

INDUSTRIAL JOINT CROSS SERVICE GROUP

August 18, 2005

MEMORANDUM FOR R. GARY DINSICK, ARMY TEAM LEADER

Subject: Chemical Depots, OSD BRAC Clearinghouse #C0680

By memorandum dated July 25, 2005, you asked a number of questions about Deseret, Newport, and Umatilla Chemical Depots, the responses to which are provided below.

1. *Provide updated current certified data on the personnel levels by military officer, enlisted, civilian and contractor for each installation.*
  - a. Certified data reported:
    - i. Deseret: 4 Officers, 123 enlisted, 385 civilians and no contractors
    - ii. Newport: 7 Officers, 198 enlisted, 81 civilians and no contractors
    - iii. Umatilla: 3 Officers, 183 Enlisted, 62 Civilians and no contractors.
  - b. Revised as of 31 Jul 2005 (Certified):
    - i. Deseret: 1 Officer, 0 enlisted, 496 civilians and no contractors
    - ii. Newport: 1 Officer, 1 enlisted, 19 civilians and no contractors
    - iii. Umatilla: 1 Officer, 0 enlisted, 348 civilians and no contractors

The original enlisted numbers included National Guard personnel that were later deployed. They were replaced by civilian employees.

2. *For each installation, what is the current Army position on the completion date for the chemical demilitarization?*

During its deliberations the IJCSG initially received certified data that indicated all four of the chemical depots would complete their mission within the BRAC time frame. Prior to submission of recommendations, those dates were re-verified and Pueblo Army Depot was removed from consideration by the Infrastructure Executive Group over concerns of mission completion date. While some people have made uncertified "projections" that may vary from the certified data, the Department does not have any certified data indicating that its chemical demilitarization recommendations cannot be implemented within the statutory timeframe. Additionally, the United States is bound by treaty to complete the mission no later than 2012.

3. *What is the estimated timeframe after the completion of the chemical demilitarization mission for the facility to be torn down and certified "clean"?*

Approximately five years beyond mission completion.

4. *According to international treaty, what specifically at each of these chemical demilitarization facilities must be destroyed? Related to the completion of the chemical demilitarization mission, is there any related impact to the installation on which the chemical mission was located?*

See attached

5. *As written in the recommendations, closure is predicated upon the successful completion of the chemical demilitarization mission within the BRAC implementation timeframe. How can the BRAC Commission continue to recommend an installation for closure that will knowingly not complete its mission within that specified implementation timeframe, particularly given that the Pueblo Army Depot was taken off the BRAC closure list for this very reason?*

The Department's certified data indicates that all the chemical depots that the Department has recommended for closure can complete their respective missions within the statutory timeframe. The Department did not recommend the closure of any chemical depot if the certified data indicated otherwise. In fact, the Department specifically rejected a candidate recommendation to close Pueblo Army Depot when the certified data indicated a mission completion date of "to be determined." The remaining Chemical Depots were recommended for closure based on certified data which indicated mission completion within the BRAC window. The Department does not have any certified data indicating that its chemical demilitarization recommendations cannot be implemented within the statutory timeframe. Additionally, the United States is bound by treaty to complete the mission no later than 2012.

6. *The justification for the Deseret closure implies that Deseret merely lifts its fence line to become part of the Tooele Army Depot. How are there savings with the closure of Deseret when this exact same infrastructure will now be maintained by Tooele?*

The recommended closure of Deseret transfers igloos and magazines to Tooele Army Depot. The remainder of Deseret includes warehouses, miscellaneous buildings, approximately 29,000 acres of land, and administrative buildings. The savings are generated from elimination of 248 employees and recap cost.

7. *For each installation, how many functional igloos exist, and how many are currently utilized?*
- a. Deseret: 224 igloos and all in use
  - b. Newport: 10 igloos and all in use

c. Umatilla: 1015 igloos and all in use

8. *The majority of savings for these installations come from the discontinued expenditures for recapitalization. What is the rationale for claiming "savings" at these installations when they were already planned for closure upon the completion of the chemical demilitarization mission?*

The information below shows how much of the savings is associated with discontinued expenditures for recapitalization.

- Annual savings for Deseret are \$30.326M and Recapitalization is \$5M;
  - NPV with recap \$356M
  - NPV without recap \$279M
- Annual savings for Newport are \$35.743M and Recapitalization is \$2.6M;
  - NPV with recap \$436M
  - NPV without recap \$396M
- Annual savings for Umatilla are \$60.976M and Recapitalization is \$12.7M
  - NPV with recap \$681M
  - NPV without recap \$486M

A full explanation of why closure of these chemical sites under a BRAC action is preferable to closure outside of BRAC is detailed in question #10. Once a decision is made to close a site, BRAC guidelines mandate consistency for analysis of every military installation. The factors used to evaluate each installation are predetermined by COBRA and recapitalization is only one of the savings. To provide a consistent BRAC analysis, COBRA runs include all approved applicable savings (i.e. sustainment, recap, civilian salaries, officers salaries, enlisted salaries, housing, BOS, etc). Removing recap for a select group of installations would result in an inconsistent analysis.

9. *How much money has each of these facilities historically received for recapitalization*

The Army applied a standard factor across all installations for recapitalization in COBRA. The factor that was applied was that the Army historically recapitalizes all installations every 103 years (recap rate), so the value is Plant replacement value (PRV) divided by recap rate. Based on this information, the recapitalization savings are those amounts captured in the COBRA runs. The Army Ammunition Plants did not have this standard factor applied because they receive appropriated production base support dollars (PBS) to recapitalize their infrastructure.

10. *Why are these closures presented within the BRAC when they were built to exist for only a specified timeframe and were to then be destroyed?*

The Department of Defense conducted a comprehensive review of all military installations in the United States and Territories on an equal footing, with military value as the primary consideration. Excluding these installations from the BRAC analysis would have been inconsistent with this approach. Additionally, closure within the BRAC

process affords property disposal options for the local community that do not exist if the action occurs outside the BRAC process. Property disposal outside the BRAC process would have to be pursuant to the Federal Property Act, which does not provide a preference for the local community nor any requirement to dispose of the property in accordance with the local community's plans for redevelopment. The local community would stand in line for the property behind other Federal agencies, the homeless, and potential public benefit recipients, and would then have to pay fair market value for the property.

*11. Please provide historic requirements for the entire chemical demilitarization account by type of round and the actual program execution dollars spent against those requirements. Please also provide planned program funding and requirements for the POM.*

Data on historic requirements for the entire chemical demilitarization account by type of round and the actual program execution dollars spent against those requirements is not available. Regarding planned program funding and requirements for the POM, the Chem Demil Program is funded separately under the CAMD, A appropriation and is issued to CMA directly from ASALT. A new Army Cost Position (ACP) is being developed and it is anticipated that funding will be provided for the revised requirements.

*12. Provide the current 2005 percentage of facility utilization for each installation.*

Utilization rate for all is 100%

*13. Specify the planned funding within the chemical demilitarization account for the teardown of each of the chemical demilitarization facilities. Were costs included to close the supporting installations as well?*

The chemical demilitarization mission includes the destruction of the stored commodities and the destruction of the equipment used to perform demilitarization function. There are no supporting installations involved in these closures.

Should additional information be required, feel free to contact me at 703-560-4317 or e-mail [jberry@gallows.vacoxmail.com](mailto:jberry@gallows.vacoxmail.com)



Jay Berry  
Executive Secretary

Attachment: As stated

TOTAL REMAINING MUNITIONS BY SITE										As of, July 31, 2005
Munition Type	Johnston Atoll	Tooele, UT	Anniston, AL	Umatilla, OR	Pine Bluff, AR	Pueblo, CO	Blue Grass, KY	Aberdeen, MD	Newport, IN	Total Remaining Munitions
GB M55 Rockets/M56	0	0	0	66,459	76,555	0	51,740	0	0	194,754
GB MK-116 Weteye Bombs	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
GB MC-1 Bombs	0	0	0	2,418	0	0	0	0	0	2,418
GB MK-94 Bombs	0	0	0	27	0	0	0	0	0	27
GB Ton Containers	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
GB 155mm Projectiles	0	0	0	47,406	0	0	0	0	0	47,406
GB 105mm Projectiles	0	0	73,938	0	0	0	0	0	0	73,938
GB 8-inch Projectiles	0	0	0	14,246	0	0	3,977	0	0	18,223
VX M55 Rockets/M56	0	0	35,662	14,519	19,608	0	17,739	0	0	87,528
VX Ton Containers	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,668	1,674
VX Spray Tanks	0	0	0	156	0	0	0	0	0	156
VX 155mm Projectiles	0	0	139,581	32,313	0	0	12,816	0	0	184,710
VX 8-inch Projectiles	0	0	0	3,752	0	0	0	0	0	3,752
VX M23 Land Mines	0	0	44,131	11,685	9,378	0	0	0	0	65,194
HD Ton Containers*	0	6,398	108	2,635	107	0	0	0	1,265	10,513
HT Ton Containers	0	0	0	0	3,591	0	0	0	0	3,591
HT 4.2-inch Mortars	0	62,524	183,552	0	0	20,384	0	0	0	266,460
HD 4.2-inch Mortars	0	885	75,360	0	0	76,722	0	0	0	152,967
HD 105mm Projectiles	0	0	23,064	0	0	383,418	0	0	0	406,482
HD/H 155mm Projectiles	0	54,651	17,643	0	0	299,554	15,492	0	0	387,340
<b>Totals</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>124,478</b>	<b>593,039</b>	<b>195,616</b>	<b>109,239</b>	<b>780,078</b>	<b>101,764</b>	<b>1,265</b>	<b>1,668</b>	<b>1,907,147</b>

ABCDF HD remaining TCs cell shows number yet to be drained and number to be destroyed through the TCC  
 NECDF VX remaining TCs cell shows number yet to be drained

6 remaining TOCDF VX TCs are TCs that have been neutralized but the hydrolysate needs to be processed before it can be declared as having been destroyed

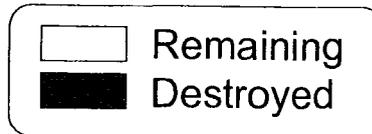
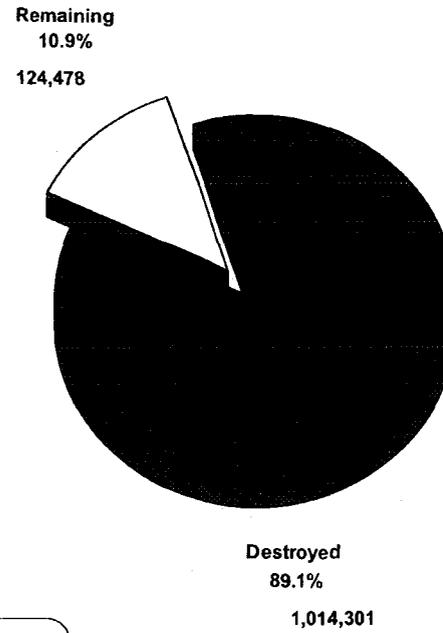
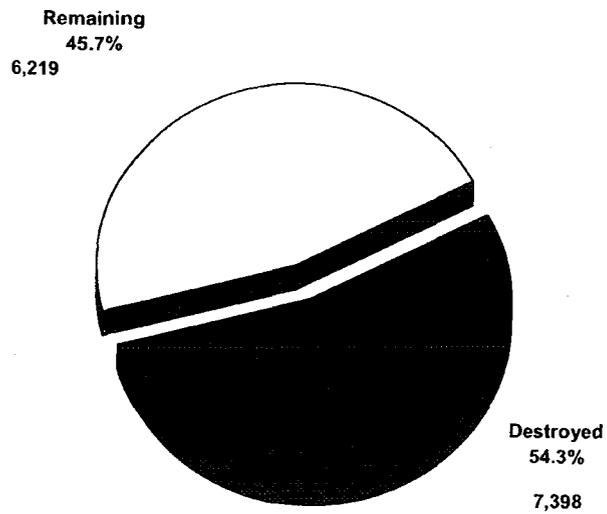
ATTACHMENT

**Deseret Chemical Depot**  
*Agent and Munitions Processed*  
31-Jul-05

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**TOTAL AGENT TONS - 13,617**

