

APPENDIX F. RELINQUISHMENT/RETROCESSION OF JURISDICTION—FORT STEWART AND  
HUNTER ARMY AIRFIELD

MEMORANDUM OF AGREEMENT BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES  
OF AMERICA AND THE STATE OF GEORGIA REGARDING  
RETROCESSION FROM EXCLUSIVE TO CONCURRENT JURISDICTION  
— PORTIONS OF FORT STEWART AND HUNTER ARMY AIRFIELD

MEMORANDUM OF AGREEMENT  
BETWEEN  
THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA  
AND  
THE STATE OF GEORGIA

REGARDING

THE RETROCESSION BY THE UNITED STATES  
FROM EXCLUSIVE TO CONCURRENT  
JURISDICTION OVER  
CERTAIN LAND LOCATED IN  
CHATHAM, LIBERTY, LONG, EVANS, AND BRYAN COUNTIES, GEORGIA

**WHEREAS**, the United States accepted exclusive jurisdiction over the fee areas currently owned by the United States and operated as Fort Stewart, Georgia by letter from the Secretary of the Army dated September 25, 1953, with acknowledgement by the Governor of Georgia on September 1953. Said letter cited the laws of the State of Georgia, an act of the Legislature of Georgia approved February 15, 1952 (Georgia Laws 1952, page 264) as the ceding statute; AND

**WHEREAS**, the United States accepted exclusive jurisdiction over the fee areas currently owned by the United States and operated as Hunter Army Airfield, Georgia by letter from the Secretary of the Army dated January 15, 1954, with acknowledgement by the Governor of Georgia on January 18, 1954. Said letter cited the laws of the State of Georgia, an Act of the Legislature of Georgia approved February 15, 1952 (Georgia Laws 1952, page 264) as the ceding statute; AND

**WHEREAS**, pursuant to 10 USC 2683, the United States of America desires to retrocede from exclusive to concurrent jurisdiction over portions of said Fort Stewart, Georgia and Hunter Army Airfield, Georgia; AND

**WHEREAS**, in accordance with Georgia law, O.C.G.A. §50-2-27, the State of Georgia consented to the retrocession of jurisdiction by the United States of America, either partially or wholly, and authorized the Governor to accept for the state such retrocession of jurisdiction; AND

MEMORANDUM OF AGREEMENT BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES  
OF AMERICA AND THE STATE OF GEORGIA REGARDING  
RETROCESSION FROM EXCLUSIVE TO CONCURRENT JURISDICTION  
-- PORTIONS OF FORT STEWART AND HUNTER ARMY AIRFIELD

**WHEREAS**, this Memorandum of Agreement (MOA), upon execution and approval will constitute evidence of the retrocession from exclusive to concurrent jurisdiction by the United States of America and the acceptance thereof by the State of Georgia.

**NOW THEREFORE**, the parties agree as follows:

1. The United States of America retrocedes jurisdiction from exclusive to concurrent over the land areas, a portion of Fort Stewart, Georgia and Hunter Army Airfield, Georgia, as described in the Exhibits A; and B, attached hereto and made a part hereof, and the Governor of the State of Georgia hereby accepts such retrocession, pursuant to O.C.G.A. §50-2-27 and 10 USC 2683. The power of the installation commander to enforce Army regulations, the Uniform Code of Military Justice, and federal statutes is not affected.


2. Both State and Federal laws are applicable in a concurrent jurisdiction area. Such concurrent jurisdiction shall include the enforcement of laws, rules, and regulations that the Congress of the United States may adopt for the preservation and protection of its property and the maintenance of good order, including the provision of law enforcement services and security; the enforcement of applicable laws, rules, regulations, and ordinances of the United States, the State of Georgia, Liberty, Chatham, Long, Bryan, and Tattnall counties, and the cities of Hinesville and Savannah; and the trial of offenses and ordinance violations in the courts of the United States, the State of Georgia, Liberty County, Chatham County, the City of Hinesville, and the City of Savannah.

3. In the context of O.C.G.A. § 50-2-23.1(c) and (d), nothing contained in this MOA shall be construed as consent either to the preemption of any of the laws and regulations of the State of Georgia or to the exemption of any federal lands from regulation pursuant to the laws and regulations of the State of Georgia to the extent such lands are subject thereto. No provision of this MOA shall be construed as a limitation or restriction upon the power, right and authority of the Georgia General Assembly to enact laws and authorize the promulgation of regulations. Further, the State of Georgia expressly retains civil and criminal jurisdiction over persons and citizens, and jurisdiction over the taxation of private property and the regulation of public utility services.

4. Retrocession from exclusive to concurrent jurisdiction over the subject areas shall be evidenced by the execution of this MOA by the Deputy Assistant Secretary of the Army (Installations, Housing and Partnerships), and the acceptance thereof by the Governor of the State of Georgia.

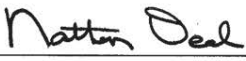
**RETROCESSION FROM EXCLUSIVE TO CONCURRENT JURISDICTION BY THE  
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA:**

23 April 2015  
Date

  
\_\_\_\_\_  
PAUL D. CRAMER  
Deputy Assistant Secretary of the Army  
(Installations, Housing and Partnerships)

**ACCEPTANCE OF RETROCESSION FROM EXCLUSIVE TO CONCURRENT  
JURISDICTION BY THE STATE OF GEORGIA:**

6/29/15  
Date

  
\_\_\_\_\_  
NATHAN DEAL  
Governor, State of Georgia

Attached Exhibits:

Exhibit A: 277,941.61 acres, more or less, Fort Stewart, Georgia, within Liberty County, Long  
County, Tattnall County, Evans County, and Bryan County, Georgia

Exhibit B: 4,732.51 acres, more or less, Hunter Army Airfield, Georgia, within Chatham  
County, Georgia