UMATILLA CHEMICAL DEPOT, OR
COMMISSION BASE VISIT
MAY 26, 2005

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2005 Base Realignment and Closure Commission
2521 Jefferson Davis Highway
Arlington, Virginia 22202
Telephone: (703) 699-2950

Biographies of the Nine BRAC Commissioners

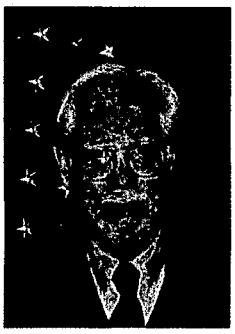
The Honorable Anthony J. Principi – Chairman

Recently served as Vice President of Pfizer Corporation and is a decorated Vietnam War veteran. Mr. Principi was nominated to be Secretary of Veterans Affairs by President George W. Bush on December 29, 2000, and was confirmed by the Senate on January 23, 2001. He once served as a Republican chief counsel for the Senate Armed Services Committee and Senate Veterans Affairs Committee. He also has been a top official with defense contractor Lockheed Martin. Mr. Principi is a 1967 graduate of the U.S. Naval Academy at Annapolis, Maryland, and first saw active duty aboard the destroyer USS Joseph P. Kennedy. He later commanded a River Patrol Unit in Vietnam's Mekong Delta. Mr. Principi earned his law degree from Seton Hall University in 1975 and was assigned to the Navy's Judge Advocate General Corps in San Diego, California. In 1980, he was transferred to Washington as a legislative counsel for the Department of the Navy.

The Honorable James H. Bilbray

Primary area of practice is government relations and administrative law. Former Congressman Bilbray received his B.A. in Government and Public Administration from the American University in Washington, DC in 1962, and his JD from the Washington College of Law in 1964. He is a Nevada native, and prior to being elected to the U.S. House of Representatives in 1987, was a Nevada State Senator, where he served as Chairman on the Taxation Committee and was a member of the Judiciary Committee. During his four terms in the US Congress, he served as Chairman of the Small Business Sub-Committee on Taxation, Tourism and Procurement. He was also a member of the Foreign Affairs, Armed Services, and Intelligence Committees. He joined the firm of Kummer Kaempfer Bonner & Renshaw as Of Counsel in 1996, where he specialized in dealing with local, state and federal issues. In 2001, he received an honorary doctorate of laws from the University of Nevada Las Vegas for his extensive contributions to the State and U.S. government.

The Honorable Phillip Coyle



Philip Coyle is a Senior Advisor to the President of the Center for Defense Information and a defense consultant. Formerly, the Assistant Secretary of Defense for Test and Evaluation, (1994-2001), Mr. Coyle is a recognized expert on U.S. and worldwide military research, development and testing. During the 1995 BRAC, he served as the Co-Chairman of the DoD Joint Cross-Service Group for Test and Evaluation. Prior to serving at the Pentagon, Mr. Coyle served as Laboratory Associate Director of the Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory in Livermore, California, and as Deputy to the Laboratory Director. During the Carter Administration, Mr. Coyle served as Principal Deputy Assistant Secretary for Defense Programs in the Department of Energy. With more than 40 years of experience in testing and test-related matters, he was selected by Aviation Week magazine as one of its "Laurels" honorees for 2000, a select group of people recognized for outstanding contributions in the aerospace field.

The Honorable James V. Hansen

Former US Representative from Utah, Congressman Hansen was elected to the 97th Congress and to the 10 succeeding terms (January 3, 1981 to January 3, 2003). Congressman Hansen did not seek re-election to the 108th Congress in 2002. During the 105th Congress, he served as Chairman on the Standards and Official Conduct Committee. During the 107th Congress, he served as Chairman of the Committee of Resources. He served in the United States Navy from 1951 to 1955. He also served as a member of the Farmington, Utah City Council from 1960 to 1972. He then was elected to the Utah State House of Representatives from 1973 to 1980 and served as Speaker of the House, 1979 - 1980.