**TOTAL # OF MUNITIONS - 1,138,779**

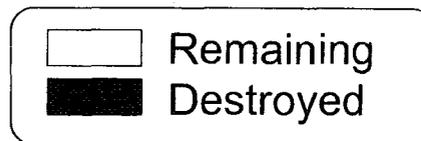
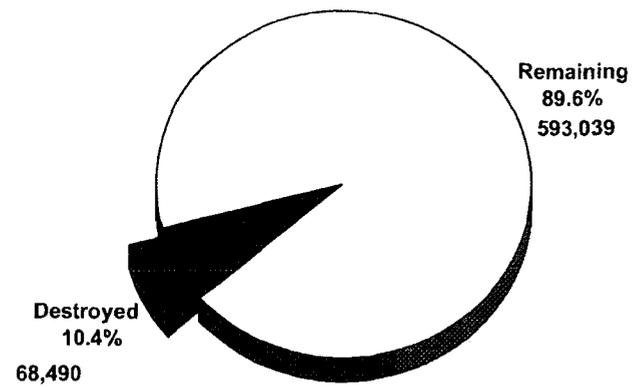
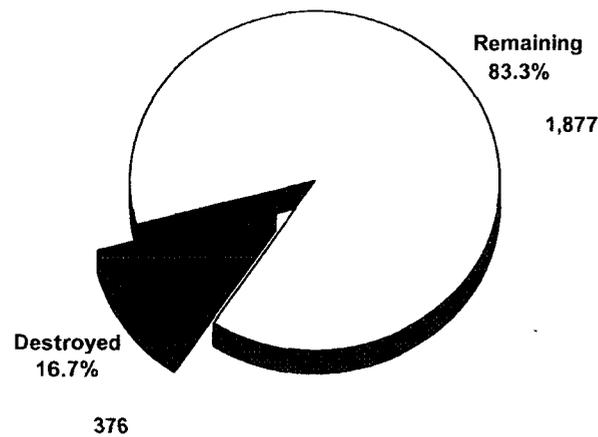


**Anniston Army Depot**  
*Agent and Munitions Processed*  
31-Jul-05

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**TOTAL AGENT TONS - 2,253**

**TOTAL # OF MUNITIONS - 661,529**



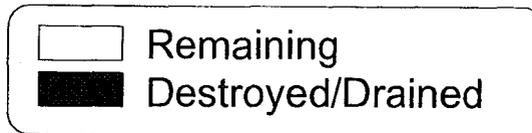
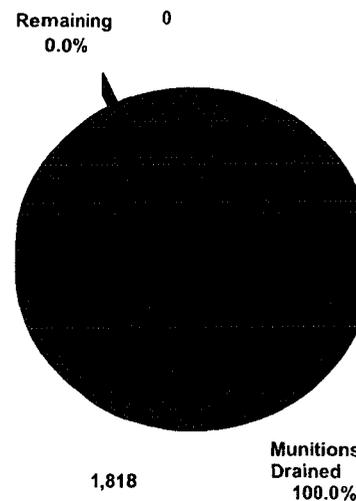
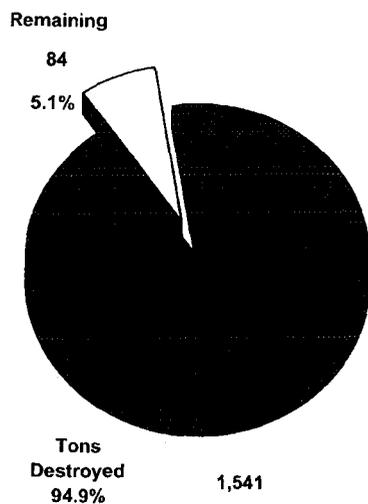
# Edgewood Chemical Activity

Agent and Munitions Processed

28-Jul-05

TOTAL AGENT TONS - 1,625

TOTAL # OF MUNITIONS - 1,818



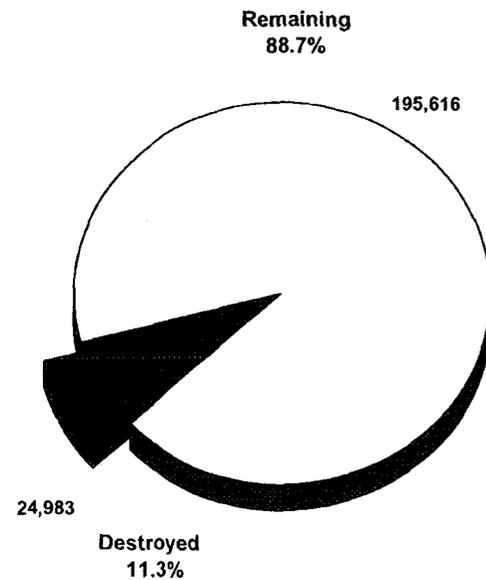
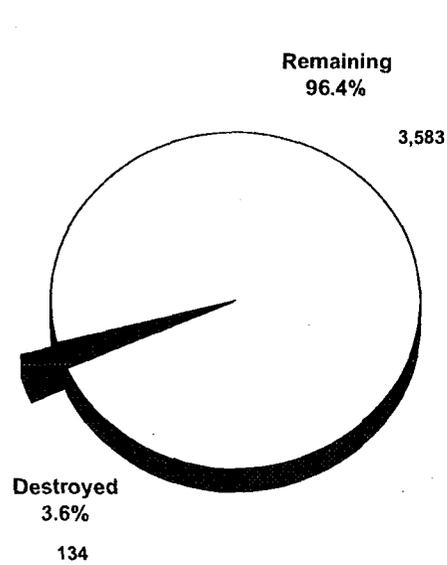
# Umatilla Chemical Depot

Agent and Munitions Processed

31-Jul-05

TOTAL AGENT TONS - 3,717

TOTAL # OF MUNITIONS - 220,599



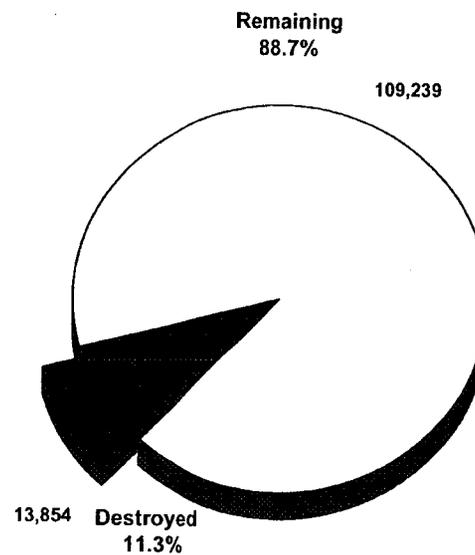
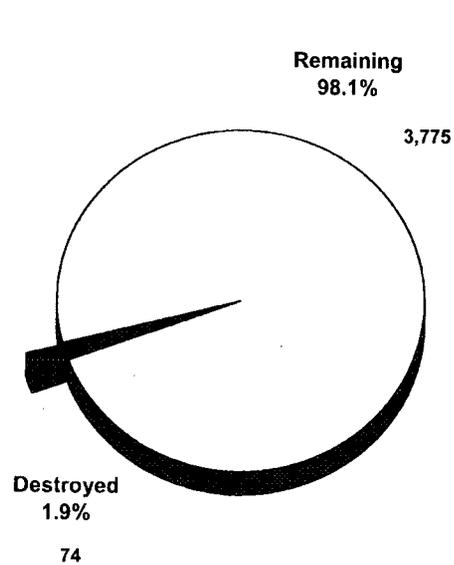
# Pine Bluff Chemical Activity

Agent and Munitions Processed

31-Jul-05

TOTAL AGENT TONS - 3,849

TOTAL # OF MUNITIONS - 123,093



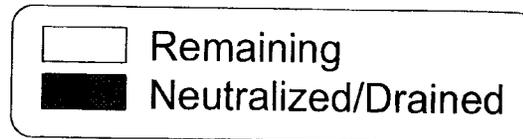
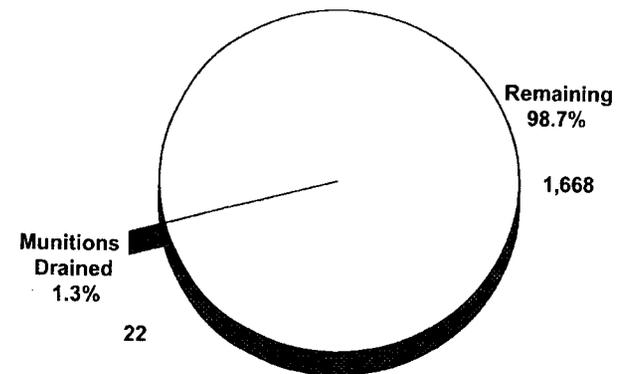
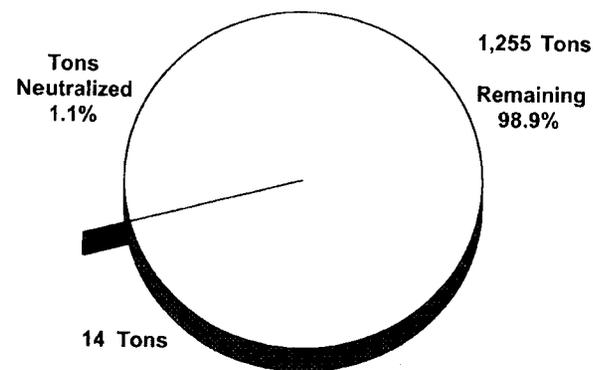
# Newport Chemical Depot

Agent and Munitions Processed

31-Jul-05

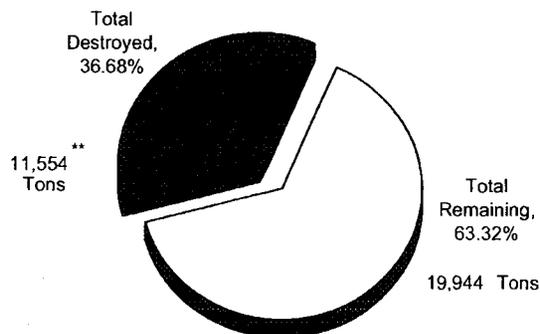
TOTAL AGENT TONS - 1,269

TOTAL # OF MUNITIONS - 1,690



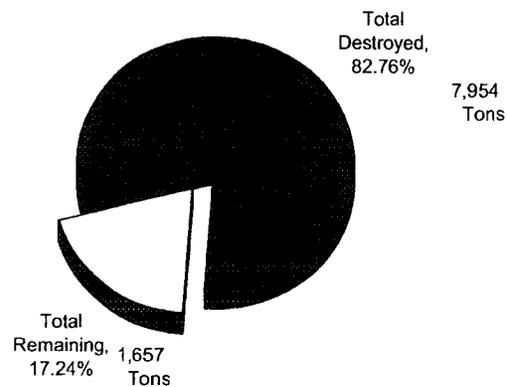
### Percentage of CMA Agent Stockpile Destroyed (Incl. PCAPP and BGCAPP) 31-Jul-05

**Total Stockpile - 31,498 Tons\***

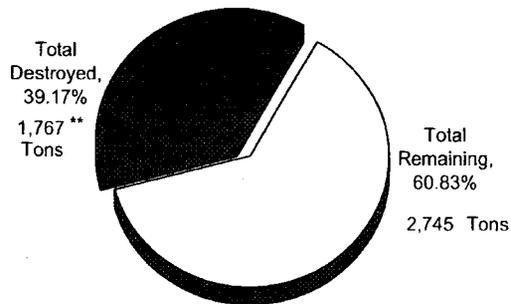


\*Includes 13 Tons of Lewisite & Miscellaneous Ton Containers  
\*\* Includes 4 Tons of Chemical Agent Processed in Miscellaneous TCs

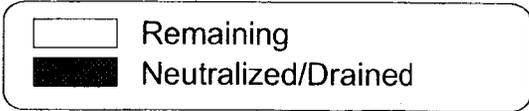
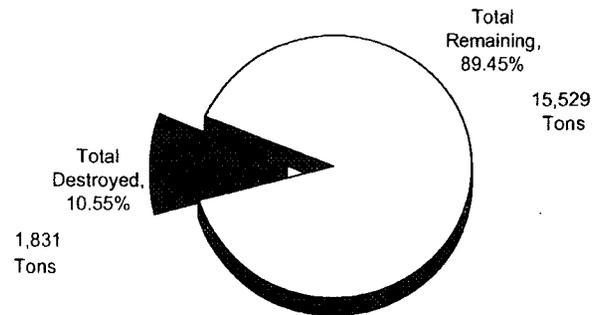
**GB Stockpile - 9,612 Tons**



