

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF
ENERGY

Land and Asset Transfer for **BENEFICIAL REUSE**

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The Richland Manufacturing Mall Industrial Park was built on 760 acres of former DOE Hanford Site unneeded land that was transferred to the Port of Benton, Washington in 1998. Sixteen manufacturing and industrial tenants currently lease space in the mall, including American Rock/Eucon Corp. which operates a rock quarry on a portion of the site.

Section 1. Executive Summary

In fiscal year 2011, Congress passed the Ike Skelton National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2011 [Section 3124, Public Law (P.L.) 111-383] that authorized the Department of Energy (DOE) to establish energy parks on former defense nuclear facility sites. Pursuant to this legislation, DOE established the Asset Revitalization Initiative (ARI) Task Force on February 2011 to address the Department's portfolio of assets and opportunities that could be pursued by DOE.

The ARI Task Force developed and issued, "The Asset Revitalization Initiative Report to Congress" on August 25, 2011 as required by legislation. The report defined ARI as a DOE-wide effort to advance the beneficial reuse of its unique and diverse mix of assets; promotes a more efficient business environment within DOE; and encourages collaboration between the public and private sector and DOE sites. The report discussed the ARI Task Force's follow-on actions to continue DOE discussions with communities near DOE sites, nonprofit organizations, tribal organizations, the private sector, and other stakeholders and to explore opportunities to use DOE assets for beneficial purposes. The report also stated DOE's intent to implement Asset Revitalization Initiative activities using its current authorities. Subsequent ARI Task Force reports, papers and activities that were not required by Congress were developed to provide a historical framework and assist DOE sites, programs, and the public pursue opportunities to use DOE's diverse mix of assets to support DOE's mission and encourage economic growth for neighboring communities and stakeholders. The reports, issue papers, fact sheets and other products are a collective work of the ARI Task Force members. The mission of ARI is to promote a more efficient business environment and encourage collaboration between the public and private sectors on and near DOE sites.

One goal of ARI is to support the transfer or sale of unneeded DOE real property. Another goal is to remain open and transparent with our stakeholders about DOE activities in this area. As a result, the ARI Task Force has developed and is releasing its second report as an informational tool which documents DOE's 209 transfers of more than 246,902 acres of land and real property assets completed by the Department over 57 years.

This report provides information and context to DOE's past efforts to dispose of unneeded real property. These transfers include sales, grants, and transfers (including at no-cost) to other federal, state, regional, local, and tribal governments or non-profit economic redevelopment organizations for beneficial reuse. This information demonstrates that DOE has a long-standing history of success in transferring unneeded property back to communities. DOE will continue to collaborate with local communities, local and state elected officials, stakeholders, and Tribal Nations in identifying and transferring future land and assets.

Asset Revitalization Initiative (ARI) Mission

The Asset Revitalization Initiative is a DOE-wide effort to advance the future use of its unique and diverse mix of assets, including land, facilities, infrastructure, equipment, technologies, natural resources, and a highly skilled workforce. ARI promotes a more efficient business environment to encourage collaboration between public and private entities. This will support DOE's ability to achieve its mission and goals and stimulate and diversify regional economies.



The Heritage Center is located at the site of the former Oak Ridge Gaseous Diffusion Plant (K-25), which is currently undergoing cleanup and revitalization efforts.

Section 2. Introduction and History of DOE Land Disposals

This report provides a historical perspective and summary of U.S. Department of Energy (DOE) actions over 57 years (through fiscal year [FY] 2013) on land and real property asset disposal. Throughout this report, the term “transfer” is used to include a broad range of land disposal actions and responsibilities as described in the DOE *Real Property Desk Guide (2013 Update)*. This includes: sale of DOE real estate (at fair market value and less than fair market value); land grants; donations and no-cost transfers; transfers for economic development purposes; disposal through the General Services Administration (GSA); transfers to other local, state, federal or tribal government agencies; relinquishment of withdrawn land; or other federal transfer actions like the Federal Lands-to-Parks Program, etc.

This is the second¹ report developed by the ARI Task Force that is being issued to provide further information to interested parties regarding historical DOE land transfers, as well as additional data and details on historical reuse actions. Historical data spanning 57 years is presented to show DOE’s long history in turning over unneeded land and assets to other federal, state, or private entities for beneficial reuse. In some cases, this land had been part of previously existing communities and was acquired by the Atomic Energy Commission (the predecessor agency to DOE) to support nuclear weapons production activities as part of the Manhattan Project. Transfer of unneeded lands and assets supports the larger mission and goals of DOE’s asset reuse program and the Presidential Memorandum on disposition of unneeded federal real estate.

¹ The first Report was titled, *The Asset Revitalization Initiative Report to Congress, August 25, 2011*.

Authorization

In 2010, the President signed a Presidential Memorandum, *Disposing of Unneeded Federal Real Estate, June 10, 2010* addressing disposition of unneeded federal real estate. Per this memorandum, federal agencies were directed to identify and eliminate unneeded properties. In 2011, Section 3124 of the *Ike Skelton National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2011* (Public Law [P.L.] 111-383) was enacted and further authorized the Secretary of Energy to establish energy parks on former defense nuclear facility sites. This provision provided an additional basis for establishing a task force in February 2011 to address revitalization efforts in response to Congressional direction. However, prior to this effort, DOE has had a long history of transferring land and assets for reuse by local, state, federal, tribal, and other entities, beginning during the 1950s, as described below.

Asset Reuse History and Community Reuse Organizations

Starting in the late 1940s and early 1950s, the Atomic Energy Commission (AEC), a predecessor agency to DOE, transferred land, including large parcels transferred to the states of Washington (WA), New Mexico (NM), and Tennessee (TN), which formed the original sites in the cities of Richland, WA; Los Alamos, NM; and Oak Ridge, TN. Some of this land had been part of previously existing communities, while other parcels were vacant private or publicly owned land. Following those original transfers, the AEC (and later, DOE) continued to work with local communities to transfer unneeded land and assets for beneficial reuse. More than 209 transfers, conveying approximately 246,902 acres, have been completed through FY 2013.² This includes more than 44,421 acres conveyed in 26 states and more than 202,481 acres of naval petroleum reserve³ transfers in three states. A list of historical land and asset transfers is included in **Attachment A**, and a list of the naval petroleum reserve transfers is included in **Attachment B** to this report. The naval petroleum reserve transfers are presented separately due to the unique history and concentration of a large amount of total acreage in a small number of transfers in only a few states. These lists include data back to 1956; any prior-year transfers are not included because many historical land records for early land transfers in the late 1940s and early 1950s are no longer available for referencing today.

“To eliminate wasteful spending of taxpayer dollars, save energy and water, and further reduce greenhouse gas pollution, I hereby direct executive departments and agencies (agencies) to accelerate efforts to identify and eliminate excess properties...”

President Barack Obama
June 10, 2010

In the early 1990s, with the announcement of DOE’s plans to downsize and eventually close many of its facilities across the country in response to the end of the Cold War, the U.S. Congress authorized⁴ the Department to work with appropriate representatives of community groups to address and minimize the negative social and economic impacts of work force restructuring on communities surrounding DOE facilities. In response, DOE initiated a community transition program in 1993 that encouraged affected communities to chart their own economic development future through the creation of Community

² Data sources used to compile this information include DOE’s Facilities Information Management System for more recent transfers, as well as historical transfer data provided by DOE Site Real Property Offices; site reviews of historical land, deed, and title transfer documentation, some spanning back almost 50 years; and information provided by the CROs and the Energy Communities Alliance (ECA).

³ Petroleum reserves include the Naval Petroleum Reserves and Naval Oil Shale Reserves.

⁴ Congressional authorization came under Section 4604 of the Atomic Energy Defense Act (50 United States Code [U.S.C.] Section 2704; originally enacted as Section 3161 of the National Defense Authorization Act (NDAA) for FY 1993 [P.L. 102-484]).

Reuse Organizations (CROs). The primary purpose of the CROs was to reuse former defense nuclear facilities and other unneeded properties by accepting and reusing assets, land, and facilities for industrial, economic, commercial, or civic redevelopment or reuse. Additional information on the CROs can be found on the following DOE Office of Legacy Management websites:

<http://energy.gov/lm/about-us/contact-us/community-reuse-organization>

<http://www.lm.doe.gov/default.aspx?id=80>

Land and facilities have been leased or their titles transferred from DOE to the CROs or other entities for economic, business, or commercial redevelopment. Fifteen such CROs were originally formed across the country, and today there are eight active CROs at DOE sites, including the Hanford Tri-Cities Industrial Development Council (TRIDEC); Savannah River Site (SRS) CRO; Idaho National Laboratory (INL) Regional Development Alliance; Community Reuse Organization of East Tennessee (CROET); Mound Development Corporation (MDC); Portsmouth Southern Ohio Diversification Initiative (SODI); Paducah Area Community Reuse Organization (PACRO); and Los Alamos National Laboratory (LANL) Regional Development Corporation.

In addition, the Energy Communities Alliance (ECA), an organization of local governments, has helped provide assistance to the general public interested in land and asset disposal⁵.

The land reuse efforts of DOE, economic development organizations, Tribal Nations, and local community and government organizations have yielded the following benefits:

- Ninety sites that had a role in the Cold War have been cleaned up and closed, and many of these sites either have been transferred to economic development organizations or are available for beneficial reuse. Sites in reuse today include sites in Grand Junction, Colorado (CO); Oak Ridge, Tennessee (TN); Oxnard, California (CA); Los Alamos, New Mexico (NM); Mound, Ohio (OH); Cannonsburg, Pennsylvania (PA); Monticello, Utah (UT); Hanford, Washington (WA); Barnwell County, South Carolina (SC), and Salmon, Mississippi (MS), to cite just a few.
- Former and current DOE defense nuclear sites benefit environmental and wildlife researchers through access to unique and untouched natural habitats such as at SRS, SC; Hanford, WA; Rocky Flats, CO; Oak Ridge, TN; and Grand Junction, CO.
- DOE continues to work with local communities, state and tribal governments, and economic development organizations to identify new transfer opportunities and find the best reuse of unneeded DOE properties.

“Last year, we created our first manufacturing innovation institute in Youngstown, Ohio. A once-shuttered warehouse is now a state-of-the-art lab where new workers are mastering the 3D printing that has the potential to revolutionize the way we make almost everything.

There’s no reason this can’t happen in other towns. So tonight, I’m announcing the launch of three more of these manufacturing hubs, where businesses will partner with the Departments of Defense and Energy to turn regions left behind by globalization into global centers of high-tech jobs. And I ask this Congress to help create a network of fifteen of these hubs and guarantee that the next revolution in manufacturing is Made in America.”

President Barack Obama
State of the Union Address
February 12, 2013

⁵ DOE does not endorse the CROs or ECA and reference to these organizations should not imply any endorsement on the part of DOE.

Authorities, Disposal Mechanisms, and the Land Transfer Process

Federal real property disposal has occurred historically under a number of authorities, including the Atomic Energy Act (AEA) of 1954, the Atomic Energy Community Act (AECA) of 1955, as amended (42 U.S.C. 2301 et seq.), or other special legislation that include provisions for land and property disposals. The special legislation provisions generally direct DOE to dispose of specific parcels of land and often specify the grantee and the terms of the transaction. Examples of such legislation are included in Section 5.A below.

In addition to the disposal authorities, there is a range of disposal mechanisms that provide DOE with alternatives for transferring assets. DOE can directly dispose real property where authorized, dispose for economic redevelopment purposes, transfer to GSA for disposal, or transfer to another federal agency for beneficial reuse. Furthermore DOE has discretionary authority to indemnify property at defense nuclear facilities under 50 U.S.C. 2811 (see regulations found in Title 10, *Code of Federal Regulations*, Part 770 [10 CFR Part 770]).

Brief descriptions of both authorities and disposal mechanisms are provided in Section 5 of this report. Full descriptions, including more-detailed explanations of authorities, disposal mechanisms, and the process for conducting land transfers, can be found in DOE Order 430.1B, *Real Property and Asset Management* and the *Real Property Desk Guide (2013 Update)*. The DOE order and guide can be accessed on the following DOE websites and links:

- DOE Order 430.1B, *Real Property Asset Management*:
<https://www.directives.doe.gov/directives/current-directives/430.1-BOrder-bc2/view>
- DOE *Real Estate Desk Guide (2013 Update)* :
<http://energy.gov/management/downloads/real-estate-property-guide-2013-0>

Government and Taxpayer Cost Savings/Avoidance

Land and asset transfer for beneficial reuse makes significant fiscal sense in the current economic environment. Extending the useful life of many DOE unneeded facilities over several more generations increases the original return on investment. The sunk costs in the design and construction of many of these facilities can benefit local communities and businesses that can take advantage of existing and repurposed structures at generally lower costs than designing and constructing brand new facilities. DOE can eliminate the costs associated with facilities that are no longer needed to support its missions through transfer and beneficial reuse. Unneeded property disposition results in costs savings to DOE by reducing the costs associated with long-term storage, maintenance, and security to keep these facilities safe and secure.⁶ Finally, cost avoidance can be achieved by eliminating the need to conduct expensive demolition and site restoration following cleanup for buildings and sites that can be reused. As just one example, at the Oak Ridge East Tennessee Technology Park (ETTP), the transfer of various buildings to CROET for beneficial reuse has allowed DOE to avoid \$12.6 million in demolition costs (cumulative savings) because the facilities no longer needed to be demolished following cleanup. Transfers of ETTP land, facilities, and infrastructure have resulted in approximately \$110 million in cumulative cost savings to date, including recurring savings (e.g., savings associated with utilities, fire protection and emergency

⁶ Memorandum for Distribution, *DOE Office of Worker and Community Transition*, January 22, 2003.

response services, and surveillance and maintenance costs). Ongoing/recurring savings currently amount to approximately \$6 million annually.⁷

Another example of government and taxpayer savings includes the cleanup and reuse of the Rocky Flats Site. The clear end state for reuse as a public wildlife preserve that was developed collaboratively between the communities, state regulators, legislators, and DOE resulted in an accelerated cleanup and closure process that created life cycle savings and schedule acceleration to the Rocky Flats cleanup project of \$20.5 billion and 49 years.⁸



A commercial Gulfstream G-550 Jet lands at the Los Alamos Airport, a former DOE owned airport built in 1947 by AEC and transferred to Los Alamos County in 2008. The Airport is now publicly owned and operated and provides private and commercial air services.

⁷ U.S. DOE News Release (R-05-022), June 16, 2005, and information provided by the DOE Oak Ridge Operations Office, October 2013.

⁸ Savings were calculated based on the original Rocky Flats cleanup estimates found in the 1996 *Baseline Environmental Management Report (BEMR)* and the actual completion and closure costs and schedule as reported in the 2008 National Defense Authorization Act (NDAA) Report to Congress titled: *Status of Environmental Management Initiatives to Accelerate the Reduction of Environmental Risks and Challenges Posed by the Legacy of the Cold War (Status Report)*, 2009. While cleanup was completed in 2005, regulatory closure did not occur until 2006 which accounts for the 1 year difference in schedule savings between the NDAA report and what is reported here.

Section 3. Community Benefits/Beneficial Reuse

Local communities around DOE sites, including local and state governments, Tribal Nations, businesses, non-profit organizations or other regional economic development councils, have benefitted from receipt of 246,880 acres (roughly 1.25 times larger than the land area of New York City) for beneficial reuse over 57 years. The wide range of reuse includes development of vacant land into industrial parks and manufacturing hubs, public parks, and mixed-use commercial and residential areas, as well as use for energy production, wildlife preservation, and agricultural purposes. Additionally, facilities can and have been renovated and converted into state-of-the-art business offices or other commercial, light industrial, or manufacturing centers, as has occurred at sites such as Oak Ridge, Hanford, and LANL. DOE works with local communities, business development groups, economic development organizations, local and state governments, and/or Tribal Nations to identify other potential reuse opportunities for land, facilities, or assets based on site-specific situations. Details of the long history of DOE land transfers are included in **Attachment A**, and the naval petroleum reserves (including the Naval Petroleum Reserves [NPR] and Naval Oil Shale Reserves [NOSR]) transfers are included in **Attachment B**. Below are some examples of the wide range of reuse opportunities and the communities that have taken advantage of these land and asset disposals. In each of these cases, unneeded, or underutilized federal property has been given a new lease on life and turned into thriving industrial, commercial, manufacturing, or mixed-use commercial/residential centers. In a very limited number of cases (four of 209 transfers), successful land transfers have occurred, yet the land has not yet been redeveloped or reused. In each case, the land has been rezoned for future reuse, and those transfers are listed in **Attachment A** under a reuse category of vacant/rezoned.



Commercial/Business

- LANL Tracts A-7 and A-5 were transferred to Los Alamos County, NM, for commercial redevelopment, and the area currently has an operating hotel (Holiday Inn Express) and other commercial businesses (2005).
- DOE's Oak Ridge Site has transferred six government office buildings to CROET for reuse as commercial office buildings. This transfer of approximately 200,000 square feet of office space created additional opportunities for private sector companies to utilize available office space on the reindustrialized ETPP site. CROET is one of the CROs (a nonprofit corporation) established to foster diversification of the regional economy by reutilizing DOE property for private sector investment and job creation. The transfer of the six buildings allowed DOE to avoid \$6.9 million in planned demolition costs (2005).
- In 2005, DOE/NNSA transferred 7 acres in two parcels to the City of Oak Ridge Industrial Development Board. On these two parcels, the Board built two new state of the art facilities with private-sector financing (New Hope Center and Jack Case Center). The facilities can house approximately 1,400 Y-12 employees who were previously housed in more than 50 separate buildings on the Y-12 Site. This allowed Y-12 to tear down a large number of obsolete, inefficient 1940's era facilities and significantly reduce the Y-12 footprint. Energy conservation measures were designed into both facilities. The New Hope Center is a Leadership in Energy

and Environmental Design (LEED) certified facility and the Jack Case Center is a Federal Guiding Principle Building (2005).

The New Hope Center is a privately financed office building built on former Y-12 Land that was transferred to the City of Oak Ridge in 2005.



Historic Preservation

- DOE transferred LANL Tract A-1, which holds a historical monument that commemorates significant Manhattan Project accomplishments, to Los Alamos County, NM (2002).
- DOE transferred LANL Tracts B-1, B-2 and B-3 to the Bureau of Indian Affairs in trust for the Pueblo de San Ildefonso. These transfers returned more than 2,000 acres of ancestral lands for cultural preservation (2002 and 2013).
- A portion of the National Institute for Petroleum and Energy Research (NIPER) site in Bartlesville, OK, was transferred to the Bartlesville Economic Development Corporation and used by the Delaware Indian Tribe to set up their national headquarters offices (2001).
- 84,000 acres of ancestral lands on the undeveloped NOSR #2 Site in Utah were transferred back to the Northern Ute Indian Tribe in the largest transfer of federal property to Native Americans in the last century (2000).



