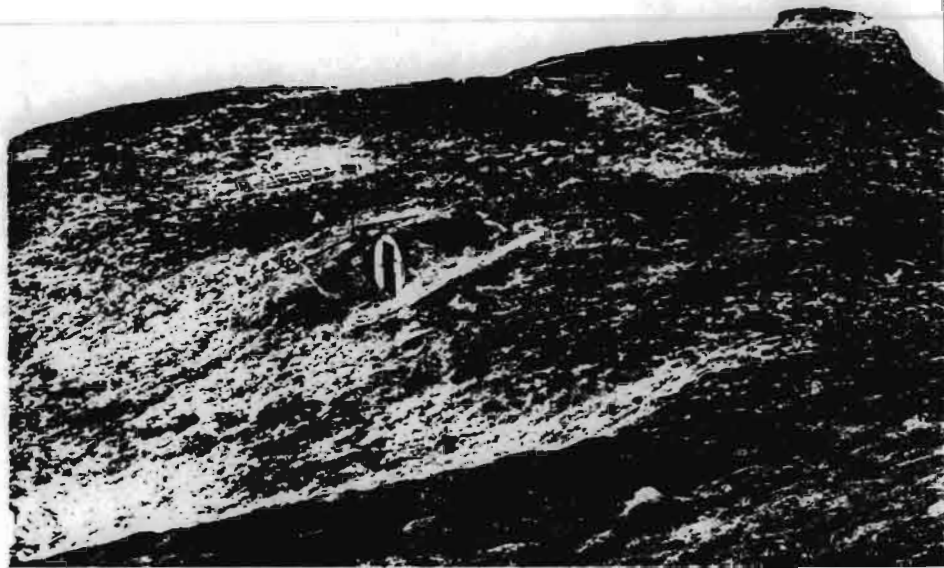
Hazardous materials were located at Unalga Island, Ugadaga Bay, Eider Point, and Akutan Island. At Unalga Island and Ugadaga Bay, barrels of Petroleum-Oil-Lubricant product were on site; the product appeared to be fuel oil or diesel. At both locations, the barrels have rusted and some have been shot full of bullet holes. This has allowed the fuel to spill out onto the ground. Approximately 1,500 square feet of surface area has been contaminated at Unalga Island and approximately 1,000 square feet of surface is affected at Ugadaga Bay. At the Eider Point support base, suspected asbestos pipe insulation was located in the old mess hall.

Final testing at all of these sites will be done by the Corps of Engineers lab personnel. They will publish a report that will be available at a later date.

The fuel storage tanks at the Akutan Island whaling station contain what appears to be Bunker C fuel and water. The total amount of fuel is not known at this time. The ground at the Akutan site appears to have suffered some contamination from petroleum products. However, it is difficult to pinpoint how or when. The site has been used since the whaling days earlier this century, and is currently in active use by the local fishing industry.

SITE PHOTOS

Ugadaga Bay



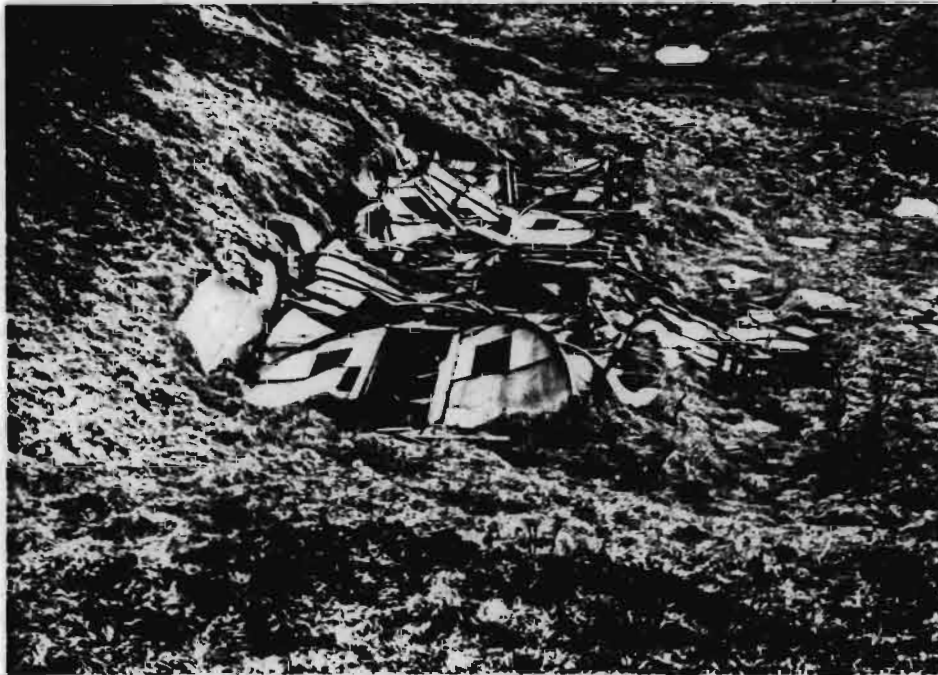
Power plant shelter, Tram winch, barrels and collapsed building - Ugadaga Bay



Tramway from beach to site - Ugadaga Bay



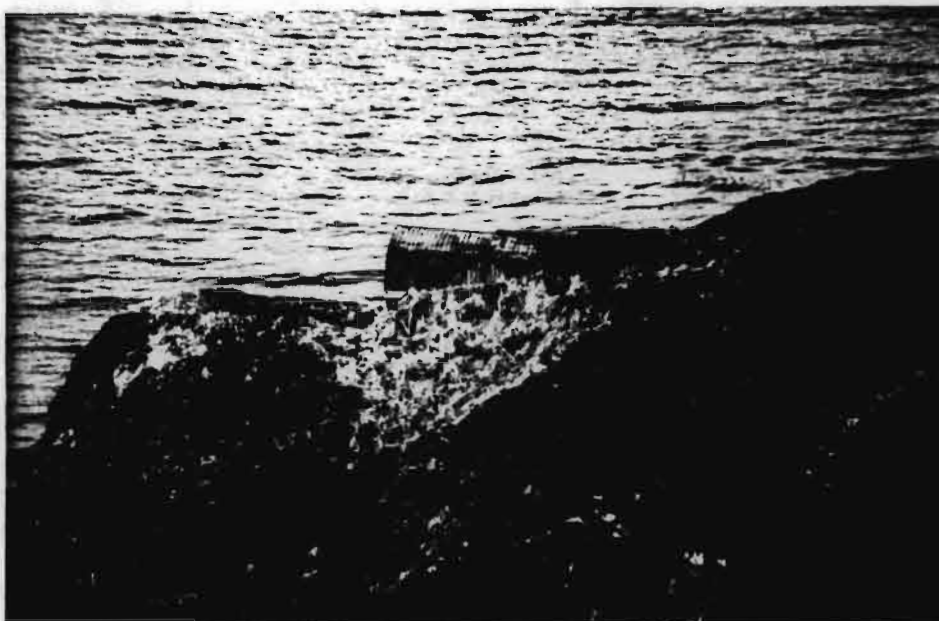
Tram winch, barrels and collapsed barracks
(Pacific Huts) - Ugadaga Bay



