



**STATE OF NEVADA MILITARY DEPARTMENT
152nd OPERATIONS GROUP
NEVADA AIR NATIONAL GUARD
1776 NATIONAL GUARD WAY
RENO, NEVADA 89502-4494
PH: (775) 788-4719 DSN: 830-4719**



11-Jul-05

MEMORANDUM FOR Mr. Phillip Coyle

FROM: 152 AW

SUBJECT: Meeting Attendance

Members present for discussion on BRAC recommendations.

BG Cindy Kirkland, Adjutant General, State of Nevada
BG (Sel.) Mike Gullihur, Assistant Commander NVANG
Col. Jon Proehl, Commander 152nd Airlift Wing NVANG
Col. Frank Landes, Vice Commander, 152nd Airlift Wing, NVANG
Lt. Col. Jim Cumings, ESSO, Nevada State HQ
Lt. Col. Les Gonzalez, Commander, 152nd Intel Squadron, NVANG (Scathe View)
Lt. Col. John Summers, Commander, Hawthorne Army Depot
Lt. Col. Gary Turner, Commander 192nd Operations Support Flight Commander, NVANG
Capt. Tom Funk 152 Maintenance Squadron CRF/OIC, NVANG
Mr. Giles Vanderhoof (via telephone), Director Nevada Homeland Security Department
Mr. Nick Vanderpool, representing Nevada Congressman Jim Gibbons
Mr. Scott Young, representing Nevada state senator, Randolph Townsend
Marily Mora, Deputy Executive Director, Reno/Tahoe International Airport

Environmental Impact: This recommendation has potential impact to water resources at Mississippi Army Ammunition Plant. The installation has both domestic and industrial wastewater treatment plants that may require closure. Significant mitigation measures must be taken at Rock Island to limit release of pollutants during loadings. This recommendation has no impact on air quality; cultural, archeological, or tribal resources; dredging; land use constraints or sensitive resource areas; marine mammals, resources, or sanctuaries; noise; threatened and endangered species or critical habitat; or wetlands. This recommendation will require spending approximately \$1.4M for environmental compliance activities. This cost was included in the payback calculation. Mississippi Army Ammunition Plant reports \$2.3M in environmental restoration costs. Because the Department has a legal obligation to perform environmental restoration regardless of whether a base is closed, realigned, or remains open, this cost was not included in the payback calculation. This recommendation does not otherwise impact the costs of environmental restoration, waste management, and environmental compliance activities. The aggregate environmental impact of all recommended BRAC actions affecting the bases in this recommendation has been reviewed. There are no known environmental impediments to implementation of this recommendation.

Hawthorne Army Depot, NV

Recommendation: Close Hawthorne Army Depot, NV. Relocate Storage and Demilitarization functions to Tooele Army Depot, UT.

Justification: Capacity and capability for Storage and Demilitarization exists at numerous munitions sites. To reduce redundancy and remove excess from the Industrial Base, the closure allows DoD to create centers of excellence and establish deployment networks that support readiness. Hawthorne Army Depot has infrastructure problems that severely limit the ability to offload.

Payback: The total estimated one-time cost to the Department of Defense to implement this recommendation is \$180.3M. The net of all costs and savings to the Department during the implementation period is a savings of \$59.2M. Annual recurring savings to the Department after implementation are \$73.4M with a payback beginning immediately. The net present value of the costs and savings to the Department over 20 years is a savings of \$777.7M.

Economic Impact on Communities: Assuming no economic recovery, this recommendation could result in a maximum potential reduction of 326 jobs (199 direct jobs and 127 indirect jobs) over the period 2006-2011 in the Reno-Sparks, NV Metropolitan Statistical Area, which is less than 0.1 percent of the economic area employment. The aggregate economic impact of all recommended actions on this economic region of influence was considered and is at Appendix B of Volume I.

Community Infrastructure Assessment: A review of community attributes indicates no issues regarding the ability of the infrastructure of the community to support missions, forces, and

personnel. There are no known community infrastructure impediments to implementation of all recommendations affecting the installations in this recommendation.

Environmental Impact: This recommendation has expected impact on air quality at Tooele Army Depot. Air Conformity analysis will likely be necessary. Surveys and consultation with the State Historic Preservation Officer will be required at Hawthorne Army Depot. Restoration monitoring/sweeps, access controls and/or deed restrictions may be required at Hawthorne to prevent disturbance and health/safety risks, and/or long-term release of toxins to environmental media. Restoration and/or monitoring of contaminated media may be required after closure. Hawthorne also has domestic and industrial wastewater treatment plants that may require closure. This recommendation has no impact on dredging; cultural, archeological, or tribal resources; marine mammals, resources, or sanctuaries; noise; or wetlands. This recommendation will require spending approximately \$1.5M for environmental compliance activities. This cost was included in the payback calculation. Hawthorne reports approximately \$383.2M in environmental restoration costs. Because the Department of Defense has a legal obligation to perform environmental restoration regardless of whether an installation is closed, realigned, or remains open, this cost was not included in the payback calculation. This recommendation does not otherwise impact the costs of environmental restoration, waste management, and environmental compliance activities. The aggregate environmental impact of all recommended BRAC actions affecting the bases in this recommendation has been reviewed. There are no known environmental impediments to implementation of this recommendation.

Watervliet Arsenal, NY

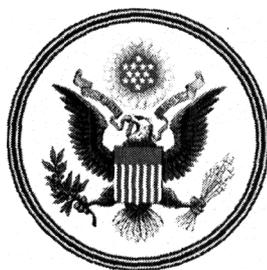
Recommendation: Realign Watervliet Arsenal, NY, by disestablishing all capabilities for Other Field Artillery Components.