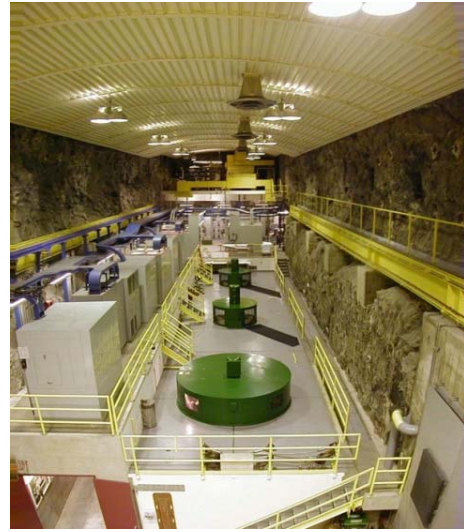
Naval Petroleum Reserves

- In 1996, Congress determined that the NPR and NOSR properties no longer served the national defense purpose envisioned in the early 1900s and authorized steps towards potential divestment or privatization of them. As a result, in 1996, the government's share of the Elk Hills field in California was offered for commercial sale. On February 5, 1998, DOE completed its sale to Occidental Petroleum Corporation for \$3.65 billion in the largest privatization of federal property in the history of the United States. At its peak in July 1981, NPR-1 produced 181,000 barrels of oil per day and would have ranked as one of the top ten largest oil fields in the lower 48 States in the production of oil and gas. In September 1992, the field produced its one billionth barrel of oil, becoming only the thirteenth field in the Nation's history to reach that milestone. Elk Hills is still operated as an oil field today by Occidental Petroleum (1998).



Energy

- Throughout the years, DOE's Power Marketing Administrations have transferred electrical grid substations, pole yards, communication sites, and other unneeded land to not-for-profit power companies, regional electric cooperatives, or local governments for continued use (various from 1980s to present).
- The Secretary of Energy was authorized by Congress to sell two Alaska Power Marketing Administration hydroelectric power stations (Eklutna and Snettisham). These plants and surrounding lands were sold to local electric utilities and cooperatives. The 78,000 kW Snettisham Station serves Juneau and was sold to the Alaska Energy Authority. The 30,000 kW Eklutna Station serves the Anchorage and Matanuska Valley Areas and was sold to three local electric utility companies. Both plants continue to operate today, providing power to the local region (1997 and 1998).



The Snettisham Hydroelectric Power Plant was sold in 1997.



The Eklutna Hydroelectric Power Plant in Alaska, formerly part of the Alaska Power Authority, was sold in 1998.

 **Education**

- As part of the Camp Hanford transfer to the Port of Benton in 1996, part of the Richland Innovation Center land was subleased to Washington State University for construction and operation of the Engineering Laboratory for its Tri-Cities campus (1995).
- DOE transferred three acres of land to the State of Tennessee for construction of the Joint Institute for Biological Sciences (JIBS) and the Joint Institute for Neutron Sciences (JINS). Both JIBS and JINS were founded as collaborative efforts between Oak Ridge National Laboratory (ORNL), the State of Tennessee, and the University of Tennessee. JIBS performs world-class research in systems biology and biotechnology, taking advantage of ORNL's user facilities and other tools. JINS promotes the use of neutron scattering in various fields of research, serving as a gateway for users of the Spallation Neutron Source and the recently upgraded High Flux Isotope Reactor at ORNL. Development of both institutes was fully funded by the State of Tennessee and the University of Tennessee (2006).

 **Agriculture/Grazing**

- At INL, DOE relinquished approximately 2,550 acres of withdrawn public domain land to the Bureau of Land Management (BLM), which transferred it to qualifying farmers under the Teton Flood Farmlands legislation (P.L. 94-400 [90 Stat. 1211]). This legislation authorized the Secretary of the Interior to provide compensation for damage resulting from the Teton Dam flood of June 5, 1976 (1978).
- Approximately 180 acres of land in Monticello, UT, was transferred to a private citizen who is using the land for hay production and cattle grazing (2011).

 **Wildlife Preservation/Timber**

- DOE transferred two parcels of the former Paducah Site buffer area to the Kentucky Department of Fish and Wildlife Resources to be used for wildlife preservation (1959 and 1962).
- A portion of the former Rocky Flats Site in CO has been transferred to DOI for management by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service as part of the Rocky Flats National Wildlife Refuge. This transfer allowed for protection of the site's important wildlife resources, including critical habitat for the federally threatened Preble's meadow jumping mouse and hundreds of acres of rare xeric tall grass prairie. Elk have now returned to the site where cleanup was completed in 2005 after more than 50 years of nuclear weapons production (2007).



A portion of the former Paducah site buffer area is now used as a wildlife preserve in KY.

- A portion of the Salmon Site, a former nuclear weapons test site, was transferred to the State of Mississippi and is being used by the Forestry Commission for timber production and as a wildlife refuge (2010).



Elk have returned to the former Rocky Flats Site in CO.



Parks/Recreation

- DOE transferred parcels of the former Monticello Uranium Mill Tailings Site to the City of Monticello, UT, under the Federal Lands-to-Parks Program. The city used the property for expansion of recreational facilities for the general public. Potential future plans include further development of the transferred land for picnic areas, walking trails, open space, and wetland restoration (2000).



Before and After: Monticello, UT, Mill tailings site – now used as park and recreation space.



Civic/Public Service

- In the 1960s, AEC transferred the government airport at the Hanford Site and another 40 acres adjacent to the airport to the Port of Benton, WA. Today, the airport supports a large general aviation industry and is the base for approximately 173 aircraft, along with additional industries in a number of manufacturing and warehouse facilities (1962).

- In the 1960s, Camp Hanford in North Richland, WA (on the southeast corner of the Hanford Site), was transferred by AEC to the Port of Benton, WA, for development and use as a public dock. The Port dredged the river and built a major dock that was officially declared a nuclear port; one of only five in the Nation authorized to handle radioactive materials including nuclear waste, spent fuel elements, and decommissioned Navy and commercial reactor vessels and components bound for burial at Hanford (1964).



Tugboats maneuver into the nuclear port of Benton, WA, a decommissioned naval reactor compartment that is destined for burial at the Hanford Site.

- Approximately 1,280 total acres of land (Section 14 and 15) at INL was transferred to the County of Jefferson, Idaho (ID), for development and use as a civic landfill (1994 and 1997)
- Four former LANL Fire Stations (Fire Stations #2, #3, #4 & #6) were transferred to Los Alamos County, NM, which continues to use three of them to provide fire protection services to local residents (1998 and 2005).
- DOE's Oak Ridge Site transferred to the City of Oak Ridge, TN, the K-1515 Water Treatment Plant, which is providing potable water and sewer services to the reindustrialized ETTP Park. A prior Water Treatment Plant at Y-12 was also transferred to the city earlier in 2000 (2000 and 2008).
- In 2001, DOE transferred a water production facility to the County of Los Alamos, NM. This transfer included approximately 50 parcels, including wells, pump stations, water easements, a pipeline, and facilities that Los Alamos County continues to use today for water production (2001).
- DOE transferred LANL Tract A-17 to Los Alamos County, NM, for construction and operations of its municipal wastewater treatment facility (2002).
- LANL Tract A-15 was transferred by DOE to the Los Alamos County School Board, which in turn is using the land as income property by leasing it to a local construction company for use as a construction laydown area (2005).
- From its Oak Ridge Site, DOE transferred three sub-parcels and the Vance Road Facility to the Methodist Medical Center of Oak Ridge, TN. The 59,000-square-foot facility was used by the medical center to support their expansion plans (2006).

- DOE’s Oak Ridge Site transferred the K-1652 Fire Station to the City of Oak Ridge, TN, which is using it to provide fire and emergency response services to the reindustrialized ETPP and the west end of the City of Oak Ridge (2008).
- Parcel ED-7 at the Oak Ridge Site was transferred to CROET, which is using it for development of the Southern Appalachian Railway Museum (2007).



The K-1652 Fire Station transferred to the city of Oak Ridge, TN.

- The A-4 Parcel at LANL, which was a DOE-owned airport built in 1947 by AEC to serve the transportation needs of the original Los Alamos Scientific Laboratory, was transferred to Los Alamos County, NM, and is now publicly owned and operated, providing private and commercial air services to northwestern NM (2008).



Commercial/Light Industrial

- DOE’s National Energy Technology Laboratory (NETL) transferred the Western Environmental Technology Office (WETO) located in Butte, Montana (MT), to a non-profit consortium consisting of the Montana Energy Research Development Corporation, Montana Tech of the University of Montana, and the Butte Local Development Corporation. The laboratory and facilities will continue to perform research and development, including tests on fossil energy magnetohydrodynamic components and environmental technology research and testing activities that could support DOE and other federal programs research (1996).
- Following shutdown of the Pinellas, Florida (FL), weapons component production plant, DOE and the Pinellas County government jointly redeveloped the site for commercial reuse. The county currently owns the facility, which is now called the Young-Rainey Science, Technology, and Research (STAR) Center. The STAR Center houses more than 30 businesses that include a variety of administrative and light manufacturing operations in the areas of analytical and environmental testing; custom hybrid microelectronics; circuit design and manufacturing; and forensic sciences (1998).



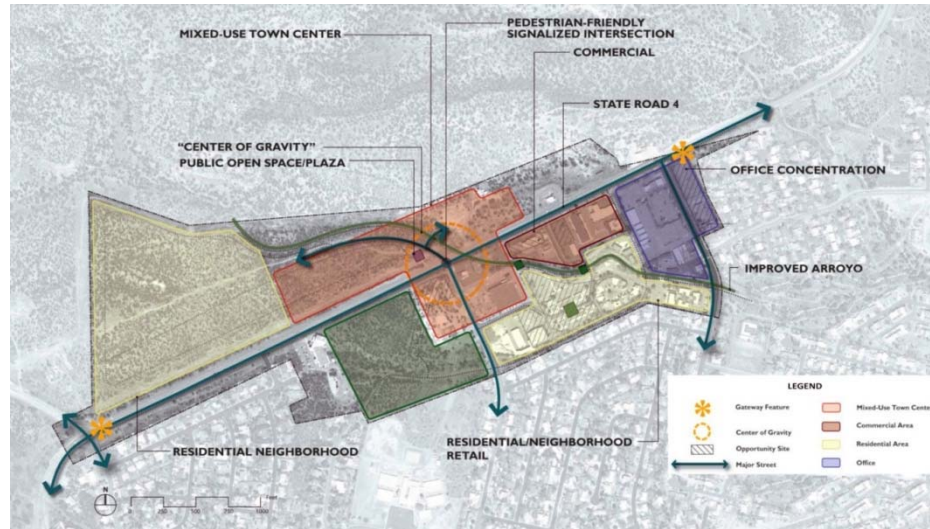
The former Pinellas Plant is now the Young-Rainey STAR Center.

- DOE NETL transferred the NIPER site to the City of Bartlesville, Oklahoma (OK), for development by the Bartlesville Development Corporation, which marketed the facility to outside businesses as part of local economic development efforts (2001).



Mixed Use (Commercial/Residential)

- DOE transferred LANL Tract A-19 (White Rock Area) to Los Alamos County, NM, for residential and commercial development, as shown in the Parcel A-19 Master Plan, which includes a fire station and commercial, residential, and mixed-use development (2002).



LANL Tract A-19 Master Plan for mixed-use commercial and residential redevelopment.

- LANL Tract A-8 has been transferred to Los Alamos County, NM, for planned residential and mixed-use commercial development, including construction of the Smith/Kroger Grocery Store shopping center (Smith's Marketplace) (2007).



Industrial

- DOE's Hanford Site transferred approximately 6,000 acres of former Hanford land west of Stevens Drive and south of Horn Rapids Road to the City of Richland, WA, (via transfers from AEC to BLM to Washington State), which developed an industrial park that now houses companies such as ATI Allvac Specialty Metals, PermaFix, and Areva. Companies in the industrial park now employ close to 1,000 workers (1965).
- DOE transferred 71 acres of the Hanford Site (the 3000 Area) to the Port of Benton, WA, for development of the Richland Industrial Center. This park was designated by the State of Washington as an Innovation Partnership Zone in 2007 and is zoned as a commercial/mixed-use research park. The name was changed in 2008 to the Richland Innovation Center and currently has 18 commercial tenants (1995).
- DOE transferred 776 acres in North Richland, WA, (known as the 1100 Area) to the Port of Benton, WA, which in turn created the Manufacturing Mall Industrial Park. Sixteen tenants currently lease space in the mall, along with American Rock/Eucon Corporation, which operates

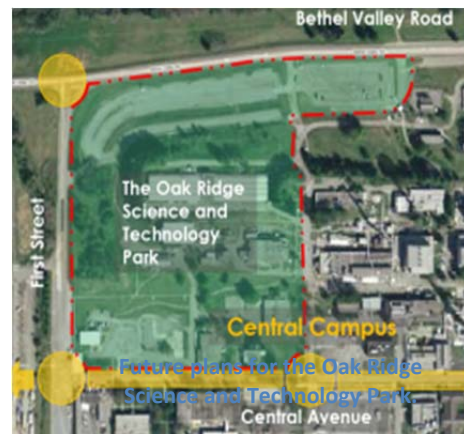
a rock quarry in a portion of the site. Overall Port of Benton operations support about 3,590 direct, secondary, and induced jobs within the Tri-Cities regional economy (1998).

- SRS transferred a total of 2,487 acres of DOE property to Barnwell County, SC, in 1970 to stimulate economic development in counties adjacent to SRS. Today, 1,607 acres of this land is owned by the Southern Carolina Alliance and is home to the South Carolina Advanced Technology Park. Several industries currently have operations at the park, including Krontex USA, Inc.; Unitech Services; Horsehead Corporation; and the Government Training Institute. These industries provide employment opportunities to the surrounding community. The technology park provides a full suite of infrastructure and services, including CSX rail, electric, natural gas, water, sewer, and fiber-optic services. The park is conducive to future development and already has approved environmental and site preparation plans (1970).
- As parcels of the former Mound Site in OH were cleaned up, they were transferred, starting in 1999, to the Miamisburg Mound Community Improvement Corporation, now the MDC, for reuse as a technology and industrial park. Currently transfers occur via a lease agreement with automatic title transfer of parcels in the future. A majority of the parcels have now been permanently transferred to MDC for development as the Mound Advanced Technology Center, a scientific, technology, and business park (1999).



The former Mound Site now houses the Mound Advanced Technology Center.

- DOE has completed Phase I of the Oak Ridge Science and Technology Park and two buildings totaling 155,000 square feet are now occupied by more than 15 companies. Future development phases will enable the Science and Technology Park to grow to nearly 30 acres of parcel configurations and up to 350,000 square feet of offices and laboratories to help meet DOE's goals of successful technology transfer and commercialization (2006).
- The ETPP Heritage Center (shown below) is located at the site of the former Oak Ridge Gaseous Diffusion Plant, which is currently undergoing cleanup. DOE's goal is to maximize reuse of the site as cleanup progresses. The reuse of key facilities through transfer is part of the site's closure plan. DOE has transferred ownership of several industrial facilities and land parcels, representing approximately 90,000 square feet of floor space and 195 acres of



Future plans for the Oak Ridge Science and Technology Park.

land, as well as 11 miles of railroad, to CROET for renovation and reuse. Commercial clients using these and other transferred facilities at Oak Ridge range from small local startups to Fortune 500 corporations, including Infrared Heating Technologies, LLC; Energy Solutions, LLC; Pall Corporation; Heritage Railroad Corporation; Safety & Ecology Corporation; and Worldwide Energy, Inc., to name just a few. Additionally, two speculative industrial facilities, representing a total of approximately 65,000 square feet of floor space, have been constructed at the Heritage Center through a partnership with CROET and the City of Oak Ridge Industrial Development Board in 2008 (2005 & 2008).



ETTP Reindustrialization includes development of both the Heritage Center and the Horizon Center

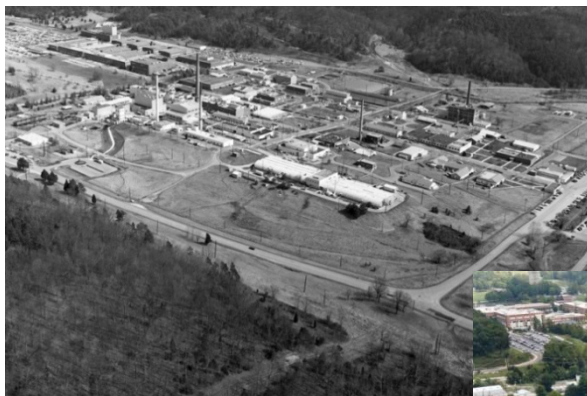


- The ETPP Horizon Center is an approximately 500-acre green-field site that is located immediately east of the ETPP Heritage Center. The site is designed to provide new building sites, infrastructure, and amenities desired by high-tech companies while still preserving the area's scenic beauty. A carbon fiber pilot scale manufacturing facility was constructed at the Horizon Center and began operations in 2012 (2012).



Private Sale

- Throughout the years, DOE has completed transfers of parcels of land to private citizens for personal use through sales by GSA. Land sold has been used by individuals for construction of homes, cattle grazing, orchard planting, and other personal uses (1950s to present).



An example of Commercial/Business Reuse: Circa 1940s photo of the Oak Ridge Site, where uranium was enriched during the Manhattan Project (left), and the new Jack Case National Energy Security and Commercialization Center in the Oak Ridge Science and Technology Park (below).



Section 4. Overview of Completed Transfers

The maps on the following pages show the distribution of DOE historical land transfers (by acreage and reuse category) and naval petroleum reserve (NPR and NOSR) transfers across the country over 57 years. States are color-shaded to show the amounts of acreage transferred (see Legend 1 for specific quantities). Legend 2 shows each reuse category and demonstrates the wide range of opportunities and potential for reuse. The numbers in parentheses indicate the number of total transfers in each reuse category. In total, DOE has successfully partnered with local, state, federal, tribal, and/or economic development organizations and officials in 26 states to make more than 209 transfers of more than 246,902 acres of land and property for other economic, commercial, civic, or cultural uses. These lists include data back to 1956, but transfers prior to 1956 are not included because many historical land records for early land transfers in the late 1940s and early 1950s are no longer available for referencing today. DOE also has tentative plans or has identified the potential for additional transfers over the next 12 to 15 years.⁹ Following the map, summary data is presented by state for land transfers using the same map legends.



Before and After: 250 Acres of former Hanford Site land (above) were transferred in 1962 and now house the Port of Benton Technology and Business Campus (below).



