



The U.S. Army
Camp Stanley Storage Activity
and
The CIA
Midwest Depot

Version of 2014-04-29

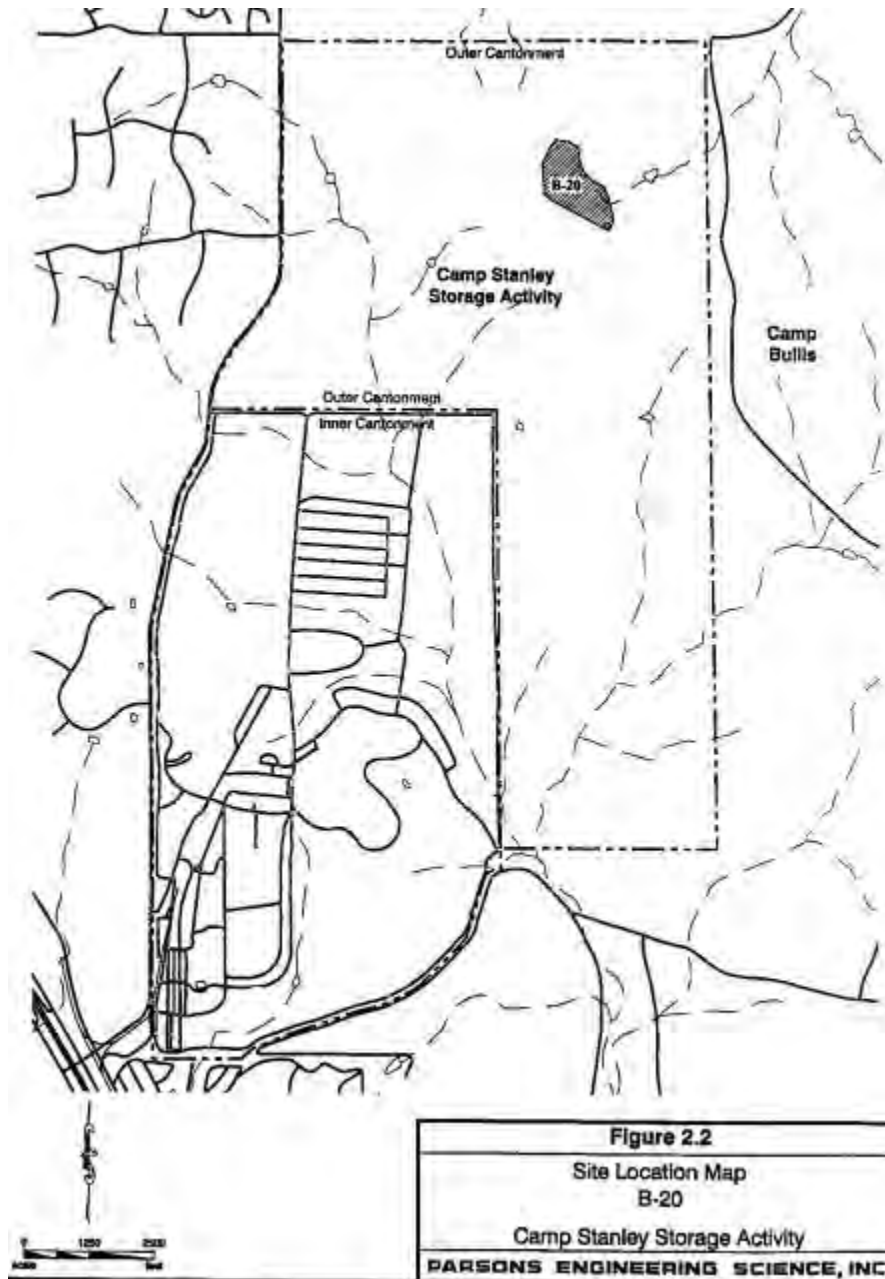
Summary: The U.S. Army operates an arms depot near San Antonio, Texas called the Camp Stanley Storage Activity (CSSA). In 2011, it emerged that the CIA had a presence there. There are some indications, though not conclusive ones, that CSSA may be the site of a facility called Midwest Depot that the CIA has used for clandestine accumulation and dissemination of arms to various parties from at least the early 1960s through 2001 and probably through 2010.

Comment: If the CSSA, established in 1949, has always been the cover for Midwest Depot, then the covert facility dates to the earliest days of the CIA and, speculatively, may have been created to provide an arms channel to resistance groups in Soviet-occupied Eastern Europe and elsewhere. See, e.g., *The Use of Covert Paramilitary Activity as a Policy Tool: An Analysis of Operations Conducted by the United States Central Intelligence Agency, 1949-1951* by Major D. H. Berger, USMC (www.fas.org/irp/eprint/berger.htm)

Camp Stanley Storage Activity



Inner Cantonment



Installation Environmental Noise Management Plan



Prepared for:

**Camp Stanley Storage Activity
Boerne, Texas**

June 2005

[Excerpts]

2.1 CAMP STANLEY STORAGE ACTIVITY

CSSA consists of 4,004 acres of varying terrain. The boundary of CSSA is generally rectangular with approximately 3 miles north to south and 2 miles east to west.

Camp Stanley became part of the Red River Arsenal as CSSA in 1949. In addition to ammunitions storage, the installation had responsibility to test and overhaul ammunition components. In 1953, approximately 2,040 acres were transferred from Camp Bullis to CSSA. An additional 204 acres were assigned to CSSA in 1970 to bring total acreage to its current 4,004 acres.

CSSA is a sub-installation of the U.S. Army Material Command's Red River Army Depot (RRAD), located in Texarkana, Texas.

The primary mission of CSSA is receipt, storage, and issuance of ordnance material as well as quality assurance testing of military weapons and ammunition. A secondary mission, weapons training and qualifying also occurs at CSSA.

<https://www.fbo.gov>

F--Environmental Program Support, Site Investigation, and Treatment Studies for Camp Stanley Storage Activity, Boerne Texas

Solicitation Number: W9126G-XX-XXXX

Agency: Department of the Army

Office: U.S. Army Corps of Engineers

Location: USACE District, Fort Worth

Synopsis:

Added: Mar 01, 2010 4:07 pm Modified: Mar 03, 2010 5:34 pm

[EXCERPT]

Detailed Explanation of Specialized Tasks:

Trichloroethene (TCE) and tetrachloroethene (PCE) are a significant part of the remediation at Camp Stanley. TCE and PCE containing chemicals were used at Camp Stanley primarily as a degreasing agent for metal and electronic parts and two groundwater plumes extend off of the installation into several dozen private water wells. The health effects from TCE differ depending on the amount of TCE to which a person is exposed and how long the exposure lasts. TCE exposure can be associated with several adverse health effects, including neurotoxicity, immunotoxicity, developmental toxicity, liver toxicity, kidney toxicity, endocrine effects, and several forms of cancer. PCE is a central nervous system depressant, and PCE exposure can be associated with liver and kidney damage. The US Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) has set maximum contaminant levels for TCE and PCE at 5 parts per billion. Camp Stanley is regulated by both US EPA (under a 1999 RCRA 3008h order stemming from the solvent plumes) and the Texas Commission on Environmental Quality (TCEQ).

Because of the TCE contamination, several specialized skill set are required. Camp Stanley installed a large bio-reactor remediation pilot to treat TCE contaminated groundwater in 2008. Unlike most bioreactors, this one treats deep groundwater (as deep as 400 feet deep in fractured Edwards karst limestone). Westbay wells are also used. Additionally, Camp Stanley uses soil vapor extraction (SVE) technology at several sites. There are also vapor intrusion study and protection issues in buildings at Camp Stanley arising from the TCE contamination of the groundwater.

Camp Stanley also requires expertise in SCADA, a supervisory control and data acquisition system. It is an industrial control system: a computer system monitoring and controlling water distribution on the installation, including water being injected into the bioreactor IAW a TCEQ Underground Injection Control (UIC) permit.

Another specialized requirement is the need to address extensive lead contamination in soils from decades of small army range operations, which are still ongoing. Camp Stanley has used Phosphate Induced Metal Stabilization (PIMS) to treat lead contaminated soils at many of its sites, some involving many hundred cubic yards of soil, and intends to use PIMS at more sites in the future.

Camp Stanley also requires unexploded ordnance disposal services as part of many of its remediation sites. While only small arms (and some grenade and rocket) use is conducted now, historically, many different munitions had been used at Camp Stanley, such as Stokes mortars and a wide range of artillery shells. Finding 37 mm and 75 mm rounds at remediation sites is not uncommon.

Lastly, another specialized need is for all fulltime personnel and project managers to have at least a secret security clearance. The installation stores large quantities of arms and ammunition and has sensitive missions, thus access to the installation and security clearance requirements for long-term personnel are much more restrictive than most military installations.

<http://www.nytimes.com/2011/02/11/us/politics/11secrets.html>

Ex-C.I.A. Agent Goes Public With Story of Mistreatment on the Job

By CHARLIE SAVAGE

Published: February 10, 2011

WASHINGTON — In many ways, the personal injury lawsuit looked routine: In late 2001, a government employee and his family sued the agency he worked for, saying it had placed them in a mold-contaminated home that made them sick and required nearly all their possessions to be destroyed.

But this was no ordinary case. The employee, Kevin M. Shipp, was a veteran Central Intelligence Agency officer. His home was at Camp Stanley, an Army weapons depot just north of San Antonio, in an area where the drinking water was polluted with toxic chemicals. The post includes a secret C.I.A. facility.

Declaring that its need to protect state secrets outweighed the Shipp's right to a day in court, the government persuaded a judge to seal the case and order the family and their lawyers not to discuss it, and to later dismiss the lawsuit without any hearing on the merits, Mr. Shipp said.

More than half a decade later, Mr. Shipp is going public with his story. He contends that the events broke up his marriage and destroyed his career, and that C.I.A. officials abused the State Secrets Privilege doctrine in an effort to cover up their own negligence.

Jennifer Youngblood, a C.I.A. spokeswoman, denied any wrongdoing by the agency. "The C.I.A. takes great care to help protect the health and welfare of its employees," she said.

Mr. Shipp recently completed a memoir filled with unclassified documents that he said backed up his assertions. He says that he submitted the manuscript to the agency for the required prepublication review but that it blacked out swaths of information, like accounts of his children's nosebleeds, strange rashes, vomiting, severe asthma and memory loss.

Citing a confidentiality agreement he signed with the government, Mr. Shipp would not discuss where the secret facility was located, what its purpose was, which agency he worked for or what his duties were.

Still, he said, he was free to say that he worked at C.I.A. headquarters in Langley, Va., both before and after his stint at the facility. And public documents from a separate lawsuit, which he filed against his insurance carrier over a claim for his family's destroyed belongings, make clear that he was stationed at Camp Stanley.

Mr. Shipp's ex-wife, Lorena Shipp, and one of his sons, Joel Shipp, now 28, said in interviews that the C.I.A. had assigned Mr. Shipp to a high-ranking job at the facility to uncover suspected security breaches. The family moved to an Army-owned house at Camp Stanley in June 1999 and left in May 2001.

It is not clear what took place at the C.I.A. facility. But the camp had been used as a weapons depot for generations. Joel and Lorena Shipp described bunkers and many old weapons, including Soviet weaponry. They also said that they occasionally saw officials performing tactical drills, and that sometimes items were burned or buried there.

"The house that our family was moved into was planted on top of a lot of buried ammunition," Joel Shipp said. "One time me and my little brother dug up a mustard gas shell."

[deletia]

<http://www.washingtonpost.com/wp-dyn/content/article/2011/02/10/AR2011021007100.html>

Ex-CIA staffer alleges agency coverup in toxin exposure case

By Jeff Stein

Washington Post Staff Writer

Friday, February 11, 2011; 12:00 AM

A former CIA security officer is alleging that the agency is unjustifiably invoking a "state secrets" claim to cover up evidence that he and his family suffered illnesses as a result of exposure to environmental contamination at an agency facility.

Kevin Shipp, 55, a counterterrorism consultant now employed by a firm with government contracts, said that the agency also has sought to prevent him from publicizing his ordeal by heavily redacting the manuscript he hopes to publish. The book describes what the family experienced during and after their exposure: illness, alcoholism, marital discord, and a campaign of harassment and surveillance that Shipp says was carried out by the CIA. 'Suffered horribly'

The facility where the Shipp family lived is in the southwestern United States and has served as a weapons depot and disposal site. The Washington Post has agreed to the agency's request not to name the facility or describe its location more precisely.

In interviews, Shipp said he was motivated to speak out, possibly in violation of a judge's orders not to discuss the case, because he believes the CIA is hiding misdeeds. In 2003 the government agreed to pay \$400,000 to settle a lawsuit filed by Shipp, but the CIA later backed out of the deal.

In February 2004 U.S. District Court Judge Orlando Garcia granted the agency's request to dismiss the matter as a state secret, a decision that effectively made permanent a gag order he had imposed two years earlier.

"This is about the Constitution and their grave violation of it," said Shipp, who won several commendations for his work over a 17-year career. "We suffered horribly. People need to know what they did."

[deletia]

In 2010 the Army Corps of Engineers solicited bids for clean-up work at the facility, according to a public notice which said "trichloroethene (TCE) and tetrachloroethene (PCE) are a significant part of the remediation."