Justification: The Department no longer requires the capability for Other Field Artillery Components at Watervliet Arsenal. The Department will require and will retain at Watervliet Arsenal the capability to support core cannon tube, rotary forge, and swage. Disestablishing the Other Field Artillery Components capability will allow the Department to reduce its overall footprint at Watervliet Arsenal. It will also allow the Department to explore partnering with the local community, perhaps through a leaseback arrangement. This type of partnering could allow the government to reduce its footprint while maintaining that portion of Watervliet Arsenal needed to fulfill core capabilities.

Payback: The total estimated one-time cost to the Department of Defense to implement this recommendation is \$63.7M. The net of all costs and savings to the Department during the implementation period is a cost of \$46.8M. Annual recurring savings to the Department after implementation are \$5.2M with a payback expected in 18 years. The net present value of the costs and savings to the Department over 20 years is a savings of \$5.2M.

Economic Impact on Communities: This recommendation will not result in any job reductions over the period 2006-2011 in the Troy, NY Metropolitan Statistical Area. The aggregate

2005 BRAC COMMISSION



REQUEST FOR OFFICIAL TRAVEL

NAME OF TRAVELER	Clarence D. Rhody & George Delgado
ORINATION CITY & STATE	Alexandria, VA (RCA)
DESTINATION CITY & STATE	Reno, NV
DEPARTURE DATE	July 10, 2005
MODE OF TRAVEL TO DESTINATION CITY	Air
DESIRED DEPARTURE TIME	Morning, suggest AA1189/741
DESIRED ARRIVAL TIME	
RENTAL CAR PICKUP DATE AND TIME	Upon arrival
RENTAL CAR DROP OFF DATE AND TIME	Upon departure
DATES OVERNIGHTING IN HOTEL	July 10 & 11
DATE OF RETURN TO ORINATION CITY	July 12, 2005
DESIRED RETURN DEPARTURE TIME	Morning, suggest AA 1940/1730
DESIRED RETURN ARRIVAL TIME	
COMMISSIONER	Com Coyle will arriving separately
BASE	Hawthorne AAP, NV
COMMENTS/SPECIAL REQUESTS	Request Radisson, DoubleTree, or Hilton Hotel, if available. No middle seats.

SUMMARY

STATUS:	Non-NPL.		
NUMBER OF DSERTS SITES:	123 DSERTS sites 32 Active ER,A Eligible Sites 91 Response Complete DSERTS Sites		
DIFFERENT SITE TYPES:	7	Burn Areas	1 Fire/Crash Training Area
	4	Contaminated Fill	4 Surface Disposal Area
	3	Disposal Pit/Dry Well	4 Waste Treatment Plants
	1	Incinerator	1 Explosive Ordnance Disposal Area
	4	Storage Areas	42 Surface Impoundments
	5	Spill Site Areas	1 Unexploded Munitions/Ordnance
	41	Landfills	1 Above Ground Storage Tank
	1	Firing Range	2 Underground Storage Tanks
	1	Other	
CONTAMINANTS OF CONCERN:	2,4,6-Trinitrotoluene (TNT), 1,3,5-Trinitro-1,3,5-Triazacyclohexane (RDX), Composition D (ammonium picrate), Unexploded Ordnance (UXO)		
MEDIA OF CONCERN:	Soil, Groundwater		
COMPLETED REM/IRA/RA:	• 4 RAs		
CURRENT IRP PHASES:	RI/FS 1 sites	RD/RA 9 sites	
	RA 2 sites	LTM 17 sites	
	LTO 3 sites		
PROJECTED IRP PHASES:	IRA 1 site	RD 9 sites	
	RA 11 sites	LTM 4 sites	
	LTO 1 site		
IDENTIFIED POSSIBLE REM/ IRA/RA:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • RA at HWAAP- B04, B20, B24, B26, B27A, B29, I02, I07, I08, I09/10, J29 • IRA at HWAAP-I02 		
FUNDING:	FY1993 to FY00 Funds:	\$	22,221,000
	Current Year (FY01) Funds:	\$	2,001,000
	FUTURE REQUIREMENTS:	\$	<u>22,349,000</u>
	TOTAL:	\$	46,571,000
DURATION:	YEAR OF IRP INCEPTION:		1993
	YEAR OF IRP COMPLETION EXCLUDING LTM:		2010
	YEAR OF IRP COMPLETION INCLUDING LTM:		2014

INSTALLATION INFORMATION

LOCALE

HWAD is located in Mineral County, Nevada, approximately 135 miles southeast of Reno, NV. The depot covers an area of approximately 150,000 acres and encloses three sides of the town of Hawthorne which has a population of approximately 4,500 people. HWAD is bounded on three sides by mountains; the Wassuk Mountain Range on the west, the Gillis Range on the east, and the Excelsior Mountains on the south. Walker Lake bounds the depot on the north.

COMMAND ORGANIZATION

MAJOR COMMAND: United States Army Materiel Command (AMC), Environmental Quality Division

MAJOR SUBORDINATE COMMAND: U.S. Army Operations Support Command, Environmental Quality Directorate

INSTALLATION: HWAD, Operations Review Division

INSTALLATION RESTORATION PROGRAM (IRP) EXECUTING AGENCY

Investigation and Remedial Action Phase; U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Sacramento District

REGULATOR PARTICIPATION

FEDERAL: U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Region IX

STATE: Nevada Department of Environmental Protection (NDEP)

REGULATORY STATUS

- Non-NPL/ RCRA Permit
- Interagency Agreement, None

MAJOR CHANGES TO ACTION PLAN FROM PREVIOUS YEAR (FY 00)

- Several sites have now been closed with minimal surface work and final documentation.
- Remediation at 2 of the largest contaminated sites continue. Further investigation at 2 sites. Continued area wide groundwater monitoring.