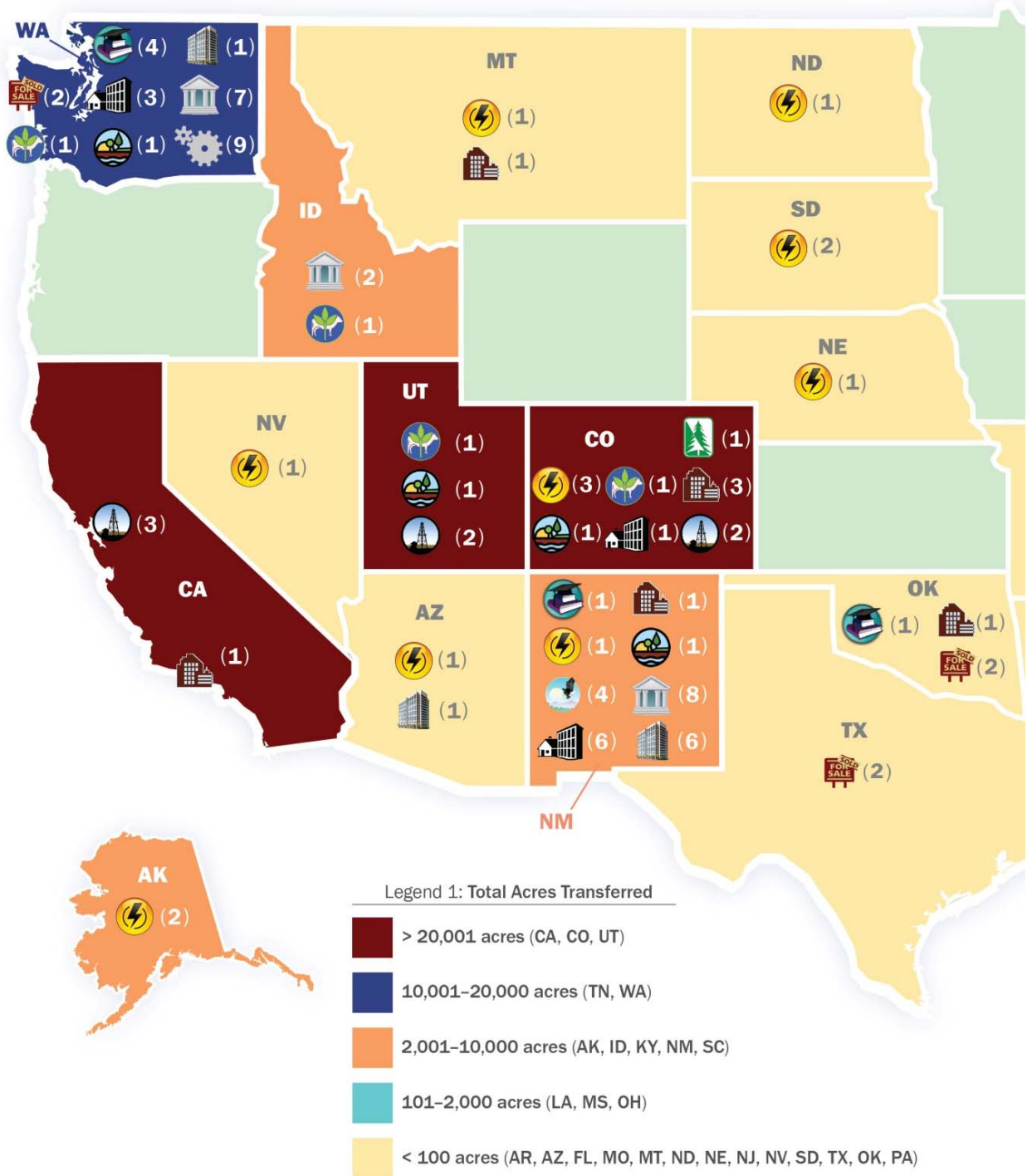
The Definition of Transfer*

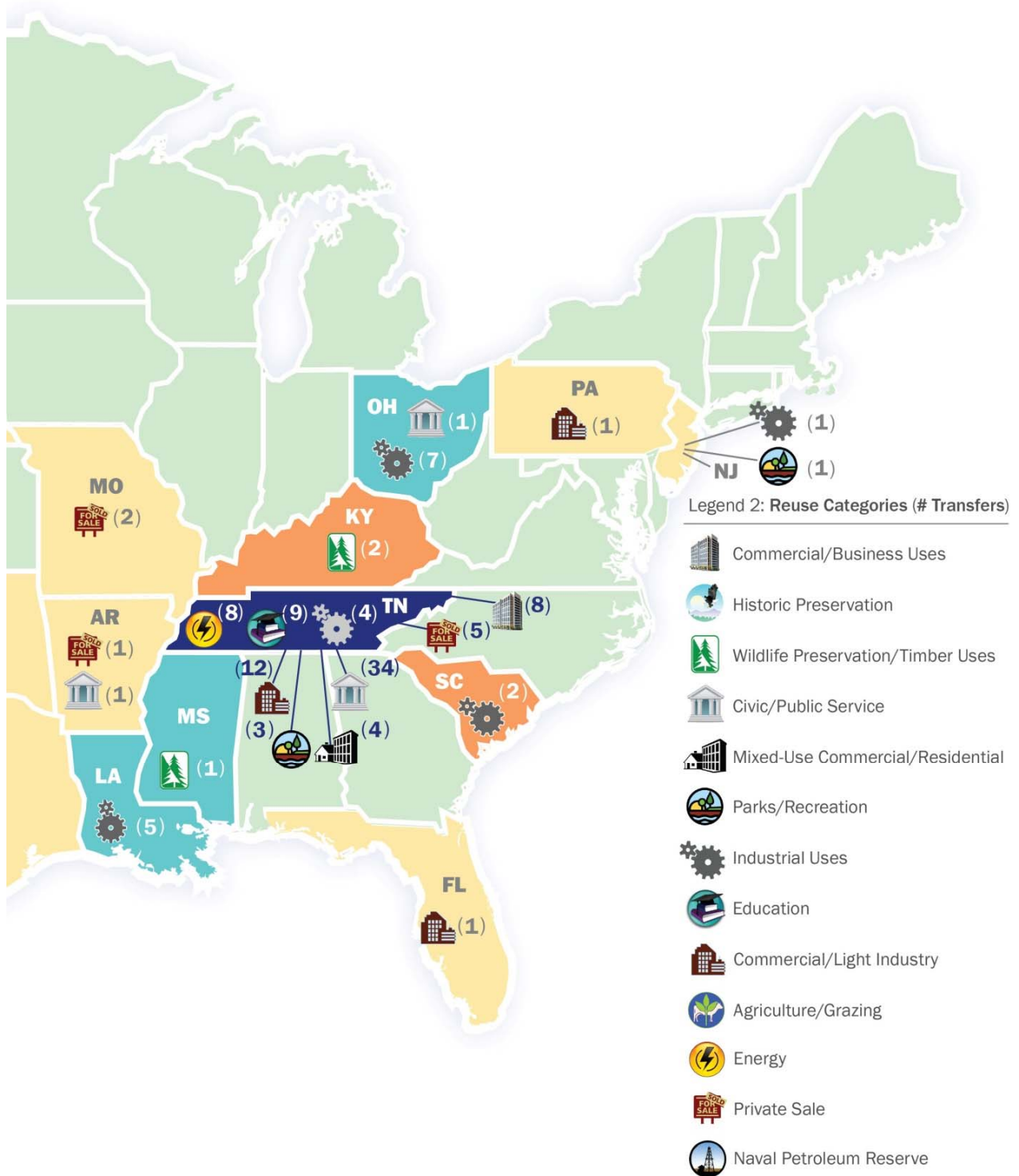
Throughout this report, the term “transfer” is used to describe the entire range of land disposal actions, including the following:

- Sale at fair market value
- Sale at less than fair market value
- Donations and no-cost transfers
- Disposal through GSA
- Relinquishment of previously withdrawn federal land
- Transfers to other entities, including local, state, federal government, Tribal Nations, economic development organizations and CROs, or other entities
- Other federal transfer actions like the Federal Lands-to-Parks Program

*as described in the “Key Areas of Responsibility for Realty Specialists” in the DOE Real Property Desk Guide (2013 Update).

⁹ Sources of data for potential future transfers include the FIMS database, supplemented by reviews and projections made by DOE Site Real Property Offices and Headquarters’ program office projections of unneeded declarations of land and assets that are no longer needed to support ongoing or future DOE missions.





Total Land Transfers by State

Figure 1 below shows the breakout of the total historical land transfers, including naval petroleum reserve (NPR and NOSR) transfers over 57 years. The States of TN, WA, and NM had the largest number of transfers per state, and the bar chart on the right shows the balance of the 66 land transfers distributed among the remaining 23 states.

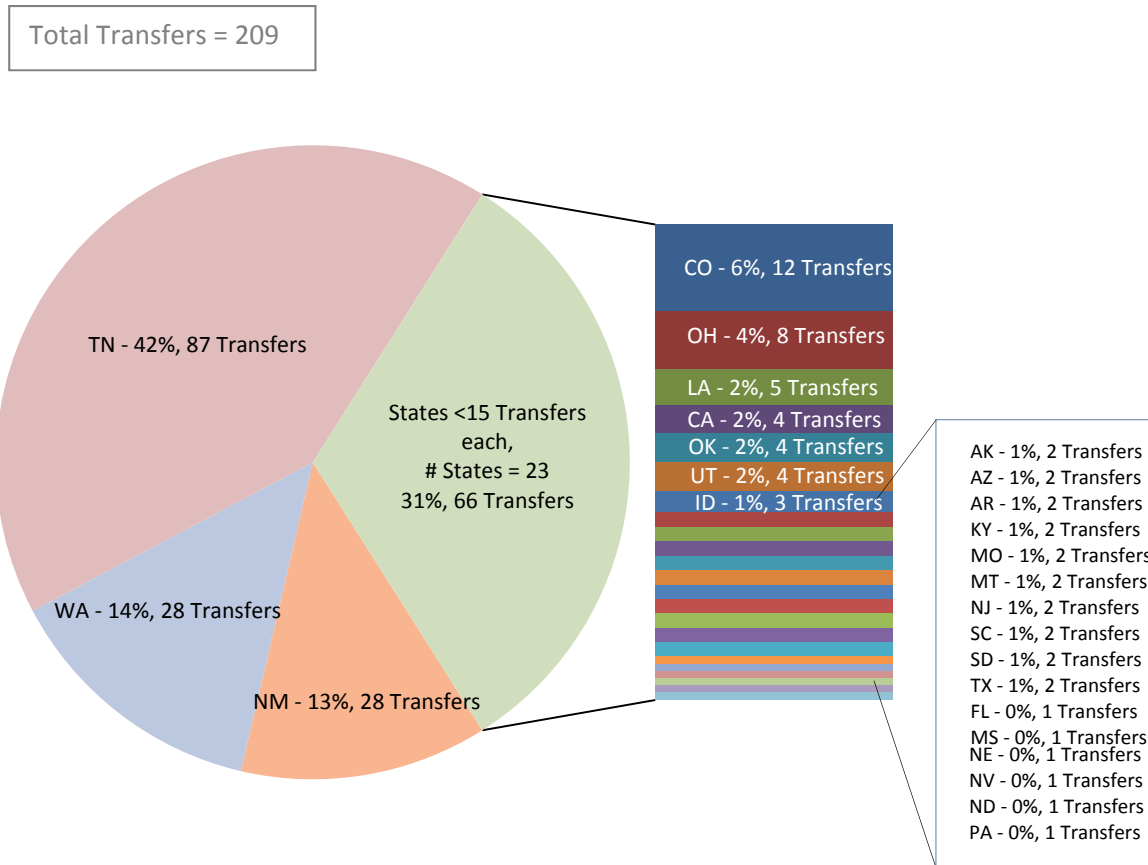


Figure 1: Total number of historical land and naval petroleum reserve (NPR and NOSR) transfers over the last 57 years

Total Acres Transferred by State

Figure 2 below shows the breakout of the total historical acres transferred per state, including the naval petroleum reserve (NPR and NOSR) transfers over 57 years. While Figure 1 showed that TN, WA, and NM had the largest number of transfers, Figure 2 shows that UT, CO, and CA had the largest number of acres transferred. The bar chart on the right provides the breakdown of the remaining 19,008 acres across the 21 other states. While UT, CO, and CA each had significantly fewer transfers than TN, WA, or NM (as shown in Figure 1 above), the tremendous size of the NPR and NOSR transfers in UT, CO, and CA, skews the data set significantly, as shown in Figure 2 below. It is for this reason that the detailed data analysis performed in Section 5 below will be presented in two parts: (1) Historical Land Transfers excluding NPR and NOSR transfers and (2) NPR and NOSR transfers. Based on the very small number of

NPR and NOSR transfers (seven) that account for more than 200,000 acres of land transferred, separating and analyzing the data in this way prevents the NPR and NOSR transfers from masking the balance of land transfers. The naval petroleum reserve transfers are also presented separately due to the unique history and concentration of a large amount of total acreage in a small number of transfers in only a few states.

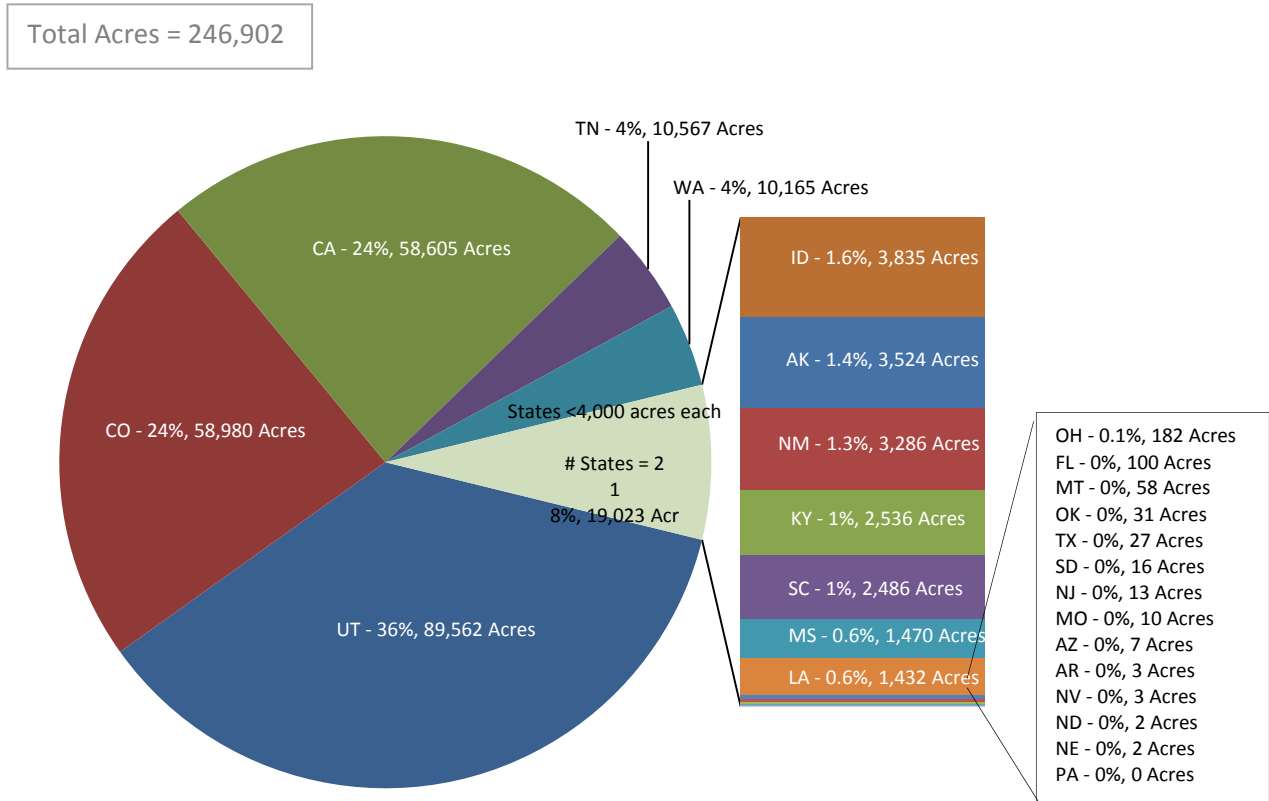
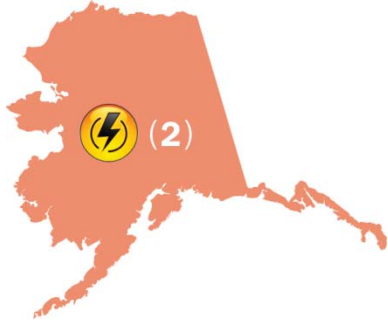







Figure 2: Total number of historical and NPR and NOSR acres transferred per state over 57 years

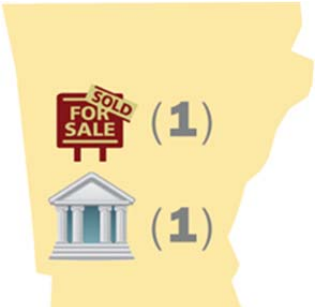


State-by-State Summaries





The tables below provide state-by-state summaries of both historical and NPR and NOSR transfers, including the number of transfers and acres, reuse categories, and the authorities and disposal mechanisms used in each state.