The Corps cautioned that those selected for the contract would need "at least a secret security clearance," because "the installation . . . has sensitive missions."

[deletia]

<https://www.fbo.gov>

13--7.62x39 BALL, 7.62x39 BLANK and 9x18mm BALL Non-Standard Ammunition.

Solicitation Number: W15QKN13T8515

Agency: Department of the Army

Office: Army Contracting Command

Location: ACC - New Jersey

Solicitation Number:

W15QKN13T8515

Notice Type:

Combined Synopsis/Solicitation

Synopsis:

Added: Jul 18, 2013 8:16 am

This is a combined synopsis/solicitation for commercial items prepared in accordance with the format in Subpart 12.6, as supplemented with additional information included in this notice. This announcement constitutes the only solicitation; proposals are being requested and a written solicitation will not be issued.

The U. S. Army Contracting Command - New Jersey, Picatinny Arsenal, NJ, in support of PD Non-Standard Ammunition (PD-NSA), intends to issue a solicitation to all existing Basic Ordering Agreement (BOA) holders for Acquisition of Non Standard Ammunition, Ammunition Related Items & Mortar Weapon Systems to procure the following:

1. 2,000,000 each 7.62x39mm Ball, delivered to Camp Stanley in Boerne, TX
2. 550,000 each 7.62x39mm Ball, delivered to Blue Grass Army Depot
3. 575,000 each 7.62x39mm Blank, delivered to Blue Grass Army Depot
4. 425,000 each 9x18mm Ball, delivered to Blue Grass Army Depot

Please note that only contractors that have received previously established Basic Ordering Agreements (BOAs) under W15QKN-12-X-C004 will be issued a solicitation. If you believe you are capable of supplying the abovementioned Non-Standard Ammunition (NSA), please respond to the Government's open and continuous sources sought notice, W15QKN-12-X-C008 and follow the detailed instructions. Responses to the sources sought notice will be assessed to determine the contractor's capabilities, and if determined capable, the contractor will be awarded a BOA.

The proposed contract action is for supplies for which the Government intends to solicit under the authority of FAR 16.703. The Government expects to award a Firm Fixed Price contract to the offeror that provides the best value to the Government. This notice of intent is not a request for competitive proposals. In addition, the Government will not pay for any information provided under this notice.

The point of contact for this requirement is Mr. Donald Gurry, Contract Specialist,
ACC-NJ-MA, Bldg 10, Picatinny Arsenal, NJ 07806-5000;

Email: donald.h.gurry.civ@mail.mil.

Contracting Office Address:

ACC - New Jersey, Center for Contracting and Commerce, Building 10 Phipps RD, Picatinny Arsenal, NJ 07806-5000

Place of Performance:

ACC - New Jersey Center for Contracting and Commerce, Building 10 Phipps RD Picatinny Arsenal NJ 07806-5000 US

Point of Contact(s):

Donald Gurry, 973-724-4267

ACC - New Jersey

[Comment: 7.62x39mm ammunition is used by the AK-47 and other Soviet-era weapons. 9X18mm is used by Makarov pistols and various submachine guns.]

<https://www.fbo.gov>

Comment: The above solicitation for 2,550,000 7.68x39mm rounds may be related to the below solicitation for AK magazines. Note, however, that the quantity of rounds is much too small to correspond to the total magazine capacity.

10--AK Rifle Magazines
Solicitation Number: W15QKN13T8513
Agency: Department of the Army
Office: Army Contracting Command
Location: ACC - New Jersey

Solicitation Number:
W15QKN13T8513
Notice Type:
Combined Synopsis/Solicitation
Synopsis:

Added: Jul 29, 2013 9:07 am

This is a combined synopsis/solicitation for commercial items prepared in accordance with the format in Subpart 12.6, as supplemented with additional information included in this notice. This announcement constitutes the only solicitation; proposals are being requested and a written solicitation will not be issued.

The U. S. Army Contracting Command - New Jersey, Picatinny Arsenal, NJ, in support of the U.S. Army Research Development Engineering Command Armament Research Development and Engineering Center (RDECOM-ARDEC) and Several Program Offices, intends to issue a solicitation to all Basic Ordering Agreement (BOA) holders to procure the following:

1. 592,825 (approx) AK Rifle Magazines: 7.62x39mm Caliber, New Production, Steel, 30 Round Capacity

The War Business
The International Trade in Armaments
By George Thayer
New York: Simon & Schuster
1970

In 1962 Interarms and AFAC were together included in a mysterious episode involving the return to Finland of 32 million rounds of Soviet 7.62 mm and 7.92 mm ammunition. The entire incident was hushed up: the story found its way into only two local country newspapers.

It appears that in December 1961, Interarms had imported this material through the port of Baltimore and had it shipped to the "American Firearms Corp." of San Antonio for (as one newspaper reported it) "possible sale to sportsmen." Several points should be clarified here. First, the San Antonio telephone directory listed no American Firearms Corporation nor an American Firearms and Ammunition Corporation for 1961-67. No company that wants to sell 32 million rounds of ammunition to sportsmen hides its light under a bushel. Second, newspaper reports stated that the ammunition was also to be used for the U. S. Army M-1 and M-14 rifles; but anyone in the gun business will quickly point out that Russian 7.62 mm and 7.92 mm ammunition does not fit American weapons. Third, most of the crates had "Made in Russia" stamped on them along with the notation "5-4-46," which would indicate that the material was of postwar origin and thus technically ineligible for importation for commercial purposes. Fourth, U.S. Customs agents were reported to have tested the ammunition and found it in good condition; yet the reason given for returning the material was that it was "defective." It so happens that military standards for ammunition are higher than commercial standards; Customs' judgment, therefore, was based on the assumption that it was for commercial use: it would not ordinarily pass judgment on ammunition imported for military use. Along the way, however, the material became "defective," which would indicate that it did not meet U.S. military standards. This material was almost certainly destined to be used in Soviet weapons owned by the U.S. government.

In any event, all 32 million rounds—22 boxcar loads—were shipped to Brownsville, Texas, in December 1962 and unloaded at Pier 3 at the port. To Interarms' and AFAC's embarrassment, the material sat there for several weeks because the ship destined to return the ammunition to Finland—a Swedish freighter called the Bernard Ingelsson—was late in arriving. An enterprising reporter took pictures of the cargo, and the story was played up in the local papers. Senator John Tower, after having conferred with State Department officials, attempted to explain away the shipment by saying, "It was a speculation on the part of the International Armament Corporation of Alexandria, Virginia. They found out, however, that the bullets could not be sold to U.S. customers." (15)

Cummings would have known that before he imported the material.

(15) Brownsville (Texas) Herald, January 10, 1962.

Midwest Depot

Comment: The limited amount of material presented below never refers to “the” Midwest Depot, but rather to “a” Midwest depot or, at most, Midwest Depot. This terminology causes a certain amount of ambiguity as to whether there is one or possibly several depots. Assuming that there is only one, the ambiguity may have been introduced deliberately as a part of the facility's cover plan.

<http://educationforum.ipbhost.com/index.php?showtopic=3446>

On October 26, 1967, Donovan Pratt of *[the CIA's] CI R&A [Counter-Intelligence Research & Analysis]* sent a Memorandum to C/WH/COG *[Chief, Western Hemisphere Division]* (Cuban Operation Group) the Subject of which was "Garrison Investigation: Belle Chasse Training Camp: "A recently published booklet concerning the Garrison case and entitled Plot or Politics? was written by States-Item reporters Rosemary James and Jack Wardlaw. The following appears on page 49: 'Meanwhile, Executive Assistant DA Alvin Oser...came across a third training camp near Belle Chasse, Louisiana.'" Pratt wanted to know everything about this site. This memo was routed to DAVID PHILLIPS who drafted this reply:

WH/C 67-336

MEMORANDUM FOR: Chief, CI/R & A

SUBJECT: Garrison Investigation: Belle Chasse Training Camp

REFERENCE: CI/ R & A Memorandum Dated October 26, 1967

1. Listed below is the information pertaining to the Belle Chasse training camp which was requested in reference memorandum.

a. The training site was activated on February 18, 1961 and the first group of trainees arrived on February 18, 1961.

b. The site was located eight miles from New Orleans at the U.S. Naval Ammunition Depot which had been inactive for five years.

c. The site covered 3,500 acres of marshlands adjoining the Mississippi River. The depot consisted of ammunition magazines storage areas, warehouses, various frame and brick buildings, many miles of interlocking railroad tracks and both hard surface and improved roads and the entire site was enclosed by a chain link fence. Since much of the terrain was inaccessible and unsuitable for training purposes, due to the marshy ground and poisonous reptiles, a limited area was used for actual training purposes. This area was located where the activity could neither be heard nor observed.

The base closed on April 21, 1961, and the training site was completely sterilized by Base and cleared Navy personnel after all demolition, ammunition, ordnance items, and field equipment was sterilized and air-lifted to a Midwest depot. Material on loan from the military was restored to original condition and returned to the appropriate military component.

e. Approximately 300 Cubans were trained at the site over a six week period. The only known list of trainees which was available at Headquarters has not been located to date. A search has been initiated for this list.

[deletia]

h. The training camp was entirely Agency controlled and the training was conducted by Agency personnel.

[deletia]

Signed DAVID PHILLIPS Chief, WH/COG

A Shy Ex-Spy Talks About the CIA...
By Morton Kondracke
Chicago Sun-Times Service

S.F. Examiner
Thursday, April 20, 1972
Page 24

[EXCERPTS]

Victor Marchetti does not look, act or talk like a top spy.

He looks like an overweight bureaucrat and speaks quietly.

[deletia]

The CIA also maintains, he [Marchetti] said, a major arsenal known as Midwest Depot "out around Kansas City somewhere," where it stores a "huge inventory" of untraceable weaponry for arming CIA-supported movements overseas.

How U.S. Gets Involved

The United States gets involved in such operations as the Laotian war, according to Marchetti, by initially developing a secret capacity to act, and then by using it.

"You establish a phony airline, you make friends, you buy up arms and you stash them away," he said.

"For example, Civil Air Transport was once a Taiwanese national airline run jointly by the CIA and the Nationalist government.

"In the late 1950s, when things began to heat up in Indochina," Marchetti said, "George Dole, who developed the airline for the CIA, developed Air America as a spin-off."

According to Marchetti, the CIA's other airlines include Rocky Mountain Air, located near Phoenix, and Southern Air Transport, near Miami.

The CIA also maintains, he said, a major arsenal known as Midwest Depot "out around Kansas City somewhere," where it stores a "huge inventory" of untraceable weaponry for arming CIA-supported movements overseas.

<http://www.spartacus.schoolnet.co.uk/JFKmarchetti.htm>

Victor Marchetti was born in 1930. He joined the United States Army and in 1952 he was sent to the European Command's School at Oberammergau to study Russian. Later he was involved in intelligence work concerning East Germany.

After leaving the military Marchetti studied history at Penn State University. While at university Marchetti was secretly recruited by the Central Intelligence Agency. He officially joined the organization in 1955. Marchetti became a Soviet military specialist and was the CIA's leading expert on aid given to Third World countries. This included Soviet military supplies to Cuba in the early 1960s.

In 1966 he became special assistant to the Chief of Planning, Programming, and Budgeting. The following year he was special assistant to Richard Helms.

Marchetti became disillusioned with the "agency's policies and practices" and in 1969 resigned from the CIA.

Inside the shadow network
by William L. Chaze
U.S. News & World Report
Dec 15, 1986

Even more important to the resupply effort [to the Nicaraguan contras] is another retired general, Maj. Gen. Richard Secord, who accompanied McFarlane on his Iran mission. Secord's main contribution to the contra cause has been weapons. U.S. News has learned that his involvement began as early as 1982, when Secord was in charge of a secret operation--authorized by the Pentagon--in which Israel shipped tons of weapons captured during its invasion of Lebanon to a CIA arms depot in San Antonio. From Texas, the guns were shipped to the contras.

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA)	
)	
v.)	Criminal No. 88-0080 -
)	02 - GAG
OLIVER L. NORTH,)	
)	
Defendant.)	
_____)	

You are instructed that the United States has admitted for purposes of this trial the following facts to be true:

1. In 1983, DCI Casey asked Secretary of Defense Weinberger if the Department of Defense ("DoD") could obtain infantry weapons that Israel had confiscated from PLO forces. Following discussions between Major General Meron of Israel and Retired Major General Richard Secord of the United States government ("USG") Israel secretly provided several hundred tons of weapons to the DoD on a grant basis in May 1983. This was known as Operation TIPPED KETTLE. In February 1984, the CIA again asked DoD if it could obtain additional PLO weapons from Israel at little or no cost for CIA operational use. After negotiations between March 1984 and July 1984, Israel secretly provided the additional weapons to DoD in Operation TIPPED KETTLE II. The DoD then transferred the weapons to the CIA. Although CIA advised Congress that the weapons would be used for various purposes, in fact many of them were provided to the Nicaraguan Resistance as appropriated funds ran out. (The effort to funnel materiel to the Contras at a time when there were limits on the amount of funds the USG could spend to support the Resistance also found expression in 1984 in Project ELEPHANT HERD, under which **the CIA was to stockpile weapons and materiel provided by DoD** at the lowest possible cost under the Economy Act.) DoD assured Israel that, in exchange for the weapons, the U.S. Government would be as flexible as possible in its approach to Israeli military and economic needs, and that it would find a way to compensate Israel for its assistance within the restraints of the law and U.S. policy.