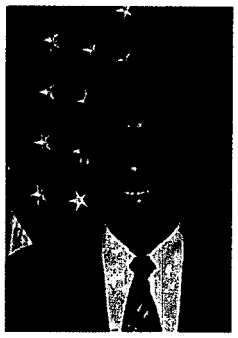
General James T. Hill (USA, Ret)

Former Commander of the United States Southern Command. General Hill previously served as the Commanding General, I Corps and Ft Lewis. He is from El Paso, Texas, and was commissioned into the infantry following graduation from Trinity University in San Antonio, Texas, in 1968. He also graduated from the Command and General Staff College and the National War College. In addition, he holds a Master's degree in Personnel Management from Central Michigan University. General Hill's other key assignments include: Commanding General 25th Infantry Division and Deputy Commander United States Forces UN Mission Haiti.

Admiral Harold W. (Hal) Gehman, Jr., (USN, Ret)

Retired after 35 years of service on active duty in the U.S. Navy in October 2000, with his last assignment as NATO's Supreme Allied Commander, Atlantic and as the Commander in Chief of the U.S. Joint Forces Command, one of the five U.S. Unified Commands. Immediately after retiring, Admiral Gehman served as Co-Chairman of the Department of Defense review of the terrorist attack on the USS Cole. In 2003, he served as Chairman of the Columbia Accident Investigation Board. He graduated from Pennsylvania State University with a Bachelor of Science degree in Industrial Engineering and received a commission in the Navy from the NROTC program. He served at all levels of leadership and command before being promoted to four-star Admiral in 1996. He became the 29th Vice Chief of Naval Operations in September 1996. As Vice Chief, he was a member of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, formulated the Navy's $70 billion budget, and developed and implemented policies governing the Navy's 375,000 personnel.

General Lloyd W. "Fig" Newton (USAF, Ret)



Currently serves as Executive Vice President of Pratt & Whitney, Military Engines. Former Commander of Air Education and Training Command, headquartered at Randolph Air Force Base, Texas. He was responsible for the recruiting, training and education of Air Force personnel. His command included Air Force Recruiting Service, two numbered air forces and Air University. He was also commander of three wings and an air division and held numerous staff positions. From 1993 to 1995, he was Director of Operations, J-3, U.S. Special Operations Command. General Newton is a command pilot with more than 4,000 flying hours in the T-37, T-38, F-4, F-15, C-12 and F-117 stealth fighter. He earned a Bachelor of Science degree in aviation education from Tennessee State University and a Master of Arts degree in public administration from George Washington University.

The Honorable Samuel K. Skinner

Mr. Skinner is the retired Chairman, President and Chief Executive Officer of USF Corporation, one of the nation's leading transportation and logistics companies. He also served from 1993-1998 as President of Commonwealth Edison Company and its holding company, Unicom Corporation. Prior to joining Commonwealth Edison, Mr. Skinner served as Chief of Staff to President George H.W. Bush. Prior to his White House service, he served in the President's Cabinet for nearly three years as Secretary of Transportation. As Secretary, Mr. Skinner was credited with numerous successes, including the development of the President's National Transportation Policy and the development and passage of landmark aviation and surface transportation legislation. Mr. Skinner is currently an Adjunct Professor of Management and Strategy at the Kellogg School of Management at Northwestern University. He served as a member of the Illinois National Guard and the United States Army reserve from 1957-1968.

Brigadier General Sue E. Turner (USAF, Ret.)

General Turner retired in 1995, following 30 years active duty. Her key assignments included: Director, Nursing Services, Office of the USAF Surgeon General; Chief Nurse, Wilford Hall Medical Center; and the Medical Inspection Team, USAF Inspector General. General Turner joined the Air Force Nurse Corps in 1965 and went on to earn a Bachelor of Science in Nursing from Incarnate Word College and a Master of Science in nursing from the University of Alabama in Birmingham. She also completed Squadron Officer School, Air Command and Staff College, Air War College, and National Security Management. In recent years, she has served on the American Battle Monuments Commission and the Board of Directors of a large credit union.