Remains of barracks - (Pacific Huts) - Ugadaga
Bay



Power plant shelter - Elephant steel 10' x 15'
Ugadaga Bay



Searchlight shelter - Elephant steel 10' x 30'
Ugadaga Bay



Barrels, Power plant shelter - Elephant steel
10' x 15' and collapsed barracks (Pacific Huts) -
Ugadaga Bay



Latrine and Utilities - Quonset Hut - Ugadaga Bay



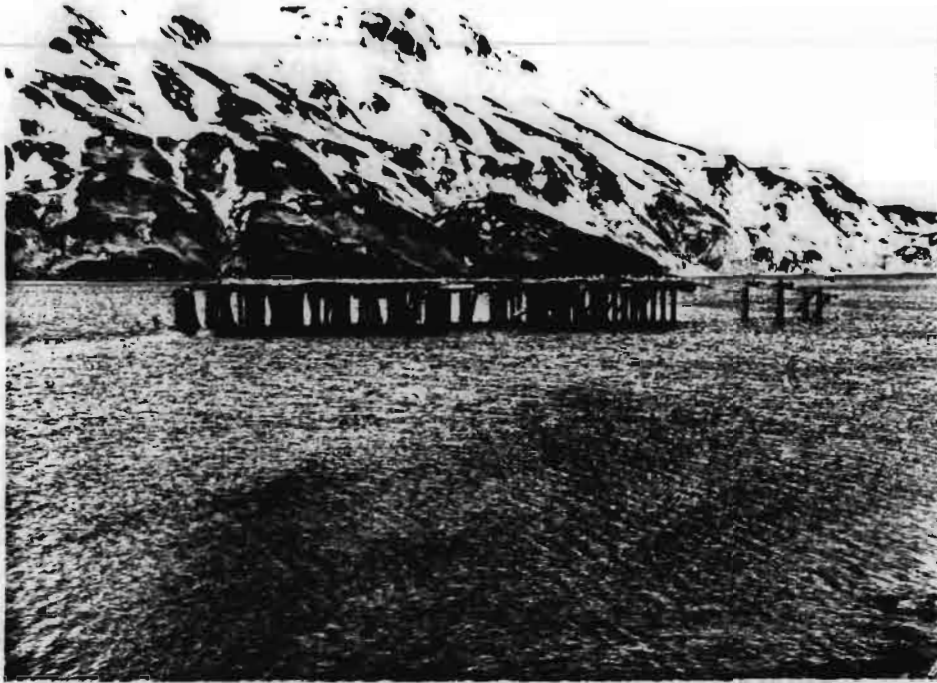
Mess and Reefer building - Ugadaga Bay



Dam for water system and remains for water tank -
Ugadaga Bay

CAPTAINS BAY

Old dock next to Crowley Dock



Remains of dock used during W W II - Captain's Bay

Private Property in Village



Remains of wood building and collapsed dug out (left side of photo) - Village of Unalaska

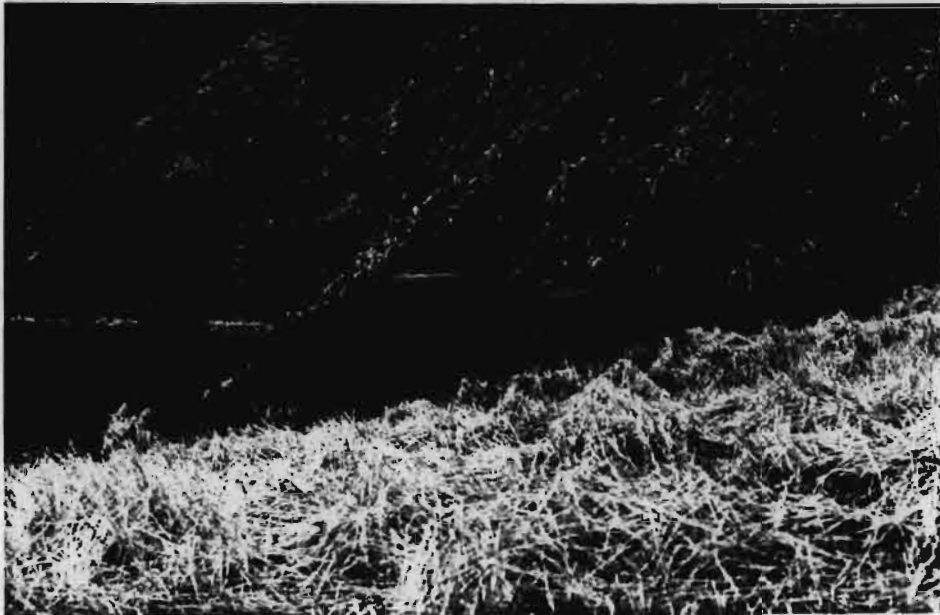


Collapsed dug out - Village of Unalaska



Steel and Concrete on private land - Village of Unalaska

Eider Point - Spit



Barracks - Quonset Hut (double unit) 16' x 72'
Eider Point



Battery Control Station 10' x 12' - Eider Point

Eider Point - Lower Site



Foreground - Quonset Huts 16' x 32', from left to right. Latrine (wood frame) Quonset Hut 20' x 48' Mess (wood frame) Storehouse (wood frame) - Eider Point



Remaining piles old dock - Eider Point



Collapsed Warehouse 40' x 200' Eider Point



Quonset Hut 10' x 32' - Eider Point



Latrine - Eider Point



Concrete septic tank - Eider Point



Remaining concrete slab - machine Shop (65' x 65')
Eider Point



Power Plant Building - presently being used for
storage - Eider Point



Private Cabin - near old Machine Shop - Eider Point

Eider Point - Upper Site



Tramway from beach to upper site - Eider Point



Section of collapsed 500' long tunnel from Quonset Hut to gun battery underground bunker - Eider Point



Gun mount and powder canisters, underground bunker portal in background - Eider Point