[remainder omitted]

[The "Copp" referred to in this document was the cover name of General Richard Secord.]

~~TOP SECRET~~

NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20506

Non-Log

January 24, 1986

~~TOP SECRET~~ SENSITIVE

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ACTION

MEMORANDUM FOR JOHN M. POINDEXTER

FROM: OLIVER L. NORTH

SUBJECT: Operation Recovery

Please find attached at Tab A a notional timeline for major events in Operation Recovery. To my knowledge the only persons completely cognizant of this schedule are:

- John Poindexter
- Don Fortier
- Oliver North

- John McMahon
- Clair George
- Tom Twetten
- Dewey Clarridge

- Richard Secord
- Amiram Nir
- Prime Minister Shimon Peres

RECOMMENDATION

That you privately discuss the attachment with the President.

Approve _____ Disapprove _____

Attachment
Tab A - Notional Timeline for Operation Recovery

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Declassify: OADR ~~TOP SECRET~~

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Notional Timeline for Operation Recovery

Friday, January 24

- CIA provide cube and weight data to Copp for a/c loading.
- CIA prepare intel sample for pass to Gorba.
- Copp provide a/c tail # to CIA for pickup at [REDACTED]
- [REDACTED]

Saturday, January 25

- Dispatch intel sample to Gorba via Charlie Allen.

Sunday, January 26

- T. Allen deliver intel sample to Gorba at Churchill Hotel, London.
- Copp finalize a/c requirements w/air carrier in Oklahoma.
- Nir provides list of 50 Hizballah prisoners being held by Israel to Gorba in London.

Monday, January 27

- Gorba place intel sample on 1300 GMT flight to Tehran in Frankfurt, Germany.

Wednesday, January 29

- Gorba transfer funds for purchase/transport of 1000 basic TOWs to Israeli account at Credit Suisse Bank, Geneva.
- Israeli account manager automatically transfers deposit in Israeli account to Copp account in same bank (bank record keeping transaction).
- Copp's account manager automatically transfers \$6M to CIA account in same bank (bank record keeping transaction).

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Declassify: OADR

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EX-100-100000-100000
PPS-05501 # 35

amp *W/10/01*

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[Note the references to Midwest depot, Texas]

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Thursday, January 30

- CIA transfers \$6M to DOD account by wire service transaction.
- CIA orders movement of 1000 TOW missiles fm DOD storage facility Anniston, Alabama, to Midwest depot, Texas.
- CIA bills Copp account \$26K for cost of moving 1000 TOW missiles fm Anniston, Alabama, to Midwest depot, Texas.

Friday, January 31

-- [REDACTED]

Sunday, February 2

- [REDACTED]
- Copp travels to Israel for site survey of transfer point (Eliat, Israel).
- Copp proceeds to rendezvous in Rome w/Ciarridge to establish command post.

Monday, February 3

-- [REDACTED]

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[Apparently the TOWs shipped to Midwest depot, Texas were conveniently close to Kelly AFB, San Antonio]

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Tuesday, February 4

- 1000 TOWs sanitized and prepared for shipping at ██████████
- Copp a/c packers arrive at ██████████ and arrange for Copp a/c to lift TOWs fm Kelly AF Base, San Antonio, TX, on CIA contract.

Wednesday, February 5

- Copp a/c arrives Kelly AF Base for loading.
- CIA provides remainder of first intel sample to Gorba at Iranian Embassy in Bonn, Germany.

Thursday, February 6

- Copp a/c commence lifting TOWs fm Kelly AF Base to transfer point at Eliat, Israel.
- Israeli AF "sterilized" 707 a/c arrives at transfer point for loading.
- Copp aircrew arrives Eliat, Israel, to pilot Israeli a/c.
- ██████████
- Remainder of first intel sample flown fm Germany to Tehran in diplomatic pouch on scheduled Iran Airways flight.

Friday, February 7

- Israeli "sterile" a/c piloted by Copp crew commences movement of TOWs fm Eliat to Bandar Abbas, Iran, via Red Sea route.
- ██████████

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SENSITIVE

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Saturday, February 8

- Delivery of 1000 TOWs completed.
- 25 Hizballah released by Lahad.
- Returning Israeli a/c pickup 18 HAWKs at Tehran airport for return to Israel.

Sunday, February 9

- All U.S. hostages released to U.S./British or Swiss Embassy.
- Second group of 25 Hizballah released by Lahad.
- Israelis return \$5.4M to Gorba when HAWKs land in Israel.

Monday, February 10

- Gorba transfers funds to Israel account for purchase/transportation of 3000 TOWs (amount transferred is sufficient to cover purchase of 508 additional TOWs owed to Israel for Weir release and all transportation costs).
- Israelis transfer funds to Copp account at Credit Suisse Bank, Geneva.
- Copp transfers funds to CIA account for purchase/transportation of 3508 TOWs (\$21.048M).
- Four (4) remaining Lebanese-Jews released by Hizballah.

Tuesday, February 11 (Anniversary of Iranian-Islamic Revolution)

- Khomeini steps down.
- CIA transfers \$21.048M to BOD account for purchase of 3508 TOWs at \$6K each.
- CIA starts moving TOWs to [REDACTED] fm Anniston, Alabama, in lots of 1000.

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SENSITIVE

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5

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SENSITIVE

Thursday, February 13

-- Copp packers return to [REDACTED]

Tuesday, February 18

- Copp a/c pickup 1000 TOWs at Kelly AF Base, Texas; deliver to transfer point (Eliat).
- Israeli "sterilized" 707 a/c w/Copp crew commences delivery of 1000 TOWs to Iran.

Thursday, February 20

- Copp a/c pickup 1000 TOWs at Kelly AF Base, Texas; deliver to transfer point (Eliat).
- Israeli "sterilized" 707 a/c w/Copp crew commences delivery of 1000 TOWs to Iran.

Saturday, February 22

- Copp a/c pickup 1000 TOWs at Kelly AF Base, Texas; deliver to transfer point (Eliat).
- Israeli "sterilized" 707 a/c w/Copp crew commences delivery of 1000 TOWs to Iran.

Monday, February 24

- Copp a/c returns to [REDACTED] pickup 588 TOWs for delivery to Israel.
- Collett (British hostage) and Italian hostages released and Buckley remains returned.

Tuesday, February 25

- Second sample of intel provided to Gorba at Iranian Embassy in Bonn, Germany.
- The 20 of 200 TOWs and first 2 of 20 launchers provided to Afghan resistance by Iranians.

PLEASE DESTROY AFTER READING

~~TOP SECRET~~

~~TOP SECRET~~

SENSITIVE

RECEIVED
FBI

NOV 29 1988

Copy is Rec'd

Note on the above memo at www.thereaganfiles.com :

January 24th, 1986, memo from Oliver North to John Poindexter: "Operation Recovery."

The memo has "Please destroy after reading" written on the top and bottom of each page, and describes in detail the arms sales to the Iranians, including the transfer of weapons to Afghanistan, the release of 50 Hezbollah prisoners held by the Southern Lebanese Army, and of course, the release of the American hostages.

The document, originally published by the National Security Archive in the book, "*The Iran-Contra Scandal: The Declassified History*," (1993), had the following redactions which are now declassified:

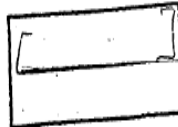
1. On the cover memo, the redaction between "Clair George" and "Dewey Clarridge" reads "Tom Twetten".
2. The last action for Sunday, January 26th now reads: "Nir provides list of 50 Hizballah prisoners being held by Lahad to Gorba in London."
3. Thursday, January 30. Both redactions now read: "to midwest depot, Texas."
4. February 25. The second line now reads: "The 20 of 200 TOWs and first 2 of 20 launchers provided to Afghan resistance by Iranians."

DCI TESTIMONY BEFORE THE HOUSE APPROPRIATIONS COMMITTEE
8 DECEMBER 1986

[EXCERPT]

THE DEPOSITS OF IRANIAN MONEY IN OUR SWISS ACCOUNTS WERE
TIMED TO COVER THE ESTIMATED COSTS OF PREPARATION AND DELIVERY
OF A TOTAL OF 2,008 TOW MISSILES AND A VARIETY OF HAWK MISSILE
EQUIPMENT. ALL OF THIS WAS ACQUIRED FROM THE DEPARTMENT OF
DEFENSE. NONE OF THE WEAPONS CAME FROM CIA STOCKS.

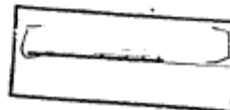
-- ON 15 FEBRUARY, WE DELIVERED 1,000 TOW MISSILES TO
KELLY AIR FORCE BASE FOR SHIPMENT. THESE WEAPONS HAD
BEEN PICKED UP AT REDSTONE ARSENAL, TRUCKED TO [REDACTED] b1
[REDACTED] FOR PACKING, THEN TRANSPORTED TO KELLY b3
WHERE WE SURRENDERED CONTROL. THIS SET OF WEAPONS --
TOGETHER WITH CHARGES FOR GROUND TRANSPORTATION, b3



-- SPREAD ACROSS ALL OF THE SHIPMENTS ASS-8400
GUARDS, THE SERVICES OF DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE FOCAL
POINT OFFICERS, AND PACKING -- IS ESTIMATED TO HAVE
COST \$3.5 MILLION.

L1
b3
-- ON 23 MAY, WE TRANSPORTED 508 TOW MISSILES AND HAWK
SPARE PARTS (INCLUDING A RADAR) TO KELLY AIR FORCE
BASE FOR SHIPMENT. THESE WEAPONS HAD BEEN TRUCKED
FROM REDSTONE ARSENAL TO KELLY AIR FORCE BASE [REDACTED]
[REDACTED] WHERE THEY WERE PREPARED FOR TRANSIT.
THIS SHIPMENT IS ESTIMATED TO COST \$6.1 MILLION,
INCLUDING THE COST OF THE WEAPONS, GROUND
TRANSPORTATION, THE SERVICES OF DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE
FOCAL POINT OFFICERS, AND PACKING.

L1
b3
-- ON 6 NOVEMBER, WE PREPARED AND TRANSPORTED THE FINAL
SHIPMENT OF 500 TOW MISSILES AND A SMALL AMOUNT OF
MEDICAL SUPPLIES. AS WITH ALL OF THE OTHER SHIPMENTS,
THE WEAPONS WERE TRANSPORTED FROM REDSTONE TO KELLY AIR
FORCE BASE [REDACTED] THE MEDICAL
SUPPLIES WERE PURCHASED IN WASHINGTON AND SAN ANTONIO,
THEN PACKED FOR SHIPMENT FROM KELLY AIR FORCE BASE.
THE ESTIMATED COST OF THIS SHIPMENT IS \$1.9 MILLION.
IN THIS INSTANCE, AND IN
THIS INSTANCE ONLY, THE ESTIMATED COST ALSO INCLUDES
CHARGES FOR A U.S. AIR FORCE C-141 TO FLY THE SHIPMENT
FROM KELLY AIR FORCE BASE TO GERMANY AND THE COSTS OF A
PLANE OWNED BY A CIA PROPRIETARY, WHICH TOOK THE
SHIPMENT FROM GERMANY TO ISRAEL.



http://blog.al.com/bn/2007/08/irancontra_hearings_made_olive.html

[EXCERPT]

Some incredible things were unveiled during the *[Iran-Contra]* hearings. For example, the arms traded to Iran for the hostages came out of U.S. military stocks -- Army TOW missiles from Anniston Army Depot, shipped through Huntsville's Missile Command to a CIA facility, the name of which is classified, through Israel to Iran.

John D. Saxon, a Birmingham lawyer, was associate counsel and, briefly, staff director to the U.S. Senate Iran-Contra Committee.

March 1987

IRAN ARMS SALES

DOD's Transfer of Arms to the Central Intelligence Agency



538449

GAO/NSIAD-87-114

Between February and November 1986, the Army shipped a total of 2,008 TOWs from the Anniston Army Depot to the Redstone Arsenal in Alabama. The first transfer of 1,000 MOIC-modified Basic TOWs was made on February 13, 1986; and the third transfer of 500 down-graded ITOWs was made on November 3, 1986. Although about 500 additional MOIC-modified Basic TOWs were available at the time of the third transfer, the CIA specifically requested that the newer downgraded ITOWs be provided.

For the most part, MICOM used its normal procedures in making these transfers. According to TOW Project Office officials, the major differences were that fewer individuals were involved in preparing and shipping the missiles and that shipments were scheduled at night, which was not usual. MICOM documents showed these transactions to be Army-to-Army transfers from Anniston Depot to Redstone Arsenal. Title was transferred from the Army to the CIA at Redstone Arsenal.