ITINERARY FOR 26-May 2005

Umatilla Chemical Depot, OR

TIME	EVENT	LOCATION	POC	ACTION
25-May 1640	Commissioners Coyle and Bilbray arrive via Alaska Air #2102; then en route to Best Western Kennewick, WA	Pasco Airport	George Delgado Liz Bieri	Meet
26-May 0700-0745	Car to Umatilla Chemical Depot, OR	Best Western Kennewick, WA	George Delgado Liz Bieri	
0800-0900	Commissioner Mission Brief	Umatilla Chemical Depot	Depot CDR LTC David Holliday	Brief Commissioners
0900-1030	Closure Recommendation Discussion with depot staff	Umatilla Chemical Depot	Mary Binder, PAO	
1030-1130	Facilities Tour	Umatilla Chemical Depot	Mary Binder, PAO	
1130-1230	Drive to Pasco Airport		George Delgado Liz Bieri	
1410	Commissioner Coyle departs via AA #7574 to SEATAC connection to AA #6793 to LA	Pasco Airport		Departure
1643	Commissioner Bilbray departs via DL #3859 to SLC connection to DL #0758 to Las Vegas, NV	Pasco Airport		Departure

Itinerary for

BRAC Commissioners and Staffers

Washington, D.C.

TIME	***EVENT***	***RESPONSIBILITY***
25 May 2005		
7:30 a.m. – 8:00 a.m.	Staffers enroute to Umatilla Chemical Depot (Badging Office, Bldg 454)	Staffers (Mr. George Delgado and Ms. Elizabeth Bieri)
8:00 a.m. – 8:20 a.m.	In-processing Badging Office	Ms. Michelle Curtis
8:20 a.m. – 8:30 a.m.	Enroute to Headquarters	Ms. Mary Binder
8:30 a.m. – 9:00 a.m.	Coordination Meeting (with PAO and Protocol)	Ms. Mary Binder Ms. Linda Shelly
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. – 11:00 a.m.	Recon Tour Route	Ms. Mary Binder
26 May 2005		
8:00 a.m. – 8:30 a.m.	Commissioners and Staffers enroute to Umatilla Chemical Depot, Badging Office, Bldg 454	Mr. George Delgado
8:30 a.m. – 8:50 a.m.	In-processing at Badging Office	Ms. Michelle Curtis
8:50 a.m. – 9:00 a.m.	Enroute to UMCD (Conference Room, Bldg 1)	Ms. Mary Binder
9:00 a.m. – 9:05 a.m.	Welcome/Introductions	LTC Doc Holliday
9:05a.m. – 10:15 a.m.	Mission Overview and Questions and Answers	LTC Doc Holliday

TIME	***EVENT***	***RESPONSIBILITY***
10:15 a.m. – 10:20 a.m.	Break	
10:20 a.m. – 11:55 a.m.	Depot Tour (Returning to Badging Office)	Ms. Mary Binder
11:55 a.m. -12:00 p.m.	Recap and final coordination	Ms. Mary Binder
12:00 p.m.	Depart Umatilla Chemical Depot	

COMMISSIONER BILBRAY
Itinerary for May 23 through May 26, 2005

May 23:

2:45 PM Flight Departs Las Vegas
5:50 PM Flight Arrives at Portland met by **Brad McRee or David Combs**
Travel to Radisson Portland Airport for night

May 24:

11:00 AM Travel with **David Combs** to **Portland IAP AGS** for PM visit
7:20 PM Flight Depart from Portland OR
8:07 PM Flight Arrives at Seattle WA met by **Carol Schmidt**
Travel to Radisson Hotel Seattle

May 25:

7:00 AM Travel with **Carol Schmidt** to **McChord AFB** for AM visit
3:27 PM Flight Departs from Seattle to Richland, WA
4:40 PM Flight Arrives Richland WA (Pasco Airport) met by **George Delgado**
Travel to Best Western Kennewick