ALASKA	Year	# Transfers	# Acres	Reuse Category
--------	------	-------------	---------	----------------



ALASKA		Year	# Transfers	# Acres	Reuse Category
		1997	1	853	
		1998	1	2,671	
	TOTAL:		2	3,524	
Authorities Used: Disposal Mechanisms:		Other Legislation Other DOE Disposal			





ARIZONA		Year	# Transfers	# Acres	Reuse Category
		1998	1	4	
		2005	1	3.1	
	TOTAL:		2	7.1	
Authorities Used: Disposal Mechanisms:		Other Legislation Other DOE Disposal, GSA Disposal			




ARKANSAS		Year	# Transfers	# Acres	Reuse Category
		2013	2	3.3	 
	TOTAL:		2	3.3	
Authorities Used: Disposal Mechanisms:		Other Legislation GSA Disposal, Other DOE Disposal			






CALIFORNIA		Year	# Transfers	# Acres	Reuse Category
	1996	1	14		
	1998	1	48,145		
	2005	2	10,446		
	TOTAL:	4	58,605		
	Authorities Used: AEA, Other Legislation Disposal Mechanisms: GSA Disposal, Other DOE Disposal				



COLORADO		Year	# Transfers	# Acres	Reuse Category
	1995	1	1.6		
	1999	1	2.8		
	2000	2	54,890		
	2001	2	54.2		
	2005	2	20.2		
	2007	1	4,000		
	2010	1	5		
	2012	2	6		
	TOTAL:	12	58,979.7		
	Authorities Used: AEA; Other Legislation Disposal Mechanisms: Federal Transfer; Other DOE Disposal, GSA Disposal				



FLORIDA	Year	# Transfers	# Acres	Reuse Category
	1998	1	100	
	TOTAL:	1	100	
Authorities Used:		AEA		
Disposal Mechanisms:		DOE Economic Development		




IDAHO	Year	# Transfers	# Acres	Reuse Category
	1978	1	2,555	
	1994	1	1,120	
	1997	1	160	
	TOTAL:	3	3,835	
Authorities Used:		Other Legislation		
Disposal Mechanisms:		Federal Transfer; GSA Disposal		

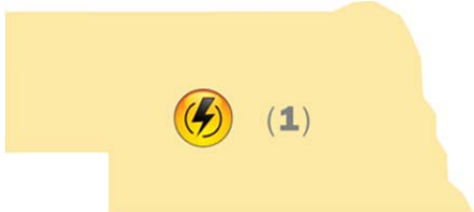

KENTUCKY	Year	# Transfers	# Acres	Reuse Category
	1959	1	2,351	
	1962	1	185	
	TOTAL:	2	2,536	
Authorities Used:		Other Legislation		
Disposal Mechanisms:		GSA Disposal		



LOUISIANA	Year	# Transfers	# Acres	Reuse Category
	1993	2	567	
	1997	1	366	
	2001	1	68	
	2008	1	431	
	TOTAL:	5	1,432	
Authorities Used:	Other Legislation			
Disposal Mechanisms:	Other DOE Disposal, GSA Disposal			






MISSISSIPPI	Year	# Transfers	# Acres	Reuse Category
	2010	1	1,470	
	TOTAL:	1	1,470	
Authorities Used:	AEA			
Disposal Mechanisms:	Other DOE Disposal			






















MISSOURI	Year	# Transfers	# Acres	Reuse Category
	2013	2	9.9	
	TOTAL:	2	9.9	
Authorities Used:	Other Legislation			
Disposal Mechanisms:	GSA Disposal			

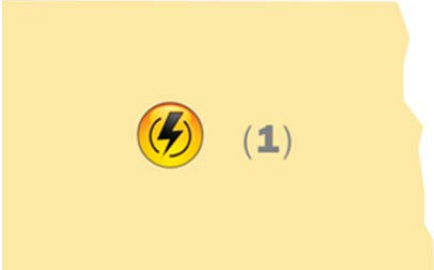

MONTANA	Year	# Transfers	# Acres	Reuse Category
	1995	1	5.2	
	1996	1	53.2	
	TOTAL:	2	58.4	
Authorities Used:		Other Legislation		
Disposal Mechanisms:		GSA Disposal, Other DOE Disposal		






NEBRASKA	Year	# Transfers	# Acres	Reuse Category
	2004	1	1.6	
	TOTAL:	1	1.6	
Authorities Used:		Other Legislation		
Disposal Mechanisms:		Other DOE Disposal		

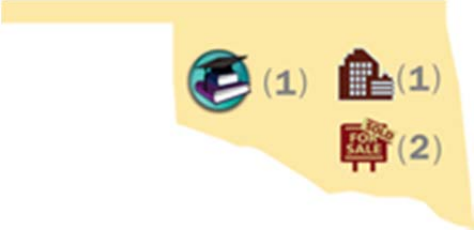




NEVADA	Year	# Transfers	# Acres	Reuse Category
	2005	1	2.6	
	TOTAL:	1	2.6	
Authorities Used:		Other Legislation		
Disposal Mechanisms:		Federal Transfer		

NEW JERSEY		Year	# Transfers	# Acres	Reuse Category
  	2007	1	7	 *	
	2009	1	6	 *	
	TOTAL:	2	13		
	Authorities Used:			AEA	
Disposal Mechanisms:			GSA Disposal		
*Vacant-zoned parks/recreation and industrial					

NEW MEXICO		Year	# Transfers	# Acres	Reuse Category
	1998	1	5.5		
	1997	1	1.9		
	1999	1	564		
	2001	1	116		
	2002	10	2,205.7	    	
	2005	4	47.2	 	
	2007	1	21.7		
	2008	3	143.1	 	
	2010	2	24.2	 	
	2012	2	16	 	
	2013	2	140.4	 	
	TOTAL:	28	3,285.7		
	Authorities Used:			AECA; AEA; Other Legislation	
	Disposal Mechanisms:			Other DOE Disposal	



NORTH DAKOTA		Year	# Transfers	# Acres	Reuse Category
	2009	1	2.5		
	TOTAL:	1	2.5		
	Authorities Used:		Other Legislation		
Disposal Mechanisms:		Other DOE Disposal			

OHIO		Year	# Transfers	# Acres	Reuse Category
	1999	3	30.3		
	2001	1	94.8		
	2002	1	4.8		
	2009	3	52		
	TOTAL:	8	181.9		
Authorities Used:		AEA			
Disposal Mechanisms:		Other DOE Disposal			

OKLAHOMA	Year	# Transfers	# Acres	Reuse Category
	1990	1	2.9	
	2001	1	15.7	
	2006	1	7.7	
	2013	1	4.7	
	TOTAL:	4	31	



Authorities Used: Other Legislation
 Disposal Mechanisms: Other DOE Disposal, GSA Disposal




*Vacant-zoned commercial/light industrial

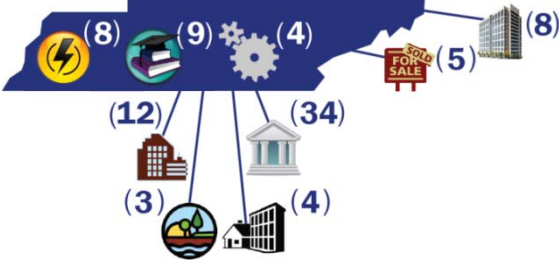

































PENNSYLVANIA	Year	# Transfers	# Acres	Reuse Category
	2012	1	0.4	
	TOTAL:	1	0.4	

















Authorities Used: AEA
 Disposal Mechanisms: GSA Disposal

*Vacant-zoned commercial/light industrial



SOUTH CAROLINA	Year	# Transfers	# Acres	Reuse Category
	1970	2	2,486	
	TOTAL:	2	2,486	
	Authorities Used:			AEA
Disposal Mechanisms:			Other DOE Disposal	

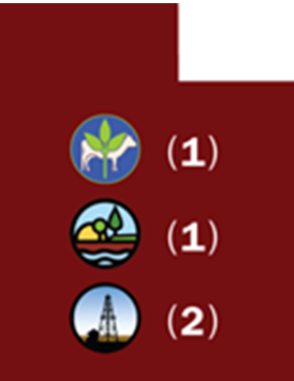


SOUTH DAKOTA	Year	# Transfers	# Acres	Reuse Category
	1992	1	6.4	
	1994	1	9.4	
	TOTAL:	2	15.8	
Authorities Used:			Other Legislation	
Disposal Mechanisms:			GSA Disposal	



















TENNESSEE	Year	# Transfers	# Acres	Reuse Category
	1956	2	45.8	 
	1957	1	5.6	
	1959	3	1,607	 
	1960	7	2,903.5	
	1961	1	7.6	
	1962	1	50.5	
	1963	4	138.4	 
	1964	2	84.6	
	1965	5	101.3	 
	1966	6	58	  
	1967	4	434.9	  
	1968	1	1364	
	1969	1	0.9	
	1971	2	201.1	 
	1972	1	20	
	1974	1	60.4	
	1975	3	22.5	 
	1978	3	83.5	 
	1982	1	0.4	
	1983	1	279.3	
1985	1	118.9		
1987	1	1216.7		

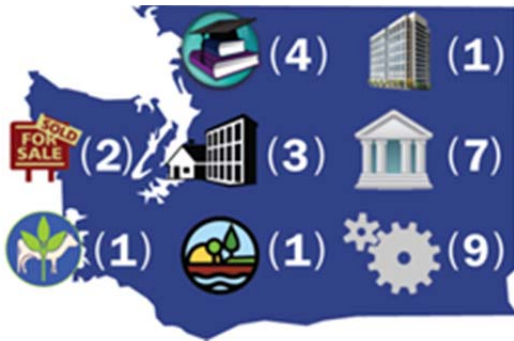
TENNESSEE (cont.)	Year	# Transfers	# Acres	Reuse Category
	1988	1	52.7	
	1992	2	703.5	
	1995	1	0.4	
	1998	1	3.5	
	2000	1	89	
	2001	2	188.6	
	2002	1	1.7	
	2003	1	491.3	
	2005	6	12.1	
	2006	5	13.3	
	2007	2	22.6	
	2008	3	35.4	
	2009	4	14.5	
	2010	2	97.7	
	2011	2	25.7	
	2012	1	10.5	
TOTAL		87	10,567.3	



Authorities Used: AEA, Other Legislation
 Disposal Mechanisms: DOE Economic Development, Other DOE Disposal, GSA Disposal, Federal Transfer

TEXAS	Year	# Transfers	# Acres	Reuse Category
	1995	2	26.8	
	TOTAL:	2	26.8	
	Authorities Used:	Other Legislation		
Disposal Mechanisms:	GSA Disposal			

UTAH	Year	# Transfers	# Acres	Reuse Category
	2000	3	89,383	
	2011	1	179.4	
	TOTAL:	4	89,562.4	
Authorities Used:	AEA; Other Legislation			
Disposal Mechanisms:	Federal Transfer; GSA Disposal; Other DOE Disposal			

WASHINGTON	Year	# Transfers	# Acres	Reuse Category
	1956	1	11.7	
	1957	2	185	
	1958	1	640	
	1960	1	236	
	1962	1	280	
	1964	1	12	
	1965	1	6,000	
	1966	1	129	
	1968	1	658	
	1969	1	3.4	
	1970	1	3	
	1972	2	52.5	
	1975	1	85	
	1977	1	10.6	
	1980	1	640	
	1984	1	185.5	
	1985	1	1.7	
	1995	1	71	
	1998	2	868	
	1999	1	0.4	
	2001	1	1.7	
	2002	1	0.7	



WASHINGTON (cont.)	Year	# Transfers	# Acres	Reuse Category
	2005	2	80.8	
	2006	1	9.2	
TOTAL:		28	10,165.1	

Authorities Used: AECA; AEA; Other Legislation
 Disposal Mechanisms: GSA Disposal; Other DOE Disposal



The Richland, WA Innovation Center was developed by the Port of Benton on 72 acres of unneeded DOE Hanford Site land that was transferred in 1996. The industrial and research park currently has 18 commercial tenants.

Section 5. Land Transfer Data Analysis

The following section of the report presents analysis of historical DOE land and asset transfers and provides data by year, state, reuse category, transfer authority, and disposal mechanism. The data are presented in two separate sections in Section 5: Section 5.A, DOE Historical Land Transfers; and Section 5.B, Naval Petroleum Reserves and Naval Oil Shale Reserves Transfers. The data are separated and presented this way due to the unique history and nature of the NPR and NOSR sites and the large amount of acreage concentrated in just seven transfers within only three states. In those particular transactions, more than 200,000 acres were transferred in only seven transactions, which would significantly skew the data presentation and analysis. In this way, the smaller but more numerous transfer data sets have visibility and don't become lost amongst the large NPR and NOSR transfers.

This report also analyzes data by both the number of transfers and the amount of acreage transferred. Historically, different sites counted transfers in a variety of ways, some combining multiple parcels into a single transfer, others counting each parcel as a separate transfer. In addition, some sites tracked and counted transfers by regulatory cleanup areas called operable units. As a result, data are presented and analyzed here by the numbers of transfers and the numbers of acres transferred to give a better, more complete, and more accurate picture of the transfer activities that have taken place over 57 years.

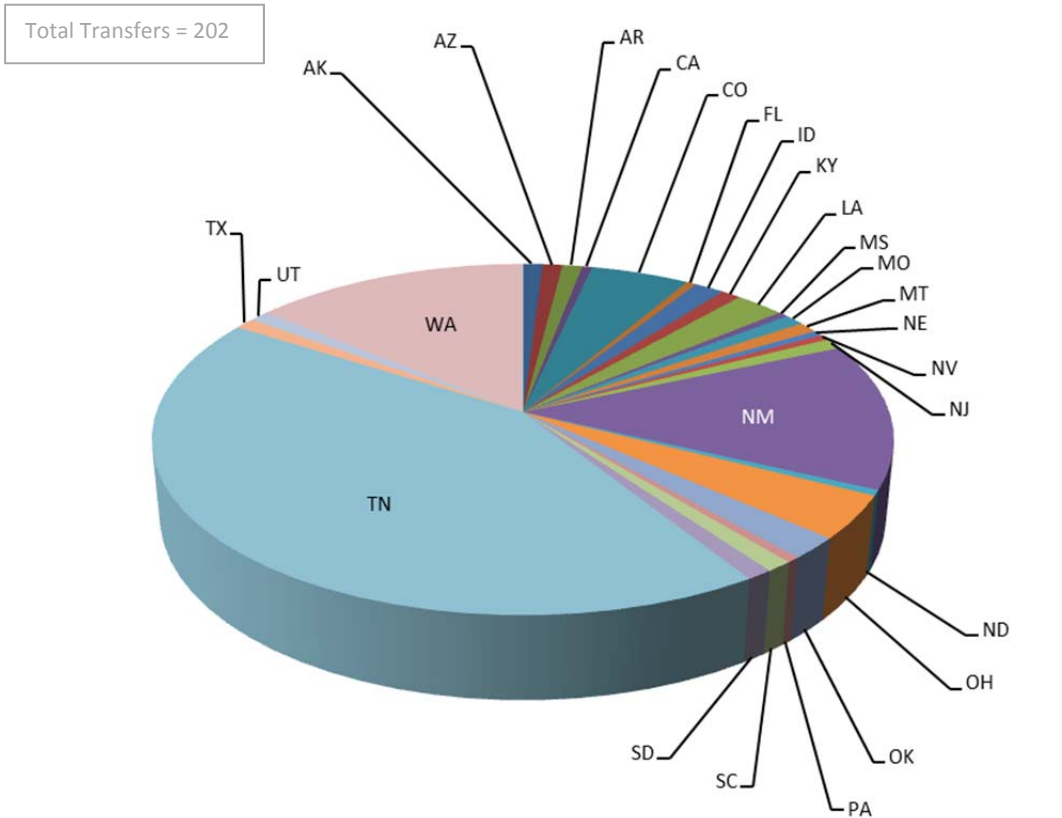
DOE continues to work with local communities, state and tribal governments, and economic development organizations around DOE sites to evaluate future land and asset transfer options and potential reuse scenarios. Although opportunities potentially exist across the DOE complex, the size and type of transfer will be site-dependent, and not all sites anticipate large land transfer opportunities in the near future.

Section 5.A DOE Historical Land Transfers

(Excludes NPR and NOSR transfer data found in Section 5.B)

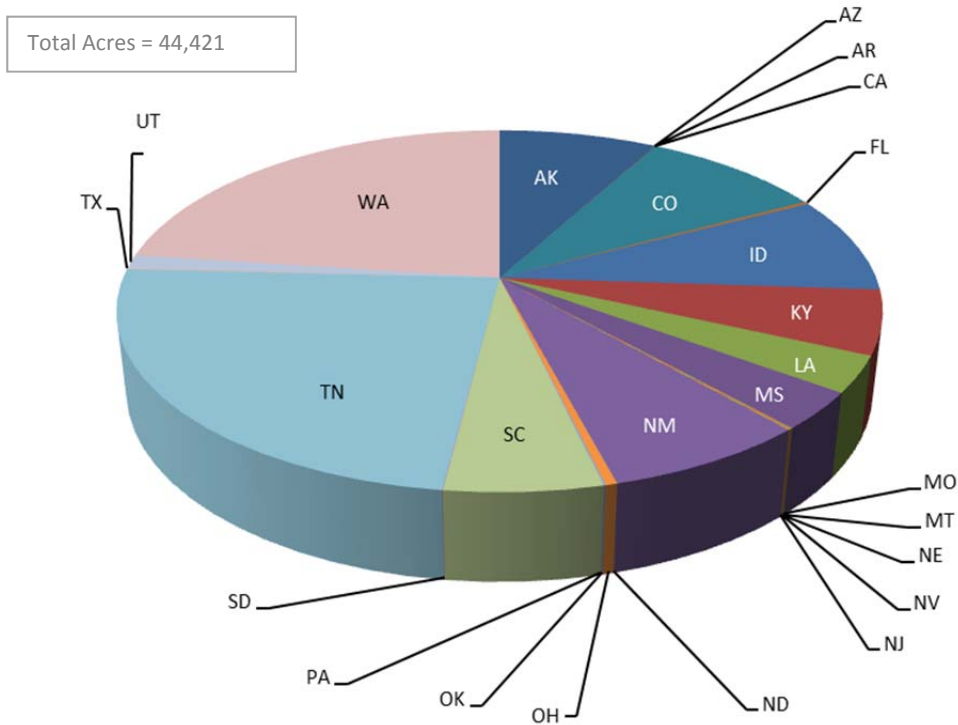
Historical Land Transfers by State

Figures 3 and 4 below show the numbers of transfers (202 transfers) and the numbers of acres (44,421 acres) transferred per state. While TN had significantly more transfers than any other state, Figure 2 shows that, by acreage, TN and WA had roughly the same number of acres transferred. Earlier land transfers in the late 1940s and early 1950s, which created the cities of Richland, WA; Los Alamos, NM; and Oak Ridge, TN, are not included in this data because reliable historical records and data for those particular transfers are not available today.



State	# Transfers	% Transfers
AK	2	1%
AZ	2	1%
AR	2	1%
CA	1	0.5%
CO	10	5%
FL	1	0.5%
ID	3	1.5%
KY	2	1%
LA	5	2.5%
MS	1	0.5%
MO	2	1%
MT	2	1%
NE	1	0.5%
NV	1	0.5%
NJ	2	1%
NM	28	13.5%
ND	1	0.5%
OH	8	4%
OK	4	2%
PA	1	0.5%
SC	2	1%
SD	2	1%
TN	87	43%
TX	2	1%
UT	2	1%
WA	28	14%

Figure 3: Historical Land Transfers by State



State	# Acres	% Acres	State	# Acres	% Acres
AK	3,524	7.9%	NV	2.6	0%
AZ	7	0%	NJ	13	0%
AR	3.3	0%	NM	3,285.7	7.4%
CA	14	0%	ND	2.5	0%
CO	4,089.7	9.2%	OH	182	0.4%
FL	100	0.2%	OK	30.9	0.1%
ID	3,835	8.6%	PA	0.4	0%
KY	2,536	5.7%	SC	2,486	5.6%
LA	1,432	3.2%	SD	15.8	0%
MS	1,470	3.3%	TN	10,567.3	23.8%
MO	9.9	0%	TX	26.8	0.1%
MT	58.4	0.1%	UT	562.4	1.3%
NE	1.6	0%	WA	10,165.1	22.9%

Figure 4: Historical Acres Transferred by State

Historical Land Transfers over Time

Figures 5 and 6 show the numbers of transfers per year and the cumulative number of transfers over time, respectively. Over 57 years, DOE has conducted 202 transfers. The increase in transfer activity in the mid-to late 1990s reflects the work of economic development organizations, the local communities,

and the progress DOE made in cleaning up sites and making land and assets available for reuse following cleanup. This total does not include earlier land transfers in the late 1940s and early 1950s to WA, NM, and TN, which created the cities of Richland, WA; Los Alamos, NM; and Oak Ridge, TN.