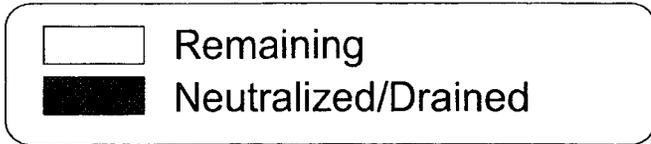
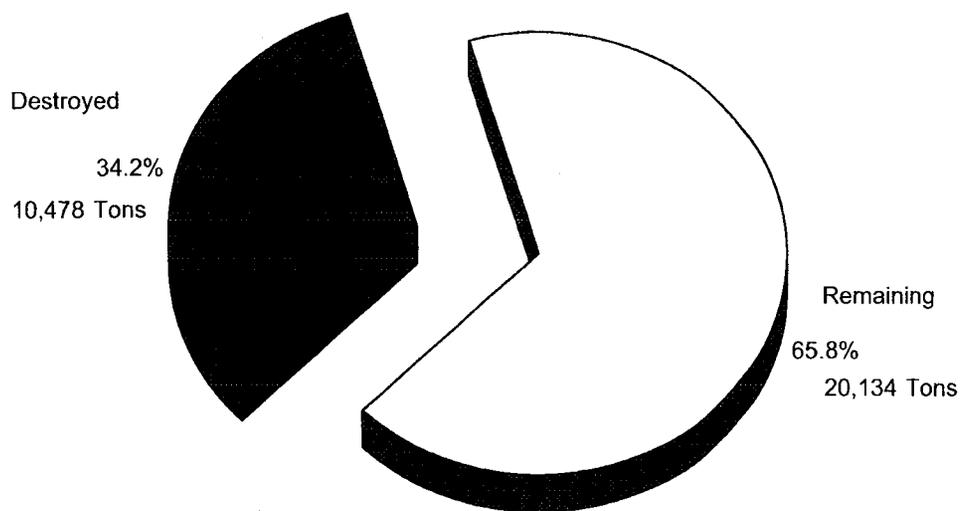
**VX Stockpile - 4,512 Tons**



**Mustard Stockpile - 17,361 Tons**



**Percentage of CMA Agent Stockpile Destroyed After Entry Into Force**  
**(Including Non-Stockpile, PCAPP and BGCAPP)**  
**31-Jul-05**



DCN: 11835

**Bieri, Elizabeth, CIV, WSO-BRAC**

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**From:** Butler, Aaron, CIV, WSO-BRAC  
**Sent:** Thursday, August 18, 2005 1:28 PM  
**To:** Bieri, Elizabeth, CIV, WSO-BRAC; Delgado, George, CIV, WSO-BRAC  
**Subject:** FW: Final - OSD BRAC Clearinghouse Tasker C0680/Clearinghouse - Chem Depots

**Attachments:** Tasker C0680 Chemical Depots.pdf; Clearinghouse Questions - Chem Depots.doc

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**From:** RSS dd - WSO BRAC Clearinghouse  
**Sent:** Thursday, August 18, 2005 1:27 PM  
**To:** Butler, Aaron, CIV, WSO-BRAC  
**Cc:** Warren, Marsha, CTR, WSO-E&T JCSG; Cirillo, Frank, CIV, WSO-BRAC; Cook, Robert, CIV, WSO-BRAC; Flood, Glenn, CIV, OASD-PA; Hoggard, Jack, CTR, WSO-OSD\_DST JCSG; Sillin, Nathaniel, CIV, WSO-BRAC; warren marsha  
**Subject:** Final - OSD BRAC Clearinghouse Tasker C0680/Clearinghouse - Chem Depots

Attached is the response to your inquiry, OSD BRAC Clearinghouse Tasker #0680C (PDF file is provided).



Tasker C0680  
Chemical Depots.p..

OSD BRAC Clearinghouse

-----Original Message-----

**From:** Butler, Aaron, CIV, WSO-BRAC  
**Sent:** Monday, July 25, 2005 5:24 PM  
**To:** RSS dd - WSO BRAC Clearinghouse  
**Cc:** Meyer, Robert, CTR, OSD-ATL; Dinsick, Robert, CIV, WSO-BRAC; Rhody, Dean, CIV, WSO-BRAC; Bieri, Elizabeth, CIV, WSO-BRAC; Delgado, George, CIV, WSO-BRAC; Sillin, Nathaniel, CIV, WSO-BRAC  
**Subject:** Clearinghouse - Chem Depots

Attached is a memo from Army Team Leader, Gary Dinsick. Please respond to me with the requested materials.



Clearinghouse  
Questions - Chem...

Aaron Butler  
Associate Analyst - Army Team  
BRAC, 2005  
2521 South Clark Street, Suite 600  
Arlington, VA 22202  
(703) 699-2950

## Commissions

- bagging information
- media inquiries
- lunch tomorrow

Representation:  
- part & country commissions  
- tribes

LRA - tribes are a part of the LRA  
- treaty allows first dibs

Tribe - well organized and are expected to use the screening process to convey any interests on reuse

1988 - did not get the federal funds to develop reuse

- frustrated at not closing
- have been working toward closure reuse since 1988
- site study for environmental study to clean up site no longer needed to be prepared
- conventional ammo disposal / debris

Word restrictions in the turnover document

- word as late restrictions will exist

have completed a feasibility study of the entire site in 1995

- UMD is a National Priorities list (Superfund) site
- Army / Oregon State / EPA federal facilities agreement
- identify all sites for environmental issues
- 16% sites but ~~only~~ 11 sites requiring action

- The 11 crits are every thing that need to be cleared up to turn over the facility
  - Radon, PCBs, lead based paint

LRA / Closure plan already exists

\$10.3M is cost to complete (CTC) - come from a DERA database - get from TABS

6.4	pump & treat (project 2)
1.3	QA function Range
1.1	monitor landfill
<hr/>	
8.8M	

- demands could not be established
- ammo demo area project was not included in the CTC
  - defused the decision on inclusion of the CTC
  - Engineering Cost Analysis is

NEDBR - site, issue, clear up done database

---

3 LRA Community issues = 7 layers to develop & reuse

- money to complete planning
- frustration in "waiting" since 1988

## George's questions

- some demil equip might be reusable
  - anything that came into chemical contact must be ~~disposed of~~ <sup>disposed of</sup> by Oregon law  $\Rightarrow$  very restrictive laws
  - GFP is in place
  - can't move any thing off port that is not agent free
- no overhead, all direct funded
  - no IMA funds are given to Umatilla
  - storage & demil ~~is~~ are the payers
- any \$ for "overhead" comes from CMA
  - "true overhead" to maintain the facility would be about 3-4M / year
- ahead of commercial safety standards
- biggest concern re: closure
  - knew they would close, with no follow-on action
  - BRAC would bring \$ & benefits
  - very local workforce who will probably not want to relocate
    - transferable chemical skills to other / related areas
    - challenge to retain people through mission

## Chemical destruction treaty

- no transportation / movement in to Oregon of additional chem weapons
- BRAC closure will "guarantee" no additional demil

- current personnel  
12 mil  
404 joint civilians

800 contractors - aerial & on site at  
Unatilla

1st LRA 25-30 year tin

- parcels would be turned over over time
  - => need to reunite LRA
- 

If Comatilla will close, BRAC is the best answer

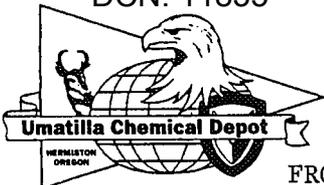
- creates a civilian RIF w/ implementation of the recommendation
- 

Personnel

- uniformed government civilian guard force, no longer military
  - Washington
- 

Reuse -

- administrative
- warehouses into an industrial park
- y-loop into storage
- limited agricultural use.
  - but agricultural storage



# Umatilla Chemical Depot

FROM THE OFFICE OF THE COMMANDER

## economic impact chart

- how could you ramp down so quickly?
- will most likely not happen that soon

potentially

- guards will decrease as storage rights decrease
- demil folks may decrease as stockpile diminishes
- all data based on FY/03
- chemical operations personnel could decrease
  - monitoring
  - movement
  - storage

May 18 - just faced state stoppage  
 - fire in explosives containment room

CMA offered up the demil sites to TRABS/  
 BRAC for closure

\* 6 yr - timeframe implementation - legal answer from BRAC

\* clarifications on ~~some~~ any data  
 - recap numbers



# Umatilla Chemical Depot

FROM THE OFFICE OF THE COMMANDER

26 May 05

- Cdis briefing

- discussion on when workload will be complete

=> can BRAC still ~~accept~~ accept closure recommendation if the site will not be able to close w/in the 6 year timeframe

=> 6 year timeframe implications for closure recommendation

-> treaty requires destruction by 2018

-> discussion of additional munitions moving into UMCD

- recent public law on a 1-yr bar on movement of munitions

-> leaking munitions

155 / M55 / bombs / M23 leakers

- fires in the explosion room

- site projects 2-3 years to tear down the ~~the~~ when demol facility after completion of all demol



## Umatilla Chemical Depot

FROM THE OFFICE OF THE COMMANDER

demil plan

- expect schedule to slip some
- started in August 2004
- have accomplished about 40% of the plan - have done 14K of 30K plan
  - agent trial runs are not complete
  - state must verify and then that will become the production rate / schedule

why do this closure as BRAC?

- original plan was to close w/ completion of the chem demil mission

where do the cost savings come from?

- closure does not really offset savings because there is no additional mission that would be moved

\* Request from Bilby

- any updates to the schedule / plan

incident on 18 May

- no agent destruction currently

**Striving for a Safer Tomorrow**

## Umatilla Chemical Depot (UMCD) POINTS OF CONTACT

LTC David "Doc" Holliday	<a href="mailto:david.holliday@umcd.army.mil">david.holliday@umcd.army.mil</a>	541-564-5200	Commander, UMCD
Mr. Bill Milbrodt	<a href="mailto:william.milbrodt@umcd.army.mil">william.milbrodt@umcd.army.mil</a>	541-564-5200	Chief of Staff
Mr. Martin Yakawich	<a href="mailto:martin.yakawich@umcd.army.mil">martin.yakawich@umcd.army.mil</a>	541-563-5200	Project Management Engineer
Ms. Mary Binder	<a href="mailto:mary.binder@umcd.army.mil">mary.binder@umcd.army.mil</a>	541-564-5312	Public Affairs Officer
Mr. Larry Meeks	<a href="mailto:larry.meeks@umcd.army.mil">larry.meeks@umcd.army.mil</a>	541-564-5341	Director, Public Works
Ms. Mary Hensal	<a href="mailto:mary.hensal@umcd.army.mil">mary.hensal@umcd.army.mil</a>	541-564-5220	Director, Chemical Operations
Mr. Wendell Wrzesinski	<a href="mailto:wendell.wrzesinski@us.army.mil">wendell.wrzesinski@us.army.mil</a>	541-564-7053	Deputy, Site Director
Mr. Mark Daugherty	<a href="mailto:mark.daugherty@umcd.army.mil">mark.daugherty@umcd.army.mil</a>	541-564-5294	BRAC Coordinator
Ms. Linda Shelly	<a href="mailto:linda.shelly@umcd.army.mil">linda.shelly@umcd.army.mil</a>	541-564-5360	Protocol
Ms. Larina Cissna	<a href="mailto:larina.cissna@umcd.army.mil">larina.cissna@umcd.army.mil</a>	541-564-5418	Public Affairs Assistant
Mr. Jim Hackett	<a href="mailto:james.hackett@umcd.army.mil">james.hackett@umcd.army.mil</a>	541-564-5418	Public Affairs
Mr. Doug Hamrick	<a href="mailto:doug.hamrick@wgint.com">doug.hamrick@wgint.com</a>	541-564-7110	Project General Manager
Mr. Don Gillis	<a href="mailto:don.gillis@umcd.army.mil">don.gillis@umcd.army.mil</a>	541-564-5420	Environmental Specialist
Mr. James Hasty	<a href="mailto:james.hasty@umcd.army.mil">james.hasty@umcd.army.mil</a>	541-564-5486	Chemical Surety Specialist
Mr. Phil Ferguson	<a href="mailto:phillip.ferguson@umcd.army.mil">phillip.ferguson@umcd.army.mil</a>	541-564-5390	Director of Compliance Sustainment
Mr. Ron Haertling	<a href="mailto:ronald.haertling@umcd.army.mil">ronald.haertling@umcd.army.mil</a>	541-564-5258	Chief of the Uniformed Guard Force

- received 25 May 05  
- UMCD re  
- from Mark Doherty

Base Closure and Realignment

Umatilla Army Depot recommended for realignment in 1988. Realignment complete on September 30, 1994. In 1990, Governor Neil Goldschmidt established the Umatilla Depot Task Force to study impacts that closure of the base would have on the surrounding community. The Task Force working in conjunctions with the Oregon Economic Development Department, directed the preparation of a Comprehensive Long-term Development Plan for the Umatilla Army Depot in December 1992. The plan was completed in October 1993. In February 1995, the Depot Task Force was renamed the Umatilla Depot Local Reuse Authority, consisting of representatives of Umatilla and Morrow Counties, the Ports of Umatilla and Morrow and the Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Nation. Presently, the Army is working on an interim lease with the LRA for the railroad classification yard. The Industrial Realty Group, a development firm, has expressed interest in the entire lease area

In support of reuse, the Army has successfully completed the following projects:

- Removed and disposed of all Polychlorinated Biphenyl (PCB) transformers
- Removal of Asbestos in all occupied workspaces and residences
- Removal of all Underground Storage Tanks
- Completion of Lead Based Paint assessment of 386 buildings
- Completion of Radon Assessment of all buildings

"Response in Place" is the term for initiated program which are not yet complete.