Armor plating; gun turret - Eider Point



Water System engines and pumps - Eider Point



Water storage tanks - Timber construction (Redwood)
Eider Point



Incinerator building - concrete and wood - Eider Point



Radio Station - Eider Point



Typical Quonset Hut - Eider Point



Collapsed Quonset Hut foreground, mess hall, radio station on hill - Eider Point

Erskine Point



H.D.O.P. #2, Power plant, searchlight shelter, and collapsed quonset Huts - Erskine Point



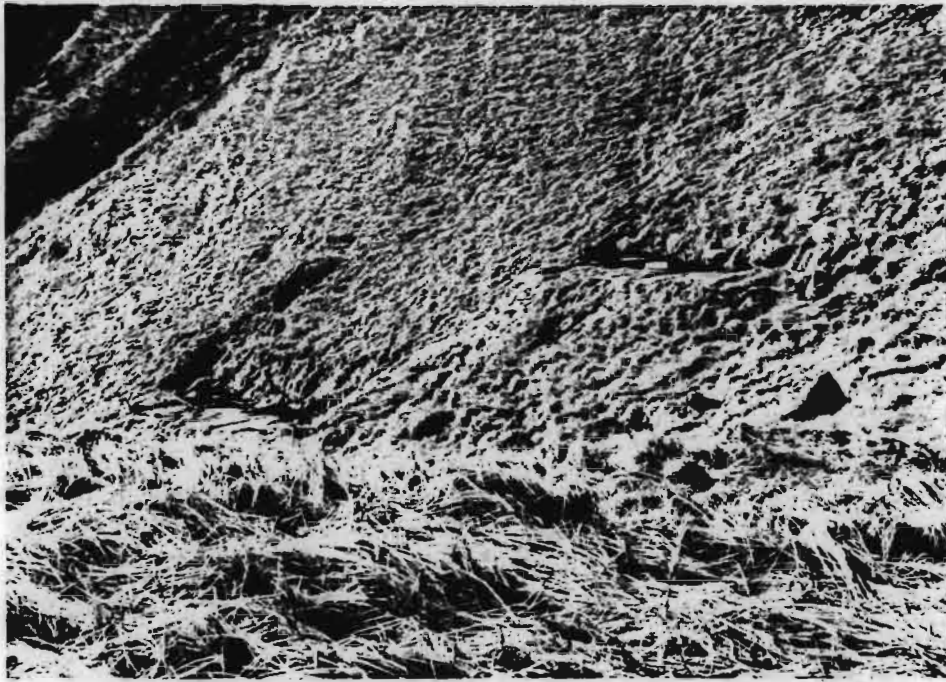
Water Still - Erskine Point



Searchlight shelter - Erskine Point



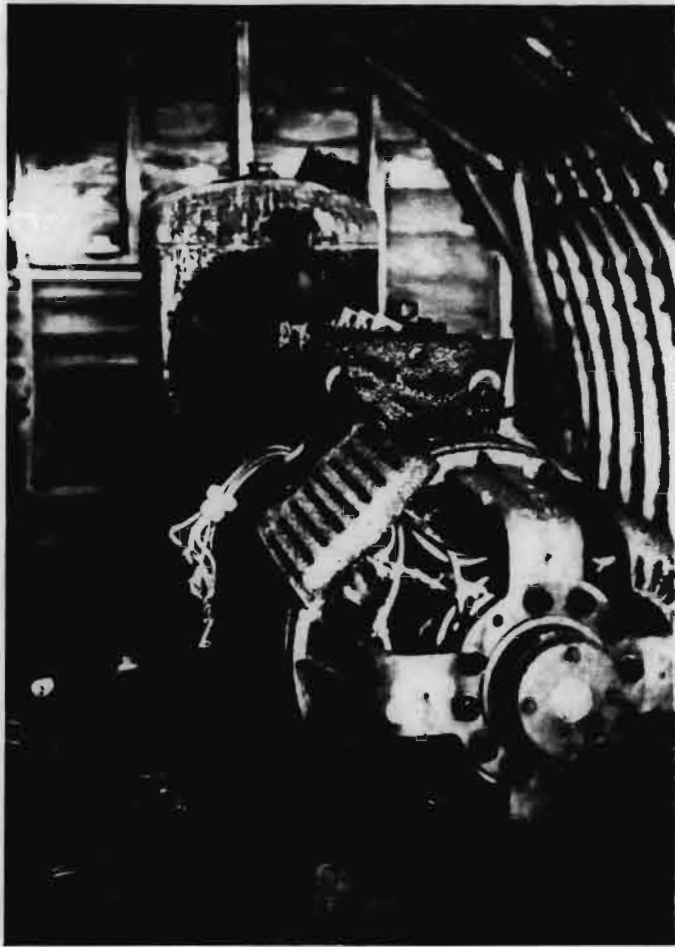
Mess Hall and Latrine - Erskine Point