In each case, the Shipped the TOWs from Redstone to Texas via a commercial trucking firm. Subsequently, the TOWS were flown out of Kelly Air Force Base (AFB). According to Air Force records maintained at Kelly, the first 1,000 TOWs were shipped from Kelly on two Sounthern Air Transport (SAT) Boeing 707 cargo jets on February 15, 1986. On May 22 and 23, 1986, the same two SAT aircraft transported 508 boxes of rocket ammunition with explosive projectiles (presumably 508 TOWs and inert cargo (presumably Hawk spare parts).

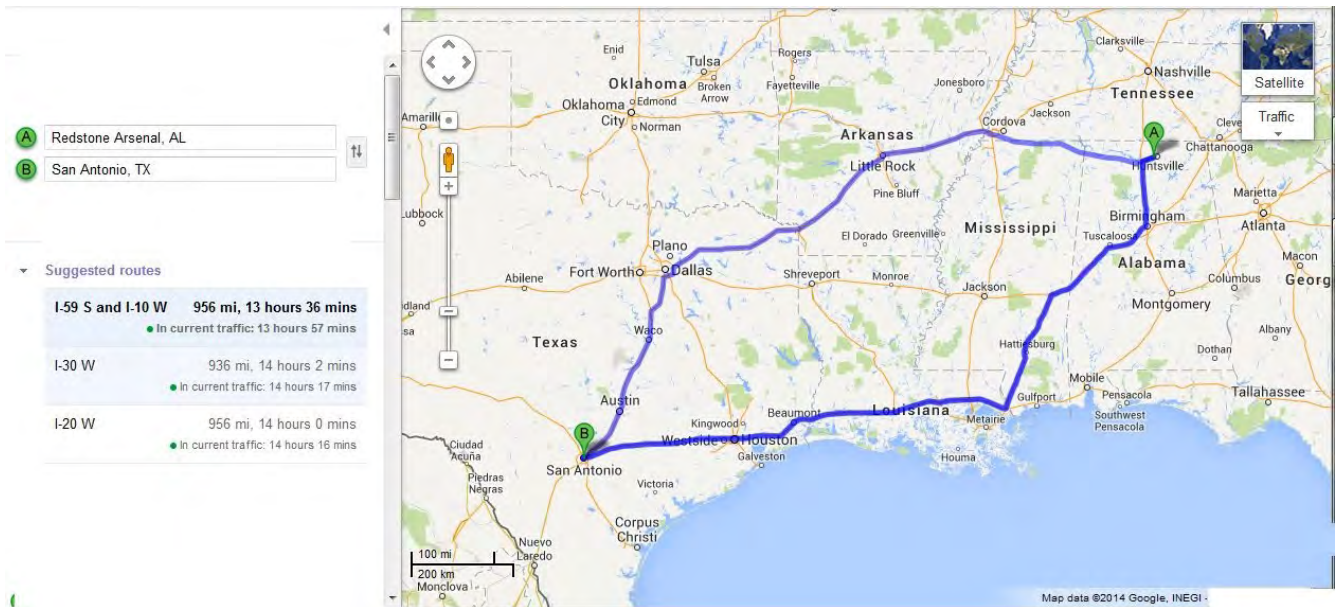
The last shipment is somewhat different from the others in that an Air Force aircraft was used. On November 6, 1986, a Military Airlift Command (MAC) C-141 cargo jet transported 12 aircraft pallets of rocket ammunition with explosive projectiles (presumably 500 TOWs) from Kelly to Ramstein Air Base in the Federal Republic of Germany. According to Air Force officials, about 5 hours later a commercial Boeing 707 cargo picked up the cargo and flew it to Ben Gurion International Airport, Israel. MAC billed the CIA \$63,857 for the C-141 flight.

[Excerpt]

1. the following is an excerpt from an interview conducted with L. Fletcher Prouty on May 6, 1989, regarding his book *The Secret Team, The CIA and Its Allies in Control of the United States and the World*, Prentice Hall, 1973. This segment recounts Prouty's experience when he found out that some things he had been doing for years in support of the CIA had not been known by the senior military officer in the armed forces -- the chairman of the JCS -- and that they had been done, most likely, in response to other authority. A transcript of this interview will be published in 1998 by rat haus reality press as the book *Understanding Special Operations*.

[deletia]

Prouty: Well, his kind of thing, on an established basis -- the units are there -- when I said there are 605 units, those are operating units- -now, some of them may only be telephone drops, because that's their function, they don't need a whole lot of people, they're just handling supplies, or something like that. But put this in present terms. When Colonel North believed that he had been ordered to take 2,008 Toe [sic] missiles and deliver them to Iran -- see? -- there has to be some way that the supply system can let those go. **You can't just drive down there with a truck to San Antonio at the warehouse, and say, "I want 2,008 missiles."** You have to have authority. And 2,008 Toe [sic] missiles -- I don't know what one of them costs, but it's an awful lot of money, and somebody had to prepare the paperwork for the authorization to let the supply officer release those. And I'm sure they went to a cover unit that North was using for that purpose. But it appears from what we've heard from this that, unlike the way we used to run the cover operations, when these things got to Iran, these characters sold them them for money. In fact, they sold them for almost four times the listed value of these things.



Typical road routes between Redstone Arsenal and San Antonio as shown in Google Maps, December 2013. The suggested routes are all about 950 miles long and take about 14 hours of road time.

Note the reference to Midwest Depot in the final paragraph on page 2.

~~SECRET~~ [redacted]

Mx 3210A

2 June 1987

SUBJECT: Talking Points for Morris Busby to Use with SecState

-- Recent information [redacted] indicates that the war is having a growing effect on the populace in Military Regions 1, 5 and 6.

-- [redacted] Sandinista forces in these regions are experiencing morale and communications problems. Higher casualties and increased spontaneous sabotage actions were cited as well as the deteriorating economy. In several areas, [redacted] there is growing opposition to the Sandinista regime.

-- In addition, a decision on whether to reinforce troops in Military Region 6 was being referred by senior Nicaraguan commanders [redacted]

-- FDN forces continued to strike at lightly defended infrastructure targets, blowing up electrical towers near Sebaco and Ocotal on 26 May. Power was expected to be out for several days.

-- In addition to attacking infrastructure targets, resistance forces are engaging successfully Sandinista field units and garrisons. [redacted] FDN troops badly mauled a BLI company on 19 May in Military Region 6. Other reports indicate successful ambushes against Sandinista patrols and attacks against armed cooperatives and garrisons throughout the country.

-- Fighting between Sandinista and FDN troops in the San Andres de Bocay area has been occurring since 25 May. Elements of at least one Sandinista BLI are involved in the fighting, and the FDN air force has flown at least one combat sortie trying to take out a BM-21 rocket launcher with a 2.75mm rocket fired from an O-2 aircraft.

-- [redacted] UNO/KISAN has about 950 combatants inside Nicaragua, but not all are fully supplied or armed. This represents an increase of some 300 over the figure reported in April. However, their military activity, thus far, has been minimal.

(b) (1)
(b) (3)

~~SECRET~~ [redacted]

APPROVED FOR RELEASE
DATE: JUN 2004

[redacted]

~~SECRET~~ [REDACTED]

-- During the period, three of our four drop aircraft were in the U.S. for maintenance. Six aerial resupply missions were flown, delivering 18,490 pounds of combat supplies., and on 29 May, a leaflet drop was conducted at La Rosita. Two of these missions reported observing ground fire. Thus far, 116 flights have been flown, delivering 584,081 pounds of cargo (292 tons).

-- The DC-6, DC-3 and Cessna 337 aircraft purchased for the FDN are undergoing refit, and should be available for operation around 15 June.

-- During the month of May, three C-141 resupply flights were flown into Honduras, delivering 249,774 pounds of ordnance, demolitions and quartermaster supplies.

-- Tranche III ordnance and ammunition requirements for approximately \$9 million worth of equipment were received from the field on 29 May. Meanwhile, Tranche III quartermaster supplies have begun arriving at Midwest Depot. Three resupply flights are scheduled to ship these items on 3 and 4 June.

~~SECRET~~ [REDACTED]

Interrogation Inc.

A Window Into C.I.A.'s Embrace of Secret Jails

By DAVID JOHNSTON and MARK MAZZETTI

August 13, 2009

WASHINGTON — In March 2003, two C.I.A. officials surprised Kyle D. Foggo, then the chief of the agency's main European supply base, with an unusual request. They wanted his help building secret prisons to hold some of the world's most threatening terrorists.

Mr. Foggo, nicknamed Dusty, was known inside the agency as a cigar-waving, bourbon-drinking operator, someone who could get a cargo plane flying anywhere in the world or quickly obtain weapons, food, money — whatever the C.I.A. needed. His unit in Frankfurt, Germany, was strained by the spy agency's operations in Afghanistan and Iraq, but Mr. Foggo agreed to the assignment.

[deletia]

From Fringes to Spotlight

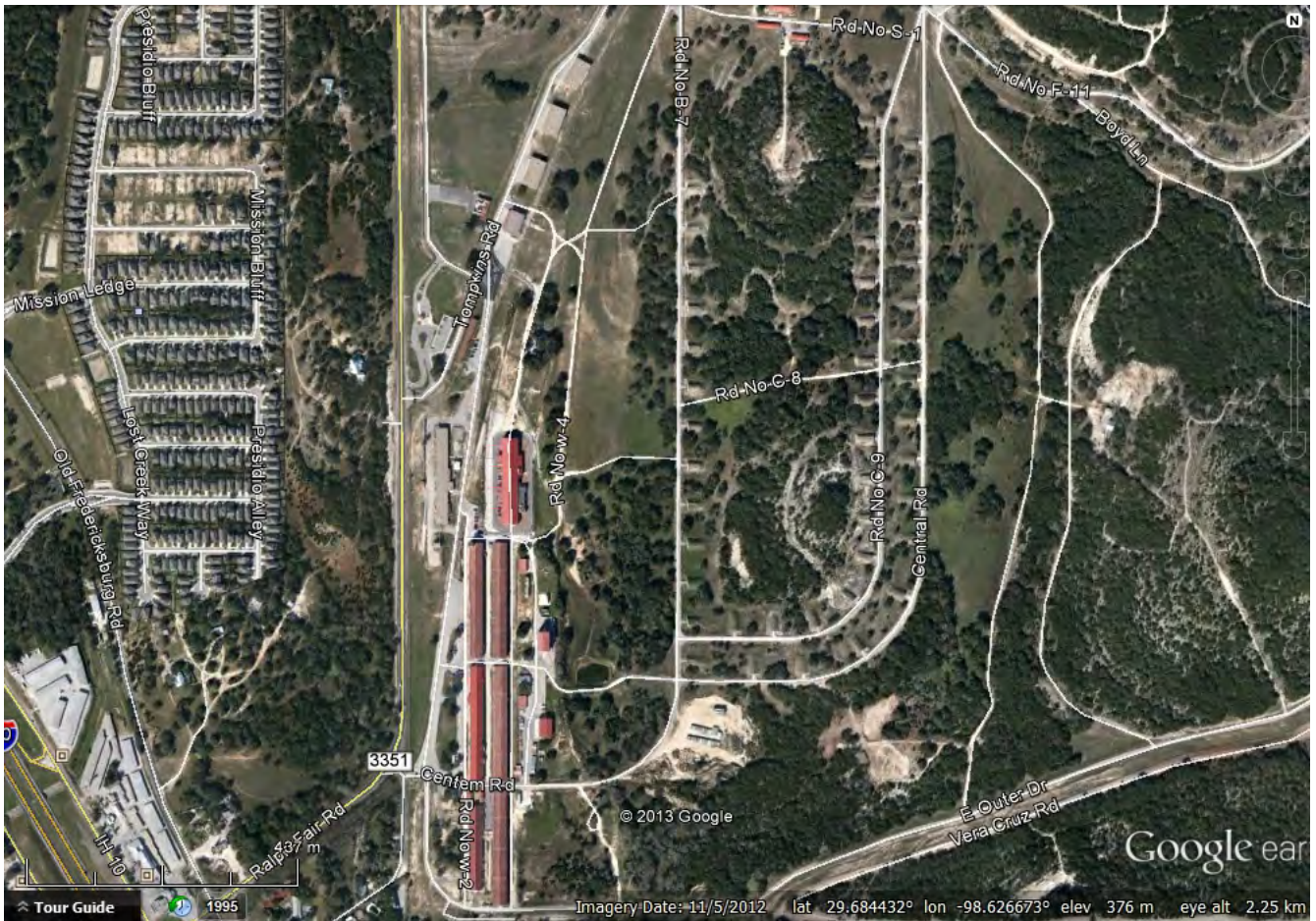
The demands of the wars in Iraq and Afghanistan had transformed Mr. Foggo from a fringe player into the C.I.A.'s indispensable man. Before the 9/11 attacks, the Frankfurt base was a relatively sleepy resupply center, running one or two flights a month to outlying stations. Within days of the attacks, Mr. Foggo had a budget of \$7 million, which quickly tripled.

He managed dozens of employees, directing nearly daily flights of cargo planes loaded with pallets of supplies, including saddles, bridles and horse feed for the mounted tribal forces that the spy agency recruited. Within weeks, he emptied the C.I.A.'s stockpile of AK-47s and ammunition at a Midwest depot.