CERCLA Environmental Cleanup

A Federal Facilities Agreement between the ODEQ, EPA, Region X and the U.S. Army was signed in October 1989. It established cleanup of seven major sites of contamination. An additional site was later added:

1. Explosive Washout Lagoons Soils Operable Unit

- 14000 tons of explosive contaminated soil
- cleanup using bioremediation (windrow composting)
- \$5.2M Project completed Jul 1966

2. Explosive Washout Lagoons Groundwater Operable Unit (Pump and Treat)

- 350 acre plume contaminated with explosives TNT & RDX
- Pump and Treat Facility using carbon adsorption
- Cost todate - \$4.2M
- Lifetime O&M estimated at \$14M

- plant began operation in 1997  
- estimated 30 years of operation  
- looking for additional technology to truly clear up the lagoon  
- estimate 12 more years of clean up with the addition of new technology

3. Explosive Washout Plant Operable Unit

- Explosives contaminated building and equipment
- Flash Flaming Cleanup used
- \$1.4M Project completed Feb 1997

4. Small Arms Deactivation Furnace Operable Unit

- Furnace equipment and 7 acres of Lead contaminated soils
- Cleanup - Soil solidification/stabilization and landfill placement
- \$2.5M Project completed Jun 1997

These are the 8 operable units of the 11 sites that must be cleaned

5. Miscellaneous Sites Operable Unit

- Heavy Metals soil contamination at two sites
- Soil Solidification/stabilization
- \$217K Project completed Oct 1997

6. Active Landfill Operable Unit

- 5 acre Landfill
- Engineered synthetic geomembrane cover
- \$2M Project completed Dec 1997

7. Ammunition Demolition Area Operable Unit

- 1750 acre site contaminated with unexploded ordnance and explosives/heavy metals
- Soil cleanup - solidification stabilization - Oct 1997
- Unexploded Ordnance surface clearance - Aug 1996
- Subsurface Unexploded Ordnance Investigation - Jul 1998
- Project cost to date - \$14M
- Unexploded Ordnance Cleanup estimated at an additional \$14M

Quality Assurance Function Range (Site 39)

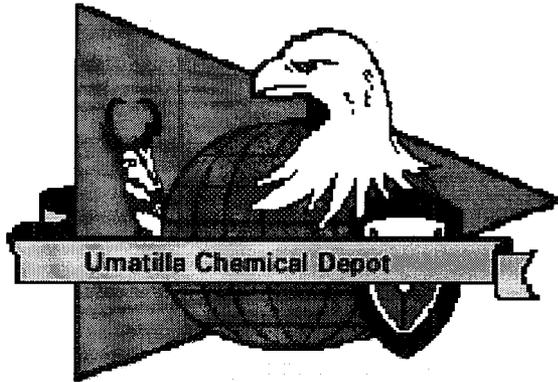
- 640 acre site suspected of UXO contamination
- Completed 100% surface clearance of site - 1996
- Completed Engineering Evaluation/Cost Analysis (100% geophysical mapping) - 1999
- Results of EE/CA reduced UXO contamination to 176 acres
- Completed Proposed Plan and Public Meeting - Nov 2003
- Signed Record of Decision - May 2005
- Unexploded Ordnance Cleanup estimated at \$1.2M

- just signed in May 05 the reuse plan for agricultural reuse

- N, E, W borders of this site are currently used for corn and wheat use/growth

*will be the most expensive - there is no funding for this project - we have a plan yet but not as much as we need to clean this up now*

*- this \$ will clean the site down to 3 feet (the DOD Explosive Safety Board minimum req'd for agricultural use - estimate is about \$)*



**Itinerary for**  
**Mr. George Delgado**  
**BRAC Analysis**  
**Washington, D.C.**

**draft**

<u>TIME</u>	<u>EVENT</u>	<u>RESPONSIBILITY</u>
-------------	--------------	-----------------------

**25 March 2005**

7:00 a.m. – 8:00 a.m.	Enroute to Umatilla Chemical Depot	N/A
8:00 a.m. – 8:15 a.m.	Arrive Depot Badging Office	Ms. Michelle Curtis
8:15 a.m. – 8:45 a.m.	Depart Badging Office	Ms. Mary Binder
8:45 a.m. – 9:00 a.m.	Enroute to Headquarters	Ms. Mary Binder
9:00 a.m. – 9:30 a.m.	Meeting w/ Commander (Bldg 1)	LTC Doc Holliday Mr. Bill Milbrodt Mr. Martin Yakawich Mr. Don Barclay
9:30 a.m. – 16:30 p.m.	Coordination Activities	Ms. Shelly

**26 March 2005**

7:00 a.m. – 8:00 a.m.	Commissioner's enroute to Umatilla Chemical Depot	N/A
8:00 a.m. – 8:30 a.m.	In processing at Badging Office	Ms. Michelle Curtis
8:30 a.m. – 8:45 a.m.	Welcome/Introductions (Conference Room, Bldg 1)	LTC Doc Holliday
8:45a.m. – 09:00 a.m.	Mission Overview	LTC Doc Holliday
9:00 a.m. – 10:00 a.m.	Questions and Answers	UMCD Directors and Field Office
10:00 a.m. – 11:00 a.m.	Depot Tour	Ms. Mary Binder
11:00 a.m. -1130 a.m.	Enroute to Main Gate	Ms. Mary Binder
11:30 a.m.	Depart Umatilla Chemical Depot	

"FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY"

5/23/05

6:02 PM

DCN: 11835

ADMINISTRATIVE NOTES:

1. Visitors:

**25 May 05**

Mr. George Delgado, BRAC Analysis  
TBD, BRAC Analysis  
TBD, BRAC Analysis

**26 May 05**

Commissioner Coyle  
Commissioner Billbary

2. Staff required in Conference Room, Bldg 1, 26 Mary, 7:50 a.m., Mr. Larry Meeks, Mr. Robert Nelson, Ms. Bonnie Lazor, Ms. Mary Hensal, Mr. Don Barclay, Mr. Wendell Wrzesinski, Mr. Mark Daugherty, Ms. Mary Binder, and Mr. Martin Yakawich.

3. Ms. Binder will be the driver.

4. Mr. Bill Milbrodt will meet visitors at the Badging Office.

“FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY”

5/23/05

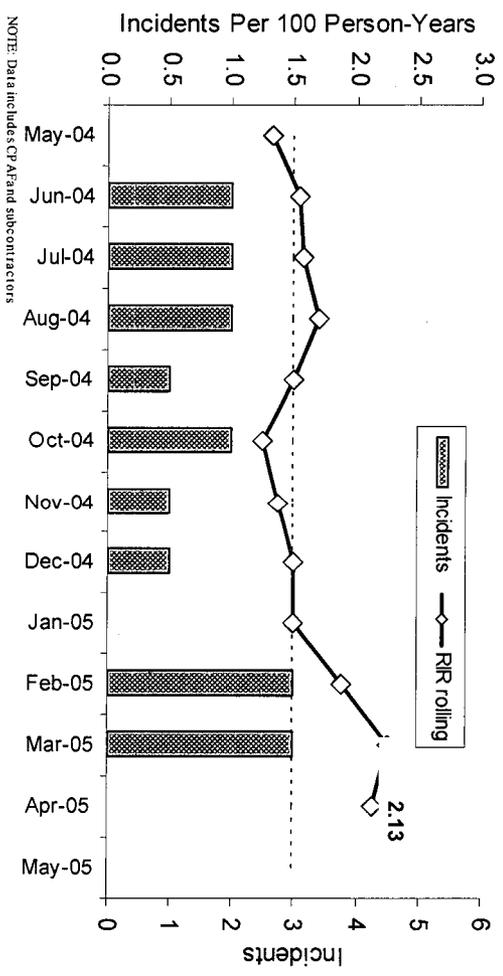
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# Safety



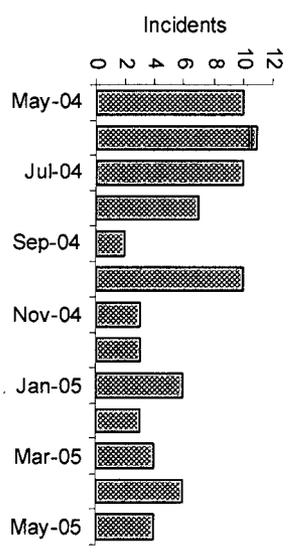
## Recordable Injuries & Illnesses



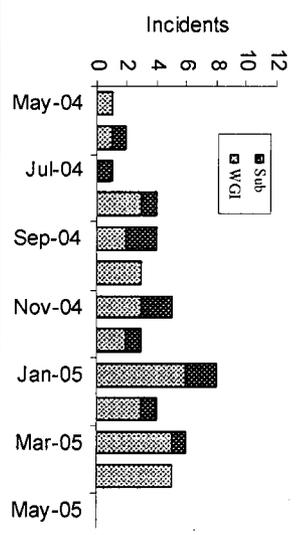
## Discussion Topics

- Reported a first aid case when an employee was moving a table and it came apart striking the employee in the left knee
- Reported a first aid case when an employee strained his/her back while handling laundry at the K-block loading dock