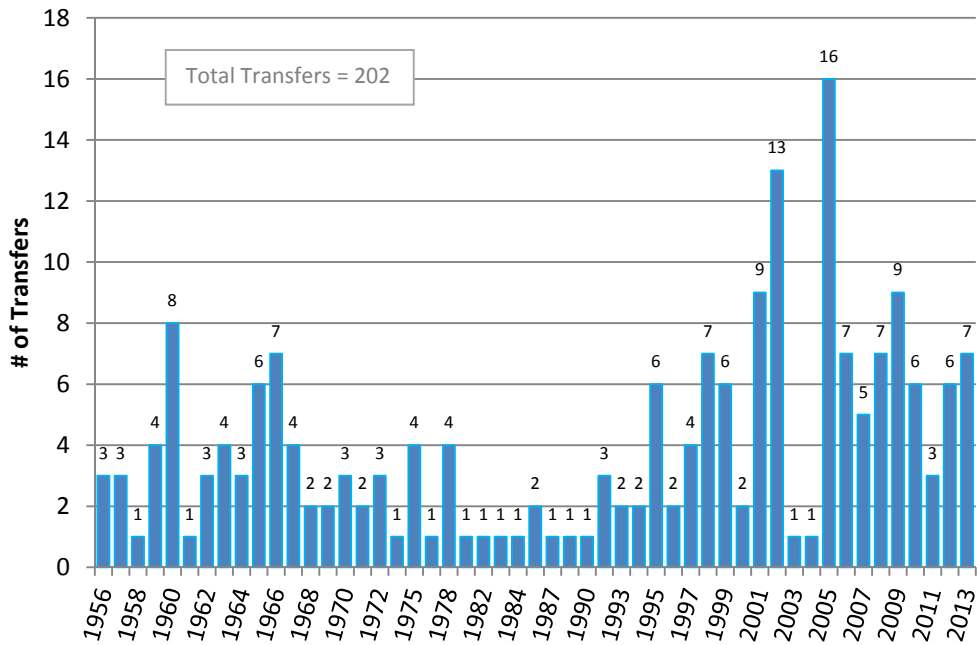


Figure 5: Historical Land Transfers per Year

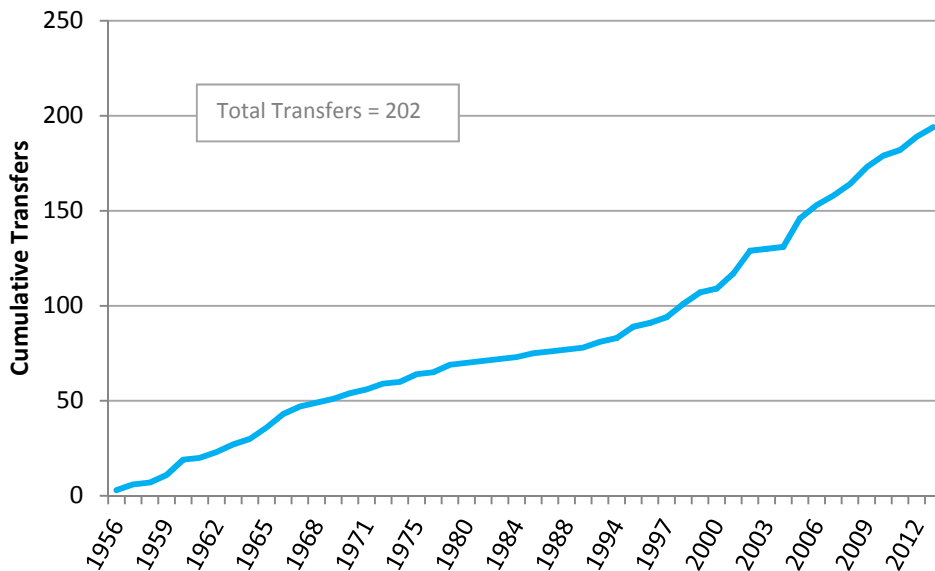


Figure 6: Cumulative Historical Transfers over Time

Historical Acres Transferred per Year

Figures 7 and 8 show the numbers of acres transferred per year and the cumulative acres transferred over time, respectively. The total number of acres of land transferred over 57 years is approximately 44,421.3 acres (the equivalent area of 30,220 football fields).

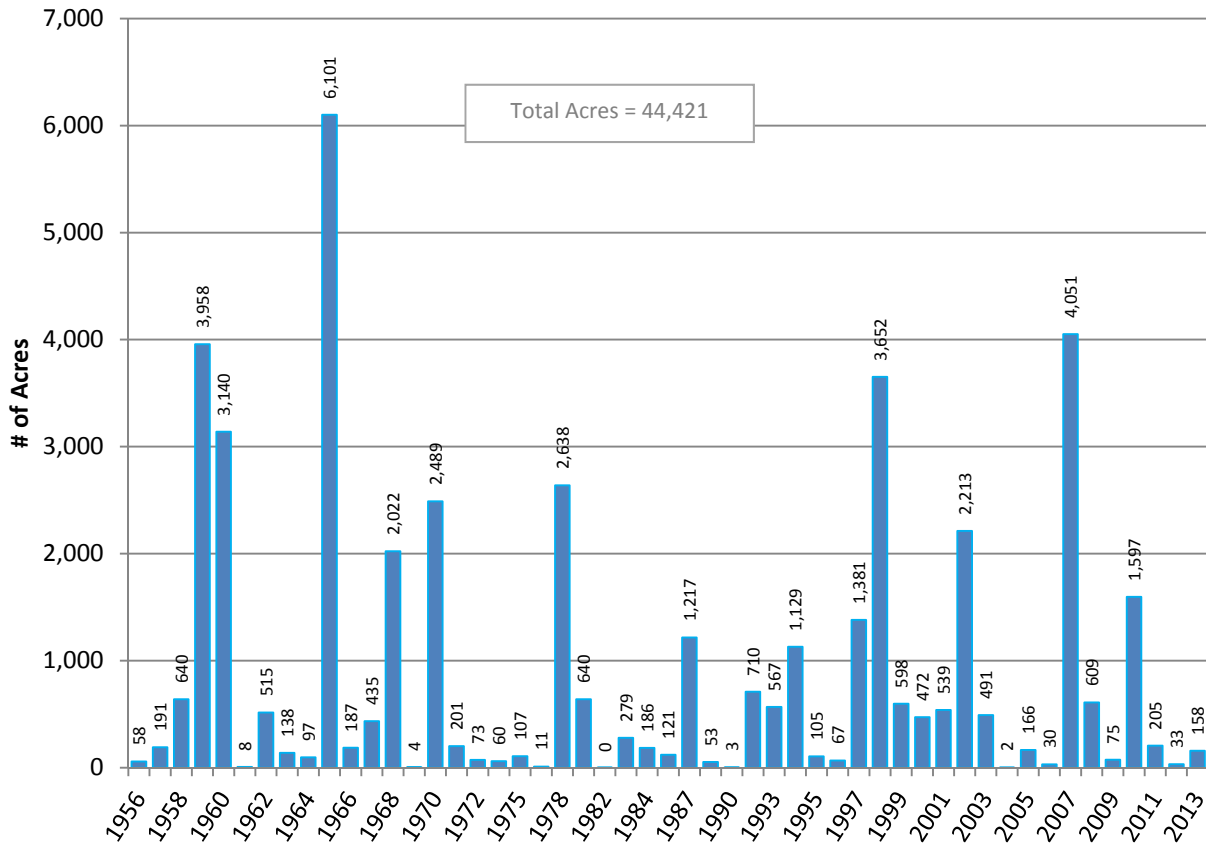


Figure 7: Historical Acres Transferred per Year

In the cases where the acreage transferred per year spiked to several thousand acres, these each represented single transfers of large parcels of land for reuse. In 1959, a large parcel of the Paducah Site’s buffer area was transferred to the State of Kentucky, Department of Fish and Wildlife Resources, for use as a wildlife preserve. In 1960, the Union Valley area at Oak Ridge was transferred in its entirety to the City of Oak Ridge, TN. In 1965 and 1968, large parcels were transferred to the City of Richland, WA, for development of industrial parks and parks/recreation space. In 1970 two large parcels were transferred to Barnwell County, SC, for development of industrial parks. In 1978, a large parcel of withdrawn public land in ID was relinquished to BLM as part of the Teton Flood Farmlands Legislation. In 1998, the Snettisham Hydroelectric Station and land were sold as part of the termination of the Alaska Power Administration. In 2002, more than 2,000 acres of land was returned to the Pueblo de San Ildefonso Tribe in NM for cultural preservation. Finally, the last two large parcel transfers occurred when entire sites were transferred, including the Rocky Flats Site in CO in 2007 and the Salmon Site in MS in 2010.

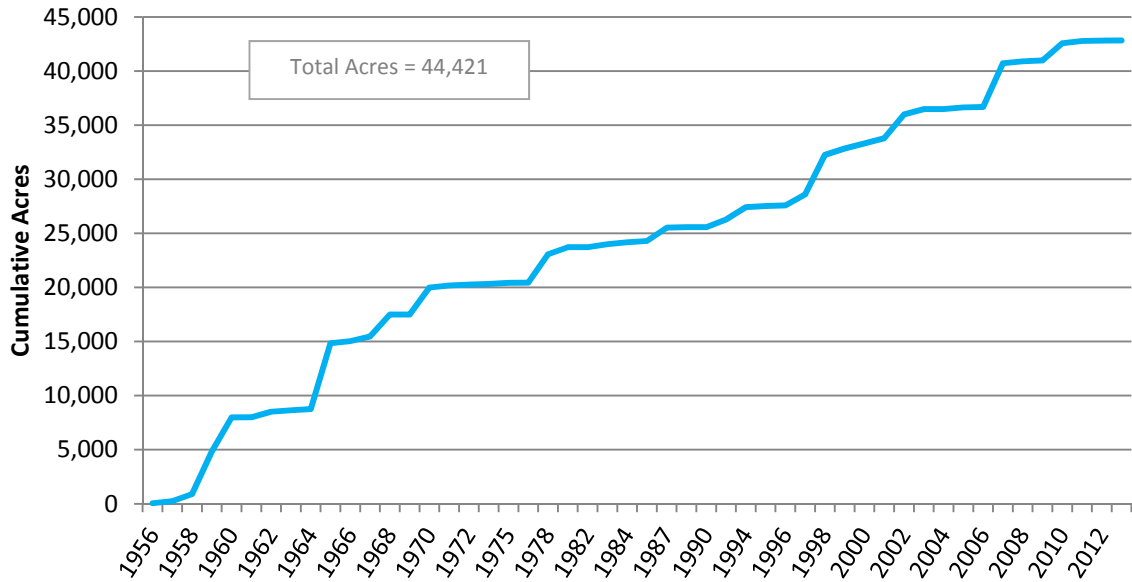
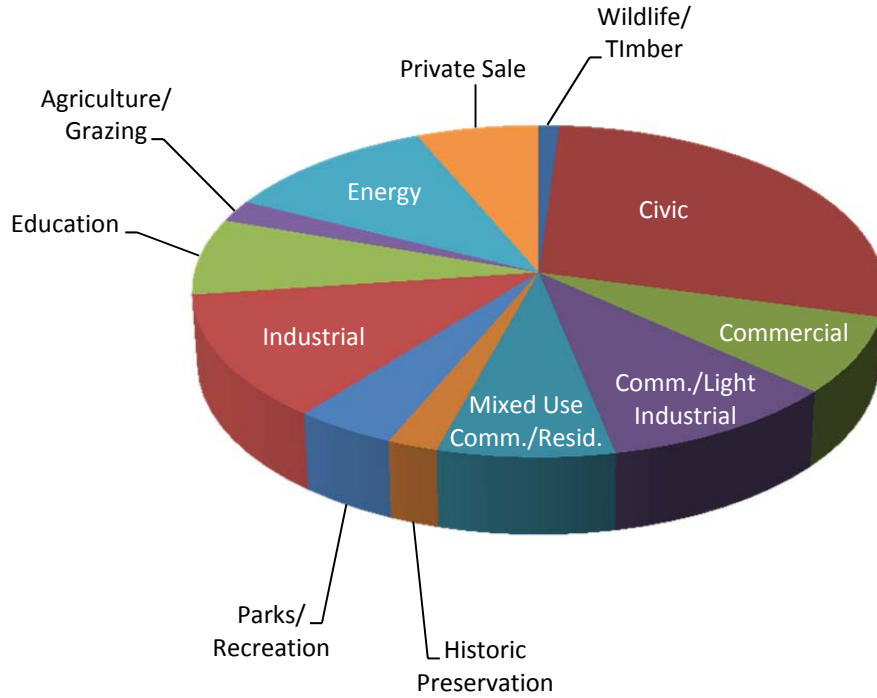


Figure 8: Cumulative Historical Acres Transferred Over Time

Historical Transfers by Reuse Category

Figures 9 and 10 demonstrate the wide range of reuse opportunities that former DOE land and assets can provide to a community. From cultural and wildlife preservation to providing industrial, commercial, and civic facilities like fire stations, airports, and water treatment plants, DOE continues to partner with local communities, Tribal Nations, economic development organizations, and other entities to identify and transfer assets that are no longer needed for its mission. In total, DOE has transferred one port, two airports, five fire stations, two water treatment plants, and one water production plant to local governments for beneficial reuse.

Total Transfers = 202















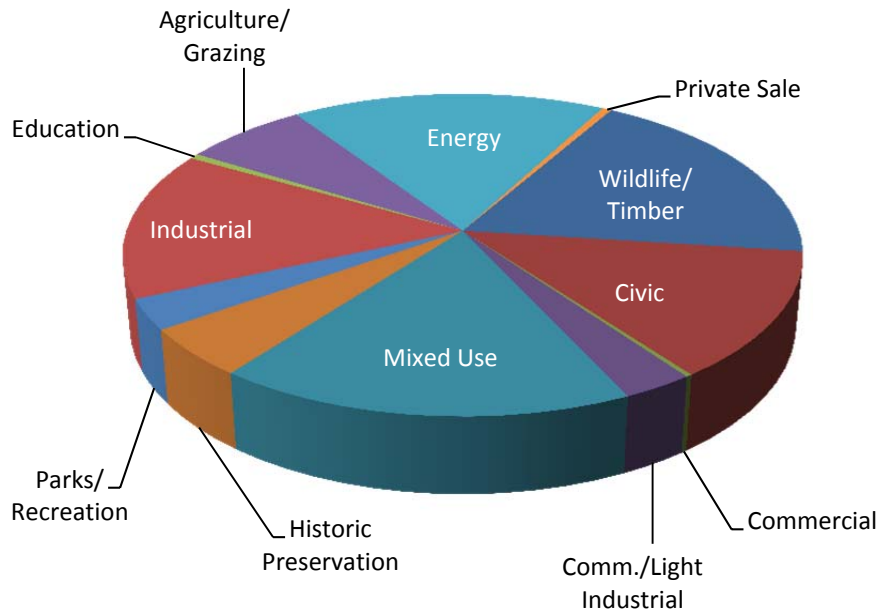
Reuse Category	# Transfers	% Transfers	Reuse Category	# Transfers	% Transfers
 Agriculture/Grazing	4	2%	 Mixed Use	14	6.9%
 Wildlife/Timber	4	2%	 Historic Preservation	4	2%
 Civic	53	26.2%	 Parks/Recreation	8	4%
 Commercial	16	7.9%	 Industrial	28	13.9%
 Comm./Light Industrial	21	10.4%	 Education	15	7.4%
 Energy	21	10.4%	 Private Sale	14	6.9%

Figure 9: Historical Land Transfers by Reuse Category

Total Acres = 44,421



Reuse Category	# Acres	% Acres	Reuse Category	# Acres	% Acres
Agriculture/ Grazing	2,922.7	6.6%	Mixed Use	7,420.5	16.7%
Wildlife/ Timber	8,006	18%	Historic Preservation	2,106.3	4.7%
Civic	5,479.3	12.3%	Parks/ Recreation	1,316.4	3%
Commercial	115.8	0.3%	Industrial	7,815	17.6%
Comm./Light Industrial	1,412.6	3.2%	Education	224.6	0.5%
Energy	7,380.7	16.6%	Private Sale	221.5	0.5%

Figure 10: Historical Acres Transferred by Reuse Category

Historical Land Transfers by Authority

Figures 11 and 12 show the land and acreage transfers from DOE conducted under one of the following authorities, followed by a state-by-state summary of transfer authorities.

Atomic Energy Communities Act of 1955

The Atomic Energy Community Act of 1955 (AECA), (P.L. 84-221) authorized the AEC to dispose of real property at Oak Ridge, TN and Richland, WA through 1960. It was amended in 1962 (P.L. 87-719) to authorize AEC to include Los Alamos transfers under this legislation for the next five years (through 1968). Another amendment in 1996 extended the date for Los Alamos transfers to June 30, 1998 (P.L. 104-106, section 3161).

Atomic Energy Act, Section 161g

The AEA of 1954 (P.L. 83-703), Section 161g, codified at Title 42 U.S.C. 2201(g), authorized the Atomic Energy Commission (AEC) to “sell, lease, grant and dispose of” real property. DOE is the successor agency to AEC and may use this authority for disposal of property under the jurisdiction of the AEA.

Other Legislation

Several laws have been enacted that direct DOE to dispose of specific parcels of land and often specify the grantee and the terms of the transaction. Examples include special legislation and public laws including: Section 632 of P.L. 105-119, Departments of Commerce, Justice, and State, the Judiciary and Related Agencies Appropriations Act of 1998, directing conveyance of property at or in the vicinity of the Los Alamos National Laboratory, NM and Santa Fe County, NM to the Pueblo de San Ildefonso Tribe; and Subtitle F of P.L. 107-107 div. C, title XXXI, the Rocky Flats National Wildlife Refuge Act (NWRRA) of 2001, directing the transfer of portions of the Rocky Flats Site to the U.S. Department of Interior (DOI). Land has also been transferred under additional public laws, including the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949 (P.L. 81-152); the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (P.L. 94-579, 43 U.S.C. Section 1701 et seq.); and the Department of Energy Act of 1978 – Civilian Applications (P.L. 95-238).