INSTALLATION DESCRIPTION

HWAD is currently a Government owned/Contractor operated (GOCO) facility. Day & Zimmermann Hawthorne Corporation [DZHC, Former Day and Zimmermann/Basil Corporation (DZB)] is the current operating contractor. The government and DZHC employ approximately 500 personnel. The current mission of HWAD is to receive, issue, store, renovate, inspect, demil, and dispose of conventional ammunition.

The installation was originally constructed in 1928 as a US Naval Ammunition Depot. The early mission of the depot was to store, service, and issue ammunition to the Pacific Area. Following World War II, the Depot was actively involved in the demolition of various types of allied and enemy ammunition. The role of the Depot was also expanded to include receiving, renovating, loading, maintaining, storing, and issuing ammunition, explosives, expendable ordnance items, and/or weapons and technical ordnance materials. The Depot was also used to test weapons and dispose of unserviceable and/or dangerous ammunition and explosives. In 1977 the Depot was transferred to the U.S. Army renamed Hawthorne Army Ammunition Plant (HWAAP). After the transfer, HWAAP was redesignated as a GOCO Plant in 1980 and operating under the direction of DZB. Its mission in 1980-1994 was to

- (1) receive, produce, assemble, load, issue, store, renovate, inspect, test demilitarize, and dispose of conventional ammunition;
- (2) operate and/or maintain in operational readiness cast and fuel-air explosive loading plants, rocket assemble plants, and medium/major caliber assembly lines;
- (3) provide special/experimental high explosive casting, extruding, and pressing; fuel air explosive loading and support services to designated research and development activities;
- (4) provide storage facilities for war reserve ammunition, and maintain designated ammunition in a state of readiness for mobilization, including assembling or otherwise providing base unit materials; and
- (5) conduct testing of solid propelled munitions, high explosive warheads, mechanical and electronic fuses, cartridge cases, primers, rocket motors, and other ballistic devices.

HWAAP was redesignated as Hawthorne Army Depot (HWAD) and its mission was revised on 1 October 1994. HWAD has continued to fulfill its revised mission (shipping, storage and recycling of munitions) and operating under the direction of DZHC.

HWAD is not on the National Priority List (NPL). Studies and investigations have been conducted under the guidance of State of Nevada Department of Environmental Protection Agency (NDEP). Releases of hazardous substances, pollutants, or contaminants have been located within the meaning of Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act (CERCLA), Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) and applicable State Law. The regulatory process for the Installation Restoration Program is governed under RCRA.

In December 1995, to facilitate public involvement in HWAD's Installation Restoration Program, HWAD published public notices in the Mineral County Independent Newspaper for establishment of a Restoration Advisory Board (RAB). Only one inquiry to public notices was received. Because of insufficient public response, a RAB will not be formed but information concerning the Installation Restoration Program will continuously be released to the public through the media and display at the Mineral County Library.

CONTAMINATION ASSESSMENT

Site investigations and groundwater monitoring have been conducted by the Army, US Army Environmental Hygiene Agency (USAEHA), US Army Toxic and Hazardous Materials Agency (USATHAMA), and US Geological Survey (USGS), Corps of Engineers, and numerous contractors in various areas throughout the installation since 1974. The primary contaminants of concern are explosives (2,4,6-Trinitrotoluene (TNT), 1,3,5-Trinitro-1,3,5-Triazacyclohexane (RDX), nitrate/nitrite) and Unexploded Ordnance (UXO).

Prior to the transfer of HWAAP to the Department of Army, USGS conducted a study in three phases under the direction of Department of Navy to assess the possibility of groundwater contamination in the vicinity of the disposal pits at facilities 103-41 (HWAAP-B29), 103-16 (HWAAP-B27a). The disposal pits were constructed to receive explosive waste from the demilitarization operation. The explosive waste included composition D (ammonium picrate), amatol (TNT plus ammonium nitrate) and RDX.

In Phase I & III, November 1974 - November 1977, USGS installed a total of twenty six exploratory wells in immediate proximity and northwest of the disposal area adjacent to demilitarization facility 103-41 (HWAAP-B29). Analysis of water samples taken from the wells showed levels of nitrate/nitrite above background, and several of the wells were found to contain TNT. The highest concentration of TNT (300 ppb and 430 ppb) was detected in two separate determinations in one of the wells. The compound dinitrotoluene (DNT) was also detected from one of the wells. Study indicated that a narrow plume of TNT contamination existed in a northwesterly direction.

In Phase II, June 1976 - November 1977, USGS installed eight exploratory wells in the vicinity of disposal pits adjacent to the demilitarization facility 103-16 (HWAAP-B27a). Chemical analysis of the groundwater samples revealed nitrate/nitrite levels to be above background in most cases and one sample from one of the wells showed TNT at a trace level.

After the transfer of HWAAP in 1977 to the Department of Army, US Army Armament Material Readiness Command (ARRCOM) requested USATHAMA, then known as Project Manager for Chemical Demilitarization and Installation Restoration (PMCDIR), to conduct assessments of HWAAP to determine if there was any contamination resulting from past waste disposal practices.