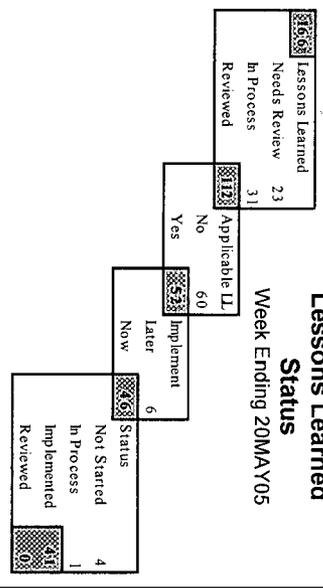
## First Aid



## Near Misses



## Lessons Learned Status



DCN: 11835



## US ARMY CHEMICAL MATERIALS AGENCY

**Honorable James Bilbray & Philip Coyle**

Presented by LTC Doc Holliday  
Umatilla Chemical Depot  
26 May 2005

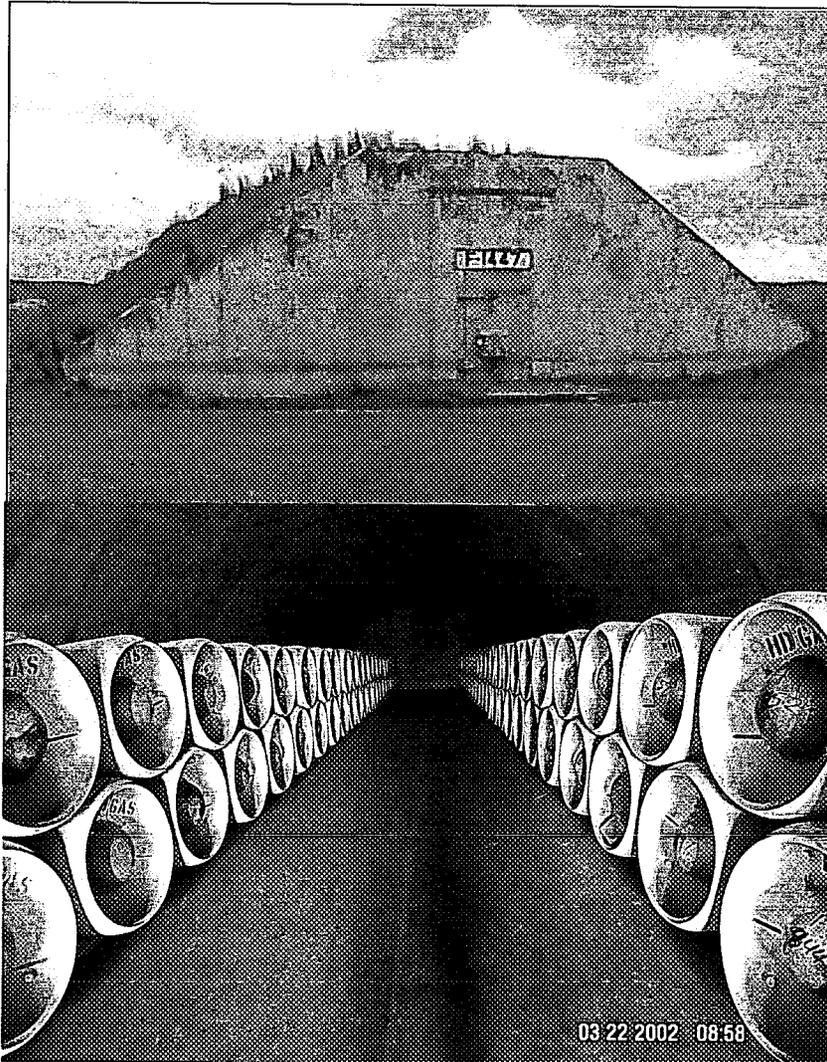


11835

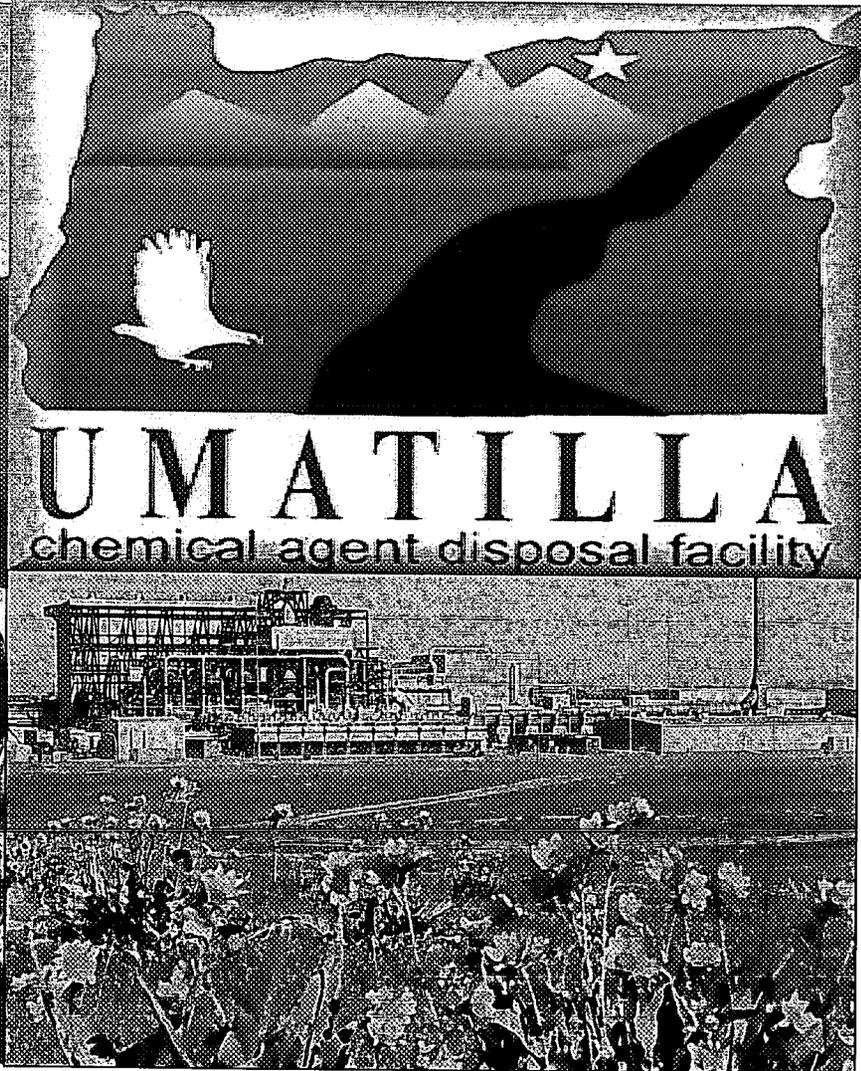


# Umatilla Chemical Depot

US ARMY CHEMICAL MATERIALS AGENCY



03 22 2002 08:58



## UMATILLA

chemical agent disposal facility



## US ARMY CHEMICAL MATERIALS AGENCY

# Agenda

- History and Background
- Mission
- UMCD Organization
- Depot Area/Site Layout
- UMCD Infrastructure
- Team Concept
- Inventory
- Disposal Facility
- Accomplishments
- Priorities
- Challenges
- Future Actions
- Summary



# History and Background

## US ARMY CHEMICAL MATERIALS AGENCY

- Depot was constructed in 1941 for conventional ammunition and general supply
- Assumed chemical stockpile mission in 1962
- 1988-1994 BRAC realignment - conventional ammunition and supply missions were lost
- 1001 storage igloos, 114 with chemical agents
- Weapons inventory: 3,717 tons of chemical agents
- Nerve and blister chemical agents, (GB, VX and HD)
  - bulk agent containers, bombs, rockets, projectiles, mines, spray tanks





# UMCD Organization

## US ARMY CHEMICAL MATERIALS AGENCY

**COMMAND GROUP**  
Depot Commander  
Project Engineer/CEA  
Secretary  
Public Affairs Office

Executive Officer  
Surety NCO

Chief of Staff

Site Project Manager

System Contractor

**SUPPORT STAFF**  
Resource Mgt  
Administrative  
Protocol

Emergency Ops  
Center

DSPM Ops

DSPM Facility/Tech

DSPM Compliance

Occupational Health  
Clinic

Chem Ops Directorate

Security Directorate

Public Works Directorate

Risk Mgt Directorate

Compliance Directorate

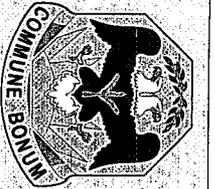
Chem Ammo Div  
Treaty  
Support/Inspection  
Div

Security Admin  
Div  
Uniformed Guard  
Div

Services Div  
Installation Support  
Div

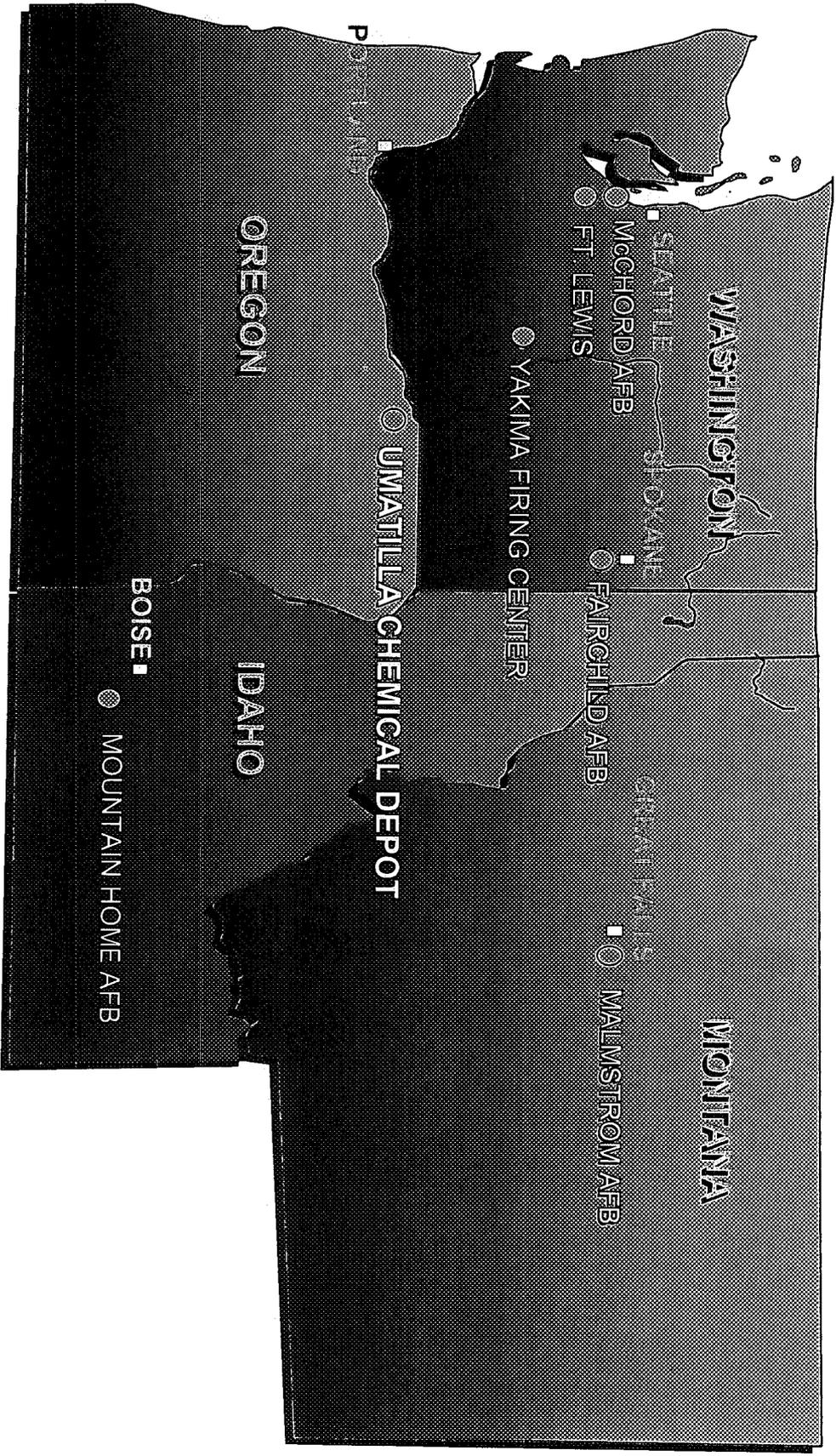
Environmental/Safety  
Div  
Fire Department