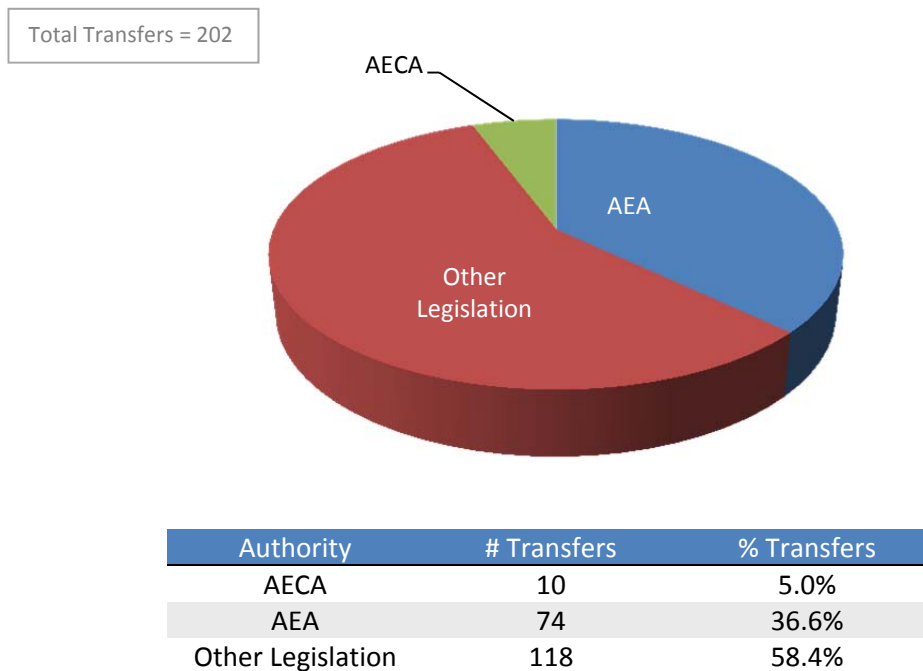


Figure 11: Historical Land Transfers by Authority

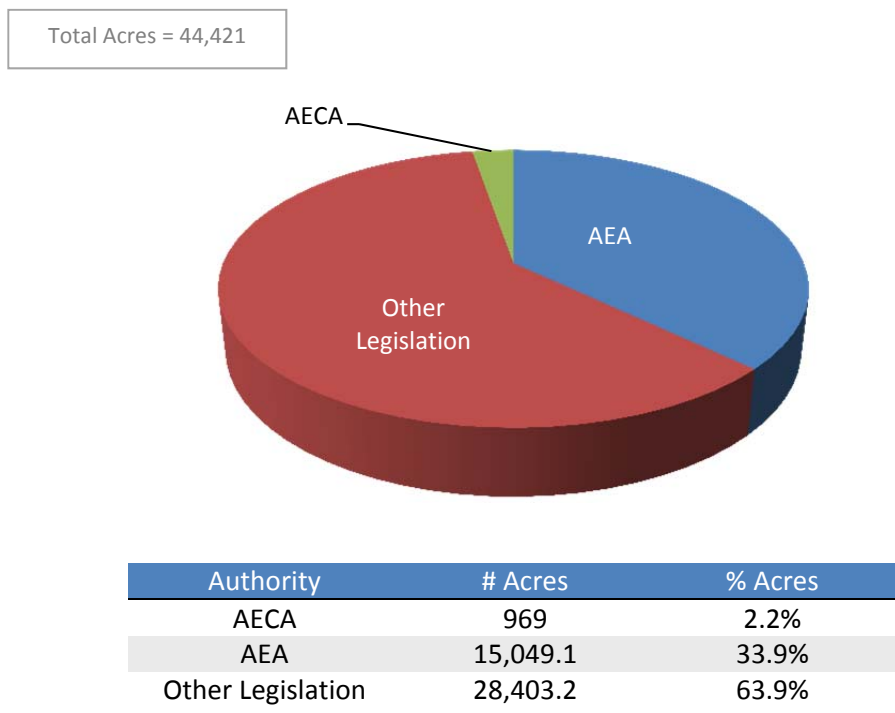














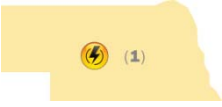



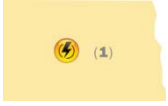


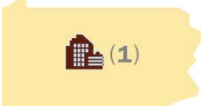
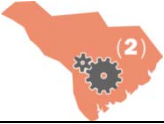
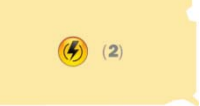
Figure 12: Historical Acres Transferred by Authority





Authority Transfers by State

The table below shows the distribution of transfers across each state by authority. Overall, the AECA of 1955, as amended, was used the least, as that applied only to Oak Ridge, TN, and Richland, WA initially – but was later amended to include Los Alamos transfers. It was amended again in 1996 which allowed Los Alamos to conduct additional transfers under this authority through June 30, 1998. It has not been used since the last AECA transfer in 1998.

STATE	Authorities:	AECA	AEA	Other Legislation	Totals
Alaska 	# Transfers:	-	-	2	2
	# Acres:	-	-	3,524	3,524
Arizona 	# Transfers:	-	-	2	2
	# Acres:	-	-	7.1	7.1

STATE	Authorities:	AECA	AEA	Other Legislation	Totals
Arkansas 	# Transfers:	-	-	2	2
	# Acres:	-	-	3.3	3.3
California* 	# Transfers:	-	1	-	1
	# Acres:	-	14	-	14
	# Transfers:	-	3	7	10
	# Acres:	-	59.2	4,030.5	4,089.7
Florida 	# Transfers:	-	1	-	1
	# Acres:	-	100	-	100
Idaho 	# Transfers:	-	-	3	3
	# Acres:	-	-	3,835	3,835
Kentucky 	# Transfers:	-	-	2	2
	# Acres:	-	-	2,536	2,536
Louisiana 	# Transfers:	-	-	5	5
	# Acres:	-	-	1,432	1,432
Mississippi 	# Transfers:	-	1	-	1
	# Acres:	-	1,470	-	1,470
Missouri 	# Transfers:	-	-	2	2
	# Acres:	-	-	9.9	9.9
Montana 	# Transfers:	-	-	2	2
	# Acres:	-	-	58.4	58.4

STATE	Authorities:	AECA	AEA	Other Legislation	Totals
Nebraska 	# Transfers:	-	-	1	1
	# Acres:	-	-	1.6	1.6
Nevada 	# Transfers:	-	-	1	1
	# Acres:	-	-	2.6	2.6
New Jersey 	# Transfers:	-	2	-	2
	# Acres:	-	13	-	13
New Mexico 	# Transfers:	2	2	24	28
	# Acres:	7.4	117.6	3160.7	3,285.7
North Dakota 	# Transfers:	-	-	1	1
	# Acres:	-	-	2.5	2.5
Ohio 	# Transfers:	-	8	-	8
	# Acres:	-	182	-	182
Oklahoma 	# Transfers:	-	-	4	4
	# Acres:	-	-	31	31
Pennsylvania 	# Transfers:	-	1	-	1
	# Acres:	-	0.4	-	0.4
South Carolina 	# Transfers:	-	2	-	2
	# Acres:	-	2,486	-	2,486
South Dakota 	# Transfers:	-	-	2	2
	# Acres:	-	-	15.8	15.8

STATE	Authorities:	AECA	AEA	Other Legislation	Totals
Tennessee 	# Transfers:	7	46	34	87
	# Acres:	725.6	3,537	6,304.8	10,567.3
Texas 	# Transfers:	-	-	2	2
	# Acres:	-	-	26.8	26.8
Utah* 	# Transfers:	-	1	1	2
	# Acres:	-	179.4	383	562.4
Washington 	# Transfers:	1	6	21	28
	# Acres:	236	6,890.7	3,038.4	10,165.1
Total # Transfers/Authority:		10	74	118	202
Total # Acres/Authority:		969	15,049.1	28,403.2	44,421.3

*This data does not include NPR and NOSR transfers. That data is presented in Section 5.B below.

Historical Land Transfers by Disposal Mechanism

Figures 13 and 14 show the land and acreage transfers by one of the possible disposal mechanisms available to DOE, followed by a state-by-state summary of transfers by disposal mechanism.

Federal Transfer

Real property owned by the federal government may be transferred from the custody and control of one agency to another. DOE may also transfer real property to another federal agency under its independent authority or special legislation, such as the transfers to DOI under the Rocky Flats National Wildlife Refuge Act.

GSA Disposal

DOE may declare property as “excess,” under the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949, as amended. With the Department’s declaration, GSA is authorized to convey such real property to another Federal agency. If no Federal agency needs the property, GSA can convey the property directly to a state, local government, or private entity.

Other DOE Disposals

DOE may, under various authorities, convey real property directly to a state or local government agency, tribal government, or private entity. The authorities under which DOE may directly convey real property are the AEA and other legislation.

DOE Economic Development Transfers/Indemnification Authority Provisions

When DOE transfers property under its own authority, the Secretary has discretionary authority to offer indemnification; indemnification cannot be provided under the GSA disposal process. The NDAA for FY 1998 (P.L. 105-85), Section 3158, codified at 50 U.S.C. 2811, authorizes DOE to indemnify real property at defense nuclear facilities that will be transferred for the purposes of economic development. The associated regulations are in 10 CFR Part 770.

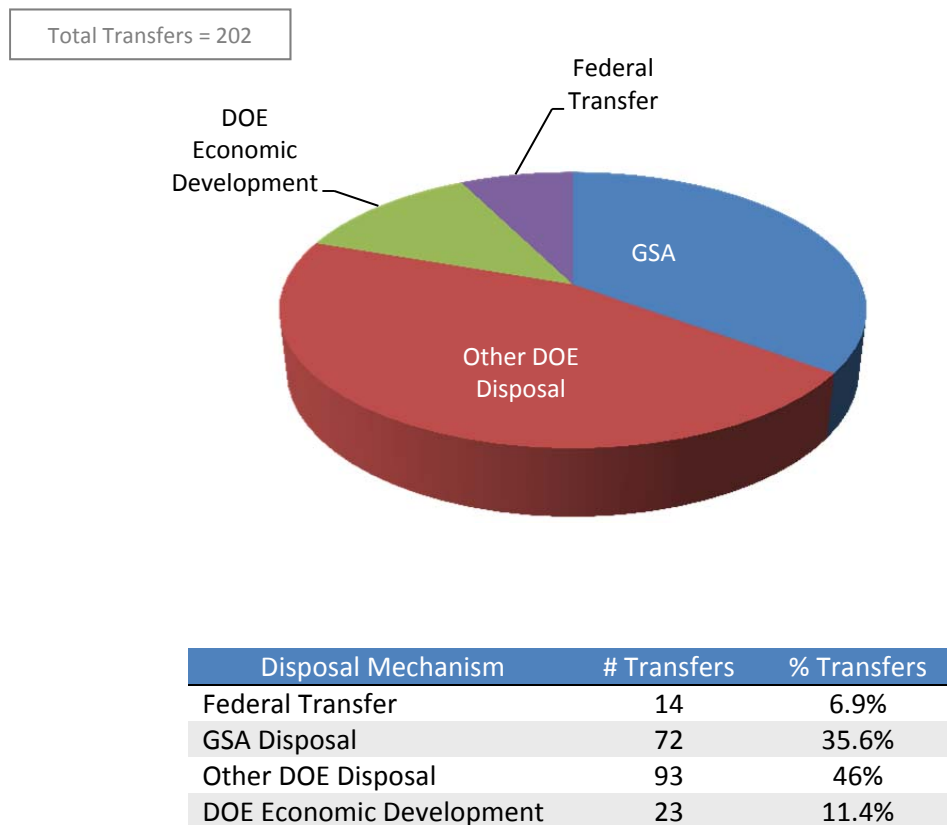
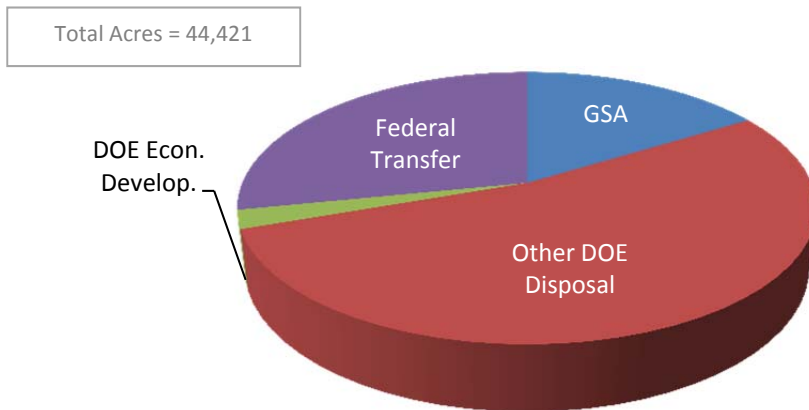


Figure 13: Historical Land Transfers by Disposal Mechanism















Disposal Mechanism	# Acres	% Acres
Federal Transfer	11,325.5	25.5%
GSA Disposal	9,593.1	21.6%
Other DOE Disposal	22,616.7	50.9%
DOE Economic Development	886.1	2%

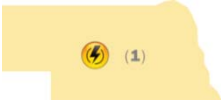

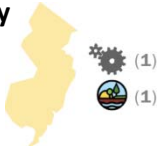



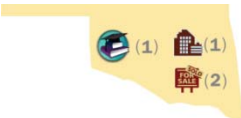


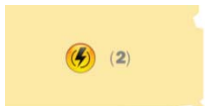
Figure 14: Historical Acres Transferred by Disposal Mechanism

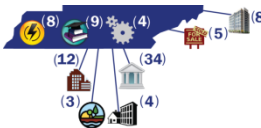

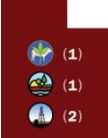

Disposal Mechanism Transfers by State

The table below shows the distribution of transfers across each state by disposal mechanism. Overall, GSA and other DOE Disposal mechanisms dominated the number of transfers, while other DOE Disposals dominated solely by acreage.

STATE	Disposal Mechanisms:	Federal Transfer	GSA Disposal	Other DOE Disposal	DOE Economic Development	Totals
Alaska 	# Transfers:	-	-	2	-	2
	# Acres:	-	-	3,524	-	3,524
Arizona 	# Transfers:	-	1	1	-	2
	# Acres:	-	4	3.1	-	7.1

STATE	Disposal Mechanisms:	Federal Transfer	GSA Disposal	Other DOE Disposal	DOE Economic Development	Totals
Arkansas 	# Transfers:	-	1	1	-	2
	# Acres:	-	0.8	2.5	-	3.3
California* 	# Transfers:	-	1	-	-	1
	# Acres:	-	14	-	-	14
Colorado* 	# Transfers:	1	2	7	-	10
	# Acres:	4,000	3.1	86.7	-	4,089.8
Florida 	# Transfers:	-	-	-	1	1
	# Acres:	-	-	-	100	100
Idaho 	# Transfers:	2	1	-	-	3
	# Acres:	3,675	160	-	-	3,835
Kentucky 	# Transfers:		2			2
	# Acres:		2536			2,536
Louisiana 	# Transfers:		2	3	-	5
	# Acres:		499	933	-	1432
Mississippi 	# Transfers:	-	-	1	-	1
	# Acres:	-	-	1,470	-	1,470
Missouri 	# Transfers:	-	2	-	-	2
	# Acres:	-	9.9	-	-	9.9
Montana 	# Transfers:	-	1	1	-	2
	# Acres:	-	5.2	53.2	-	58.4

STATE	Disposal Mechanisms:	Federal Transfer	GSA Disposal	Other DOE Disposal	DOE Economic Development	Totals
Nebraska 	# Transfers:	-	-	1	-	1
	# Acres:	-	-	1.6	-	1.6
Nevada 	# Transfers:	1	-	-	-	1
	# Acres:	2.6	-	-	-	2.6
New Jersey 	# Transfers:	-	2	-	-	2
	# Acres:	-	13	-	-	13
New Mexico 	# Transfers:	-	-	28	-	28
	# Acres:	-	-	3,285.7	-	3,285.7
North Dakota 	# Transfers:	-	-	1	-	1
	# Acres:	-	-	2.5	-	2.5
Ohio 	# Transfers:	-	-	8	-	8
	# Acres:	-	-	182	-	182
Oklahoma 	# Transfers:	-	3	1	-	4
	# Acres:	-	15.3	15.7	-	31
Pennsylvania 	# Transfers:	-	1	-	-	1
	# Acres:	-	0.4	-	-	0.4
South Carolina 	# Transfers:	-	-	2	-	2
	# Acres:	-	-	2,486	-	2,486
South Dakota 	# Transfers:	-	2	-	-	2
	# Acres:	-	15.8	-	-	15.8

STATE	Disposal Mechanisms:	Federal Transfer	GSA Disposal	Other DOE Disposal	DOE Economic Development	Totals
Tennessee 	# Transfers:	9	27	29	22	87
	# Acres:	3,264.8	3,083.3	3,432.6	786.2	10,566.9
Texas 	# Transfers:	-	2	-	-	2
	# Acres:	-	26.8	-	-	26.8
Utah* 	# Transfers:	1	1	-	-	2
	# Acres:	383	179.4	-	-	562.4
Washington 	# Transfers:	-	21	7	-	28
	# Acres:	-	3,026.8	7,138.3	-	10,165.1
Total # Transfers/Disp. Mechanism:		14	72	93	23	202
Total # Acres/Disp. Mechanism:		11,325.5	9,593.1	22,616.7	886.1	44,421.3

*This data does not include NPR and NOSR transfers. That data is presented in Section 5.B below.



Above is a photo of a portion of the Salmon, MS Site, a former weapons testing site, that was transferred to the State of Mississippi Forestry Commission in 2010 for use as a wildlife refuge and for timber harvesting.

Section 5.B Naval Petroleum Reserves and Naval Oil Shale Reserves Transfers

NPR and NOSR History

For much of the 20th century, the NPR and NOSR served as contingency sources of fuel for the Nation's military. Set aside in a series of Executive Orders in the early 1900s, the government-owned petroleum and oil shale properties were originally envisioned as a way to provide a reserve supply of crude oil to fuel U.S. naval vessels in times of short supply or emergencies. These properties remained mostly undeveloped until the 1970s, when the Nation began looking for ways to maximize its domestic oil supplies. In 1976, Congress passed the Naval Petroleum Reserves Production Act (P.L. 94-258), authorizing full commercial development of the Reserves. The crude oil, natural gas, and liquid products produced from the Reserves were sold by DOE at market rates, and revenues were deposited to the U.S. Treasury.