Installation assessment was conducted between 1977 and 1981 by USATHAMA. Over 25 pits were identified to have received explosive wastes from loading and demilitarization operations in the production areas: 101, 102, 103, 104/49, and 108. The assessment concluded that TNT had migrated in a narrow plume to a distance of between 1,200 and 3,200 feet down gradient from 103-41 disposal pits. The migration rate of TNT was slower than the groundwater rate. The assessment also concluded that nitrogen compounds, primarily nitrate, were migrating in two plumes toward Walker Lake. Study was performed showing no impact from HWAD operations to Walker Lake.

A disposal area for mustard and phosgene chemical munitions (HWAAP-A05) was located during the assessment. The area was first used during World War II; it was last used in 1946 to decontaminate and bury an unspecified quantity of mustard munitions and their toxic agent contents. In 1991 an attempt was made to locate the munitions and to determine if any mustard agent remained either in the soil or in the munitions. Several pits were located and excavated. M-15 chemical detectors gave positive readings for mustard at only one munition; however, laboratory analyses of samples taken from the munitions were negative. Testing of vapors from the pits was negative. Since the analyses were inconclusive, the area could still have chemical agent munitions buried beneath the surface.

Several test ranges were also identified in the assessment. Of particular concern is the range near Walker Lake where extensive munition testing was conducted from World War II to the early seventies. Most of the rounds impacted in the lake and many remain there as UXO. Live rounds are frequently found on the receding shoreline of Walker Lake.

Another area of concern is west of Walker Lake which was used for training. It was reported by Explosive Ordnance Division (EOD) personnel to be one of the most heavily UXO contaminated areas at HWAD.

The Rocket Test Area located near the southern boundary of HWAD also contains UXOs in the impact area. Adjacent to the Rocket Test Area is also a site that was used for fuze and ordnance disposal from World War II through the Korean War. It was reported that demolition charges used to destroy the munitions were so large that live munitions were found as far as one mile from the detonation pit. The area is considered extremely hazardous and is fenced to discourage trespassing.

An evaluation of Solid Waste Management Units (SWMUs) was performed by USAEHA between May 1987 and August 1988. At that time 82 SWMUs were identified. Site screening inspections were conducted from July '92 through December '92 to verify the SWMU's, and data were gathered for the US EPA to revise the Hazard Ranking System (HRS2). As a result of the site screening inspections, a total of 123 SWMUs were identified.

CONTAMINATION ASSESSMENT

Under the Installation Restoration Program - Defense Environmental Restoration Account, remedial investigation of Group A Solid Waste Management Units (33 SWMUs) since 1993; Group B (55 SWMUs), Old Bomb Disposal Sites (12 SWMUs (UXO and explosive disposal and burned sites)), 7 Underground Storage Tank sites, 1 Above Ground Storage Tank site since 1994 have been conducted.

Group A SWMU's consist of 29 catchment pits/ponds/ impoundments sites, 2 disposal pit site, 1 disposal pile site and 1 landfill. Work performed includes surface geophysics survey, near surface soil and subsurface sampling and analyses, and groundwater sampling at 3 existing wells. Baseline Risk Assessments for the 29 sites have completed. Groundwater sampling is included in the long-term groundwater monitoring plan.

Group B SWMU's consist of 23 landfills, 15 catchment/pits/ impoundments, 2 Deactivation Furnace areas, 7 disposal pits/ditches/ trenches, 2 OB pits, 5 discharge/spill areas, and 1 mustard gas disposal area. Work performed includes aerial photography, GPS surveying, Airborne Geophysics Survey, Surface Geophysics Survey, Subsurface Screening for Utilities and UXOs, Soil Gas Survey, Soil Sampling and analyses, Ground Water Measurements. Groundwater sampling at some of these sites are part of the ground water monitoring program. Baseline Risk Assessments for most of the sites will be included in the RIFS.

A pilot study for windrow composting was performed during the summer of 1997. In this study, 2,500 cubic yards of soil containing TNT, HMX and DNT was treated at SWMU's B20, B32 and I15. Remediation was completed at these sites and they are currently going through the closure process. As part of the pilot study, regulatory requirements for the process as well as operating conditions were established for the site. The involved regulatory agencies determined that the remediation process would not require a containment building or a solid surface pad. In addition, using treated wooden ammunition boxes as a wood source was deemed acceptable. The original study was expanded to include 300 cubic yards of ammonium picrate contaminated soil. Results indicate that this treatment process will successfully remediate soil contaminated with ammonium picrate for which, prior to this test, there was no accepted treatment methodology.

Old Bomb Disposal Sites consists of 6 landfills, 4 open burn burial pit sites and 2 popping furnace sites. These sites were used for disposal of ordnance. Airborne ground penetration radar (AGPR) survey was conducted to evaluate these sites. As a result of the survey and previous geophysical surveys, test pits are proposed to characterize geophysical anomalies, soil samplings are proposed to determine if release of hazardous constituents has occurred.

7 UST sites are located at Bldg 13, 103-6, 101-25, 94, Camp Jumbo, Bldg 106-10, and 20-21. Tanks were removed between 1991 and 1993. Sampling results showed evidence of elevated levels of total petroleum hydrocarbons (TPH) ranging from about 6,000mg/kg to 73,000mg/kg at depth ranging from 5 to 19 feet. Three sites, Camp Jumbo, Building 106-10 and Building 20-21, decision document for no further action have been signed by the regulatory agency. A pilot study bioventing system at Bldg 13 has been turned over to the COE for long term monitoring. Installation of Bldg 103-6 and 101-25 is complete.