Surety  
Compliance/  
Sustainment



US ARMY CHEMICAL MATERIALS AGENCY

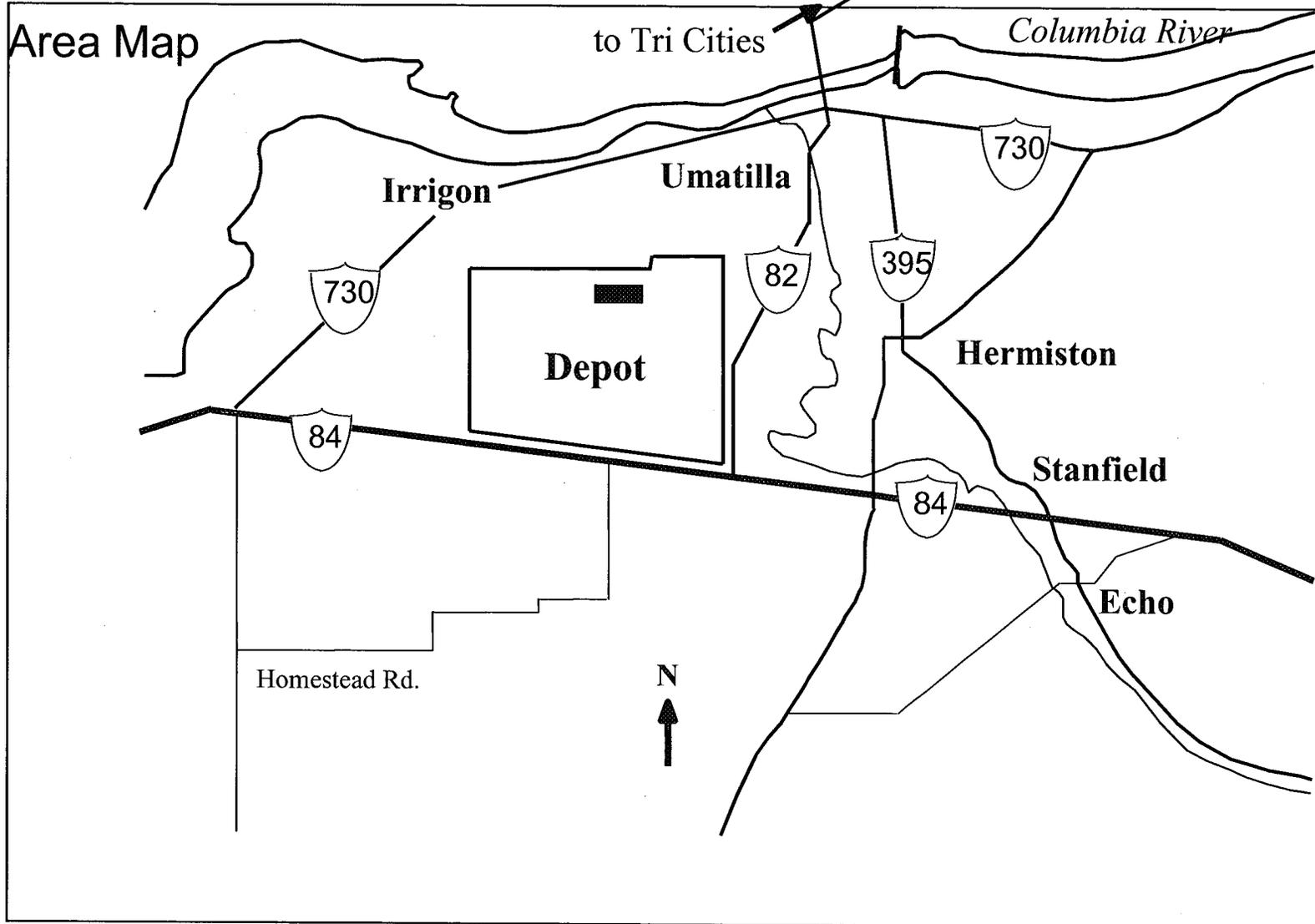
# Vicinity Map





# Depot Area Map

US ARMY CHEMICAL MATERIALS AGENCY

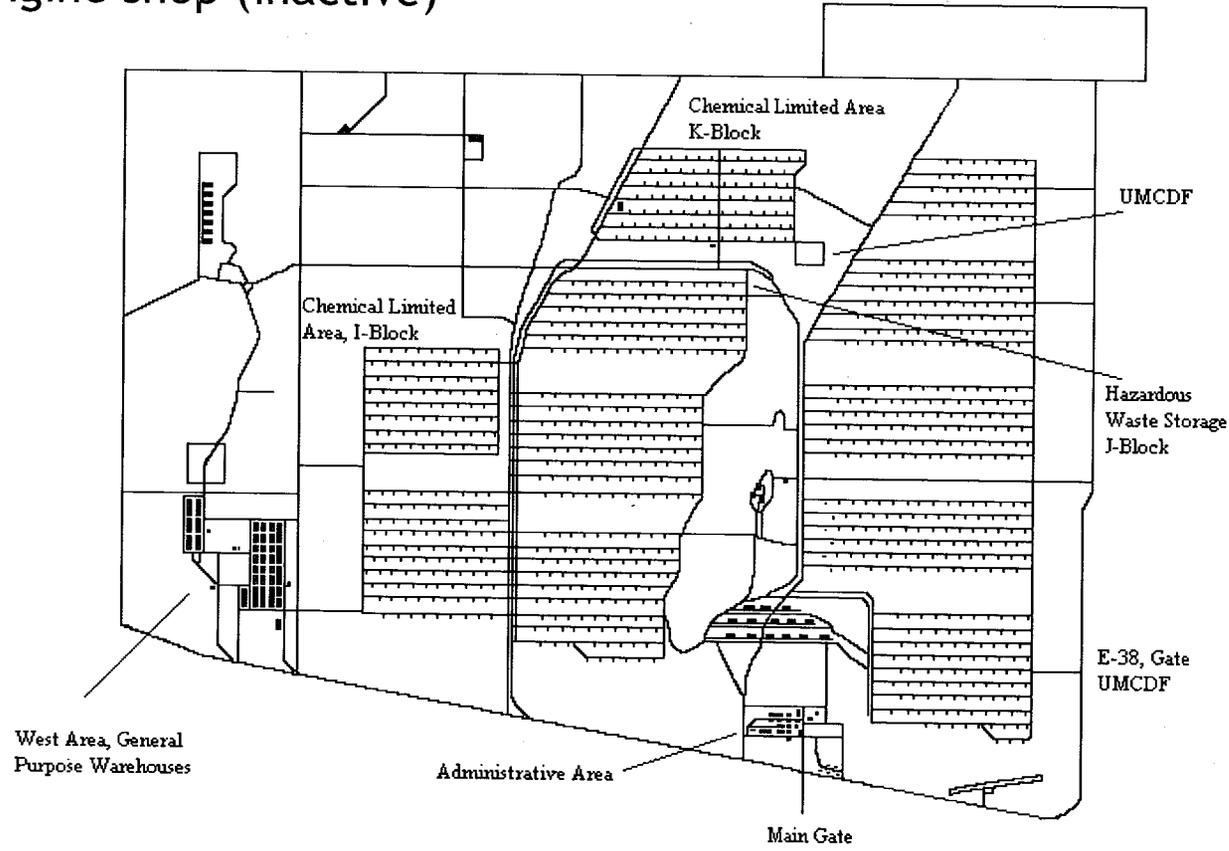


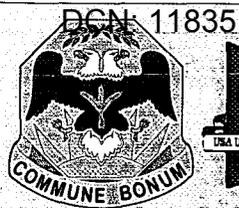


# Depot Site Layout

US ARMY CHEMICAL MATERIALS AGENCY

Land Mass - 19,728 acres  
Roads, Highways, and Railways  
167 miles of paved roads  
2.7 miles of unimproved roads  
51 miles of railroad track - One (1)  
railroad engine shop (inactive)

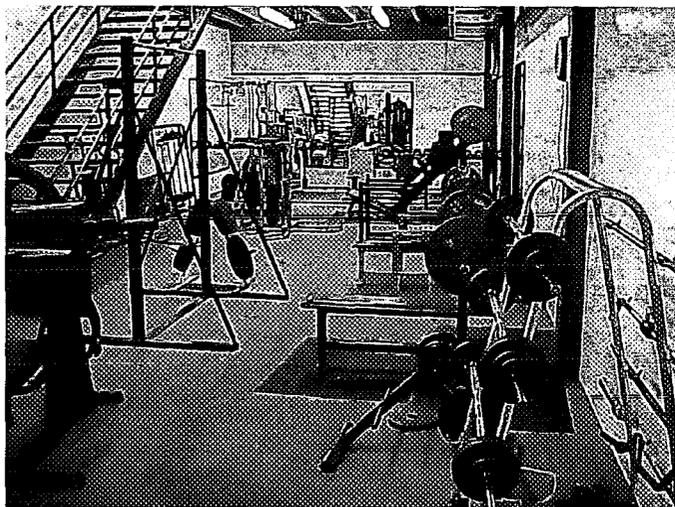


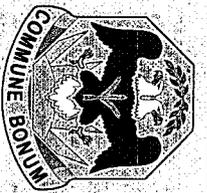


# UMCD Infrastructure

## US ARMY CHEMICAL MATERIALS AGENCY

- Administration, Maintenance and Support Buildings
  - 57 Active Offices, Maintenance- and Utility-type buildings for 280,420 Sq. Ft. Total
  - 18 Active General Purpose Warehouses for 480,016 Sq. Ft. Total
  - 31 Inactive Warehouses for 679,833 Sq. Ft. Total
  - 18 Inactive Maintenance- and Utility-type buildings for 102,872 Sq. Ft. Total
  - 1001 'Igloo' Munitions Storage Facilities
- Housing and Barracks
  - 9 Accompanied/unaccompanied houses, apartments, duplexes and barracks for 57,413 Sq. Ft. Total
    - » Two (2) duplexes (4 units) and two (2) houses for family housing
    - » Four (4) barracks (not open bay) approximately 250-person capacity total
    - » One (1) open-bay barracks, approximately 300-person total capacity





# UMCDF Infrastructure (con't)

US ARMY CHEMICAL MATERIALS AGENCY

- Utilities

- Water Supply

- » Seven (7) water wells - chlorine treatment systems at each wellhead
  - » Two (2) wells averaging 1 to 4 hours pumping each day
    - » Water Supply to UMCDF Disposal Facility
  - » Four (4) active water reservoirs, three (3) are elevated; 28 backflow assemblies
  - » 16.25 miles water distribution main line

- Sewage Treatment

- » 2 "IMHOFF" tanks
- » 11 septic tanks/drain-field systems
- » 1.5 miles storm mainline
- » 2.9 miles sewer mainline

- Electrical Supply

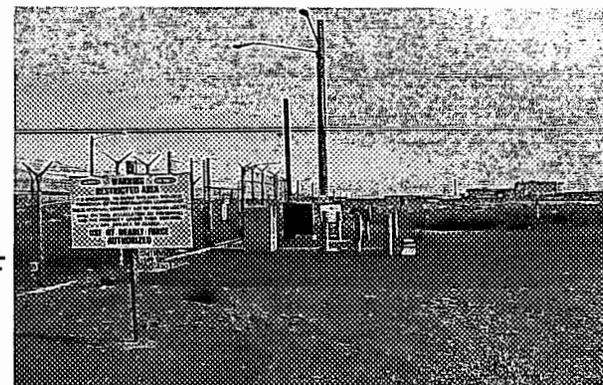
- » ~ 25 miles of three-phase overhead electrical distribution system
- » Three (3) miles of three-phase underground electrical distribution system
- » Ten (10) stationary generators (seven (7) actively in use)
- » Six (6) mobile generators
- » Additional Electrical Substation built, maintained and owned by local electric company (UEC) supporting UMCDF



# UMCD Infrastructure (con't)

## US ARMY CHEMICAL MATERIALS AGENCY

- Communication System
  - 58 cable miles for communication systems (24 miles of fiber optic)
  - 477 main lines for telephone sets
  - Telephone Poles
    - » Telephone poles: 750
    - » Joint use poles: 750
    - » Poles dedicated to telephone cabling: 6
    - » Pedestals: 29
  - Manholes
    - » Manholes: 15
  - Communication Switches
    - » Host Switch - AT&T Definity G3siV8
    - » Secondary AT&T Definity G3siV8
      - » Equipped: 800
      - » In use: 457
- Intrusion Detection Systems (IDS)
  - ~ 11 miles IDS fence sensors
  - 80 microwave zones plus 48 microwaves at the UMCD
  - 3 miles of ported cable
  - 223 IDS boxes
  - 23 alarm boxes





# The Umatilla Team

US ARMY CHEMICAL MATERIALS AGENCY



*Communities*

OSHA



ARNG

*Elected Officials*

FBI

CMA

*Fort Lewis, WA*

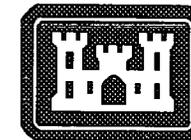


OSP/OEM

WEMD



*Media*

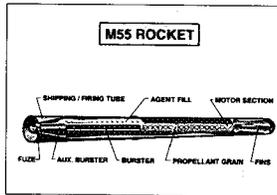


*Partnering and communication are paramount*

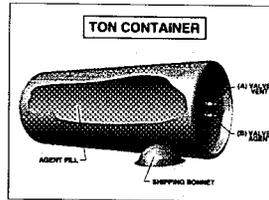


# Chemical Weapon Inventory

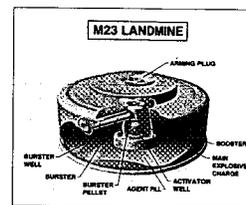
## US ARMY CHEMICAL MATERIALS AGENCY



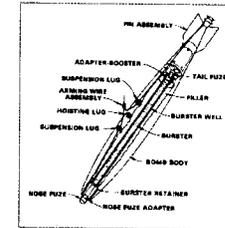
**M55/M56-Rockets 105,961**



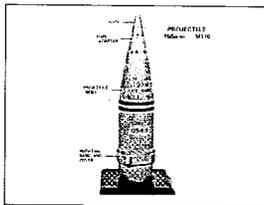
**Agent In Bulk Containers 2,635**



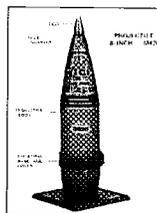
**M23 Land Mines 11,685**



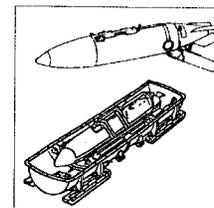
**MK-94 Bombs 27**



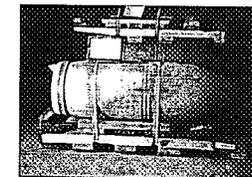
**155-mm Projectiles 79,719**



**8-in. Projectiles 17,998**



**Spray Tanks 156**



**MC 1 Bombs 2,418**

<u>Munition</u>	<u>Agent Type</u>	<u>Quantity</u>	<u>Fill Weight (LBS)</u>	<u>Total Weight (Tons)</u>
M55 Rocket/M56	GB	91,442	10.70	489.22
MC-1 Bomb (750 lb)	GB	2,418	220.00	265.98
MK-94 Bomb (500 lb)	GB	27	108.00	1.46
M55 Rocket/M56	VX	14,519	10.00	72.60
Spray Tanks	VX	156	1,356.00	105.77
8 inch Projo	GB	14,246	14.50	103.28
155mm Projo	GB	47,406	6.50	154.07
155mm Projo	VX	32,313	6.00	96.94
8 inch Projo	VX	3,752	14.50	27.20
Ton Container	HD	2,635	N/A	2,339.52
M23 Land Mine	VX	11,685	10.50	61.35
<b>Total</b>		<b>220,599</b>		<b>3,717.39</b>

- UMCDF stockpile consists of more than 11% of entire original U.S. chemical weapons stockpile
- Approximately 3000 gelled rockets
- 175 total leakers (as of 31 Mar 05)
- 4 GB TC and 1 VX TC