[deletia]

Appendix A

Google Earth and Bing Maps Imagery of Camp Stanley Storage Activity



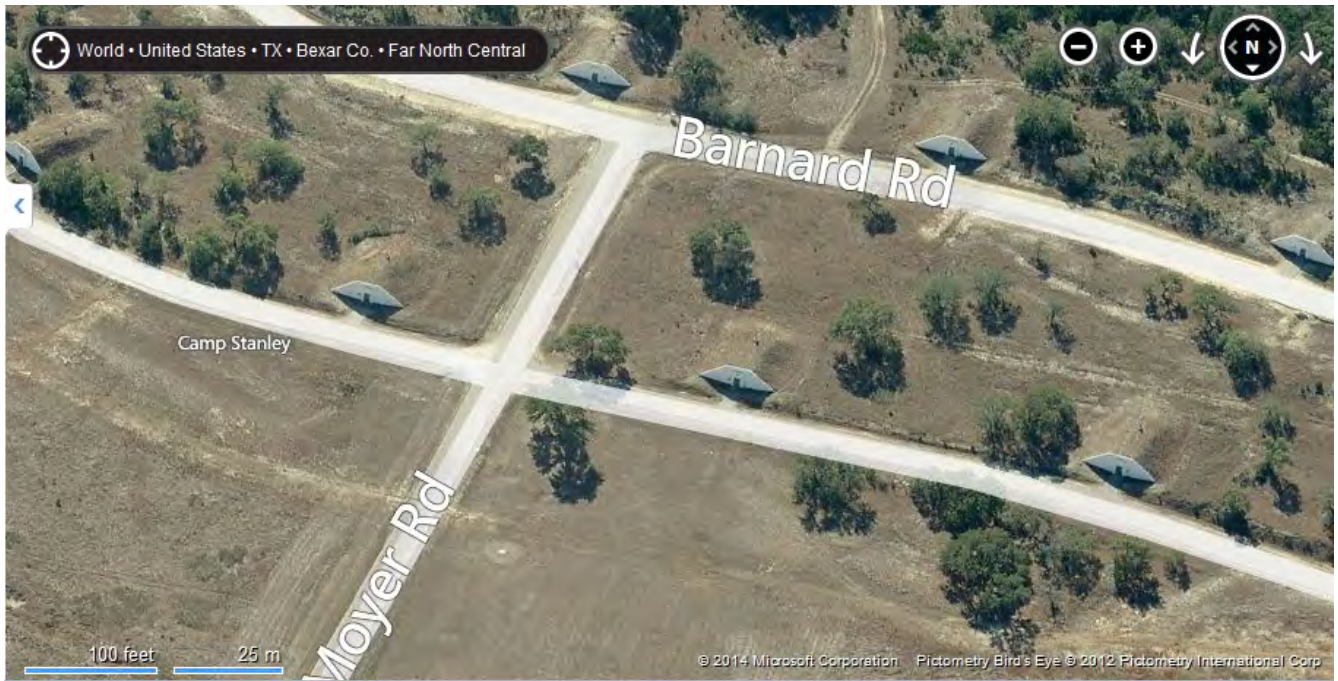
Southern section of CSSA east of Ralph Fair Road, showing bunkers and other buildings of unknown purpose. The long buildings at the southwest corner are approximately 185 meters long.



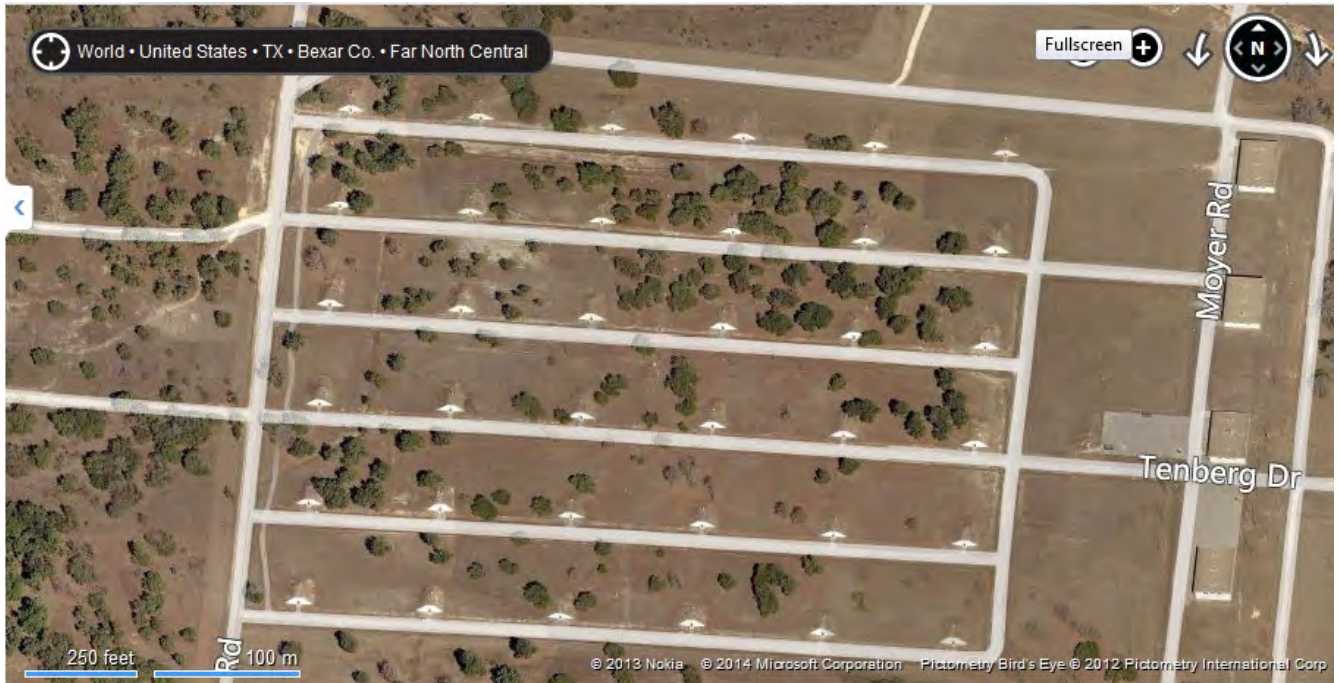
Central part of CSSA. Note the Barnard Road loop encircling a low hill with bunkers in its sides at road level



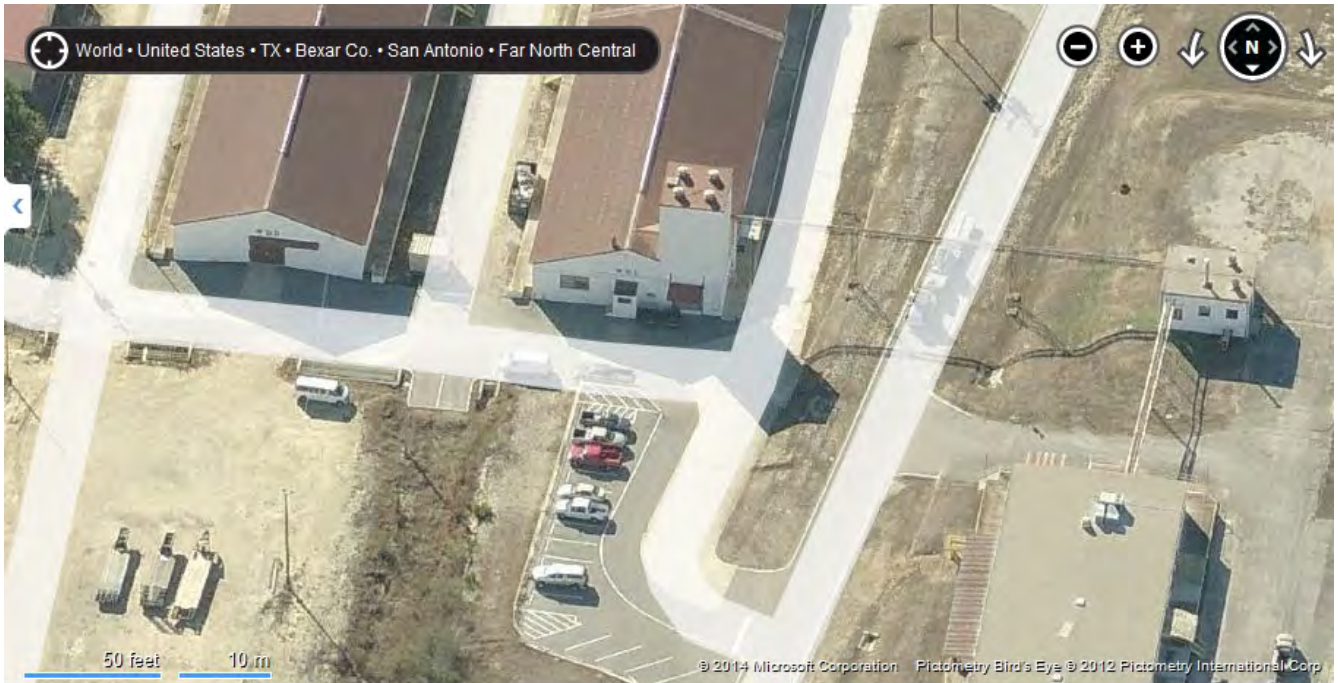
Northern part of CSSA with rectangular field of bunkers



**Bing Maps Bird's Eye views of bunkers along Barnard Road.
Retrieved 2014-01-01.**



**Bing Maps Bird's Eye views of bunkers along Tenberg Drive .
Note that the bunkers and roads appear to be well maintained.
Retrieved 2014-01-01.**



Northern long buildings at southwest corner of CSSA. Note the tall structure at the entrance to the building, Building 91, to the left, perhaps containing an overhead crane for handling heavy objects.

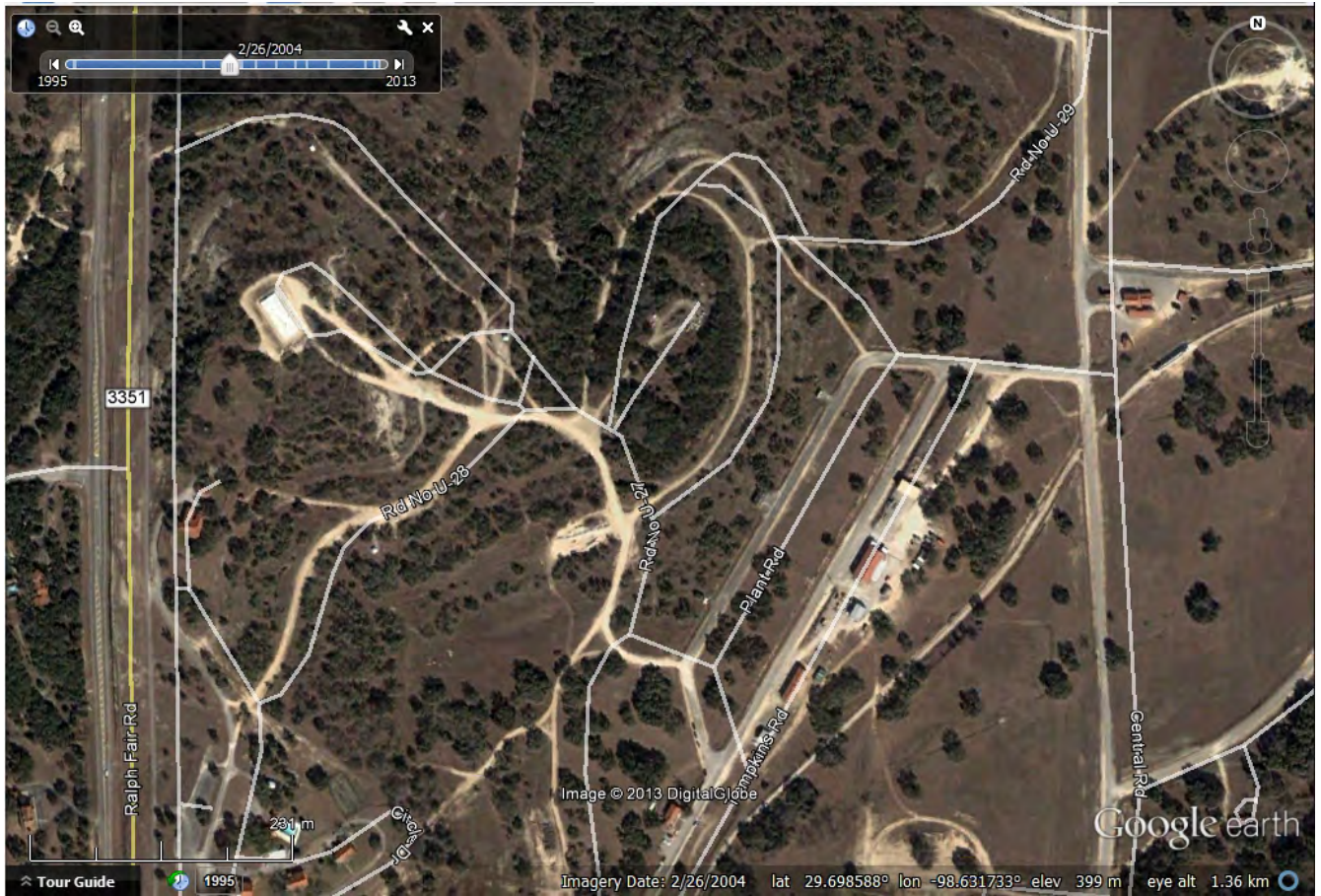
The purpose of the two elevated lines to the tall structure and to Building 90 (lower right) is unknown, as is that of the small building to which they connect.



