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Fort Lee is the third largest training site in the army the main mission is to train maintenance soldiers but it is not just a military base. It is also a community, a workplace and a home to military families. Due to the 2005 Base Realignment and Closure Mandate, Fort Lee has experienced a lot of growth over the past ten years. It is designated as the Army Sustainment Center of Excellence where they train and focus on military livelihoods, subsistence, maintenance, ammunition, transportation, and more. In addition to new training facilities, there have also been administrative areas, eateries and barracks improved and built on the base. Located 500 Lee Avenue #5228 Fort Lee, VA 23801 Fort Lee is located along Petersburg, Colonial Heights and Hopewell, Virginia. It is also the neighboring counties of Chesterfield, Dinwiddie and Prince George. View the larger map history of the Civil War Marker Fort Lee is located in America's historic Heartland . . . in Tidewater Virginia, twenty-five miles south of Richmond, and very close to the confluence of the James and Appomattox rivers. Colonial Beginnings For thousands of years Indians hunted the forest, fished the rivers, built their villages and raised their crops near today's Fort Lee. Here the Powhatan Confederation, whose tribes met the first European settlers on their arrival at Jamestown in 1607, was centered. Those that followed in the wake of Captain John Smith and businesses soon established thriving plantations along the James River and deep into the interior. The land hereon provided 17th and 18th century farmers with a rich crop of tobacco, corn, beans, root plants, vegetables and more. By the time of the American Revolution, Virginia's population had grown to nearly 200,000. In April 1781 British troops under Major General William Phillips landed on old city points on the banks of the James River (at present-day Hopewell) and marched through Fort Lee property to defeat a much smaller patriot force defending Petersburg. In October of that year Washington and Rochambeau combined forces captured Cornwallis in the Battle of Yorktown - less than a two-hour drive from Fort Lee - and thus secured America's independence. Camp Lee WWI MP Eight decades later another army crossed Fort Lee. This time it was union general Ulysses S. Grant. Strategically located on the banks of the Appomattox River, 23 miles south of the Confederate capital of Richmond, the city of Petersburg served as a major road and rail center throughout the Civil War. In the spring of 1864 a combined force of more than 100,000 Yankees marched over Fort Lee in a surprise attempt to cut off Confederate Robert E. Lee from his delivery base. The nine-and-a-half month siege that followed was the longest in U.S. history. Four historical markers today trace the route of America's military who crossed Fort Lee bring supplies to troops along the siege line. Camp Lee WWI Fire Department The First Camp Lee Within weeks of the United States declaring war on Germany in the spring of 1917, the War Department acquired a large area of farmland in Prince George County, Virginia (between Petersburg and Hopewell) with the aim of building here one of 32 military cantonals. Construction of Camp Lee began in June. By September more than 1,500 buildings and over 15 miles of on-post roads had been completed. Soon members of the 80th Blue Ridge Division – made up of troops from Pennsylvania, Virginia and West Virginia – began arriving for training. Camp Lee WWI Mail Before long Camp Lee became one of the largest cities in Virginia. More than 60,000 dough boys trained here before their departure to the Western Front, and fight in France and Germany. Included among the many facilities here was a large camp hospital located on 58 acres of land. One of the more trying times for hospital staff was when the global flu epidemic reached Camp Lee in the fall of 1918. An estimated 10,000 soldiers were affected by the flu. Almost 700 of them died in a couple of weeks. Camp Lee continued to serve as an out-processing center in 1919-20 after World War I. In 1921, the camp was formally closed and its buildings were demolished, all but one – the so-called White House. During the war, this two-story frame structure served as the 80th Division headquarters and as the temporary residence of its commander, Major General Adelbert Cronkhite. Years later, it became known as Davis House in honor of the family who lived there in the 1930s and 40s. Camp Lee WWI Davis House With the exception of Davis House (which is still in use today) and a handful of overgrown training trenches, there are no other visible signs of all the training and other activities that took place here during World War I. During the interwar period, the property returned to the Commonwealth of Virginia and was mainly used as a game preserve. The only evidence of people in uniform was the Civil Conservation Corps camp that opened at nearby Petersburg National Battlefield in the 1930s Great Depression. The second camp Lee With storm clouds again rising in Europe, Congress approved the call of nearly 300,000 Guardsmen and Reservists in late August 1940, in September Congress passed a selective service law that allowed the drafting of up to 900,000 more men for a year. And in October, the War Department issued orders to rebuild Camp