Quonset hut remains - Erskine Point



Dozer on beach - Erskine Point



Generator (Kohler) in power plant - Erskine Point

Cape Wislow



Main Site - Cape Wislow



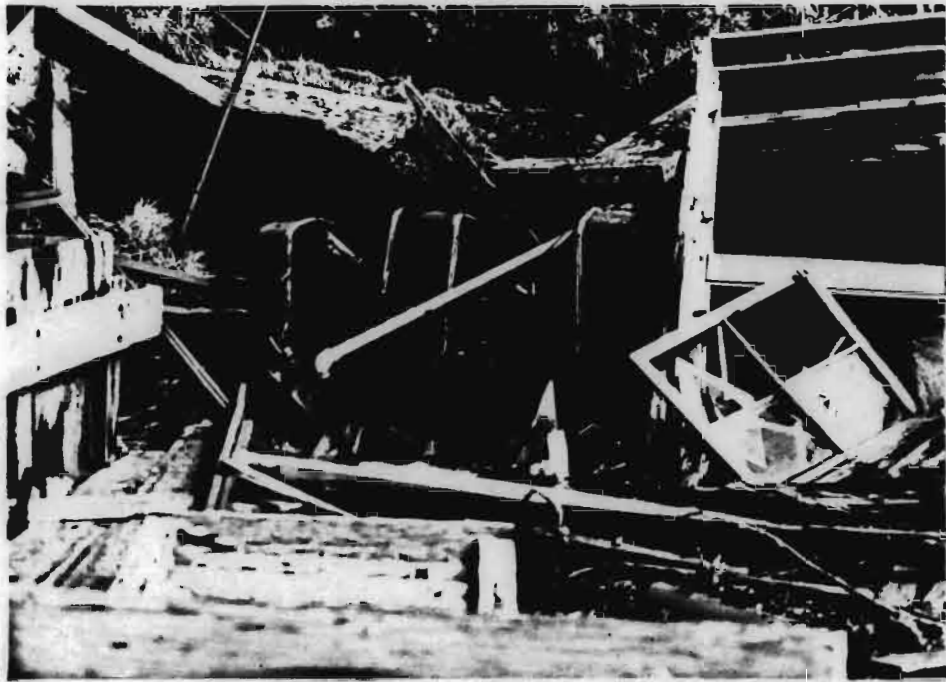
Water system pump house - Cape Wislow



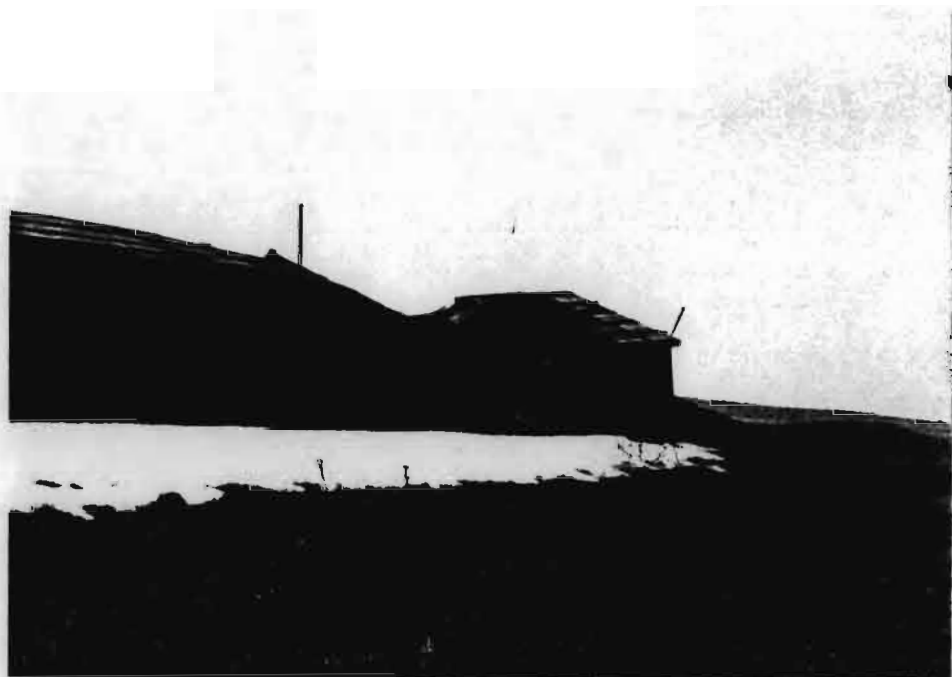
Quonset Huts - Cape Wislow



1000 gallon tank - Cape Wislow



Generator in power plant - Cape Wislow

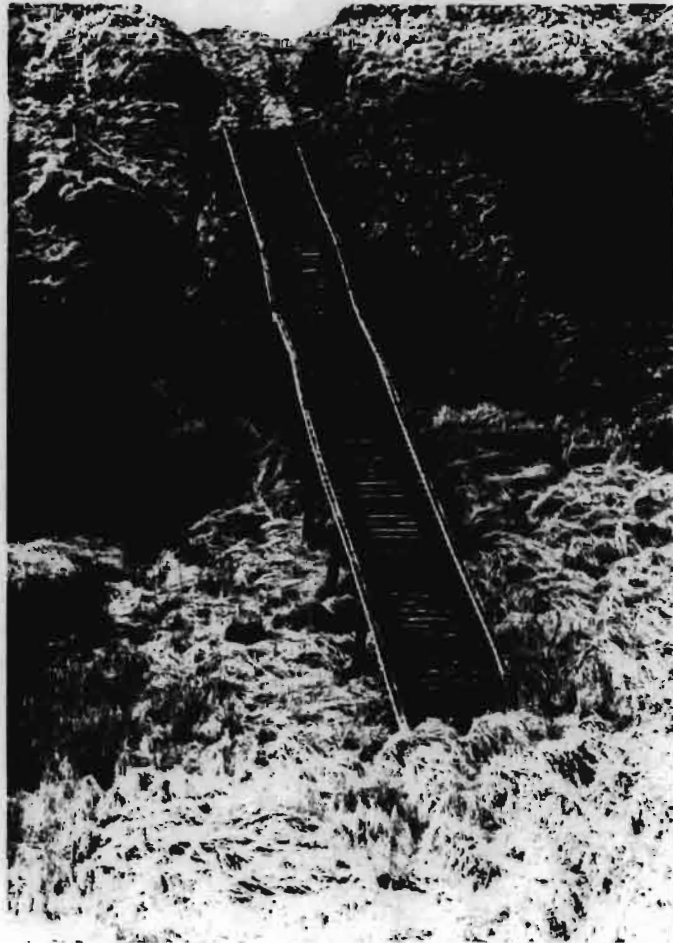


Storehouse - Cape Wislow

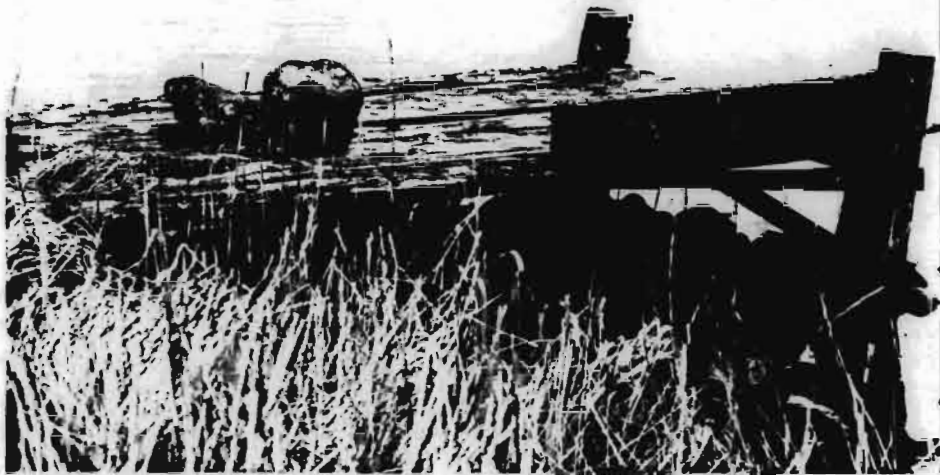
Cape Wislow



Tram winch shelter - Cape Wislow



Section of tram - Cape Wislow



Dock on Lake - Cape Wislow



Barge sections on beach - Cape Wislow

Unalga Island



Barrel dump, Malga Bay - Unalga Island