May 26:

7:00 AM Travel with **George Delgado** to **Umatilla Chem. Depot**. for AM visit
4:43 PM Flight Depart Richland WA (Pasco Airport)
----- Layover in Salt Lake City-----
9:00 PM Flight Arrive Las Vegas

COMMISSIONER COYLE

Travel Itinerary for May 23 through May 26, 2005

May 23:

6:20 PM Flight Departs from Los Angles LAX
8:32 PM Flight Arrives at Portland met by **Brad McRee or David Combs**
Travel to Radisson Portland Airport for night

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2:10 PM Flight Depart Richland WA (Pasco Airport)
----- Layover in Seattle-----
7:20 PM Flight Arrive Los Angles

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DEFENSE BASE CLOSURE AND REALIGNMENT COMMISSION

BASE SUMMARY SHEET

Umatilla Chemical Depot, OR

INSTALLATION MISSION

- The Umatilla Chemical Depot opened in 1941. The depot's mission was to store and maintain a variety of military items, from blankets to ammunition. The depot took on its chemical weapons storage mission in 1962. From 1990 to 1994 the facility reorganized in preparation for eventual closure, shipping all conventional ammunition and supplies to other installations. Today, the chemical weapons are the only items still stored at the depot.

- The Umatilla Chemical Depot is one of eight Army installations in the U.S. that currently store chemical weapons. The chemical weapons stored at the depot consist of various munitions and ton containers, containing GB or VX nerve agents or HD blister agent. The Army is working in partnership with Oregon state and local government agencies, as well as federal agencies like the Environmental Protection Agency and the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, to safeguard the local community and protect the environment as we store and dispose of these chemical weapons.

- The Umatilla Chemical Agent Disposal Facility is designed for the sole purpose of destroying the chemical weapons stored at the Umatilla Chemical Depot. The facility was completed in 2001, and the Army plans to begin weapons disposal in 2004. The facility uses high-temperature incineration technology to destroy weapons, a technology employed by the Army for more than a decade, safely and successfully disposing of more than a quarter of the nation's original chemical weapons.

DOD RECOMMENDATION

- Close Umatilla Chemical Depot, OR.

DOD JUSTIFICATION

- There is no additional chemical demilitarization workload slated to go to Umatilla Chemical Depot. The projected date for completion of its existing workload is 2nd quarter of 2011. There is no further use for Umatilla Chemical Depot.

COST CONSIDERATIONS DEVELOPED BY DOD

- One-Time Costs: $15.5 million
- Net Savings (Cost) during Implementation: $89.1 million

- Annual Recurring Savings: $61.0million
- Return on Investment Year: payback expected immediately (Number of Years 20)
- Net Present Value over 20 Years: $681.1million

MANPOWER IMPLICATIONS OF THIS RECOMMENDATION (EXCLUDES CONTRACTORS)

	Military	Civilian	Students
Baseline			
Reductions	(127)	(385)	
Realignments			
Total	**(127)**	**(385)**	

MANPOWER IMPLICATIONS OF ALL RECOMMENDATIONS AFFECTING THIS INSTALLATION (INCLUDES ON-BASE CONTRACTORS AND STUDENTS)

	Out		**In**		**Net Gain (Loss)**	
	Military	Civilian	Military	Civilian	Military	Civilian
This Recommendation	(127)	(385)	0	0	(127)	(385)
Other Recommendation(s)						
Total	**(127)**	**(385)**	**0**	**0**	**(127)**	**(385)**

ENVIRONMENTAL CONSIDERATIONS

- Surveys and consultation with the SHPO will be required to determine disposition of archaeological and historical resources. Restoration, monitoring, access control, and deed restrictions may be required for former waste management areas to prevent disturbance, health and safety risks, and/or long term release of toxins to environmental media.

- Restoration and monitoring of contaminated sites will likely be required after closure to prevent significant long-term impacts to the environment.

