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Nas patuxent river base map pdf

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Naval Air Station Patuxent River is a significant military naval air station located in St. Mary's County, Maryland, United States. The base is situated on the Chesapeake Bay near the mouth of the Patuxent River and spans over 6,400 acres. It serves as a crucial center for test and evaluation, systems acquisition relating to naval aviation, and home to various facilities such as Headquarters, Naval Air Systems Command (NAVAIR), the U.S. Naval Test Pilot School, and the Atlantic Test Range. The air station was commissioned in 1943 on land acquired primarily through eminent domain, with rapid growth occurring during World War II. It continued to evolve throughout the Cold War era until present day. The site is located at Cedar Point, a peninsula formed by the confluence of the Patuxent River and the Chesapeake Bay. Naval Air Station Patuxent River has operated several landfills and historical disposal areas, which received various types of waste, including hazardous materials. This led to groundwater and surface water contamination. In 1994, the base was added to the Superfund program's National Priorities List. As of 2022, some areas have been cleaned up after removing contaminated soil, while ongoing activities such as monitoring and treatment of landfill gas, groundwater, and land use controls continue. The base is also home to Patuxent River Naval Air Museum, which showcases naval aviation history and serves as a center for education and training. The station operates an outlying field, NOLF Webster, and is responsible for the maintenance and operation of the airfield infrastructure. Prior to 1937, Webster Field was a thriving agricultural area with large plantations and tenant properties. The community had several churches, a post office, and a gas station. With its remote location on the coastline, Cedar Point was chosen by the Navy's Bureau of Aeronautics in 1937 as the site for consolidating aviation test programs. The onset of World War II led to the establishment of the new air station, with Rear Admiral John Henry Towers requesting approval and authorization to begin construction in December 1941. The original civilian residents had about a month to relocate before the federal government purchased all the land at a cost of \$712,287 for 6,412 acres. Many families were forced to sell land that had been in their families for generations, with some having roots in the area going back as far as 300 years. In response to the war effort, the Navy acquired and revitalized the Washington, Brandywine and Point Lookout Railroad, also known as "The Farmers' Railroad", to connect Brandywine to Mechanicsville, Maryland, and build an extension south from Mechanicsville to the air station. The rail line was steam-powered and operated until 1954 when it was taken over by the Pennsylvania Railroad. A highway extension was required for the project, with 250,000 tons of material transported by truck or water routes during a year-long construction period. At its peak, the area employed around 7,000 people, giving it a "boom town" feel as local residents were joined by workers from all over the country. U.S. Marines first arrived at the station on October 20, 1942, taking over security duties. Today, the station utilizes Navy Masters-At-Arms and Civilian Police Department of Defense Police for standard law enforcement, with the Naval Criminal Investigative Service handling any criminal investigations. The establishment of U.S. Naval Air Station, Patuxent River, Maryland in April 1943 marked the beginning of the town's expansion. Named after the adjacent river, the base was designated as "the most needed station in the Navy" by its chief, RADM John S. McCain, Sr. Initially used for construction and housing workers' families, the facility soon became a hub for testing naval aircraft. In 1945, the Test Pilot School was established, followed by the creation of the Naval Air Test Center, which incorporated flight test and other test groups. Throughout the 1950s and 1960s, several facilities were constructed to support various military operations, including those for the United States Naval Test Pilot School and the Weapons Systems Test Division. Patuxent River served as an operational base for multiple squadrons, including Transport Squadron VR-1 and Patrol Squadrons VP-8 to VP-68. In 1965, VQ-4 squadron began using Lockheed C-130s for their around-the-clock TACAMO mission. The base also witnessed significant testing of major aircraft programs, such as the F-14 Tomcat, AV-8B Harrier II jump jet, and P-3 Orion. Helicopter programs achieved notable milestones during the 1970s, further solidifying NAS Patuxent River's importance in naval aviation research and development. The history of Naval Air Station (NAS) Patuxent River is intertwined with the development and testing of aircraft. In the past, the station was involved in helicopter research and testing for various roles, including minesweeping. The final flight of service acceptance trials for the Bell AH-1 SuperCobra gunship took place at NAS Patuxent River. In 1976, the airfield was named after Vice Admiral Frederick M. Trapnell, a pioneering aviator who served as commander of the Naval Air Test Center at the station. A U.S. Naval Air Reserve Lockheed P-3A Orion from Patrol Squadron 68 (VP-68) operated at NAS Patuxent River in 1972. After the Cold War, the Pentagon's Base Realignment and Closure measures shifted research and testing facilities for both rotary and fixed-wing aircraft to NAS Patuxent River from decommissioned bases. The complex now hosts over 17,000 people, including active-duty service members, civil-service employees, defense contractor employees, and military dependents. The base was used as a filming location for the Harrison Ford film *Random Hearts* in 1999. Ford, a certified pilot, flew the aircraft himself during the filming process. In January 1992, NAS Patuxent River acquired the Aircraft Division of the Naval Air Warfare Center (NAWCAD). A number of new laboratory facilities were created to support research and development at the station, including a manned flight simulator, an anechoic test facility, and various other testing facilities. The physical plant was expanded with new construction projects, such as the U.S. Naval Test Pilot School academic building. The base's social infrastructure has also grown, with the completion of a large child development center in 2013. Captain Heidi Fleming became the first female commanding officer of NAS Patuxent River in 2014 and served until 2016. Retrieved from Wikipedia on 2022-08-04, this article discusses the Naval Air Station Patuxent River. The official website can be found at en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Naval_Air_Station_Patuxent_River. The installation is situated near the mouth of the Patuxent River in Maryland and covers approximately 14,500 acres, including its Webster Field Annex and Solomons Recreation Center. It serves as a vital shore facility for Naval Aviation and houses over 50 tenant activities, such as the Naval Air Systems Command and the Naval Air Warfare Center Aircraft Division. Key events mentioned include the change of command in 2014 to the first woman CO, Commander Fleming, and the various links provided for further information about the U.S. military airport. The article also mentions a photo taken by Mass Communication Specialist 2nd Class Kenneth Abbate on August 27, 2013, showcasing an E-2D Hawkeye aircraft assigned to Air Test and Evaluation Squadron (VX) 1 at Naval Air Station Patuxent River. This Wikipedia entry serves as a comprehensive source for information regarding Naval Air Station Patuxent River.