Barrel dump, Malga Bay - Unalga Island

UNALGA ISLAND SITE PHOTOS



REMAINS OF GENERATOR BUILDING



REMAINS OF COMMUNICATIONS BUILDING



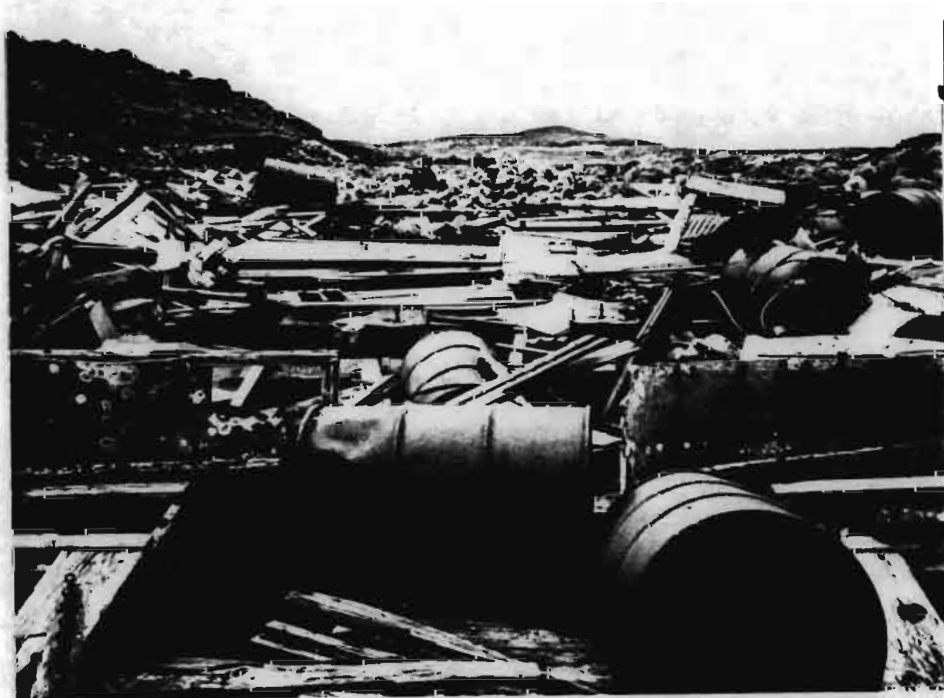
Private cabin - Malga Bay - Unalga Island



Section of old road from Malga Bay to communications site - Unalga Island



Remains of radio station and living quarters on high point of Island - Unalga Island

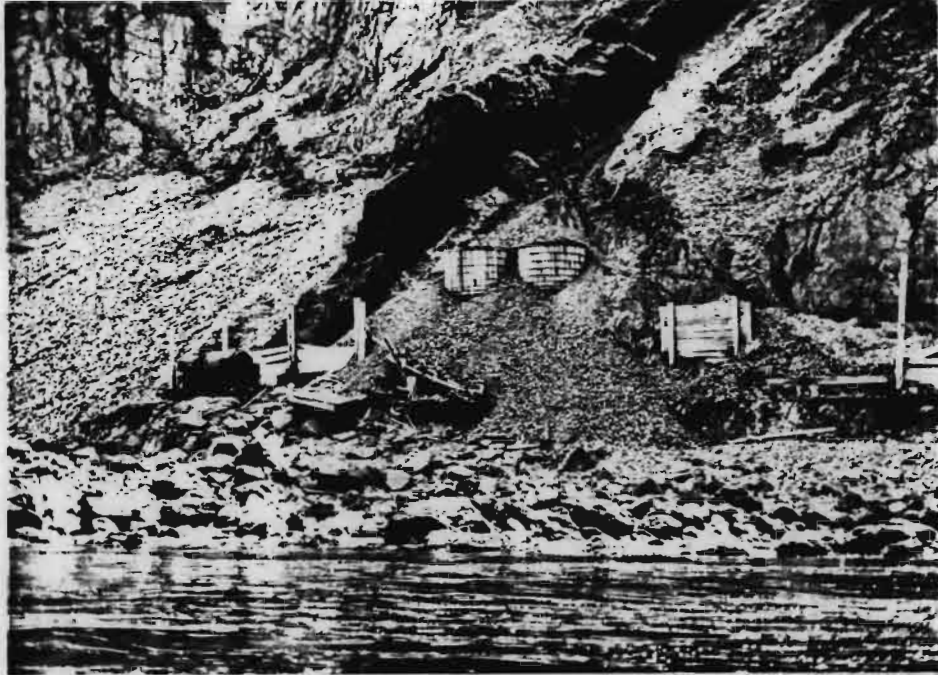


Generator foundation at radio station site - Unalga Island



Leaking barrels at radio station site - Unalga Island.

Constantine Bay



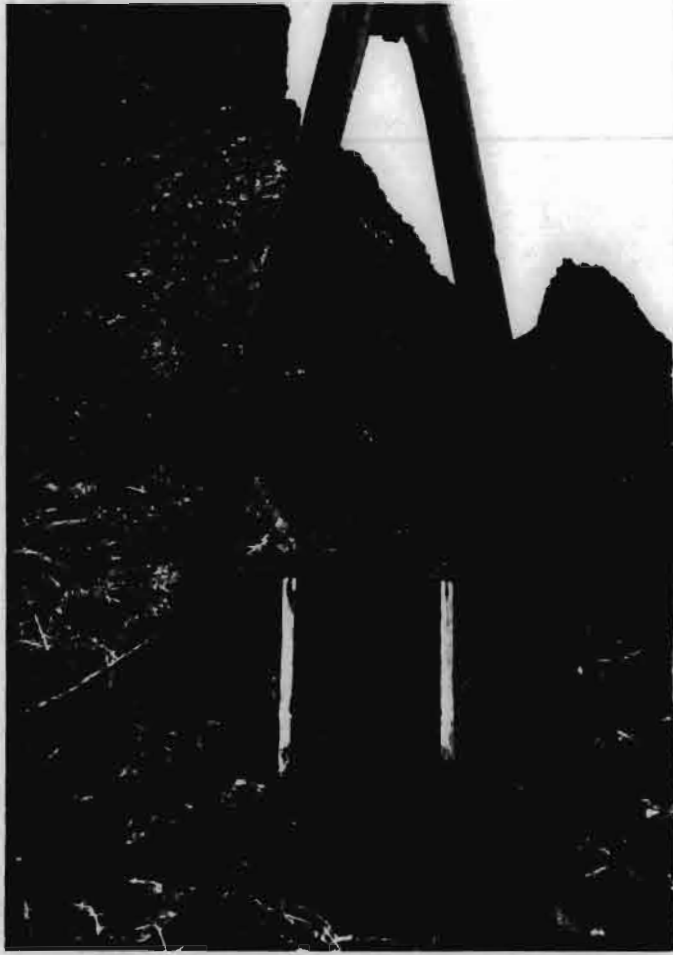
Water still, water tanks, and retaining walls Constantine Bay