- This recommendation has no impact on air quality; dredging; marine mammals, resources, or sanctuaries; noise; threatened and endangered species or critical habitat; waste management; water resources; or wetlands.

- This recommendation will require spending approximately $1.3M for environmental compliance activities. This cost was included in the payback calculation. Umatilla reports approximately $10.3M 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.

REPRESENTATION

Governor: Ted Kulongoski (D)

Senators: Ron Wyden (D)
Gordon Smith (R)

Representative: Greg Walden (R-2nd)

ECONOMIC IMPACT

- Potential Employment Loss: 884jobs (512 direct and 372 indirect)
- MSA Job Base: 44,887 jobs
- Percentage: -2.0 percent decrease
- Cumulative Economic Impact (Year-Year): ___ percent decrease

MILITARY ISSUES

- This recommendation reduces the capacity to demilitarize and destroy chemical agents.

COMMUNITY CONCERNS/ISSUES

- Community distrust of Army's environmental record
- Environmental cleanliness
- Post closure usage of the property

ITEMS OF SPECIAL EMPHASIS

- In the Justification portion of the recommendation it reads "There is no additional chemical demilitarization workload slated to go to Umatilla Chemical Depot. The projected date for completion of its existing workload is 2nd quarter of 2011." How firm is this date? What could change it? How likely is it to change?
- Can you provide information on the $1.3M for environmental compliance activities and $10.3M in environmental restoration costs noted in the environmental impact section of the recommendation?
- Is the data reflected in the DoD report accurate concerning your activities and if not can you provide the Commission with the accurate data?

- What will be the biggest concern regarding this closure?
- Is there any additional information that you would like to communicate to the Commissioners for their deliberations that might impact on this recommendation?

George M. Delgado/Joint and Cross Services/5/21/2005

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: Surveys and consultation with SHPO will be required to ensure protection of cultural resources on Watervliet Arsenal. Restoration and monitoring of contaminated groundwater sites at Watervliet Arsenal will likely be required after to prevent significant long-term impacts to the environment. This recommendation has no impact on air quality; dredging; land use constraints or sensitive resource areas; marine mammals, resources, or sanctuaries; noise; threatened and endangered species or critical habitat; waste management; or wetlands. This recommendation will require spending approximately $1.3M for environmental compliance activities. This cost was included in the payback calculation. This recommendation does not otherwise impact the costs of environmental restoration, waste management, or 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.

Umatilla Chemical Depot, OR

Recommendation: Close Umatilla Chemical Depot, OR.

Justification: There is no additional chemical demilitarization workload slated to go to Umatilla Chemical Depot. The projected date for completion of its existing workload is 2nd quarter of 2011. There is no further use for Umatilla Chemical Depot.

Payback: The total one time cost to the Department of Defense to implement this recommendation is $15.5M. The net of all costs and savings to the Department during the implementation period is a savings of $89.1M. Annual recurring savings to the Department after implementation are $61.0M with a payback expected immediately. The Net present value of the costs and savings to the Department over 20 years is a savings of $681.1M.

Economic Impact on Communities: Assuming no economic recovery, this recommendation could result in a maximum potential reduction of 884 jobs (512 direct jobs and 372 indirect jobs) over the 2006 – 2011 period in the Pendleton-Hermiston, OR Micropolitan Statistical Area, which is 2.0 percent of 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: Surveys and consultation with the SHPO will be required to determine disposition of archaeological and historical resources. Restoration, monitoring, access control, and deed restrictions may be required for former waste management areas to prevent disturbance, health and safety risks, and/or long term release of toxins to environmental media. Restoration and monitoring of contaminated sites will likely be required after closure to prevent significant long-term impacts to the environment. This recommendation has no impact on air quality; dredging; marine mammals, resources, or sanctuaries; noise; threatened and endangered species or critical habitat; waste management; water resources; or wetlands. This recommendation will require spending approximately $1.3M for environmental compliance activities. This cost was included in the payback calculation. Umatilla reports approximately $10.3M 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.