Above ground storage tank (AST) Site, HWAAP-J03 (Bldg 70 Diesel Leak), consists of two 100,000 gallon ASTs that were installed in 1940s and had been leaking diesel fuel over a period of time. In 1991 the contaminated soils were removed by HWAD creating a large excavation pit. Remedial investigation conducted in 1994 indicated that soil contamination of TPH was at an elevated level of over 40,000 mg/kg in the excavation pit, and TPH ground water was at 11 mg/l. The two AST tanks were removed in February 1997. A bioventing pilot study was completed at this site. Stockpiled soils contaminated with petroleum hydrocarbons from twelve sites was collected at HWAAP-J03. This soil was used to fill the excavation pit. The enhanced bioventing test results indicate that bioventing may be able to remediate the site within eight years.

Window composting of sites within the 101 production area is complete. Additional sites have been identified and based on future evaluation, may be added to active sites for remediation. Composting is performed outside, on the bare ground.

This IAP includes only the IRP eligible sites and those listed in the Defense Site Environmental Restoration Tracking System (DSERTS) database.



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Hawthorne Army Depot Hawthorne Ammunition Depot Hawthorne Test Range Hawthorne, Nevada

Units

■

References

- [Hawthorne Army Depot Installation Action Plan](#), March 2001

On December 7, 1941, the United States had only one Naval Ammunition Depot -- Hawthorne, Nevada -- to support the Navy's Pacific Fleet, and was building another at Crane, Indiana to support the Atlantic Fleet. Established in early 1930 after the Lake Denmark, New Jersey explosion which injured hundreds in nearby towns. Employment was at its highest at 5,625 in 1945. Converted to government-owned, contractor-operated (GOCO) on December 1, 1980.

Hawthorne Army Depot is located in the west central part of Nevada close to the California state line. It is approximately two hours southeast of Reno on US Highway 95. The facility's area 147,000 Acres (Leased/Owned) and .6M Sq. Ft. Floor Space. Facilities include 178 Buildings and 2,427 Igloos.

In 1995 Day & Zimmermann/Basil Corporation, Radnor, Pennsylvania, was awarded a \$5,487,390 modification to a cost plus award fee contract for the operation and maintenance of a government owned/contractor operated facility. Work will be performed at Hawthorne Army Depot, Hawthorne, Nevada. The contracting activity is the US Army Armaments, Munitions and



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Chemical Command, Rock Island, Illinois. In August 1999 Day & Zimmermann Hawthorne Corp., Philadelphia, Pa., was awarded a firm-fixed-price, indefinite delivery/indefinite quantity contract with a base year total of \$171,324,309 and a cumulative total of \$324,091,891 (one five-year base period and one five-year option period). The contractor will manage the Hawthorne Army Depot, perform supply depot operations, and demilitarization and renovation of conventional ammunition. Work will be performed at Hawthorne Army Depot, Nev., and is expected to be completed by Dec. 31, 2009. An appropriation number and dollar value will be issued with each delivery order. There were four bids solicited on Feb. 11, 1999, and three bids were received. The US Army Armament, Munitions & Chemical Command, Rock Island, Ill., is the contracting activity.

The Industrial Operations Command (IOC) has requirements for services for the Demilitarization and Renovation of Conventional Ammunition, Ammunition Supply Depot Operations, MILVAN Repair and Tenant Support. The work is currently performed at the Hawthorne Army Depot, Hawthorne, Nevada. The Western Area Demilitarization Facility located at Hawthorne is the premiere resource recovery and recycling center of conventional ammunition. Hawthorne covers approximately 226 square miles, providing ample room for expansion, and is divided into three ammunition storage and production areas, plus an industrial area housing command headquarters, facilities engineering shops, etc. HWAD claims to be the "Worlds Largest Depot" and is the largest industrial activity in the state of Nevada.