Google Street View of small building and line to Building 90, apparently a pipe, as seen from Ralph Fair Road. Image date given as March 2011.

Appendix B

New Construction post-911 at CSSA



West-Central CSSA 2004-02-26



Beginning of construction between Tompkins and Plant Rds, 2004-11-04



New buildings along Plant Rd, 2005-06-27



Additional large building to the west of Plant Rd, three apparent residential houses east of Ralph Fair Rd, 2008-01-31



Southwest corner of CSSA, 2008-03-31

<http://fbodaily.com/archive/2009/04-April/16-Apr-2009/FBO-01792533.htm>

FBO DAILY ISSUE OF APRIL 16, 2009 FBO #2698
SOLICITATION NOTICE

[EXCERPTS]

Y -- Construction of the Camp Stanley Storage Activity Armory Project, Boerne, TX

Notice Type
Presolicitation

Contracting Office
Department of the Army, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Baltimore, US Army Corps of Engineers, Baltimore, 10 South Howard Street, Baltimore, MD 21203

Solicitation Number
W912DR-09-R-0039

Archive Date
7/28/2009

Point of Contact
Marianne Stakem, 410-854-0738

Small Business Set-Aside
N/A

Description

This proposed procurement is unrestricted, NAICS 236220, small business size standard \$33,500,000.00. Estimated cost of construction is between \$10,000,000.00 and \$25,000,000.00. Completion no later than 270 calendar days. The project will require construction of a one story building covering approximately 42,506 square feet. The building is 452 feet long and encircled by an asphalt road about 28 feet wide with parking spaces, sidewalk and seeded landscaped areas between the road and the building. All responsible sources may submit a proposal which shall be considered by the agency. **Contractors must be U.S. Citizens.**

Issuance on or about 28 April 2009, receipt of proposals on or about 28 May 2009.

Comment: If the building were of rectangular floor plan, its width would be $42,506/452 = 94$ feet. Estimated cost per square foot is between \$235 and \$588. The five already existing long buildings in the southwest corner of CSSA measure 600x70 feet, or 42,000 square feet in area.

www.fbo.gov

Y--Construction of New Armory Building, Camp Stanley Storage Activity, Boerne, TX

Solicitation Number: W912DR-09-R-0039

Agency: Department of the Army

Office: U.S. Army Corps of Engineers

Location: USACE District, Baltimore

Solicitation Number:

W912DR-09-R-0039

Notice Type:

Award

Contract Award Date:

September 29, 2009

Contract Award Number:

W912DR-09-C-0080

Contract Award Dollar Amount:

7,395,000.00

Contract Line Item Number:

N/A

Contractor Awardee:

Journeyman Construction, Inc.

601 NW Loop 410, Suite 210

San Antonio, TX 78216

Synopsis:

Added: Apr 14, 2009 2:58 pm Modified: Sep 30, 2009 10:04 amTrack Changes

Award of contract for Camp Stanley Storage Activity, Boerne, TX

Added: Aug 10, 2009 10:29 am

Amendment 3, issued 10 August 2009

Added: Aug 14, 2009 3:39 pm

Amendment 4, issued 14 August 2009

Added: Aug 26, 2009 11:18 am

Amendment 3, issued 10 August 2009, changed performance time period to 360 calendar days in lieu of 270 calendar days.

[Comment: The award dollar amount is somewhat smaller than that estimated in the presolicitation. Assuming that the square feet under contract remains the 42,506 given in the presolicitation, the cost per square foot is \$174.]

<http://www.reedconstructiondata.com/rsmeans/models/warehouse/texas/san-antonio/>

[Illustrative Warehouse Construction Costs]

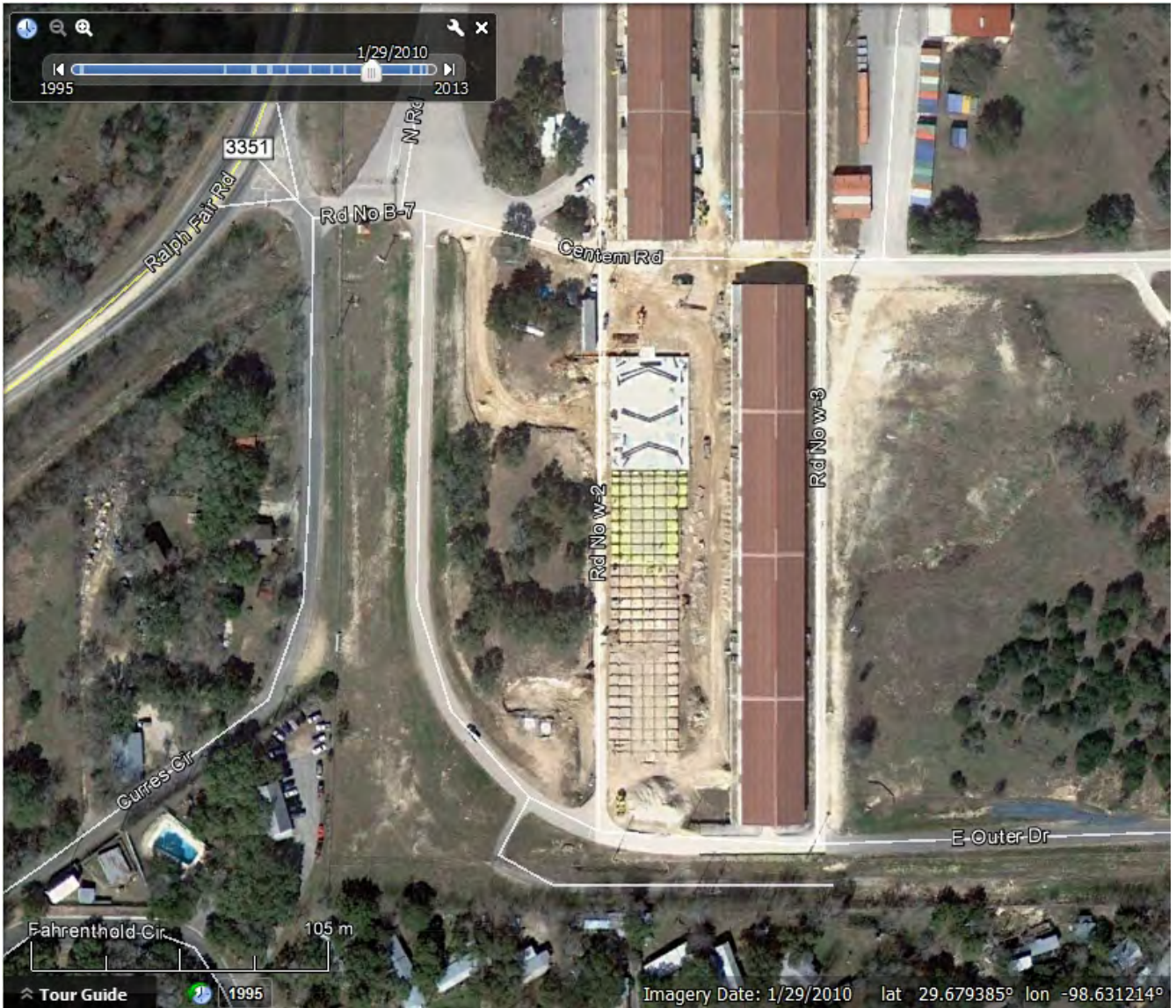
Warehouse Construction Cost Assumptions	
Location:	San Antonio, Texas
Stories:	1
Story Height (L.F.):	24.00
Floor Area (S.F.):	30000
Basement Included:	No
Data Release:	Year 2013

WAREHOUSE SQUARE FOOT COST ASSUMING BRICK WITH BLOCK BACK-UP / BEARING WALLS

Cost Estimate (Union Labor)	% of Total	Cost Per SF	Cost
Total		\$65.21	\$1,956,400
Contractor Fees (GC,Overhead,Profit)	25%	\$16.30	\$489,100
Architectural Fees	7%	\$5.71	\$171,200
Total Building Cost		\$87.22	\$2,616,700

Cost Estimate (Open Shop)	% of Total	Cost Per SF	Cost
Total		\$59.64	\$1,789,200
Contractor Fees (GC,Overhead,Profit)	25%	\$14.91	\$447,300
Architectural Fees	7%	\$5.22	\$156,600
Total Building Cost		\$79.77	\$2,393,100

Comment: This may not include electricity, HVAC, plumbing, cranes and other special equipment, security systems, parking space etc.



**Southwest corner of CSSA, 2010-01-29.
Construction of a new long building, perhaps the
“New Armory Building” mentioned above, has begun.**



Southwest corner of CSSA, 2012-04-21.

The new long building, apparently called “Building 95”, is externally complete. As measured in Google Earth, the dimensions of the area under roof are 445x67 feet, for a total of 29,815 square feet. This is considerably less than the 42,506 square feet in the presolicitation notice above. However, if this is the “New Armory Building”, the cost per square foot is $\$7,395,000/29,815 = \248 per square foot, somewhat consistent with the estimate in the presolicitation notice.