*Ton Container*



## US ARMY CHEMICAL MATERIALS AGENCY

# UMCDF

- Four-year, \$396 million construction project completed August 2001
- Systems Contractor - Washington Group International
- Systemization began August 2001
- Operations workforce - 800
- Experienced staff, excellent safety culture
- Agent operations started September 2004
  - GB M55 Rockets

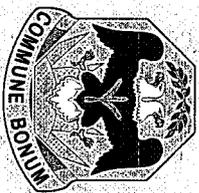




US ARMY CHEMICAL MATERIALS AGENCY

# Accomplishments

- Successful storage of Chemical Weapons since 1962
- Successful BRAC Realignment 1988-1994
  - Transfer of conventional ammunition storage and maintenance
  - Transfer of general supply mission
  - Removed and disposed of polychlorinated biphenyl transformers
  - Removed asbestos in all occupied workspaces and residences
  - Removed underground storage tanks
  - Completed lead-based paint assessment
  - Completed radon assessment
- UMCDF Demilitarization Facility
  - Construction completed - August 2001
  - Systemization started - August 2001
  - Disposal Operations started - September 2004



# Depot Priorities

## US ARMY CHEMICAL MATERIALS AGENCY

- Stockpile security/public safety
- Hiring/training personnel
- UMCDF operations
- Community outreach/education
- CERCLA Environmental Cleanup Operable Units
  - Explosive Washout Lagoons Soils, \$5.2M, completed July 1996
  - Explosive Washout Lagoons Groundwater, \$14M, in progress
  - Explosive Washout Plant, \$1.4M, completed February 1997
  - Small Arms Deactivation Furnace, \$2.5M, completed June 1997
  - Miscellaneous Sites, \$217K, completed October 1997
  - Active Landfill, \$2M, completed December 1997
  - Ammunition Demolition Area, \$14M, unprogrammed cost
  - Quality Assurance Function Range, \$5.2M, completed July 1996



US ARMY CHEMICAL MATERIALS AGENCY

# Depot Challenges

- Stockpile security/public safety
- Hiring/training personnel
- Community outreach/education
- Media events - lawsuits; national news
- Local Reuse Authority (LRA)
  - Lacks funding
  - Depot land a checkerboard
  - No excess property during chem demil
  - Security challenges since 9/11
  - Members
    - 2 counties, 2 ports
    - Confederated Tribes
    - Potential ceded treaty rights
    - Want depot property

*Unmatilla Tribe*

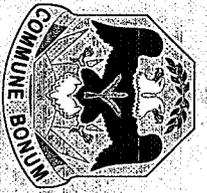




US ARMY CHEMICAL MATERIALS AGENCY

## Future Actions

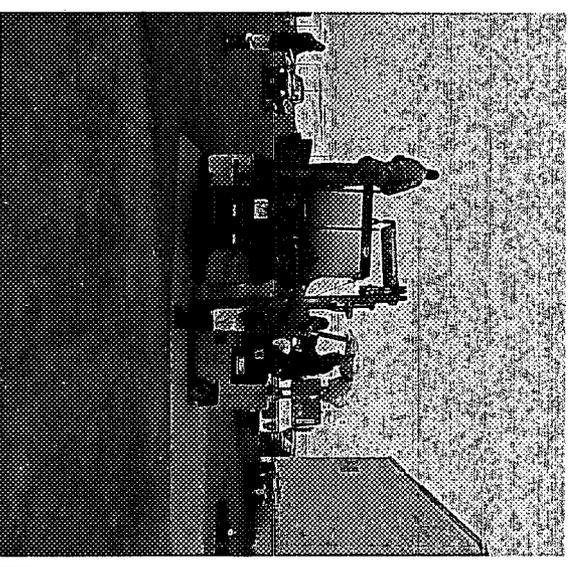
- Closure of the I block chemical storage area
- Final unexploded ordnance (UXO) cleanup
- Local Reuse Authority interim lease
- Destruction of warehouses
- Restoration of environment
- Base closure



## US ARMY CHEMICAL MATERIALS AGENCY

# Summary

- Committed to public safety for storage and disposal
- 42 years chemical weapons experience
- Environment and restoration commitment and closure of UMCD/UMCDF
- Professional depot workforce
- CSEPP partner; emergency preparedness critical
- Continue close community relationships

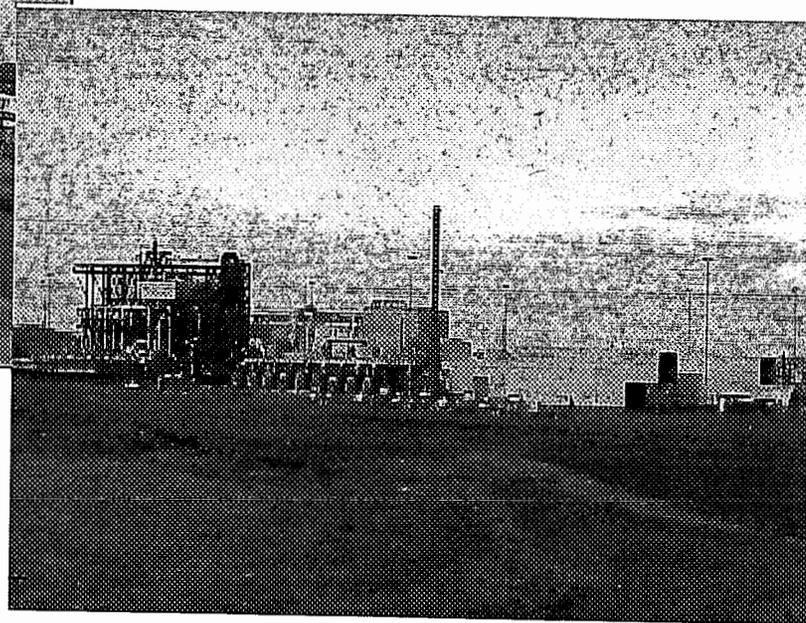
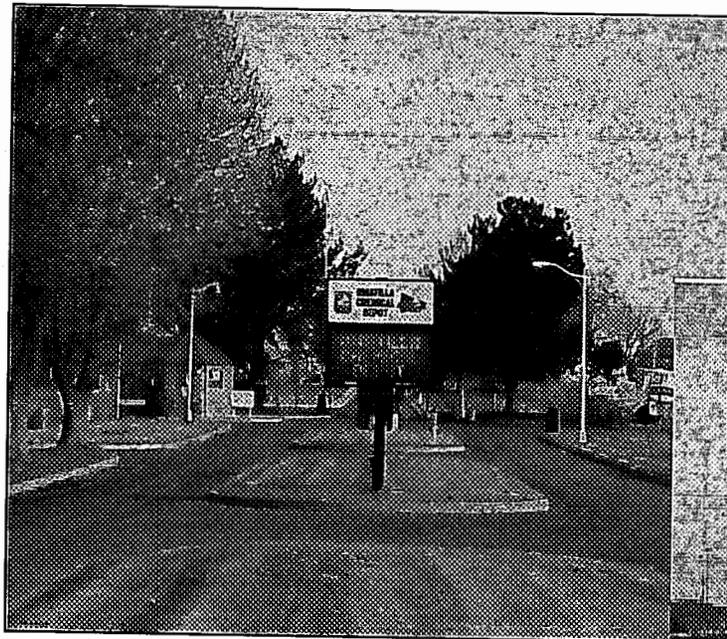




# One-Team Concept

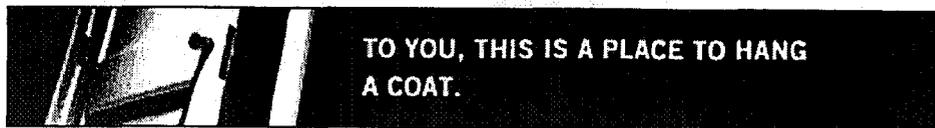
US ARMY CHEMICAL MATERIALS AGENCY

## Umatilla Chemical Depot



## Umatilla Chemical Agent Disposal Facility

DCN: 11835



Se

Home >> [WMD](#) >> [Facilities](#) >> [Army](#) >>

## Umatilla Chemical Depot (UMCD)

Umatilla Chemical Depot (UMCD) is a 19,728-acre military facility located in northeastern Oregon, on the border of Morrow and Umatilla counties. It was established as an Army ordnance depot in 1941. Activities at the facility have included the disassembly, analysis, modification, reassembly, repacking, and storage of conventional munitions, and the storage of chemical-filled munitions and containerized chemical agents. The UCD facility is currently slated for realignment under the Department of Defense Base Realignment and Closure program. When the Army eventually vacates the sites, the facility could be released to private interests for either light industrial or residential use. Retention of the Ammunition Demolition Area (ADA) under Government control for use in military training is also being considered.

Formerly known as the Umatilla Depot Activity (UMDA), the facility was established in 1941 as an ordnance facility for storing conventional munitions in support of the United State's entry into World War II. In 1962, the Army began storing chemical munitions at the facility. The facility was placed on the U.S. EPA National Priorities List (NPL) in 1987. The Base Realignment and Closure (BRAC) Commission in 1988 listed UMDA for closure, which is scheduled for 2004, making the land available for private sale and use after that time. Current plans call for the facility to be made available for wildlife management, commercial and industrial development, and, possibly for agricultural use.

It lies approximately 3 miles south of the Columbia River, in Umatilla and Morrow Counties, Oregon (population 59,250, and 7,650, respectively). The facility is located about 12 miles northwest of Hermiston (population about 10,050). There is currently no on-post housing. The Depot occupies a roughly rectangular area of 19,728 acres. The U.S. Army owns about 17,054 acres. The remaining acreage is covered by restrictive easements.

From 1945 to the present, ordnance and other solid wastes generated at UCD were burned, detonated, or otherwise disposed of at the ADA. Twenty sites were identified at which these activities were conducted. The risk associated with future exposure to the contaminated soil in the ADA exceeded the National Contingency Plan guidelines and indicated remediation was required. In addition, the sites contain unexploded

### Maps & Imagery

### Units

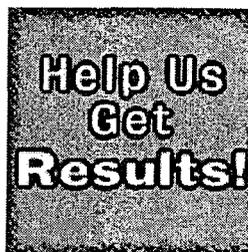
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### Official Homepage

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### Sources

- [teraserver](#)
- [Background Info on CW Stockpile Site in Umatilla, Oregon](#)
- [Umatilla Chemical Agent Disposal Facility @ PM Chemical Demilitarization](#)
- [Umatilla Incinerator Permit Modification Information Page](#)



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ordnance as a result of ordnance disposal operations.

The facility was established in 1941 as an ordnance facility for storing conventional munitions in support of the United State's entry into World War II. The construction of 1,001 ammunition storage igloos began in February 1941. Subsequently, the functions of the Depot were extended to include ammunition demolition (1945), renovation (1947) and maintenance (1955). The U.S. Army began storing chemical munitions at the facility in 1962. Conventional (explosive) ordnance is no longer stored at UMCD. Chemical weapons are stored at a separate facility within the boundaries of the depot. These weapons are scheduled to be destroyed by 2004. No transfer of land will be made until the chemical weapons stored within the facility are neutralized.

Umatilla's stockpile consists of projectiles, rockets, land mines, spray tanks and bombs containing the nerve agents GB and VX. Ton containers stored at the depot are filled with the blister agent HD, more commonly referred to as mustard agent. Chemical weapons storage facilities are operated under the U.S. Army Chemical and Biological Defense Command. Currently 12% of the nation's stockpiled chemical munitions are stored within UMCD. In 1986, in response to public concern about the potential health threat posed by the disposal of chemical weapons, Congress passed Public Law 99-145, which requires the Department of Defense (DOD) to dispose of chemical weapon stockpiles. In accordance with 50 U.S.C. (War and National Defense), (Chapter 32) section 1521, that mandates the destruction of chemical weapons by December 31, 2004, the U.S. Army plans to build and operate an incineration facility to treat the chemical weapons stockpiled at UMCD.

