**Site History**

In 1941, the federal government began construction of the Rome Air Depot on approximately 2,488 acres of purchased and donated land, in the area then known as Wright Settlement. The Air Depot was officially opened in February of 1942. Over the next six years the facility went through numerous name changes until 1948 when it was permanently named Griffiss Air Force Base (GAFB). Over the next 42 years the base was modified with additions to runways and various support facilities, eventually encompassing 3,552 acres at the time of realignment and closure in 1993.

Prior to the construction of the Air Depot, the land was primarily pasture and croplands with scattered farmsteads associated with Wright Settlement, which dated to the late 1780's. A small housing subdivision with more than I 00 lots had been established in the mid 1930's in the area northwest of Building 101.

Building 240 was constructed in 1955 as an Aerial Reconnaissance Laboratory. Although currently B-240 is used as Electronic Research Engineering Laboratory and has undergone extensive renovations to accommodate mission changes, it is still utilized in the same manner as when it was constructed.

Building 247 was constructed in 1964 as a Reconnaissance Laboratory. In 1965, a vault was added on the north fa9ade and another addition was added in 1968 to serve as a photography room and air conditioning unit.

Building 248 was constructed in 1967 as "Vehicle Lab and inspection Facility/ Headquarters." One of its functions was to analyze Soviet ground vehicle technology. It was subsequently used as a graphics and print production facility and an equipment testing laboratory.

**Environmental Summary**

An Environmental Baseline Survey (EBS) was conducted by the US Air Force in 2004. The EBS Report was part of a larger review conducted by the Air Force Research Laboratory (AFRL) on all AFRL owned property within the Griffiss Business and Technology Park. The EBS Report included review of existing site information (aerial photographs, previous site investigation reports and assessments), site inspections, investigative sampling and testing, corrective measures and confirmatory sampling and testing.

Findings included:

* Nineteen Areas of Concern (AOCs) identified;
* For eight of the AOCs, removal and disposal of hazardous or non-hazardous materials were conducted. Confirmatory sampling for each of these eight AOCs indicated no residual contamination and no corrective actions were recommended.
* For five of the AOCs, sampling and testing was performed and results did not indicate environmental concerns requiring corrective action.
* For the remaining six AOCs, “No indications of environmental contamination” were identified.
* Constituents detected in materials sampled or removed from the buildings during the EBS included metals, VOCs, SVOCs, PCBs and Ethylene Glycol.

In 2016, the property owner (GLDC) engaged FPM Remediations, Inc to conduct a follow up site investigation to confirm the absence of surface soil and groundwater contamination and thereby support the removal of environmental deed restrictions at the site. The results of that supplemental studied showed that all soil sampling results for VOC, SVOC, and metals detections were below the 6-NYCRR Part 376 Residential use cleanup regulations. In addition, no known releases have occurred within the parcel since the completion of the original Environmental Baseline Survey in 2005.

**Appendix**

1 – Environmental Baseline Survey conducted by the US Air Force Real Property Agency (2005)

2 – Environmental Due Diligence Report conducted by GLDC (Obrien and Gere) (2014)

3 – Subsurface review and site clearance for residential use conducted by GLDC (FPM) (2016)

4 – Letter from NYSDEC approving release of environmental deed restrictions (11/22/16)