Lackland Air Force Base, TX

Recommendation: Realign Lackland Air Force Base, TX, by relocating the depot maintenance of Computers, Crypto, Electronic Components (Non-Airborne), and Radio to Tobyhanna Army Depot, PA; and disestablishing all depot maintenance capabilities.

Justification: This recommendation supports depot maintenance function elimination at Lackland Air Force Base, TX and follows the strategy of minimizing sites using maximum capacity at 1.5 shifts. This recommendation eliminates over 36,200 square feet of depot maintenance production space with annual facility sustainment and recapitalization savings of $0.1M. Required capacity to support workloads and Core requirements for the Department of Defense (DoD) is relocated to other DoD Centers of Industrial and Technical Excellence, thereby increasing the military value of depot maintenance performed at these sites. This recommendation decreases the cost of depot maintenance operations across DoD by consolidation and elimination of 30 percent of duplicate overhead structures required to operate multiple depot maintenance activities. Additionally, this recommendation supports transformation of the Department's depot maintenance operations by increasing the utilization of existing capacity by 150 percent while maintaining capability to support future force structure. Another benefit of this recommendation includes utilization of DoD capacity to facilitate performance of interservice workload.

Payback: The total estimated one time cost to the Department of Defense to implement this recommendation is $10.2M. The net of all costs and savings to the Department during implementation period is a cost of $0.07M. Annual recurring savings to the Department after

Economic Area Installation	Action	Out Mil	Out Civ	In Mil	In Civ	Net Gain/(Loss) Mil	Net Gain/(Loss) Civ	Net Mission Contractor	Total Direct	Indirect Changes	Total Job Changes	Economic Area Employment	Changes as Percent of Employment
Pascagoula, MS Metropolitan Statistical Area													
Naval Station Pascagoula	Close	(844)	(112)	0	0	(844)	(112)	(7)	(963)	(798)	(1,761)	68,520	-2.6%
	Total	(844)	(112)	0	0	(844)	(112)	(7)	(963)	(798)	(1,761)	68,520	-2.6%
Pendleton-Hermiston, OR Micropolitan Statistical Area													
Umatilla Army Depot	Close	(127)	(385)	0	0	(127)	(385)	0	(512)	(372)	(884)	44,887	-2.0%
	Total	(127)	(385)	0	0	(127)	(385)	0	(512)	(372)	(884)	44,887	-2.0%
Pensacola-Ferry Pass-Brent, FL Metropolitan Statistical Area													
Naval Air Station Pensacola	Realign	(857)	(1,304)	555	124	(302)	(1,180)	(97)	(1,579)	(2,521)	(4,100)	210,512	-1.9%
	Total	(857)	(1,304)	555	124	(302)	(1,180)	(97)	(1,579)	(2,521)	(4,100)	210,512	-1.9%
Peoria, IL Metropolitan Statistical Area													
Greater Peoria Regio	Gain	0	0	13	21	13	21	0	34	23	57	217,455	0.0%
	Total	0	0	13	21	13	21	0	34	23	57	217,455	0.0%
Peru, IN Micropolitan Statistical Area													
Navy Marine Corps Reserve Center Grissom Air Reserve	Close	(7)	0	0	0	(7)	0	0	(7)	(1)	(8)	14,974	-0.1%
	Total	(7)	0	0	0	(7)	0	0	(7)	(1)	(8)	14,974	-0.1%

This list does not include locations where no changes in military or civilian jobs are affected.
Military figures include student load changes.

7.2 Military Value Assessment

Military Value analysis, as described in Section 6.6, provided a starting point for developing potential BRAC actions.

7.2.1 Military Value of Installations (MVI)

The MVI model ranked Army installations from 1-to-97, based on an analysis of 40 attributes across all installations. The MVI ranking was the first product of the MVA. The MVI results are listed below.