Concrete foundation and generators in tide zone - Constantine Bay



Base End Station and searchlight shelter - Constantine Bay

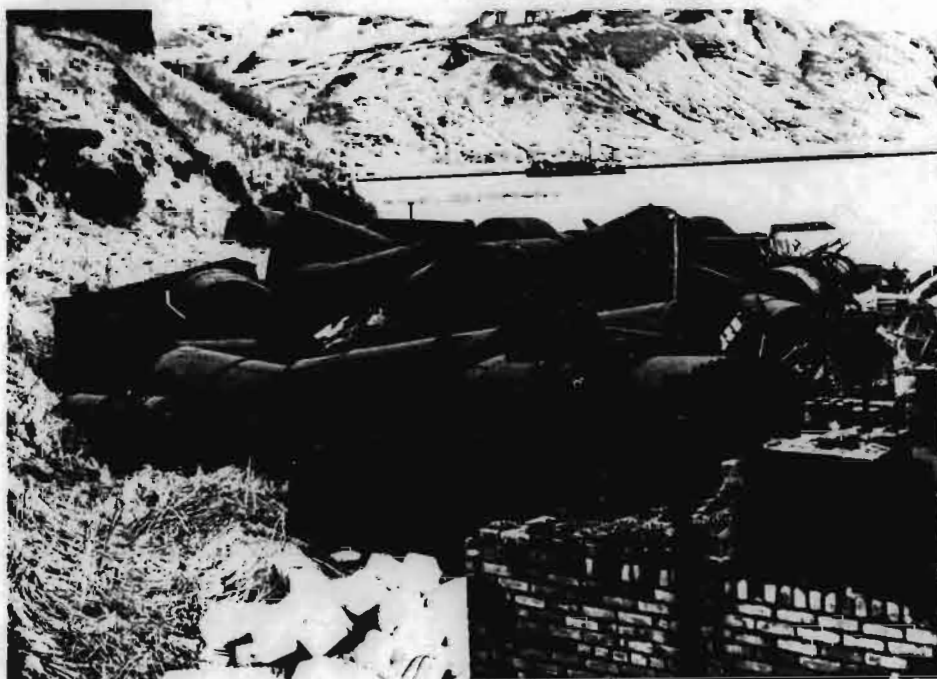


Hand Operated winch for tramway - Constantine Bay

Akutan Island - Whaling Station



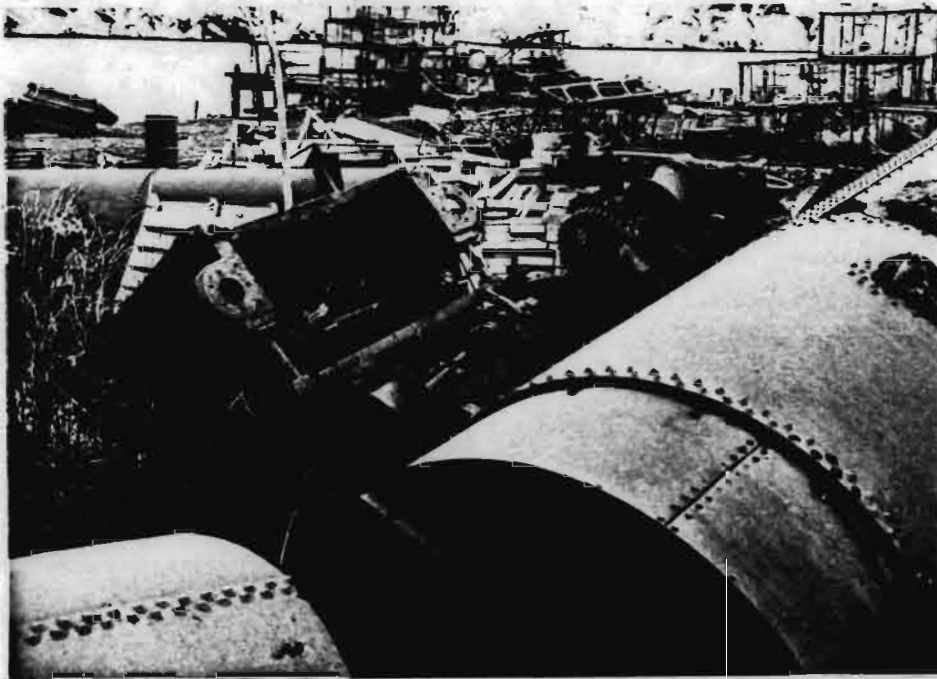
Whaling station on Akutan Island old and new dock, crab pot storage and old fuel oil storage tanks - Akutan Island



Old steam boilers and steam winches - Akutan Island



Old steam boiler with brick foundation, crab pots in background - Akutan Island



Steam driven winches and crab pots - Akutan Island



Steam boilers - Akutan Island



Fuel oil storage tanks - Akutan Island

FINDINGS OF FACT

DEFENSE ENVIRONMENTAL RESTORATION ACCOUNT
FOR FORMERLY-USED SITES
FINDINGS AND DETERMINATION OF ELIGIBILITY

Cape Wislow AWS Station
Unalaska Island, Alaska

Project No. F10AK000018

Findings of Fact

1. Cape Wislow AWS Station consisting of approximately 1,625 acres, was withdrawn by Executive Order (EO) 9153-A dated 30 April 1942, as amended by Public Land Order (PLO) 284 dated 12 June 1945.
2. Cape Wislow AWS Station was established to support harbor defense by tracking air and sea movements via radar. Improvements constructed during occupation of Cape Wislow AWS Station consisted of quonset huts, radar towers, gun emplacements, search lights and fuel tanks. During occupation this site housed up to 40 personnel.
3. The 1,625 acres of Cape Wislow AWS Station was retransferred to public domain by PLO 2437 dated 18 July 1961. Current jurisdiction of Cape Wislow AWS Station is held by the Fish & Wildlife Service, Department of the Interior. There has been a village selection application filed on a portion of this site.
4. The improvements constructed on Cape Wislow AWS Station were allowed to remain in place when the acreage was relinquished to the Bureau of Land Management. The improvements, due to deterioration, are beyond repair and are considered to be unsafe as well as unsightly. Wood-framed structures, quonset huts, gun emplacements, plus an assortment of miscellaneous debris remain on this site. A site inventory to determine the possibilities of hazardous toxic wastes has not been performed but is scheduled in March 1986.