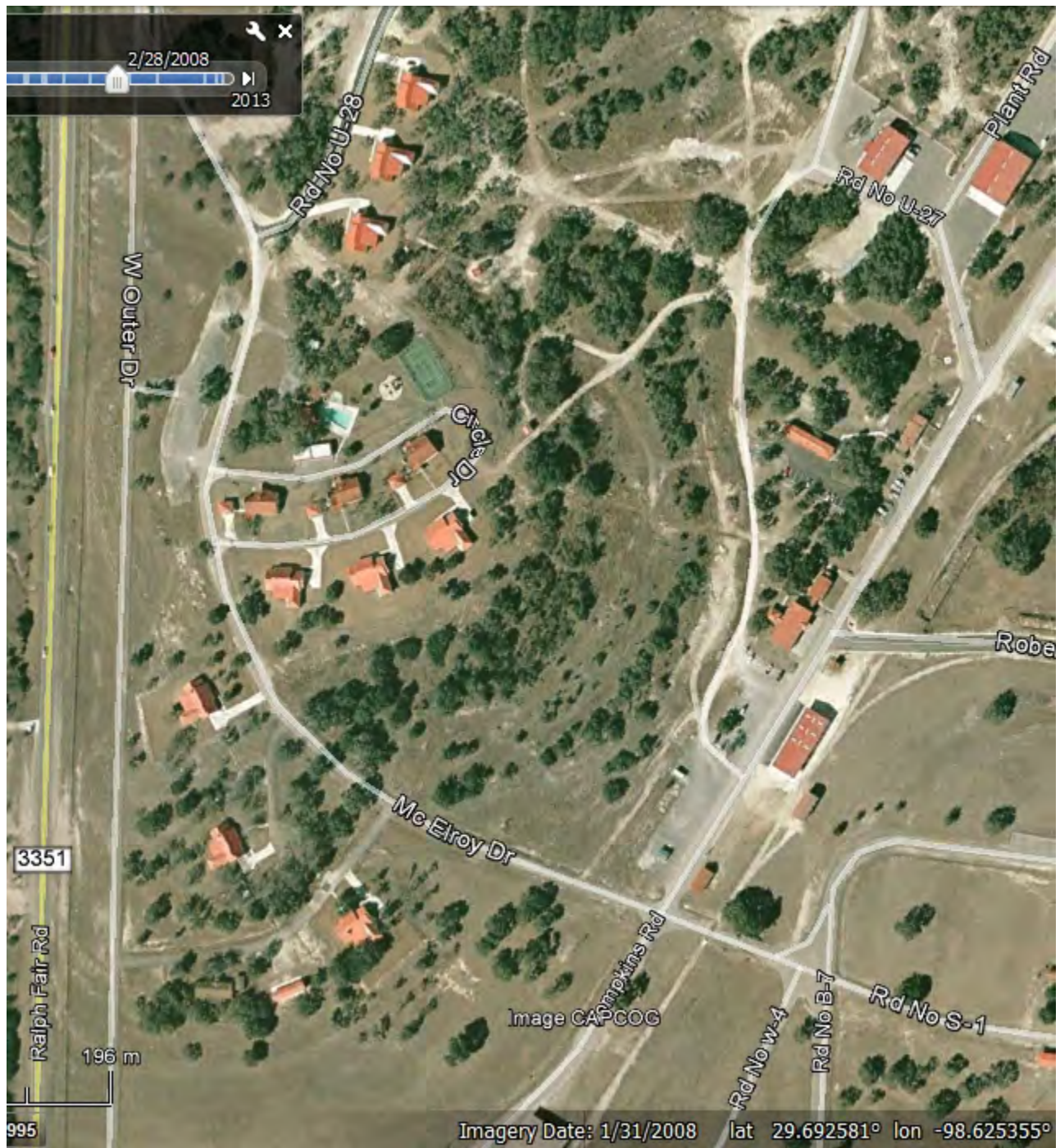


Residential area, 2002-12-31



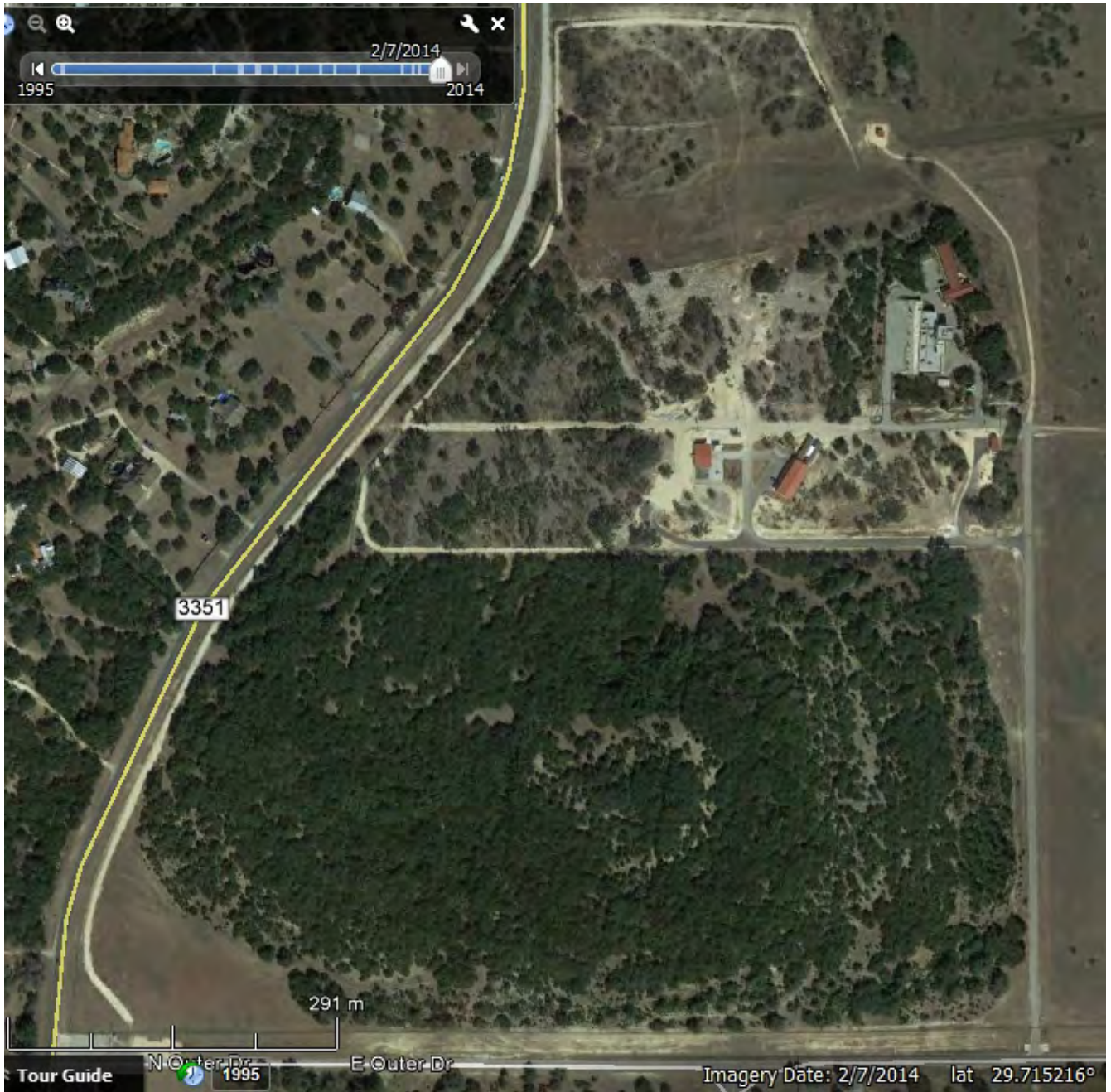
Residential area, 2006-12-25.

Note the appearance of a large house on Mc Elroy Dr south of Circle Drive.

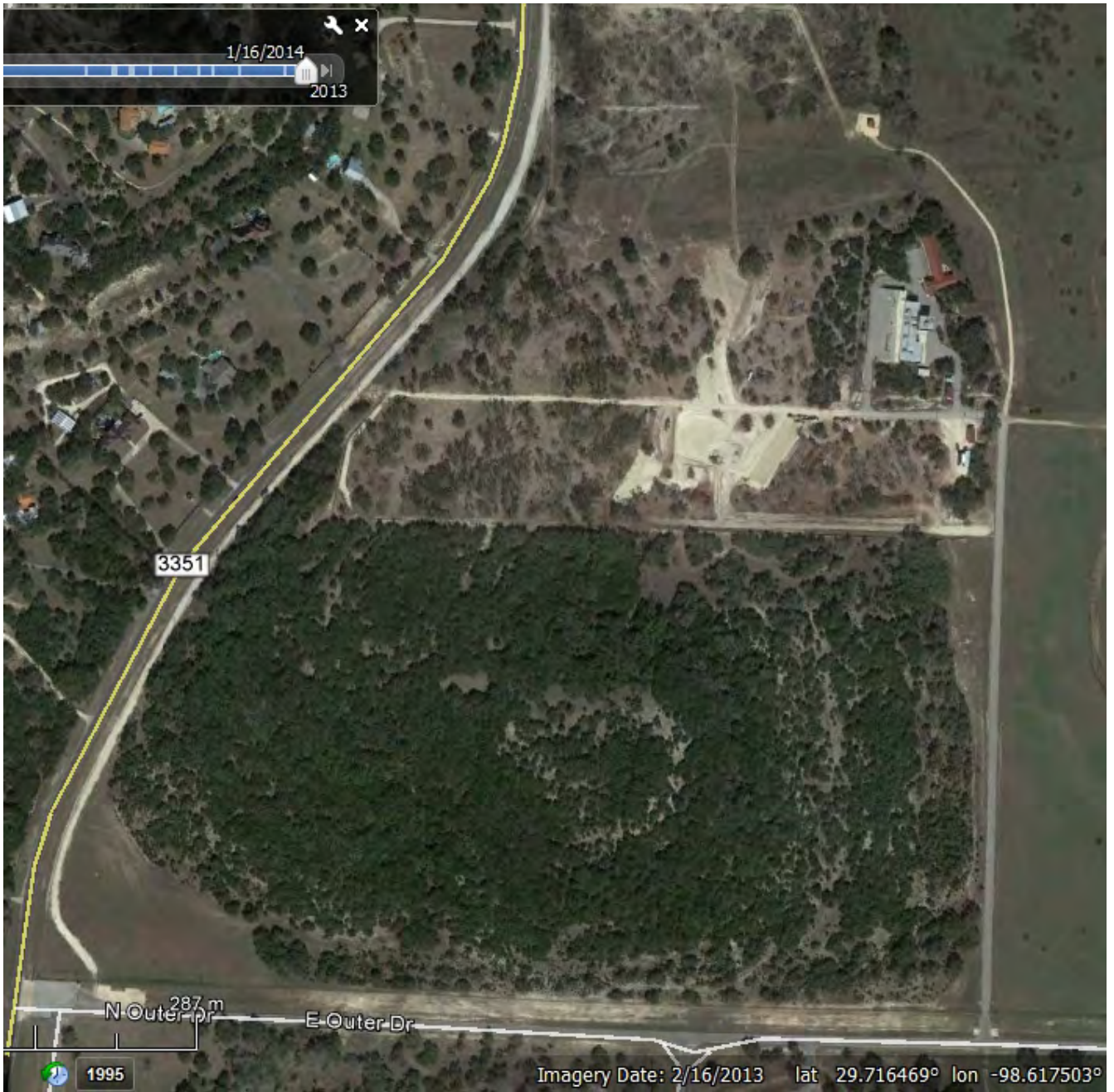


Residential area, 2008-01-31.

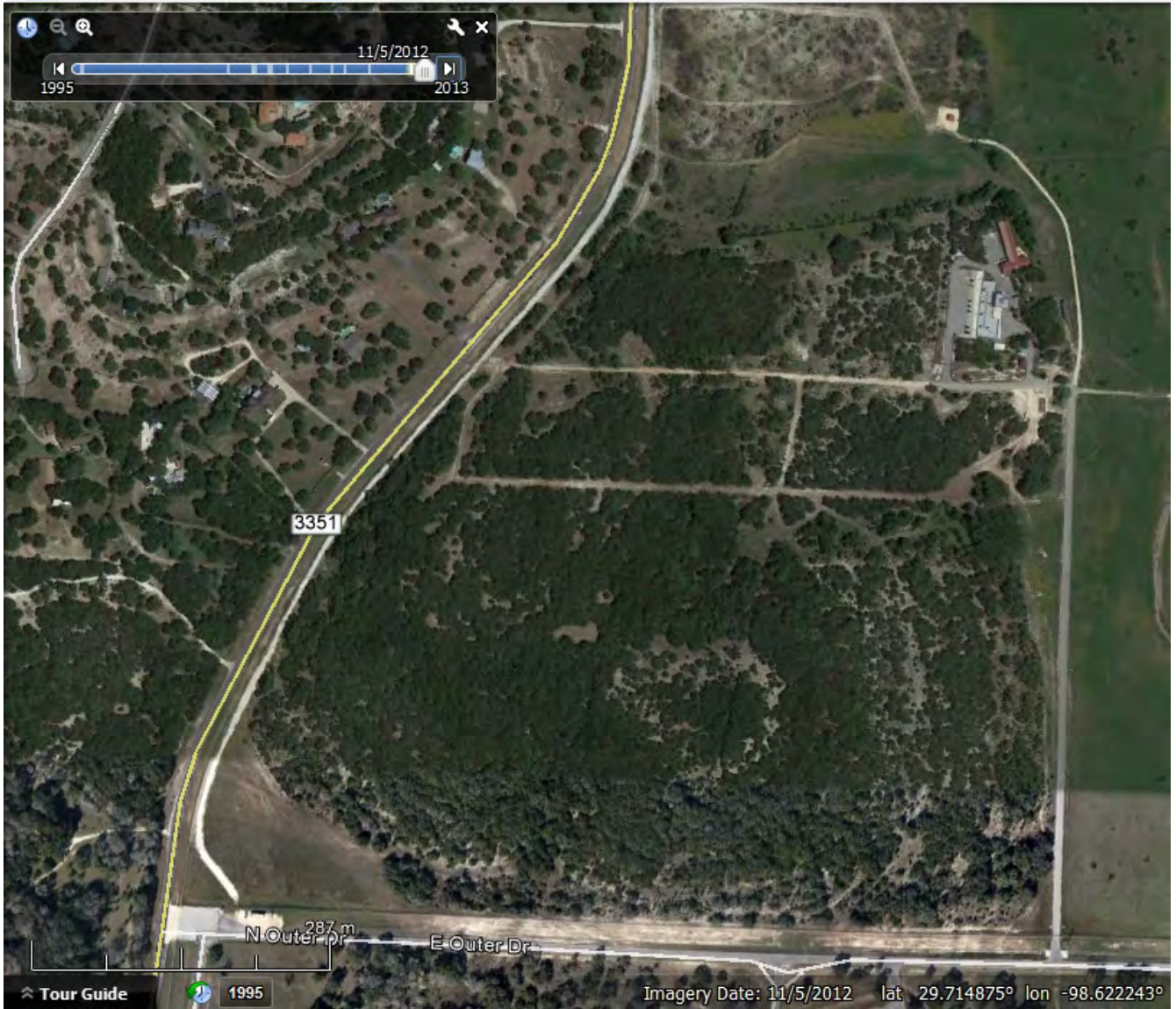
Note the appearance of six new houses, three on Circle Drive and three on Road No. U-28.