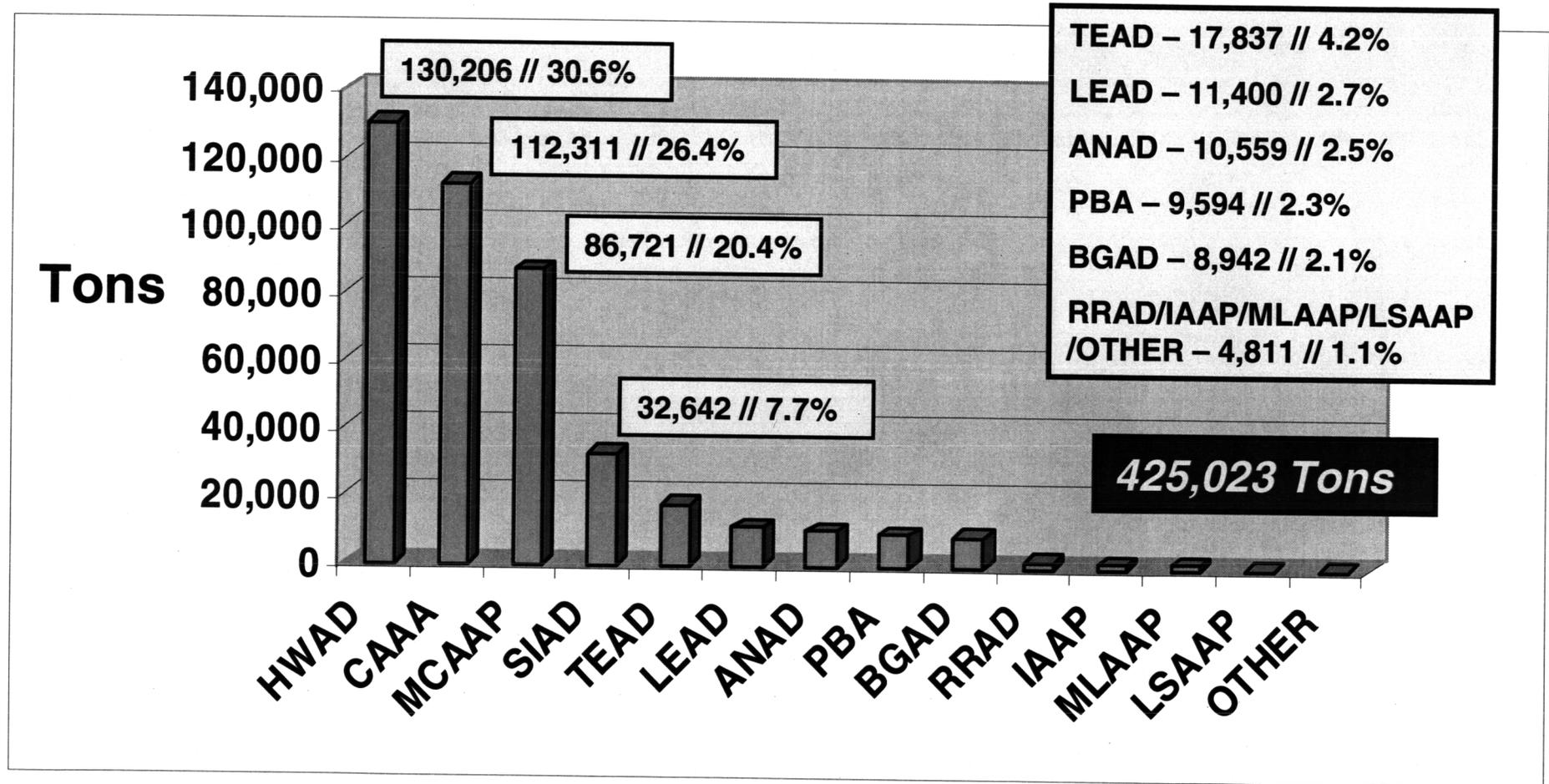
In addition to on-site facilities at the Fallbrook Naval Weapons Station, the Marine Corps Programs Department operates a 49,000-acre live fire ordnance test facility at Hawthorne, Nevada. The Hawthorne range provides the capability for a full range of state-of-the-art ballistic and functional testing for all weapon systems from grenades up through the 155mm Howitzer. Capabilities include full instrument ranges with state-of-the-art radar tracking and video/audio recording equipment.

Hawthorne has an ammunition surveillance program and is a Tier II cadre site that maintains additional war reserve stocks. Tier II facilities store War Reserve ammunition to be used after the first 30 days. They are partially staffed in peacetime, but would increase staffing when needed. The Army has adopted a "tiered" ammunition depot concept to reduce infrastructure, eliminate static non-required ammunition stocks, decrease manpower requirements, increase efficiencies, and permit the Army to manage a smaller stockpile. The tiered depot concept reduces the number of active storage sites and makes efficiencies possible. A "tier 1" installation will support a normal/full-up activity level with a stockage configuration of primarily required stocks and minimal non-required stocks requiring demilitarization. Normal activity includes daily receipts/issues of training stocks, storage of war reserve stocks required in contingency operations and additional war reserve stocks to augment lower level tier installation power projection capabilities. Installations at this activity level receive requisite levels of storage support, surveillance, inventory, maintenance and demilitarization.

For many years, the US Army and other branches of the armed services engaged in a wide variety of activities involving the manufacture, handling, storage, testing, and disposal of explosive materials and chemical warfare agents. These activities resulted in the contamination of process-related equipment, piping, sewers, and enclosing structures with hazardous materials at various Department of Defense (DoD) installations. As a result, the DoD has numerous facilities and equipment at active installations, Formerly Used Defense Sites (FUDS), and Base Realignment and Closure (BRAC) installations which are contaminated with explosive residues and chemical warfare agents through historical manufacturing, transfer, storage, use and demilitarization of these materials. As part of its long-term environmental program, the DoD is required to decontaminate and remove explosive contamination from equipment and buildings at numerous DOD installations. An environmentally-safe, non-destructive alternative is to decontaminate facilities using the Hot Gas Decontamination (HGD) technology developed by the US Army Environmental Center (USAEC), formerly known as the US Army Toxic and Hazardous Materials Agency (USATHAMA). The HGD technology uses controlled heat to volatilize and thermally decompose the explosive contamination. The process was proven technically effective decontaminating explosive-contaminated equipment and facilities during several field demonstrations conducted by the USAEC. Successful full-scale field demonstrations were performed at Cornhusker Army Ammunition Plant (Nebraska), Hawthorne Army Depot (Nevada), and the Alabama Army Ammunition Plant.