Lee, on the same site as before. Overnight, the area became a hive of activity as thousands of civilian workers swarmed into the Petersburg-Hopewell area and began building at a furious pace. Even before the first barracks were built, raw recruits for quartermaster The Training Center moved into tents in the heart of Camp Lee to begin training. In October 1941 (two months before Pearl Harbor) the Quartermaster School moved from Philadelphia to Camp Lee to begin training officers and noncommissioned officers in the art of military supply and service. Over the course of the war Camp Lee's population continued to mushroom until it became effective the third largest city in Virginia, after Norfolk and Richmond. More than 50,000 officers attended Quartermaster Officer Candidate School. Over 300,000 Quartermaster Soldiers trained here during the war. There was a regional hospital with lots of pavilions and literally miles of interlocking corridors that could housing over 2,000 patients at a time. Also here was the located Army Services Forces Training Center, quartermaster (Research & Development) Board, a large contingent of Women's Army Corps Soldiers, and for a while a prisoner of war camp and Medical Replacement Training Center. Camp Lee had a reputation as one of the most efficient and well-run military facilities in the country. Quartermaster headquarters After V-J Day in 1945 the troop force declined rapidly, but Camp Lee continued to serve as major Quartermaster field installation and as a tool for out-processing for those leaving the military. After the World War II Era Unlike the end of World War I, there was no immediate decision to dismantle the second Camp Lee. The quarter-master's school continued its operation, and in 1947 Adjutant General's School moved here as well (where it remained until 1951). The Women's Army Corps likewise established its principal training centers here from 1948 to 1954. Also, in 1948, the first permanent brick-and-mortar structure - Post Theater - was constructed. On 15 April 1950, the war department reached the critical decision to keep Camp Lee as a permanent facility, while renaming it Fort Lee. At almost the same time Quartermaster School picked up from infantry school at Fort Benning the delivery of sky missions, and began training airborne riggers here at Fort Lee. Then in June 1950, war again broke out... in Korea. Once again the installation quickly sprang to life as tens of thousands of soldiers arrived between 1950 and 1953, to receive logistics training for what would later be called the Forgotten War. Camp Lee WWII Training in the 1950s and 60s witnessed almost nonstop modernization efforts as one after a Fort Lee's temporary wooden barracks, training facilities and homes began to give way to permanent brick and ash structures. New multi-storied brick barracks were built in the mid-50s, along with entire communities of Capehart housing for permanent party. The new three-story Quartermaster School Classroom Building, Mifflin Hall, was inaugurated in May 1961. Kenner Army Hospital was opened in 1962, the remains of the old World War II era facility; and the privately funded, new brick quartermaster museum opened its doors in 1963. Some years have seen much more change than others, but the overall modernisation process has continued since then. The rapid logistics build-up in Vietnam after 1965 signaled an urgent need for many more Quartermaster Soldiers. Fort Lee responded by going into overdrive. For some time, the school kept three shifts, and round-the-clock training. A Quartermaster Officer Candidate School opened in 1966, for the first time since World War II. A mock Vietnamese village was created on record to acquaint interns with guerrilla tactics and the conditions they could expect fighting in the jungles of Southeast Asia. Part of the Sixties-era Quartermaster training program also saw the first widespread local use of automated computing equipment. Vietnam QM OCS Fort Lee at the turn of the century Vietnam - America's longest war - wound up in the early to mid-1970s, the army went through a period of reorganization, also introduced new doctrine, weapons and equipment, and unveiled new training and leader development techniques. In 1973, continental army command (CONARC) headquarters at Fort Monroe were replaced by the U.S. Army Training and Doctrine Command (TRADOC). Here at Fort Lee the U.S. Army Logistics Center was created to serve as an integrating center for Quartermaster, Transportation, Ordnance, and Missile and Ammunition Centers and Schools – the traditional combat service support branches. It was a post-reorganization and realignment in 1990. The Logistics Center, which until now had been a tenant business, was redesigned by the U.S. Army Combined Arms Support Command (CASCOM), and CASCOM Commander became installation manager as well. Since World War II Fort Lee's installation has played host to a growing number of tenant operations, such as: Army Logistics Management Center (ALMC), Readiness Group Lee, Materiel Systems Analysis Activity, Gerow U.S. Army Reserve Center, Defense Commissary Agency (DECA), USAR 80th Division, and several other Department of Army and Department of Defense operations. In the 1990s, the supply and entanglement and food service departments moved into modern training facilities. New petroleum and water field training quotes were