DEFENSE ENVIRONMENTAL RESTORATION ACCOUNT
FOR FORMERLY-USED SITES
FINDINGS AND DETERMINATION OF ELIGIBILITY

Fort Learnard
Unalaska Island, Alaska

Project No. F10AK0840006

Findings of Fact

1. Fort Learnard consists of approximately 2,460 acres. The acreage was withdrawn by Executive Order (EO) 9153-A dated 30 April 1942, as amended by Public Land Order (PLO) 284 dated 12 June 1945.
2. Fort Learnard was a typical World War II Army Installation containing such improvements as barracks, quonset huts, administrative structures, gun emplacements, magazines, search lights, towers, fuel tanks, etc. Fort Learnard was established to house a garrison of ground troops and provide harbor defense for the Unalaska region.
3. PLO 2437 dated 18 July 1961, revoked EO 9153-A as amended by PLO 284. The main portion of Fort Learnard is owned by the Dunalashka Corporation. The Fish & Wildlife Service, Department of the Interior have jurisdiction over some coastal areas as described in PL 96-487, (Alaska Maritime NWR). There are also several village selection and native allotment applications filed with the BLM, on portions of this acreage.
4. The improvements constructed on Ft. Learnard were allowed to remain in place when the land was relinquished to the Bureau of Land Management, and consists of miscellaneous wood structures, quonset huts, gun emplacements, concrete foundations and an assortment of miscellaneous debris. The improvements have deteriorated beyond a useable state and are considered to be unsafe as well as unsightly. A site inventory to determine the possibilities of hazardous toxic wastes has not been performed.

DEFENSE ENVIRONMENTAL RESTORATION ACCOUNT
FOR FORMERLY-USED SITES
FINDINGS AND DETERMINATION OF ELIGIBILITY

Constantine Point Base End Station
Unalaska Island, Alaska

Project No. F10AK0840006

Findings of Fact

1. Constantine Point Base End Station consisting of 547 acres, was withdrawn by Executive Order (EO) 9153-A dated 30 April 1942, as amended by Public Land Order (PLO) 284 dated 12 June 1945.
2. Construction that occurred at Constantine Point Base End Station during military occupation consisted of several quonset huts, gun emplacements, fuel tanks, radio towers and search lights. Constantine Point Base End Station was established to aid shore batteries in the direction and fire control necessary for harbor defense. Constantine Point Base End Station housed up to 40 personnel during its period of activation.
3. Constantine Point Base End Station and the 547 acres it encompasses, was retransferred to public domain by PLO 2437 dated 18 July 1961. The main portion of Constantine Point Base End Station is owned by the Dunalashka Corporation. Some management responsibilities have been delegated to the Fish & Wildlife Service, Department of the Interior through PL 96-487, (Alaska Maritime NWR).
4. The improvements constructed at Constantine Point Base End Station were allowed to remain in place when the site was relinquished to the Bureau of Land Management. The improvements, due to deterioration are beyond repair and are considered to be unsafe as well as unsightly. Wood-frame structures, quonset huts, gun emplacements, plus an assortment of miscellaneous debris remain on this site. A site inventory to determine the possibilities of hazardous toxic wastes has not been performed, but is scheduled in March 1986.

DEFENSE ENVIRONMENTAL RESTORATION ACCOUNT
FOR FORMERLY-USED SITES
FINDINGS AND DETERMINATION OF ELIGIBILITY

Erskine Point Fire Control Station
Unalaska Island, Alaska

Project No. F10AK0840006

Findings of Fact

1. Erskine Point Fire Control Station, consisting of approximately 782.00 acres, was withdrawn by Executive Order (EO) 9153-A dated 30 Apr 1942, as amended by Public Land Order (PLO) 284 dated 12 Jun 1945.
2. Construction occurring at Erskine Point Fire Control Station during the period of military occupancy, consisted of several quonset huts, gun emplacements, fuel tanks, radio towers, and search lights. Erskine Point Fire Control Station was established to aid shore batteries in harbor defense maneuvers.
3. Erskine Point Fire Control Station, and the 782.00 acres it encompasses, was returned to the Public Domain by PLO 2437 dated 18 July 1961. The main portion of Erskine Point Fire Control Station is owned by the Unalaska Corporation. Some management responsibilities have been delegated to the Fish and Wildlife Service, Department of the Interior through PL 96-487, (Alaska Maritime NWR).
4. The improvements constructed at Erskine Point Fire Control Station were allowed to remain in place when the site was relinquished to BLM. The improvements, due to deterioration are beyond repair and are considered to be unsafe as well as unsightly. Wood-frame structures, quonset huts, gun emplacements, plus an assortment of miscellaneous debris remain on the site.

DEFENSE ENVIRONMENTAL RESTORATION ACCOUNT
FOR FORMERLY-USED SITES
FINDINGS AND DETERMINATION OF ELIGIBILITY

Ugadaga Bay Fire Control Station
Unalaska Island, Alaska

Project No. F10AK000241

Findings of Fact

1. Ugadaga Bay Fire Control Station, consisting of 793.00 acres, was withdrawn by Executive Order (EO) 9153-A dated 30 Apr 1942, as amended by Public Land Order (PLO) 284 dated 12 Jun 1945.
2. Construction occurring at Ugadaga Bay Fire Control Station during the period of military occupancy, consisted of several quonset huts, gun emplacements, fuel tanks, radio towers, and search lights. Ugadaga Bay Fire Control Station was established to aid shore batteries in harbor defense maneuvers.
3. Ugadaga Bay Fire Control Station and the 793.00 acres it encompasses, was returned to the Public Domain by PLO 2437 dated 18 July 1961. The main portion of Ugadaga Bay Fire Control Station is owned by the Unalashka Corporation. There is also a portion owned by a private owner. The Fish and Wildlife Service, Department of the Interior have some management responsibilities because of PL 96-487 (Alaska Maritime NWR).
4. The improvements constructed at Ugadaga Bay Fire Control Station were allowed to remain in place when the site was relinquished to BLM. The improvements, due to deterioration are beyond repair and are considered to be unsafe as well as unsightly. Wood-frame structures, quonset huts, gun emplacements, plus an assortment of miscellaneous debris remain on the site.