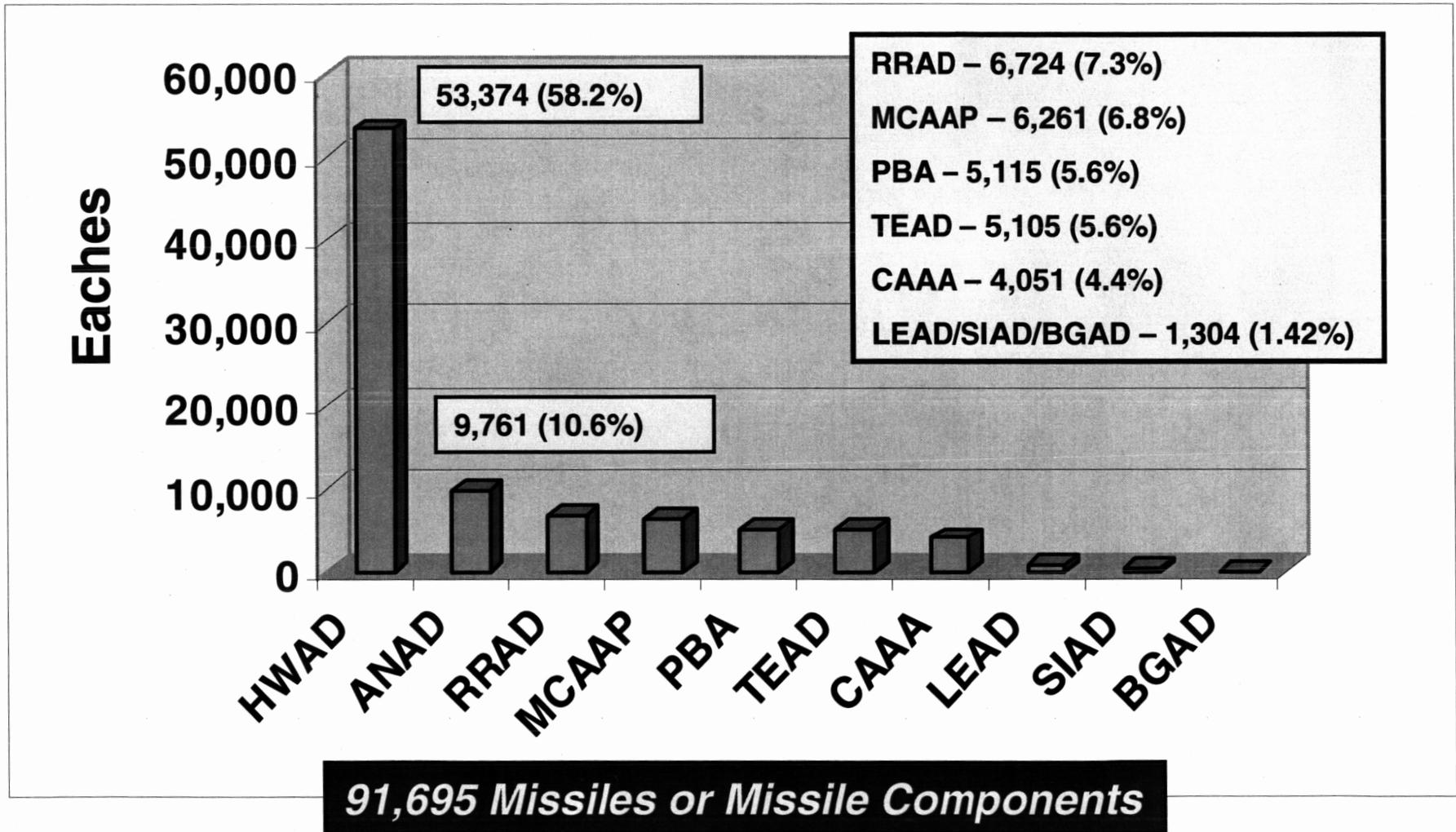


CAD Stockpile Status 2QFY05 (thru Feb 05)