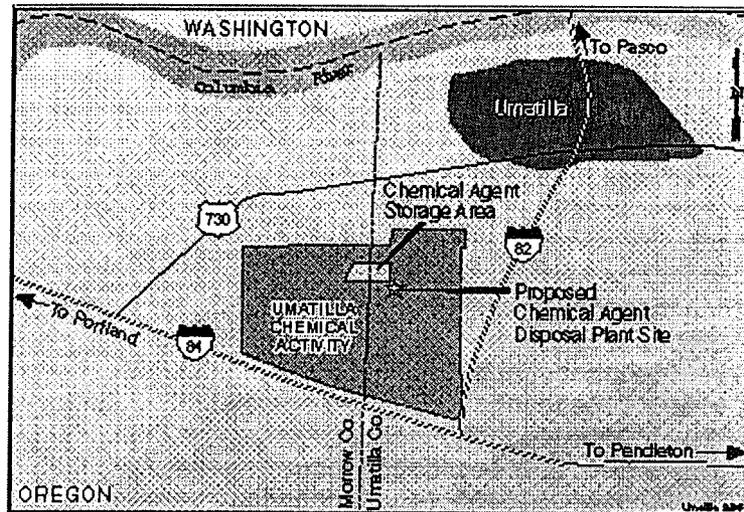
Disposal Schedule:

Construction:	1997
Testing:	2000
Operations:	2002
Closure:	2005

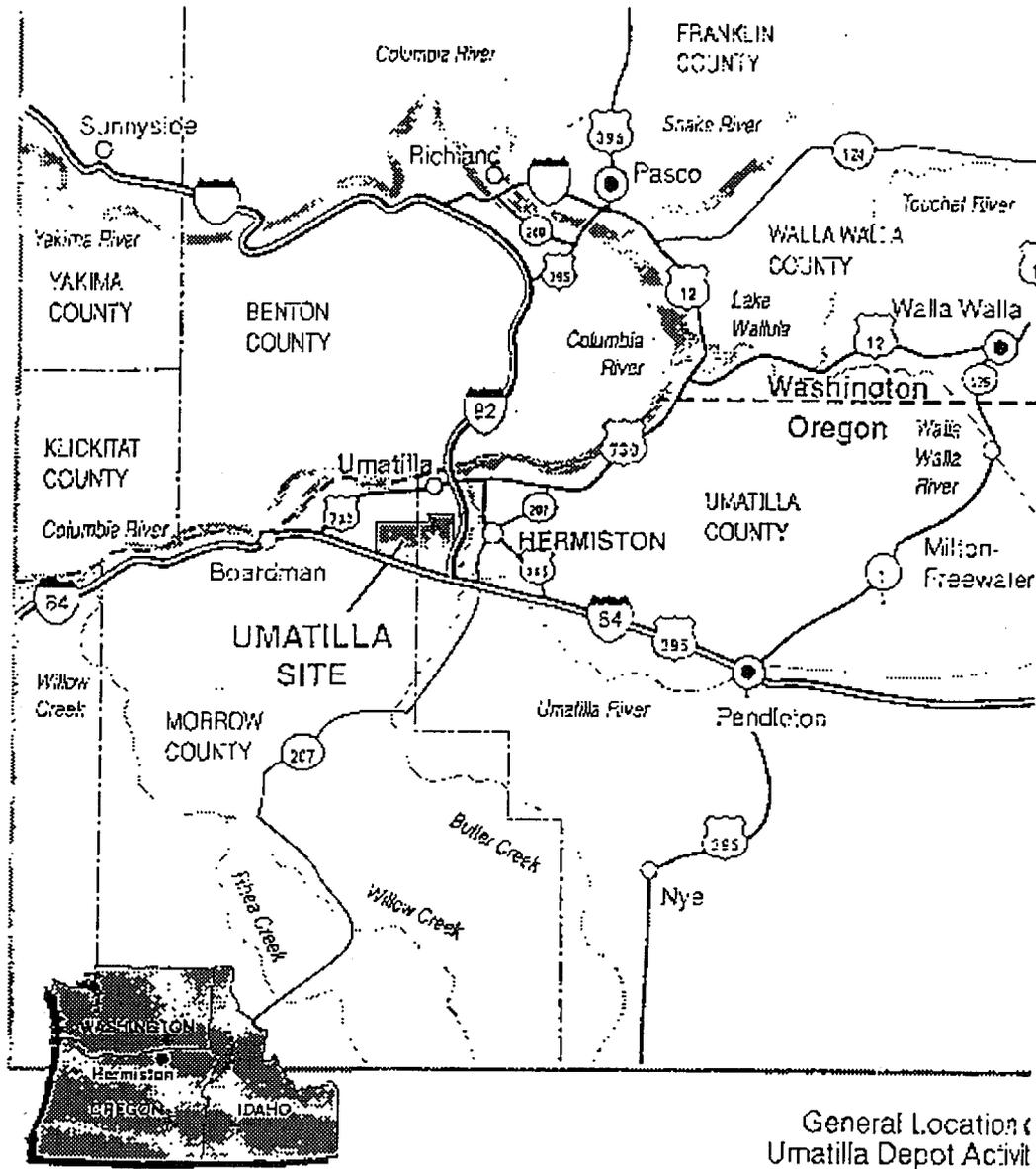
AGENT	ITEM	QUANTITY	POUNDS
HD-Blister	Ton Containers	2,635	4,679,040
GB-Nerve	155mm Projectiles	47,406	308,140
GB-Nerve	8-inch Projectiles	14,246	206,560
GB-Nerve	M55 Rockets	91,375	977,720
GB-Nerve	M56 Rocket Warheads	67	720
GB-Nerve	500-lb. Bombs	27	2,920
GB-Nerve	750-lb. Bombs	2,418	531,960
VX-Nerve	155mm Projectiles	32,313	193,880
VX-Nerve	8-inch Projectiles	3,752	54,400
VX-Nerve	Mines	11,685	122,700
VX-Nerve	M55 Rockets	14,513	145,140
VX-Nerve	M56 Rocket Warheads	6	60
VX-Nerve	Spray Tanks	156	211,540

A Superfund cleanup project at Umatilla Depot has pioneered the use of microbes in cleaning up soils contaminated by explosive compounds. Bioremediation generally is used in oil-based contamination cleanups. However, in this case, the Army worked closely with U.S. EPA and others to develop a way for the microbes to work on soils contaminated by explosives. The lagoon cleanup at Umatilla represents the first use of composting and microbes to remediate explosives at a Superfund site. The lagoon site is an area where conventional bombs were dismantled and washed out with water in the 1950s and early 1960s. Among the compounds washed out in the cleaning process were TNT (trinitrotoluene) and RDX (royal demolition explosive), both toxic nitrogen-based explosives.

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General Location of Umatilla Depot Activity

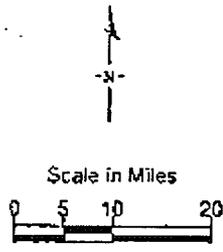
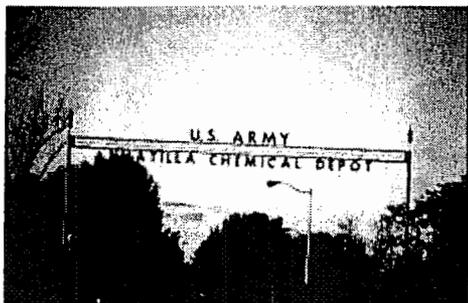


Figure 1: Site Location

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The Umatilla Chemical Depot stores chemical weapons under the Army's Chemical and Biological Defense Command. The chemical munitions were received for storage at the depot from 1962 through 1969.



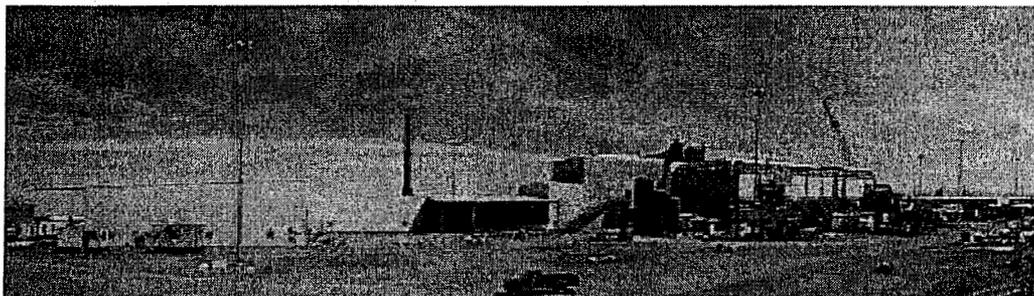
The Umatilla Chemical Depot contains 89 storage igloos, holding approximately 12% of the original chemical weapons stockpile.



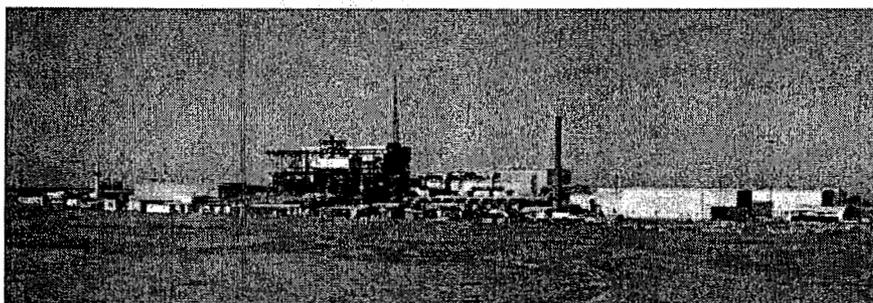
Storage igloos are built with cement and steel rebar. The igloos are then covered with dirt, keeping the inside temperature at 50-60 degrees Fahrenheit year round, helping to maintain safe storage conditions.



A Umatilla Chemical Depot employee stands in front of a storage igloo. Safely stored inside this igloo are munitions containing the nerve agent sarin (GB).



The Umatilla Chemical Agent Disposal Facility will be a state-of-the-art facility designed to safely and efficiently dispose of the chemical weapons stockpile stored at the Umatilla Chemical Depot.



The facility, located approximately seven miles west of Hermiston, Oregon, will dispose of 3,717 tons, or 11.6 percent of the original stockpile of chemical weapons.



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Last Modified: January 13, 2003 - 15:55

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## Chemical Sites

1. Chemical sites can be broken into three categories:
  - a. Depots
  - b. Activities (tenants)
  - c. Administrative (CMA and Seneca – both tenants)
  
2. Timeline for Depot Closure:
  - a. Deseret:
    - i. Started 1996
    - ii. Ops completed – 2009
    - iii. Closure – 2014 (earliest)
    - iv. Unknown how will deal with mercury contamination
    - v. Containers to 5X
  - b. Newport
    - i. Start – 2005
    - ii. Ops completed – 2007
    - iii. Closure – 2010 (soft)
  - c. Pueblo:
    - i. Start – 2015
    - ii. Ops completed – 2017
    - iii. Closure – 2020
  - d. Umatilla:
    - i. Start – FY04
    - ii. Ops Completed – 2012
    - iii. Closure – 2016
  
3. Smelting of 1 ton containers:
  - a. Containers only thing moving from installation A to installation B
  - b. No law directing smelting of containers to RIA – Business case instead
  - c. Only 2 sites sending 3X (only government can handle) 1 ton containers to RIA
    - i. Aberdeen
    - ii. Newport
      1. Steam treatment of 1 ton containers under development – initial results available late FY05
        - a. Low cost
        - b. Mobile --- move to BGAD when complete at Newport
  - d. Requirement for RIA to smelt no longer necessary after 2011 (Aberdeen done)
  
4. What must destroy per Treaty:
  - a. Product
  - b. Capability to produce product (PBA and Newport)
  - c. Does not address demil facilities
    - i. Demil facilities can remain intact
    - ii. State environment decision on clean up of demil facility
  - d. Congress originally required demil of demil facility but determined too costly and left disposition of demil facility to States
  
5. Solid Waste Mgmt Sites:

- a. Huge clean up issue
  - b. Pueblo and Deseret
6. No enduring follow-on mission at chem. Depots once demil of stockpile is complete
  7. Public Law prohibits movement of stockpile between states. Can move small amount of non-stockpile and can move for R&D purposes.
  8. Some of the chemical contracts run thru closure, but most run thru construction of demil facility with plan to let additional contract for closure. Contracts have base plus option years.
  9. AFSC and Tooele have indicated an interest in Deseret for storage & conventional ammo destruction.
  10. At Anniston, will release chem. Igloos as a block after decontamination -- not each at a time. (limited access/containment sites --- shouldn't mix)
  11. Authority to discuss re-use of chem. Depots with local communities.
    - a. Public Law requires negotiation of closure with Governor's Office.
    - b. Interested parties (IMA, Corps of Eng, CMA, EPA, etc) develop plan and take to Governor's Office
    - c. Who approves plan ??? --- unknown
    - d. CMA is "feeling" their way thru closure
  12. Some housing at Pueblo & Umatilla. (max 23 units)
    - a. No maint funds
    - b. Maint paid from PM funds
    - c. Poor quality housing
    - d. Can take all but commander's housing
  13. Personnel
    - a. Small DAC staffs
    - b. Most mil involved in chemical surety
    - c. Contractors go away at completion of demil/closure
  14. CMA morphs into Homeland Security/Emergency response focus after stockpile destroyed
    - a. Should look at ways to retain highly specialized skilled personnel
  15. CMA agrees -- there is little to no savings achieved by closing sites
  16. What does CMA want out of BRAC?
    - a. BRAC provides an established process for closure of sites