DEFENSE ENVIRONMENTAL RESTORATION ACCOUNT
FOR FORMERLY-USED SITES
FINDINGS AND DETERMINATION OF ELIGIBILITY

Unalga Island
Northeast of Unalaska Island

Project No. F10AK000016

Findings of Fact

1. Unalga Island, consisting of approximately 7,040 acres and located approximately 5 miles northeast of Unalaska Island, had no formal withdrawals for military purposes. However, Executive Order (EO) No. 1733 dated 3 March 1913, as amended by EO No. 5243 dated 19 December 1929, withdrew all land within the Aleutian Islands for use as a preserve and breeding ground for native birds and animals. The special provisions of EO No. 1733 stated that, " the establishment of this reservation shall not interfere with the use of the island for lighthouse, military or naval purposes". This in itself may have created an implied permit, in a broad fashion, for military activities on the island. Information extracted from the, " War Diary of Dutch Harbor", confirms that Unalga Island served as the location for a naval radio/radar station. Actual dates of occupancy are not known but it is suspected that occupancy occurred around 1942.

2. The improvements at Unalga Island consisted of several quonset huts, a radar/radio facility, a radar tower, several radio antennas, and miscellaneous fuel tanks.

3. There were no formal withdrawals for use of Unalga Island. Use of Unalga Island was somewhat implied, resulting in no formal relinquishments. It is suspected that naval occupation ceased around 1945.

Current ownership is held by Akutan Native Corporation.

No beneficial use has occurred.

4. The improvements at Unalga Island were allowed to remain when use was terminated by the Navy. The improvements have deteriorated and are considered to be unsafe as well as unsightly. Debris at Unalga consists of several collapsed quonset huts, antennas and miscellaneous barrels. No site inventory has been performed to determine either the presence or absence of hazardous toxic materials.

DEFENSE ENVIRONMENTAL RESTORATION ACCOUNT
FOR FORMERLY-USED SITES
FINDINGS AND DETERMINATION OF ELIGIBILITY

Akutan Island
Northeast of Unalaska Island

Project No. F10AK000018

Findings of Fact

1. Akutan Island, consisting of approximately 60,800 acres and located approximately 13 miles northeast of Unalaska Island, had no formal withdrawals for military purposes. However, Executive Order (EO) No. 1733 dated 3 March 1913, as amended by EO No. 5243 dated 19 December 1929, withdrew all land within the Aleutian Islands for use as a preserve and breeding ground for native birds and animals. The special provisions of EO No. 1733 stated that, "the establishment of this reservation shall not interfere with the use of the island for lighthouse, military or naval purposes", may have created an implied permit, in a broad fashion, for military activities on the island. Information extracted from the, "War Diary of Dutch Harbor", confirms that Akutan Island was used as a refueling station for Russian vessels.

The diary speaks of a lease agreement, dated November 1942, that allowed the Navy to use a whaling station located on this island. No formal lease agreement has been found to verify the lease.

2. Improvements constructed on Akutan Island during occupation by the Navy are not documented, but through on site inventories it is believed that improvements include but may not be limited to a dock, several quonset huts, and fuel tanks.

3. According to the, "War Diary of Dutch Harbor", occupation of Akutan Island ceased in 1945. The use of this island was somewhat implied and no formal withdrawals were made. Therefore, no formal relinquishments were required.

Current ownership of Akutan Island is held by the Akutan Native Corporation.

No beneficial use has occurred.

4. The improvements at Akutan were allowed to remain in place when vacated by the Navy. The improvements have deteriorated and are considered to be unsafe as well as unsightly. The debris which remains at Akutan consists of several quonset huts, wood-frame coal bins, a dock and fuel storage tanks. A site inventory to determine the possibilities of hazardous toxic wastes has not been performed.

PART II
FINDINGS AND DETERMINATION OF ELIGIBILITY (FDE) REPORT

UNALGA ISLAND NAVY RADIO STATION
PROJECT NO. F10AK000015

FINDINGS OF FACT

1. A project is proposed on Unalga Island that would remove the hazardous toxic waste (HTW) and the soil contaminated by POL products. The mercury contaminated POL residue would be repackaged and evacuated to an out of state treatment facility. The POL would be drained from the drums and disposed of according to environmental laws and the drums cleaned by flaring or steam cleaning, crushed and buried in a designated landfill in the Dutch Harbor area. In spite of the island being uninhabited, there is a possibility that the contaminated soil would leach into the sea in the wildlife preserve.
2. Unalga Island, consisting of approximately 7,040 acres and located approximately 5 miles northeast of Unalaska Island, had no formal withdrawals for military purposes. However, Executive Order (EO) 1733 dated 3 March 1913, as amended by EO 5243 dated 19 December 1929, withdrew all land within the Aleutian Islands for use as a preserve and breeding ground for native birds and animals. The special provisions of EO 1733 stated that, "the establishment of this reservation shall not interfere with the use of the island for lighthouse, military, or naval purposes". This in itself may have created an implied permit, in a broad fashion, for military activities on the island. Information extracted from the "War Diary of Dutch Harbor" confirms that Unalga Island served as the location for naval radio/radar stations. The U.S. Navy maintained communication facilities on Unalga Island from 1912 until WWII ended in 1945.
3. The improvements at Unalga Island consisted of several Pacific huts, a radar/radio facility, a radar tower, several radio antennas, and miscellaneous fuel tanks.
4. There were no formal withdrawals for use of Unalga Island. Use was somewhat implied, resulting in no formal relinquishments. Current ownership is held by Akutan Native Corporation per the provisions of the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act, Public Law 92-203 (85 Stat 688) dated 18 December 1971. The island is part of the Aleutian Island National Refuge managed by the USFWS.
5. The improvements at Unalga Island were allowed to remain when use was terminated by the Navy. Debris at Unalga consists of several collapsed Pacific huts, antennas, and barrels. There is also mercury contamination and POL contaminated soil to be removed.

DETERMINATION

Based on the foregoing Findings of Fact, the site as described above has been determined to be a formerly used DOD property. Moreover, it is determined that an environmental restoration project, to the extent set out herein, is an appropriate undertaking within the purview of the Defense Environmental Restoration Program, established under 10 U.S.C. 2701 et seq., for the reasons stated above.

W

Date

LLOYD A. DUSCHA, P.E.
Deputy Director
Directorate of Engineering
and Construction

REFERENCES

References

1. Environmental Assessment for Unalaska, Alaska; prepared by U.S. Army Engineer District, Alaska, dated July, 1984.
2. Alaska Heritage Resource Survey, State of Alaska; History and Archeology Department.
3. Findings and Determination of Eligibility reports; U.S. Army Engineer District, Alaska.
4. Harbor Defenses of Dutch Harbor, Alaska; As Constructed Drawings, U.S. Army Engineer District, Alaska, dated January 5, 1946.