built. An entire Vietnam QM OCS new three-story wing was added to the ALMC. Even the Quartermaster NCO Academy and complex barracks complex were completed, as well as new on-post childcare and physical fitness centers. Throughout this period Quartermaster School routinely graduates 20-25,000 students annually, and ALMC an additional 10-12,000. Two other QM School academic departments – Petroleum and Water, and Aerial Delivery and Field Services – each received all new, state-of-the-art headquarters and training since 2000. In May 2001, the Army Women's Museum also opened at Fort Lee, with more than 13,000 feet of gallery space and thousands of artifacts used to tell the long, proud story of women in the army. Two historical forces in particular left their mark on the shape and direction of Fort Lee in the early 21st century: first, the Army's increased involvement in emergency operations at home and abroad; and secondly, events surrounding the aftermath of the 9/11, 2001 terrorist attacks on the Pentagon and New York's World Trade Center. Fort Lee has often been the site of tailored logistics training, immediate processing and rapid deployment of specialized logistics units and personnel – for operations like Just Cause, Desert Storm, Restore Hope, and many others. This process continues into the present day with operations Iraqi freedom and enduring freedom. Also, in the wake of 9/11, Fort Lee, like all other military facilities across the country, has had to introduce new policies and procedures to protect against possible future terrorist attacks. 1990s Captain's Career Course (ALMC) A new fence was erected to completely envelop the fort. The main gates can no longer go unmanned. Protective barriers have been placed around important buildings. And now all newly built facilities must comply with DOD and Homeland Security rules and regulations aimed at averting another 9/11 type disaster. BRAC 2005 and the future of Fort Lee The long-term physical improvements that have been going on in Fort Lee over the past half-century got a big boost when Congress passed Base Realignment and Closure Legislation in 2005. As a result of approved recommendations several new organizations are moving to and/or consolidating their operations at Fort Lee – including the U.S. Army Ordnance Center and the school from Aberdeen Proving Grounds, Maryland, and most of the U.S. Army Transportation Center and school from Fort Eustis, Virginia. Dozens of new classroom buildings, headquarters, fitness and dining, outdoor workout locations, high-rise housing projects, and more are already under construction. By the time it is completed in 2011, at an estimated cost of \$1.5 billion, the installation will have acquired 6.5 million square feet of new facilities. Within the same time frame, the daily population is expected to increase from 32,000 to nearly 47,000. In the summer of 2007, there was a groundbreaking ceremony at Sergeant Seay Field to begin construction of the new four-story Sustainment Center of Excellence (SCoE) Headquarters building. To help make way for the new structure, the First Logistical Command Memorial - which had been located at that location since 1974 - was gently unmoored and moved to a more prominent location before the main entrance to Fort Lee. Sustainment Center of Excellence The \$50 million SCoE Headquarters Building took eighteen formally inaugurated in January 2009. It features Combined Arms Support Command (CASCOM), logistics combat and training developments, and command team headquarters for Quartermaster, Ordnance, and Transportation Corps. The Sustainment Center of Excellence transforms Fort Lee into the third-largest educational installation in the Army, in terms of student numbers, after Fort Jackson, South Carolina and Fort Benning, Georgia. In July 2009 the local Command and invited dignitaries gathered to mark the opening of army logistics university (ALU), another recently completed BRAC 2005 project. This 400,000 square foot building will soon offer more than 200 courses, expected to be able to train upwards of 2,300 military and civilian students daily. The new Fort Lee that is emerging as a result of BRAC 2005 is already hailed as the lifeblood of army logistics. Already proud of its famous past, Fort Lee is laying the foundation for a brilliant future in the 21st century as well. Fort Lee Garrison Mission To provide Base Operations Support, Quality of Life, and Services essential to the entire Fort Lee Community and the Nation's Warfighting Mission Vision To be the recognized leader in Base Operations: Setting the standard, inspiring success, and championing innovation as the Army's Installation of Choice Fort Lee Point of Contact Information Area Code 804 Post Information 765-3000 Post Status Hotline (Recording) 765-26 79 Soldier Support Center 765-7930 Headquarters USAG 734-7188 Kenner Army Health Clinic 734-9000 Military Police Desk Sergeant 734-7400 SCoE Staff Duty 76 5-7425 23rd Quartermaster Brigade Staff Duty 734-5647 59th Ordnance Brigade Staff Duty 765-9288/765-9289 Fort Lee Lodging 7 33-4100 Privatized Housing Office (Pinnacle) 733-1558 Fort Lee Family Housing Office 765-1965/765-1597 Fort Lee Child Development Center 765-3765 Fort Lee Public Affairs Office 734-7451 Traveller newspaper 734-7147/734-7610 Media Relations 734-6965 734-6965

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