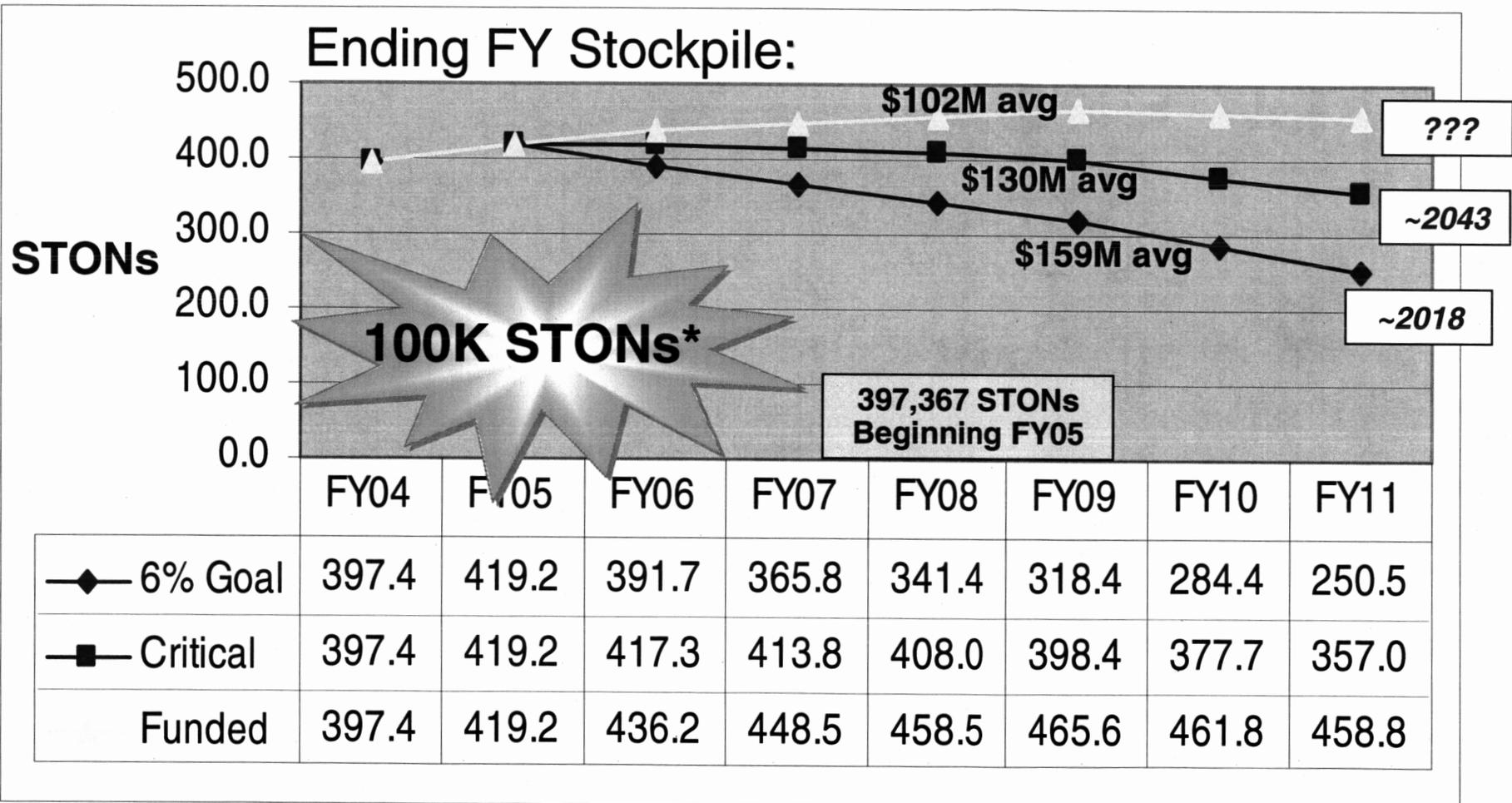


Army Missiles Breakout 2QFY05 (thru Feb 05)





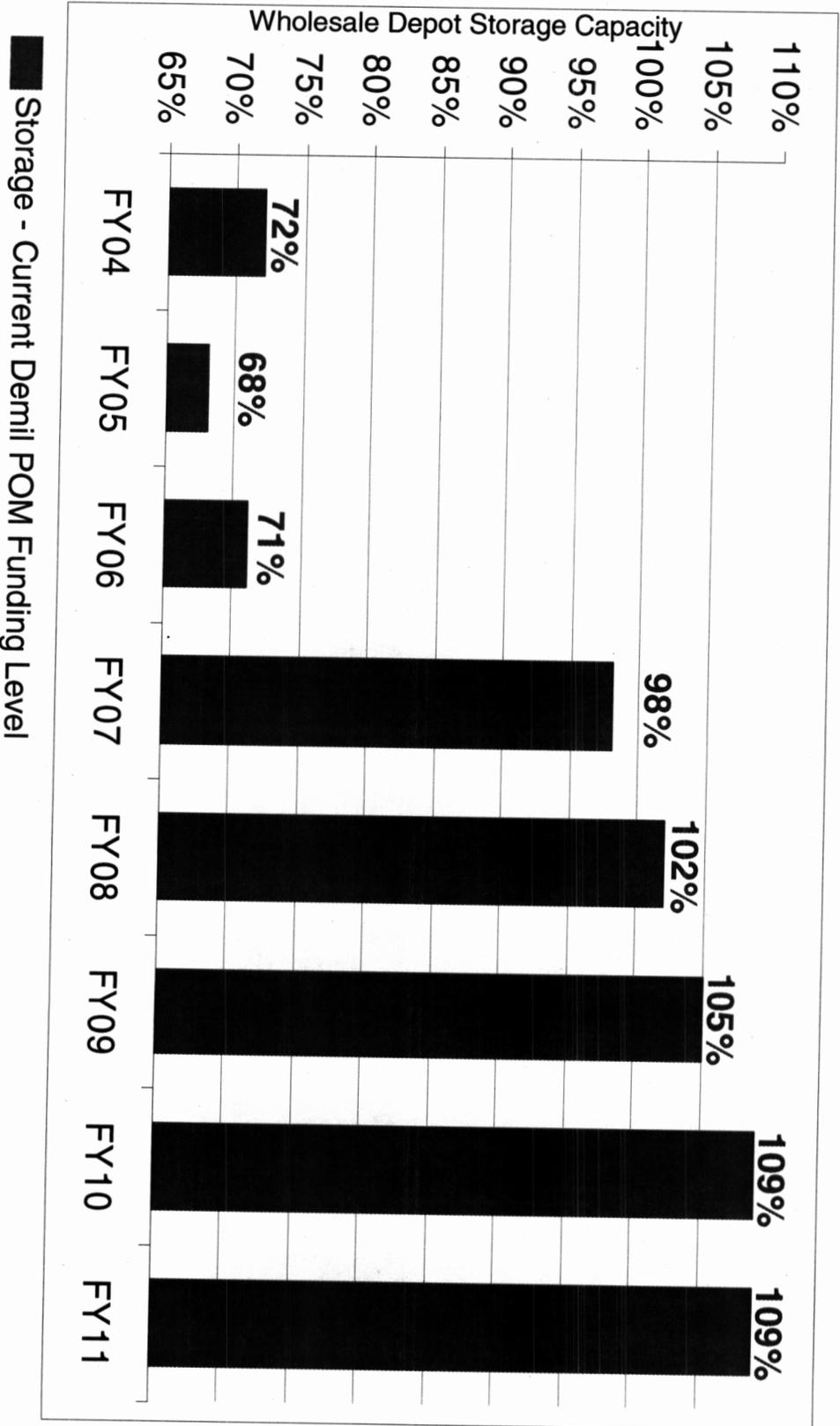
Will Funding Reduce Stockpile to Strategic Plan Goal?



*** Manageable Level (100K STONs)**



Future Impact on Storage: POM Funded





STATE OF NEVADA
Office of Lt. Governor Lorraine T. Hunt

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