One of the largest of the Federal properties, the Elk Hills field in California, opened for production in 1976 and became the largest (in terms of production) oil and natural gas field in the lower 48 states at one point in its history. In September 1992, the field produced its one billionth barrel of oil, becoming only the thirteenth field in the Nation's history to reach that milestone. While managed by DOE, Elk Hills generated over \$17 billion in profits for the U.S. Treasury. Details of the history of DOE naval petroleum reserve transfers (including the Naval Petroleum Reserves [NPR] and Naval Oil Shale Reserves [NOSR]) are included in **Attachment B**

Divestment Activities

In 1996, however, Congress determined that the properties no longer served the national defense purpose envisioned in the early 1900s and authorized DOE to take the following steps toward potential divestment or privatization of them.

NPR-1 (Elk Hills) — In 1996, the government's share of the Elk Hills field in California was offered for commercial sale. On February 5, 1998, DOE completed its sale to Occidental Petroleum Corporation for \$3.65 billion in the largest privatization of Federal property in the history of the United States.





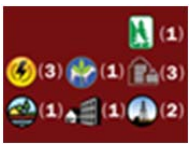





NOSR-1 and -3 — Subsequently, DOE transferred two of the NOSRs, both in Colorado, to the DOI Bureau of Land Management. Like many other federally owned lands, these properties were offered for commercial mineral leasing, primarily for natural gas production and future petroleum exploration.

NOSR-2 — In 2000-2001, DOE returned the undeveloped NOSR-2 in Utah to the Northern Ute Indian Tribe in the largest transfer of federal property to Native Americans in the last century.

NPR-2 - Enactment of the Energy Policy Act of 2005 effected the transfer of administrative jurisdiction and land management of NPR-2 to the DOI, with the exception of certain lands that were conveyed to the City of Taft, CA, as well as some sites in Ford City, CA, that were disposed of by the Government after environmental assessments were completed.

The NPR and NOSR Today

In addition to the sale of Elk Hills and the transfer of the oil shale reserves and NPR-2, in January 2015, DOE sold the last NPR property (NPR-3) in Wyoming, known as Teapot Dome, and one oil field technology testing center called the Rocky Mountain Oilfield Testing Center at NPR-3. These properties were transferred pursuant to Section 3404 of the NDAA for FY 1999. The table below shows the status of each of the disposed NPR and NOSR properties, with the exception of the recent sale of NPR-3. In total, DOE has disposed of 202,481 acres of NPR and NOSR properties in seven transfers in three states.

State	Name	Year Disposed	# Acres	Oil Production	Additional Reuse Categories
 California	NPR-1	1998	48,145	Active	
	NPR-2	2005	10,446	Active	 
 Colorado	NOSR-1	1999	40,760	Inactive	
	NOSR-3	1999	14,130	Inactive	
 Utah	NOSR-2	2000-2001	89,000	Inactive	 

Total Acres: 202,481

Reuse Category Legend:



Wildlife/
Timber



Civic



Oil &
Mineral
Exploration



Alternative
Energy
Production

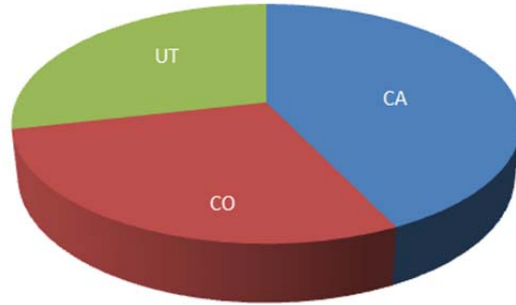


Historic
Preservation

NPR and NOSR Disposals by State

Figures 15 and 16 show the NPR and NOSR disposals by both the numbers of transfers and the acres transferred per state.

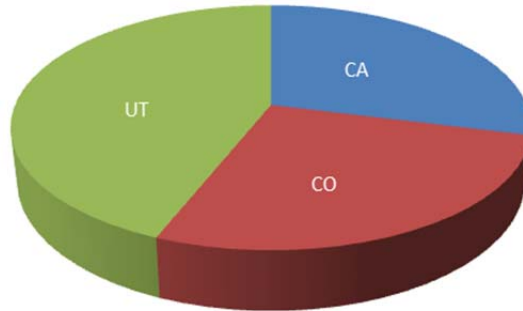
Total Transfers = 7



State	# Transfers	% Transfers
CA	3	43%
CO	2	28.6%
UT	2	28.6%

Figure 15: NPR and NOSR Transfers by State

Total Acres = 202,481



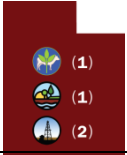


State	# Acres	% Acres
CA	58,591	28.9%
CO	54,890	27.1%
UT	89,000	44%

Figure 16: NPR and NOSR Acres Transferred per State

NPR and NOSR Authorities

As shown in the table below, all NPR and NOSR disposals were done under special legislation and/or congressional direction.


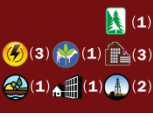

STATE	Authorities:	AECA	AEA	Other Legislation	Totals
California 	# Transfers:	-	-	3	3
	# Acres:	-	-	58,591	58,591
Colorado 	# Transfers:	-	-	2	2
	# Acres:	-	-	54,890	54,890
Utah 	# Transfers:	-	-	2	2
	# Acres:	-	-	89,000	89,000
Total # Transfers/Authority:		-	-	7	7
Total # Acres/Authority:		-	-	202,481	202,481

At right are active oil wells at the NPR 3 Teapot Dome Site in Wyoming, which have been transferred out of DOE ownership.



NPR and NOSR Disposal Mechanisms

The table below shows that three of the four disposal mechanisms were used for the disposal of the NPR and NOSR properties.

STATE	Disposal Mechanisms:	Federal Transfer	GSA Disposal	Other DOE Disposal	DOE Economic Development	Totals
California 	# Transfers:	1	1	1	-	3
	# Acres:	10,430	16	48,145	-	58,591
Colorado 	# Transfers:	2	-	-	-	2
	# Acres:	54,890	-	-	-	54,890
Utah 	# Transfers:	-	-	2	-	2
	# Acres:	-	-	89,000	-	89,000
Total # Transfers/Disp. Mechanism:		3	1	3	-	7
Total # Acres/Disp. Mechanism:		65,320	16	137,145	-	202,481



At left are three active oil wells at the NPR 1 Elk Hills Site in California which was sold in 1998 to Occidental Petroleum in the largest privatization of Federal property in U.S. history.

Section 6. Conclusions

As the data in this report demonstrates, DOE has a long history of land transfers for beneficial reuse. In some cases, this land had been part of previously existing communities before it was acquired by the AEC to support nuclear weapons development during the Manhattan Project. From a single building transfer that has been modernized and converted to a state-of-the-art business center to the thousands of acres of land that are now used for cultural preservation or industrial and manufacturing park developments, there are a wide range of opportunities for reuse. Twenty-six states, three Tribal Nations, and numerous local communities and governments have benefited economically, socially, or culturally from these transfers.

Over the next decade, DOE expects to see additional opportunities to make more land and assets available for potential reuse by local, state, tribal, or other federal agencies or by commercial businesses and industries. Sites will evaluate opportunities, partnerships, and specific reuse options based on their circumstances, missions, goals, and planning objectives. Although opportunities exist across the DOE complex, the size and type of transfers will be site-dependent, and not all sites anticipate large land transfer opportunities in the near future. DOE expects existing and future land disposals and asset transfers to continue to promote a more efficient business environment that makes its unique and diverse mix of unneeded assets, facilities, land, and workforce more accessible.

DOE will continue to collaborate with local communities, local and state elected officials, stakeholders, and Tribal Nations to improve its efficiency and effectiveness in identifying and transferring land and assets in a timely manner. DOE remains committed to follow all applicable laws and regulations in the land transfer process, including the National Environmental Policy Act, Endangered Species Act, Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act, and the Atomic Energy Act. DOE will continue with appropriate tribal consultations early in the process in compliance with DOE Order 144.1, *Department of Energy American Indian Tribal Government Interactions and Policy (2009)*, and consistent with tribal rights, treaties, and accords, as appropriate. DOE will continue to examine its land, facilities, infrastructure, equipment, technologies, and natural resources to seek new opportunities for economic growth as it consolidates infrastructure, continues environmental cleanup, and improves operations at sites across the country.

Attachment A. DOE Historical Land Transfers¹⁰

Attachment A includes a list of compiled DOE historical land transfers that was used to support the data analysis in this report. While this is an exhaustive list of transfers, it is not 100 percent complete. Some historical land records, especially for transfers in the late 1940s and early 1950s, are no longer available for referencing today. A cutoff date of 1956 was used for collecting and reporting transfer data (the initiation of transfers), as that appeared to be the best date where the earliest reliable records were found. All transfers that were initiated prior to 1956 are excluded from this data set, which also excludes the original land transfers in the late 1940s and early 1950s that created the cities of Richland, WA; Los Alamos, NM; and Oak Ridge, TN. Finally, this list does not include the NPR and NOSR transfers, as they are included in Attachment B.

The following definitions, taken from the report, apply to Appendix A and Appendix B:

Property Name

The property name encompasses a wide range of conventions used by various sites over the years which includes: Property name of record on deeds, quick claim deeds, or other legal documents if available; Latitude and Longitude designations of land areas; parcel designations or parcel names given to land areas by DOE sites, local planning commissions, or local planning boards; local or commonly referenced names of parcels where no official name of record can be found; naming conventions based on who the parcel was transferred to; or names referenced by the facilities located on the land parcels (i.e. Fire Station #2, etc.). Each site used their discretion in the naming conventions used in this report to provide the most easily recognizable name for the parcel or land area transferred.

Zoned/Planned Reuse at Time of Transfer

This column represents the variety of zoned or planned reuses for land transfers at the time of the transfer. In some cases over the decades since the original transfer, reuse has changed while in other cases the original planned reuse is still valid today. In a very limited number of cases (four of 209 transfers), successful land transfers have occurred, yet the land has not yet been redeveloped or reused. In each case, the land has been zoned for future reuse and is listed under a reuse category of vacant/zoned. Below lists the 12 categories of reuse used in this report:

¹⁰ Data sources used to compile this information include DOE's Facilities Information Management System for more-recent transfers, as well as historical transfer data provided by DOE Site Real Property Offices; site reviews of historical land, deed, and title transfer documentation, some spanning back almost 57 years; and information provided by CROs and the ECA

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Commercial/Business 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Agriculture/Grazing 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Commercial/Light Industrial
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Historic Preservation (includes native and cultural preservation) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Wildlife Preservation/Timber 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mixed Use (Commercial/Residential)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Energy (includes oil/mineral exploration, alternative energy production, and electrical distribution sites) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Parks/Recreation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Industrial
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Education 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Civic/Public Service 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Private Sale

DOE Historical Land Transfers and Property Disposals (through FY 2013)					
Year of Disposition	Site	Property Name	State	Size - land acres	Zoned/Planned Reuse at Time of Transfer
1956	Oak Ridge	Armory on Oak Ridge Turnpike at Elza Gate Parcel 217	TN	9.5	Civic/Public Service
	Oak Ridge	Parcels 480 and 484	TN	36.3	Education
	Hanford	Kadlec Hospital	WA	11.7	Civic/Public Service
1957	Oak Ridge	Midway area, Parcels 488 and 608	TN	5.6	Civic/Public Service
	Hanford	Northwest Baptist College	WA	25	Education
	Hanford	Henry Anderson	WA	160	Private Sale
1958	Hanford	Pacific Power and Light	WA	640	Industrial
1959	Oak Ridge	Tracts A, B, and D	TN	1101.0	Energy
	Oak Ridge	Melton Hill Reservoir north of Edgemoor Bridge, Tracts E-459 and Tract E-460	TN	306.0	Energy
	Oak Ridge	School sites and roads and streets within the Minimum Geographic Area (MGA)	TN	200.0	Civic/Public Service

DOE Historical Land Transfers and Property Disposals (through FY 2013)					
Year of Disposition	Site	Property Name	State	Size - land acres	Zoned/Planned Reuse at Time of Transfer
	Paducah	A portion of the Paducah Site Buffer Area	KY	2351.0	Wildlife/Timber
1960	Oak Ridge	Easement with the electrical distribution system within MGA, along with roads and streets within the MGA	TN	12.2	Civic/Electric Distribution
	Oak Ridge	Easement with the water distribution system within the MGA. Parcels 265, 266, 267, 268, 272, 276	TN	11.7	Civic/Water Distribution
	Oak Ridge	Easement with the sanitary sewer, storm sewer and drainage systems within the MGA Parcels 278, 348, 618	TN	69.2	Civic/Sewer

DOE Historical Land Transfers and Property Disposals (through FY 2013)					
Year of Disposition	Site	Property Name	State	Size - land acres	Zoned/Planned Reuse at Time of Transfer
	Oak Ridge	Municipal properties	TN	400.0	Civic/Public Service
	Oak Ridge	Parcels 44, 66, 383, 384, 384A	TN	13.6	Civic/ Hospital
	Oak Ridge	Union Valley Area	TN	2377.9	Civic/Forestry and Agricultural research, public park and recreation, line easement.
	Oak Ridge	Anderson County	TN	18.9	Civic/Public Service
	Hanford	City Plat of Richland	WA	236	Mixed-Use Commercial/ Residential
1961	Oak Ridge	Emory Valley School Site.	TN	7.6	Civic/Hospital
1962	Oak Ridge	Parcel 300	TN	50.5	Commercial/light industrial
	Hanford	Port of Benton / Airport	WA	280	Civic/Airport

DOE Historical Land Transfers and Property Disposals (through FY 2013)					
Year of Disposition	Site	Property Name	State	Size - land acres	Zoned/Planned Reuse at Time of Transfer
	Paducah	A portion of the Paducah Site Buffer Area	KY	185	Wildlife/Timber
1963	Oak Ridge	Parcel 505A	TN	0.5	Private Sale
	Oak Ridge	Unnamed parcel	TN	107.3	Energy
	Oak Ridge	Portion of Segment M	TN	30.5	Civic/Public Service
	Oak Ridge	Parcel 382	TN	0.1	Civic/Hospital
1964	Oak Ridge	Parcels 282, 282A, 527, and 527A	TN	69.3	Civic
	Oak Ridge	Portion of Segment M	TN	15.3	Civic/Public Service
	Hanford	Port of Benton	WA	12	Industrial/Nuclear Port
1965	Oak Ridge	West of Clinch River and south of Hwy 58. Tracts M-1202E and M01203E	TN	44.6	Parks/Recreation
	Oak Ridge	Gamble Valley substation site, Parcel 611	TN	2.2	Energy

DOE Historical Land Transfers and Property Disposals (through FY 2013)					
Year of Disposition	Site	Property Name	State	Size - land acres	Zoned/Planned Reuse at Time of Transfer
	Oak Ridge	Parcel 234 to Ada R. Patchell, 232 to Carl L. Hagaman, Jr., 231 to Anco Supply Company	TN	1.6	Private Sale
	Oak Ridge	Blair railroad spur	TN	28.8	Commercial/Light Industrial
	Oak Ridge	Federal office building, Parcel 279A	TN	24.1	Civic/Public Service
	Hanford	City of Richland (west of Stevens Drive)	WA	6,000	Mixed-Use Commercial/Residential
1966	Oak Ridge	Midway Area, Parcel 490	TN	2.1	Civic/Public Service
	Oak Ridge	Parcel to Robert Tool, et al.	TN	1.3	Private Sale
	Oak Ridge	UT Biomedical Graduate School	TN	5.3	Education
	Oak Ridge	T.R. Lemons Parcel 4, and Claude Wilson Parcel 3	TN	7.5	Private Sale
	Oak Ridge	Junior High School Site	TN	39.0	Education

DOE Historical Land Transfers and Property Disposals (through FY 2013)					
Year of Disposition	Site	Property Name	State	Size - land acres	Zoned/Planned Reuse at Time of Transfer
	Oak Ridge	Parcel 409	TN	2.8	Private Sale
	Hanford	City of Richland	WA	129	Mixed-Use Commercial/ Residential
1967	Oak Ridge	Haw Ridge Area	TN	300.0	Energy
	Oak Ridge	North of Union Valley Road and east of Scarboro, Site X	TN	130.2	Industrial
	Oak Ridge	Golf Course Development Parcel 406B	TN	2.0	Parks/Recreation
	Oak Ridge	Emory Valley Road, Parcel 525B	TN	2.7	Education
1968	Oak Ridge	Consolidated Site. Clinch River industrial park	TN	1364.0	Energy
	Hanford	Benton County / Horn Rapids Park	WA	658	Parks/Recreation

DOE Historical Land Transfers and Property Disposals (through FY 2013)					
Year of Disposition	Site	Property Name	State	Size - land acres	Zoned/Planned Reuse at Time of Transfer
1969	Oak Ridge	Fire station between Laboratory and Fairbanks Roads. Parcel 584A	TN	0.9	Civic/Fire Station
	Hanford	City of Richland / library	WA	3.4	Civic
1970	Savannah River Site	(Tract A) Eastern boundary of SRS, Barnwell County	SC	1586	Industrial
	Savannah River Site	(Tract B) Eastern boundary of SRS, Barnwell County	SC	900	Industrial
	Hanford	Barker Family	WA	3	Private Sale
1971	Oak Ridge	Federal office building parking lot, Parcel 279	TN	3.4	Civic/Public Service

DOE Historical Land Transfers and Property Disposals (through FY 2013)					
Year of Disposition	Site	Property Name	State	Size - land acres	Zoned/Planned Reuse at Time of Transfer
	Oak Ridge	Portions of parcels 529 and 585A. Parcels 529A, 585C, 585D, 281, 412, 501, 529, 584, and 585A	TN	197.7	Parks/Recreation
1972	Oak Ridge	Elza warehouse area, Parcels 228	TN	20.0	Civic/Public Service
	Hanford	Port of Benton / airport	WA	50.3	Civic/Airport
	Hanford	Columbia Basin Community College	WA	2.2	Education
1974	Oak Ridge	Near south of Old Edgemoor Road and new Haw Ridge.	TN	60.4	Civic/Public Service
1975	Oak Ridge	Parcels 383, 383A	TN	0.7	Civic/hospital
	Oak Ridge	Land	TN	2.4	Education
	Oak Ridge	Abuts Kerr Hollow Road to its east and abuts Site X	TN	19.4	Civic/Public Service

DOE Historical Land Transfers and Property Disposals (through FY 2013)					
Year of Disposition	Site	Property Name	State	Size - land acres	Zoned/Planned Reuse at Time of Transfer
	Hanford	Port of Benton / Airport	WA	85	Civic/Airport
1977	Hanford	Port of Benton / Railroad	WA	10.6	Industrial
1978	Idaho National Engineering Laboratory (INEL) ¹¹	Eastern portion of INEL	ID	2555	Agriculture/Grazing
	Oak Ridge	Land	TN	9.7	Education
	Oak Ridge	Farm tract	TN	18.5	Energy
	Oak Ridge	Roane substation site. Tract #RNSS-1, -2 and -3	TN	55.3	Energy
1980	Hanford	Washington State Department of Ecology	WA	640	Industrial
1982	Oak Ridge	Land	TN	0.4	Civic/Hospital