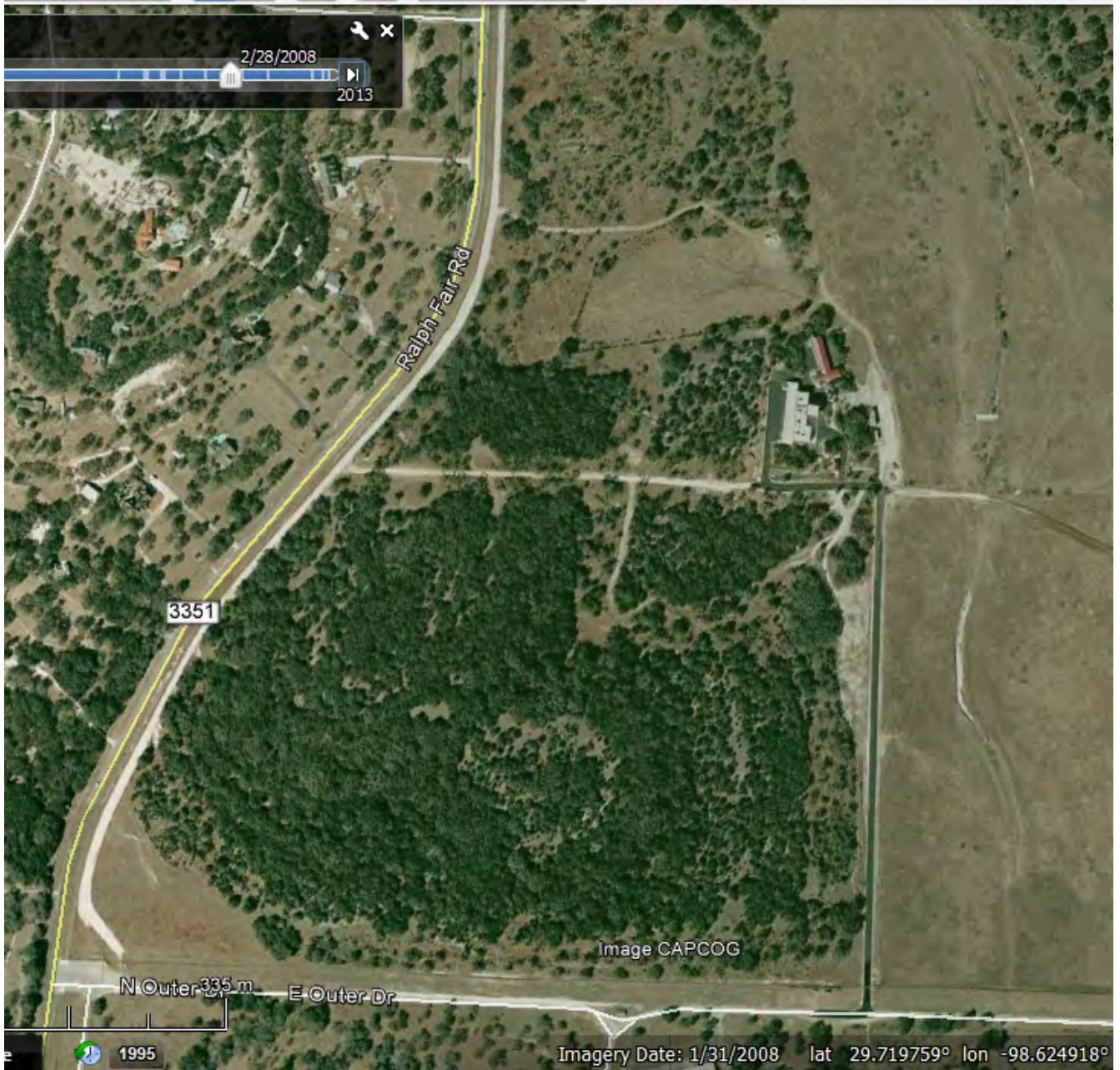
Newer construction in outer cantonment area, 2014-02-07.
Association with CSSA in inner cantonment is uncertain.



New construction and land clearing in outer cantonment area, 2013-02-16.



New construction and uncleared land in outer cantonment, 2012-11-05



**New construction appears in outer cantonment, 2008-01-31.
Construction occurred during 2007.
Association with CSSA in inner cantonment is uncertain.**



New construction in outer cantonment.



No new construction in outer cantonment 2006-12-25.

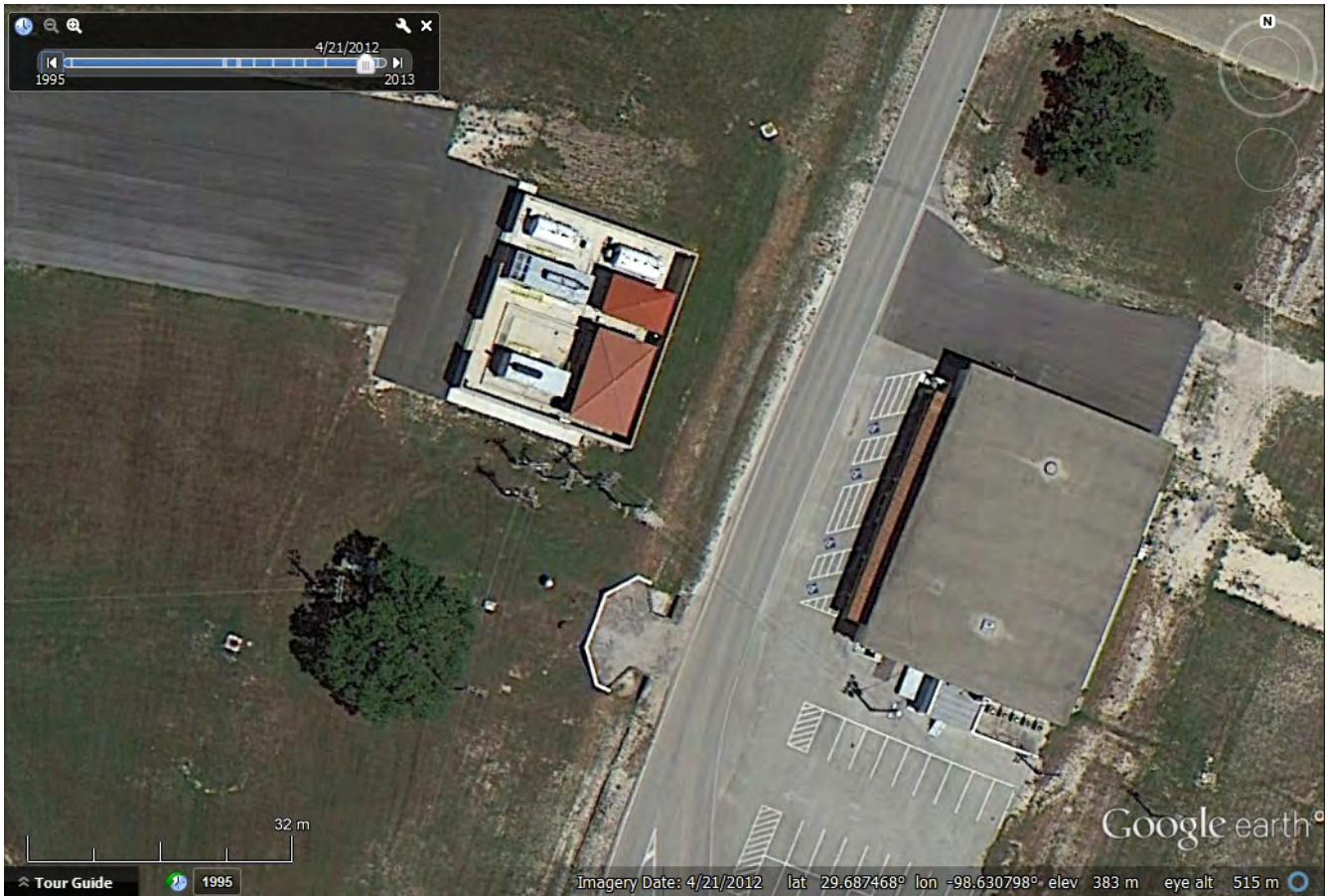


Diesel generator set with fuel tank next to an isolated bunker, possibly a personnel shelter.

Comment: The building in the foreground appears to be office space repurposed from a warehouse next to a previously existing railroad.

<http://www.txtransportationmuseum.org/history-rr-military.php>

When the Southern Pacific abandoned most of its line to Kerrville in 1971, its new terminus became Camp Stanley. As late as the first Gulf War to liberate Kuwait, the army was still using trains to move material from its storage facilities there. Often these trains went directly to Corpus Christi which has always been, and still remains, a significant military port facility. The tracks into Camp Stanley were finally removed around 2001 bringing to an end the once vital contributions made by the rail networks to all the branches of the military in and around San Antonio.



Two generator sets with fuel tanks, 2012-04-21.
As measured in Google Earth, the fuel tanks are 5 meters long by 2.5 meters in diameter, corresponding to a capacity of about 6,000 gallons each.
At typical generator outputs, 6,000 gallons of fuel would last one generator several days to a few weeks, depending on circumstances.



Google Street View image of generator enclosure and bunker as seen from Ralph Fair Road.
Image date given as March 2011




Typical external appearance of a transportable diesel generator set.

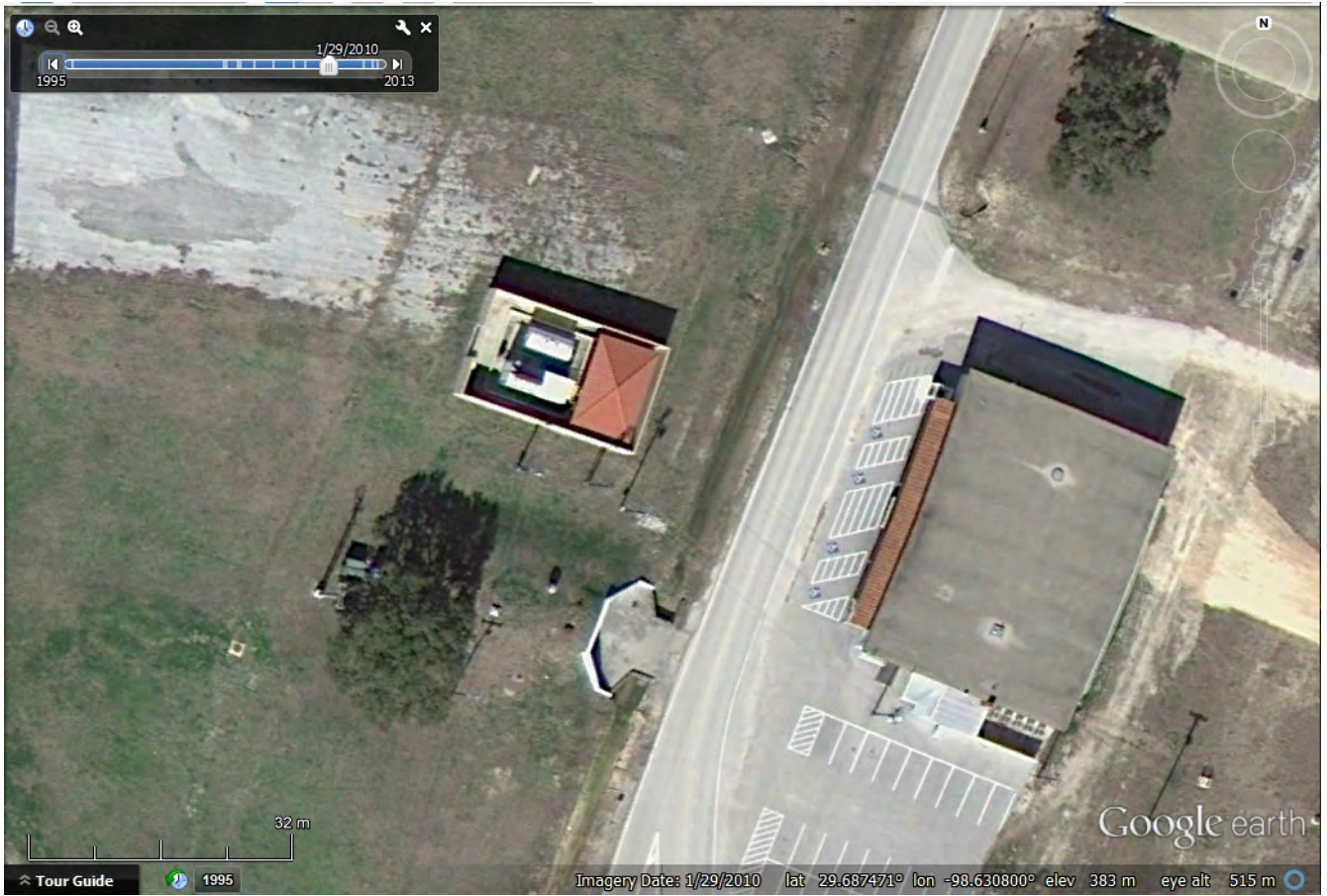
http://www.dieselserviceandsupply.com/Diesel_Fuel_Consumption.aspx

Approximate Diesel Fuel Consumption Chart

This chart approximates the fuel consumption of a diesel generator based on the size of the generator and the load at which the generator is operating at. Please note that this table is intended to be used as an estimate of how much fuel a generator uses during operation and is not an exact representation due to various factors that can increase or decrease the amount of fuel consumed.

 [Download Chart to PDF](#)

Generator Size (kW)	1/4 Load (gal/hr)	1/2 Load (gal/hr)	3/4 Load (gal/hr)	Full Load (gal/hr)
20	0.6	0.9	1.3	1.6
30	1.3	1.8	2.4	2.9
40	1.6	2.3	3.2	4.0
60	1.8	2.9	3.8	4.8
75	2.4	3.4	4.6	6.1
100	2.6	4.1	5.8	7.4
125	3.1	5.0	7.1	9.1
135	3.3	5.4	7.6	9.8
150	3.6	5.9	8.4	10.9
175	4.1	6.8	9.7	12.7
200	4.7	7.7	11.0	14.4
230	5.3	8.8	12.5	16.6
250	5.7	9.5	13.6	18.0
300	6.8	11.3	16.1	21.5
350	7.9	13.1	18.7	25.1
400	8.9	14.9	21.3	28.6
500	11.0	18.5	26.4	35.7
600	13.2	22.0	31.5	42.8
750	16.3	27.4	39.3	53.4
1000	21.6	36.4	52.1	71.1
1250	26.9	45.3	65.0	88.8
1500	32.2	54.3	77.8	106.5
1750	37.5	63.2	90.7	124.2
2000	42.8	72.2	103.5	141.9
2250	48.1	81.1	116.4	159.6



One generator set, 2010-01-29



One generator set, 2008-01-31



Generators absent, 2006-12-25