¹¹ Now INL

DOE Historical Land Transfers and Property Disposals (through FY 2013)					
Year of Disposition	Site	Property Name	State	Size - land acres	Zoned/Planned Reuse at Time of Transfer
1983	Oak Ridge	Parcels B (Commerce Park) and C for industrial purposes	TN	279.3	Commercial/light industrial
1984	Hanford	West side of Columbia River, North of Midway Bonneville Power Administration substation	WA	185.5	Agriculture/Grazing
1985	Oak Ridge	Parcel F	TN	118.9	Industrial
	Hanford	Ben Franklin Transit	WA	1.7	Commercial
1987	Oak Ridge	Parcel E (also known as Segment O or the Boeing parcel)	TN	1216.7	Industrial
1988	Oak Ridge	Parcel A(1)	TN	52.7	Mixed-Use Commercial/Residential
1990	Chimney Hill Radio Station (RS-45)	Communication site	OK	2.9	Private Sale
1992	Oak Ridge	Parcel A(2)	TN	532.6	Mixed-Use Commercial/Residential
	Oak Ridge	Parcel A(3)	TN	170.9	Mixed-Use Commercial/Residential

DOE Historical Land Transfers and Property Disposals (through FY 2013)					
Year of Disposition	Site	Property Name	State	Size - land acres	Zoned/Planned Reuse at Time of Transfer
	Cahoon Comm. Station	Communication site	SD	6.4	Energy
1993	Sulphur Mines Pipeline	Perpetual pipeline easement	LA	107	Industrial
	Sulphur Mines Facility	Land and support buildings	LA	460	Industrial
1994	INEL ¹²	INEL East Section 14 (all) and Section 15 (3/4)	ID	1120	Civic/Landfill
	Ree Heights Repeater	Communication site	SD	9.4	Energy
1995	Greeley Substation	Substation	CO	1.6	Energy
	Makoshika Site	Communication site	MT	5.2	Energy
	Oak Ridge	Parcel 42	TN	0.4	Civic/Hospital

¹² Now INL

DOE Historical Land Transfers and Property Disposals (through FY 2013)					
Year of Disposition	Site	Property Name	State	Size - land acres	Zoned/Planned Reuse at Time of Transfer
	Addison Road	Addison Rd. property	TX	0.8	Private Sale
	Wheatland Road	Wheatland Rd. property	TX	26.0	Private Sale
	Hanford	Port of Benton 3000 Area	WA	71	Industrial
1996	Oxnard Forging Facility	Entire site	CA	14	Commercial/Light Industrial
	Western Technology Office	Land and Property	MT	53.2	Commercial/Light Industrial
1997	Eklutna Hydroelectric Plant	Entire site and power plant	AK	853	Energy
	INEL	INEL East Section 15 (remaining 1/4)	ID	160	Civic/Landfill

DOE Historical Land Transfers and Property Disposals (through FY 2013)					
Year of Disposition	Site	Property Name	State	Size - land acres	Zoned/Planned Reuse at Time of Transfer
	Weeks Island Pipeline	Pipeline easement	LA	366	Industrial
	LANL	2 Apartment Bldgs	NM	1.9	Educational
1998	Snettisham Hydroelectric Plant	Entire site and power plant	AK	2,671	Energy
	Mesa Substation	Substation	AZ	4	Commercial/Shopping Center
	Pinellas	Entire site	FL	100	Commercial/Light Industrial
	LANL	Fire Stations #3, 4, and 6	NM	5.5	Civic/Fire Station
	Oak Ridge	Oak Ridge Office Barracks, Parcels 287, 370, 380	TN	3.5	Civic/Hospital
	Hanford	1100 Area Transfer at Hanford	WA	776	Industrial
	Hanford	Railroad Right of Way Transfer – South Horn Rapids Road at Hanford	WA	92	Industrial

DOE Historical Land Transfers and Property Disposals (through FY 2013)					
Year of Disposition	Site	Property Name	State	Size - land acres	Zoned/Planned Reuse at Time of Transfer
1999	Erie Switching Station	Substation	CO	2.8	Agriculture/Grazing
	LANL	Gas pipeline plus easement	NM	564	Energy
	Mound	Land Parcel H	OH	14.3	Industrial
	Mound	Land Parcel D and Buildings (2)	OH	12.4	Industrial
	Portsmouth	Land Parcel PMA-48 to PMA-50	OH	3.6	Civic/Cemetery
	Hanford	700 Area Transfer – 703 Building	WA	0.4	Civic
2000	Oak Ridge	Y-12 water treatment plant	TN	89	Civic/Water Treatment
	Monticello	Processing site	UT	383	Parks/Recreation
2001	Grand Junction	Reserve Training Center Parcels	CO	46.2	Commercial/Light Industrial
	Grand Junction	Army Reserve tract	CO	8	Commercial/Light Industrial
	LANL	Water production system (50 parcels total)	NM	116	Civic/Water Production System
	Mound	Land Parcel #4 and building	OH	94.8	Industrial

DOE Historical Land Transfers and Property Disposals (through FY 2013)					
Year of Disposition	Site	Property Name	State	Size - land acres	Zoned/Planned Reuse at Time of Transfer
	Sulphur Mines Brine Disposal Well	Entire site	LA	68	Industrial
	NETL NIPER	Entire site	OK	15.7	Vacant/Zoned Commercial/Light Industrial
	Oak Ridge	Oak Ridge Office Boeing Flood Plain	TN	182.0	Mixed-Use Commercial/Residential
	Oak Ridge	Land	TN	6.6	Education
	Hanford	700 Area Partial Transfer – Building 747 and Parking Area	WA	1.7	Industrial
2002	LANL	Land Conveyance and Transfer (LC&T) Tract A-9 (DP Road-2 (North))	NM	4.2	Mixed-Use Commercial/Residential
	LANL	LC&T Tract A-19 (White Rock-1)	NM	74.9	Mixed-Use Commercial/Residential
	LANL	LC&T Tract A-12 (LAAO-1 (East))	NM	4.4	Mixed-Use Commercial/Residential
	LANL	Manhattan Monument (Tract A-1)	NM	0.04	Historic Preservation

DOE Historical Land Transfers and Property Disposals (through FY 2013)					
Year of Disposition	Site	Property Name	State	Size - land acres	Zoned/Planned Reuse at Time of Transfer
	LANL	LC&T Tract A-2 (Site 22)	NM	0.2	Commercial/parking lot
	LANL	LC&T Tract A-3 (Airport-1 [East])	NM	9.4	Commercial/Entrada Business Park
	LANL	LC&T Tract A-17(TA-74-1 (West))	NM	5.5	Civic/ Wastewater Treatment Plant
	LANL	Tract B-1 (Whiterock-2)	NM	14.9	Historic Preservation
	LANL	LC&T Tract B-2 (TA-74-3 (North))	NM	2088	Historic Preservation
	LANL	LC&T Tract A-6 (Airport-4 (West))	NM	4.2	Parks/Recreation
	Mound	Land Parcel #3 and building	OH	4.8	Industrial
	Oak Ridge	Land	TN	1.7	Civic/Public Service
	Hanford	Excess to GSA – Vacated Railroad Right of Way in downtown Richland, Washington	WA	0.7	Industrial
2003	Oak Ridge	ED-1 Vacant land	TN	491.3	Commercial/Light Industrial

DOE Historical Land Transfers and Property Disposals (through FY 2013)					
Year of Disposition	Site	Property Name	State	Size - land acres	Zoned/Planned Reuse at Time of Transfer
2004	Belden Substation	Substation	NE	1.6	Energy
2005	Maricopa Substation	Substation	AZ	3.1	Energy
	Pueblo West Substation	Substation	CO	19.9	Parks/Recreation
	Loveland Substation	Substation	CO	0.3	Mixed-Use Commercial/ Residential
	Boulder City Substation #1	Substation	NV	2.6	Energy
	LANL	LC&T Tract A-7 (Airport-5 (Central))	NM	5.8	Commercial
	LANL	LC&T Tract A-5-1 (Airport-3 (South-1))	NM	32.3	Commercial
	LANL	LC&T Tract A-15-1 (TA-21 [West])	NM	7.5	Civic/ Income Property
	LANL	Fire Station #2	NM	1.6	Civic/Fire Station
	Oak Ridge	K-1007, office building	TN	2.3	Commercial/ Heritage Center

DOE Historical Land Transfers and Property Disposals (through FY 2013)					
Year of Disposition	Site	Property Name	State	Size - land acres	Zoned/Planned Reuse at Time of Transfer
	Oak Ridge	K-1580, office building	TN	0.3	Commercial/ Heritage Center
	Oak Ridge	K-1330, office building	TN	0.2	Commercial/ Heritage Center
	Oak Ridge	Multi-program research facility	TN	2.0	Education
	Oak Ridge	K-1225, office building	TN	0.3	Commercial/ Heritage Center
	Oak Ridge	Site "A" and Site "B" (New Hope and Jack Case Centers)	TN	7	Commercial/New Hope & Jack Case Centers
	Hanford	600 Area Transfer to National Utility Training Services	WA	77.5	Education
	Hanford	700 Area Partial Excess to GSA - Transfer to Columbia Basin Community College	WA	3.3	Education

DOE Historical Land Transfers and Property Disposals (through FY 2013)					
Year of Disposition	Site	Property Name	State	Size - land acres	Zoned/Planned Reuse at Time of Transfer
2006	Tupelo Maintenance Building	Maintenance Building	OK	7.7	Education
	Oak Ridge	Parcel 445/55 Jefferson Building	TN	3.4	Civic/Boys Club
	Oak Ridge	Vance Road Facility	TN	3.8	Civic/Hospital
	Oak Ridge	JIBS/JINS Sites	TN	3	Education
	Oak Ridge	K-1400, office building	TN	0.2	Commercial/Heritage Center
	Oak Ridge	K-1036, Warehouse	TN	2.9	Industrial/Heritage Center
	Hanford	700 Area Transfer to GSA	WA	9.2	Civic/Federal Use
2007	Rocky Flats	Environmental Technology Site	CO	4000	Wildlife/Timber
	Wayne	Entire site	NJ	7	Vacant/Zoned Parks/Recreation
	LANL	LC&T Tract A-8a (DP Road-1 [South])	NM	21.7	Mixed Use - Commercial/Residential
	Oak Ridge	ED-5 East, Vacant land	TN	17.7	Commercial/Light Industrial

DOE Historical Land Transfers and Property Disposals (through FY 2013)					
Year of Disposition	Site	Property Name	State	Size - land acres	Zoned/Planned Reuse at Time of Transfer
	Oak Ridge	ED-7, Vacant land	TN	4.9	Civic/ Museum
2008	LANL	LC&T Tract A-11 (DP Road-4 [West])	NM	3.1	Commercial (Grocery)
	LANL	LC&T Tract A-18b (TA-74 [South])	NM	48.7	Commercial
	LANL	LC&T Tract A-4 (Airport -2 [North])	NM	91.3	Civic/Airport
	Oak Ridge	K-1652, Fire Station	TN	2.2	Civic/Fire Station
	Oak Ridge	K-1515 Complex, Water Treatment Plant	TN	5	Civic/ Wastewater Treatment Plant
	Oak Ridge	ED-5 West, Vacant land	TN	28.2	Commercial/Light Industrial
	Weeks Island Site	Entire site	LA	431	Industrial
2009	New Brunswick	Entire site	NJ	6	Vacant/Zoned Industrial
	Rolla Substation	Communication Site	ND	2.5	Energy
	Mound	Land Parcel #1C	OH	6.6	Industrial

DOE Historical Land Transfers and Property Disposals (through FY 2013)					
Year of Disposition	Site	Property Name	State	Size - land acres	Zoned/Planned Reuse at Time of Transfer
	Mound	Land Parcel Phase #1A and building	OH	2.5	Industrial
	Mound	Land Parcel Phase #1A and building	OH	42.9	Industrial
	Oak Ridge	K-1000, Visitor Center	TN	0.1	Commercial/ Heritage Center
	Oak Ridge	K-1501-H+L, Maintenance Shop	TN	0.1	Commercial/Light Industrial
	Oak Ridge	ED-4, Vacant land	TN	14	Commercial/Light Industrial
	Oak Ridge	K-1008-F, Office building	TN	0.3	Commercial/ Heritage
2010	Grand Junction	Black Bridge Parcel	CO	5	Commercial/Light Industrial
	Salmon	Entire site	MS	1470	Wildlife/Timber
	LANL	LC&T Tract A-13 LAAO-2 (West)	NM	8.8	Mixed Use - Commercial/ Residential
	LANL	LC&T Tract C-1 (White Rock)	NM	15.4	Civic/Roadway
	Oak Ridge	ED-8, Vacant land	TN	77.8	Commercial/Light Industrial
	Oak Ridge	K-792/791-B/796-A, Land and buildings	TN	19.9	Commercial/Light Industrial

DOE Historical Land Transfers and Property Disposals (through FY 2013)					
Year of Disposition	Site	Property Name	State	Size - land acres	Zoned/Planned Reuse at Time of Transfer
2011	Oak Ridge	ED-9, Vacant land	TN	13.1	Commercial/Light Industrial
	Oak Ridge	ED-10, Vacant land	TN	12.6	Commercial/Light Industrial
	Monticello	Parcel 1081	UT	179.4	Agriculture/Grazing
2012	Limon Substation	Substation	CO	3.2	Energy
	Kremmling Service Center	Operations and Maintenance site	CO	2.8	Energy
	LANL	LC&T Tract A-8-b (DP Road-1 [South])	NM	3	Mixed-Use Commercial/ Residential
	LANL	LC&T Tract A-10 (DP Road-3 [East])	NM	13	Civic/Utilities
	Oak Ridge	Land and buildings, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration facilities conveyed to Department of Commerce, dated 12/6/12.	TN	10.5	Civic/Public Service

DOE Historical Land Transfers and Property Disposals (through FY 2013)					
Year of Disposition	Site	Property Name	State	Size - land acres	Zoned/Planned Reuse at Time of Transfer
	Cannonsburg	Parcel 117	PA	0.4	Vacant/Zoned Commercial/Light Industrial
2013	Winesburgh Radio Station (RS-58)	Communication site	AR	0.8	Private Sale
	Sulphur Rock Radio Station (RS-57)	Communication site	AR	2.5	Civic/EMS Use
	Crane Radio Station (RS-46)	Communication site	MO	4.7	Private Sale
	Jenkins Radio Station (RS-47)	Communication site	MO	5.2	Private Sale
	Inhalation Toxicology Lab (Lovelace Respiratory Research Institute)	Laboratory and land	NM	137	Commercial/Light Industrial
	LANL	LC&T Tract B-3 (Little Otowi)	NM	3.4	Historic Preservation

DOE Historical Land Transfers and Property Disposals (through FY 2013)					
Year of Disposition	Site	Property Name	State	Size - land acres	Zoned/Planned Reuse at Time of Transfer
	Lamar Radio Station (RS-RS-52)	Communication site	OK	4.7	Private Sale
Total Transfers: 202			Total Acres: 44,421.3		* Excludes original land transfers in the late 1940s and early 1950s that created the cities of Richland, WA; Los Alamos, NM; and Oak Ridge, TN.

Attachment B. NPR and NOSR Transfers¹³

Completed DOE NPR and NOSR Transfers and Disposals					
Year of Disposition	Site	Property Name of Record	State	Size - land acres	Zoned/Planned Reuse at Time of Transfer
1998	NPR-1 Elk Hills	Land, facilities, and mineral rights	CA	48,145	Energy
1999	NOSR-3	Land/facilities, and mineral rights	CO	14,130	Energy
	NOSR-1	Land and mineral rights	CO	40,760	Energy
2000-2001	NOSR-2	Land and mineral rights east of the Green River	UT	84,000	Historic Preservation (Ute Tribe)

¹³ Data sources used to compile this information include DOE’s Facilities Information Management System for more recent transfers, as well as historical transfer data provided by DOE Site Real Property Offices; site reviews of historical land, deed, and title transfer documentation, some spanning back almost 57 years; and information provided by CROs and the ECA.

Completed DOE NPR and NOSR Transfers and Disposals					
Year of Disposition	Site	Property Name of Record	State	Size - land acres	Zoned/Planned Reuse at Time of Transfer
	NOSR-2	Land and mineral rights west of the Green River	UT	5,000	Wildlife/Timber
2005	NPR-2 Kern County	Land and mineral rights which were subject to oil and gas leases (Taft City Site)	CA	10,430	Energy
	NPR-2 Kern County	Land/8 drill sites (Ford City Site) and mineral rights	CA	16	Civic/Public Service
Total Transfers: 7			Total Acres: 202,481		

Attachment C. List of Acronyms

AEA	Atomic Energy Act of 1954
AEC	Atomic Energy Commission
AECA	Atomic Energy Community Act
BLM	Bureau of Land Management
CA	California
CFR	Code of Federal Regulations
CO	Colorado
CRO	Community Reuse Organization
CROET	Community Reuse Organization of Eastern Tennessee
DOE	U.S. Department of Energy
DOI	U.S. Department of Interior
ECA	Energy Communities Alliance
EM	Office of Environmental Management
ETTP	East Tennessee Technology Park
FY	Fiscal Year
FL	Florida
GSA	General Services Administration
INL	Idaho National Laboratory
JIBS	Joint Institute for Biological Sciences
JINS	Joint Institute for Neutron Sciences
LANL	Los Alamos National Laboratory
LC&T	Land Conveyance and Transfer
LEED	Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design
MDC	Mound Development Corporation
MGA	Minimum Geographic Area
MS	Mississippi
NETL	National Energy Technology Laboratory
NIPER	National Institute for Petroleum and Energy Research
NJ	New Jersey
NDAA	National Defense Authorization Act
NM	New Mexico
NWRA	National Wildlife Refuge Act
NNSA	National Nuclear Security Administration
NPR	Naval Petroleum Reserves
NOSR	Naval Oil Shale Reserves
OH	Ohio
OK	Oklahoma
PA	Pennsylvania
PACRO	Paducah Community Reuse Organization
P.L.	Public Law
SC	South Carolina
SPR	Strategic Petroleum Reserve
SRS	Savannah River Site
STAR	Science, Technology, and Research
TN	Tennessee
U.S.C.	United States Code
UT	Utah

WA Washington
Y-12 Y-12 National Security Complex



Asset Revitalization Initiative

For questions and comments, please email arinews@hq.doe.gov

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