First Quartile				Second Quartile			
1	Ft Bliss	14	Ft Campbell	26	Ft Jackson	38	Ft Belvoir
2	Ft Lewis	15	Ft Drum	27	McAlester AAP	39	Letterkenny AD
3	Ft Hood	16	Ft Polk	28	Ft Rucker	40	Red River AD
4	Ft Stewart / HAAF	17	Ft Irwin	29	Ft Richardson	41	Sierra AD
5	Ft Bragg	18	Aberdeen PG	30	Redstone Arsenal	42	Tooele AD
6	Yuma PG	19	Ft Sill	31	Hawthorne AD	43	Ft Sam Houston
7	Ft Carson	20	Schofield Barracks	32	Crane AAP	44	Deseret Chem Depot
8	Dugway PG	21	Ft Huachuca	33	Ft Eustis	45	Bluegrass AD
9	Ft Benning	22	Ft AP Hill	34	Ft Gordon	46	Walter Reed AMC
10	White Sands MR	23	Ft Dix	35	Ft Leonard Wood	47	Picatinny Arsenal
11	Ft Wainwright	24	Ft McCoy	36	Ft Lee	48	Watervliet Arsenal
12	Ft Knox	25	Anniston AD	37	Tobyhanna AD	49	Ft Meade
13	Ft Riley					50	Ft Monmouth

Table 7-1. MVI Ranking, 1st and 2nd Quartiles

Third Quartile				Fourth Quartile			
51	Ft McPherson	64	Pine Bluff Arsenal	76	Lima Tank Plant	89	Riverbank AAP
52	Ft Gillem	65	Ft McNair	77	Corpus Christi AD	90	Lease - Bailey's Crossroads
53	Rock Island Arsenal	66	Ft Myer	78	Scranton AAP	91	Lease - ARO
54	MOT Sunny Point	67	Kansas AAP	79	USAG Michigan	92	Lease - Crystal City Complex
55	Pueblo Chem Depot	68	Ft Monroe	80	Radford AAP	93	Lease - Hoffman Complex
56	Ft Detrick	69	Lake City AAP	81	Ft Shafter	94	Lease - ARPERCEN
57	Soldier System Center	70	Iowa AAP	82	Ft Buchanan	95	Lease - PEO STRICOM
58	Charles E. Kelly Support	71	Lone Star AAP	83	Holston AAP	96	Lease - Army JAG Agency
59	Milan AAP	72	Adelphi Labs	84	Presidio Of Monterey	97	Lease - Army JAG School
60	Mississippi AAP	73	Ft Hamilton	85	Umatilla Chem Depot		
61	West Point	74	Detroit Arsenal	86	Lease - HQ, ATEC		
62	Ft Leavenworth	75	Carlisle Barracks	87	Tripler AMC		
63	Newport Chem Depot			88	Lease - Rosslyn Complex		

Table 7-2. MVI Ranking, 3rd and 4th Quartiles

7.2.2 Military Value Portfolio (MVP)

The MVP model provided the Army a starting point for developing stationing actions. Using the MVI results, Army requirements, and other inputs, the MVP produced a portfolio that maximized MV subject to a set of capacity constraints. It is important to remember that the MVP model did not produce deliberative decisions. MVP was the start point of the analysis. Being in the portfolio did not assure retention of an installation; being outside the portfolio did not assure closure. The model was instructive, but did not include unique capabilities of individual installations. Military judgment, as employed by the Army BRAC SRG, JCSGs, ISG, and IEC, was used to complete the Military Value analysis and selection of installations for closure or realignment.

The final Army Portfolio is listed in Table 7-3, and the installations not included are shown in Table 7-4.

Rank	Installation	Rank	Installation	Rank	Installation	Rank	Installation
1	Ft Bliss	17	Ft Irwin	33	Ft Eustis	50	Ft Monmouth
2	Ft Lewis	18	Aberdeen PG	34	Ft Gordon	51	Ft McPherson
3	Ft Hood	19	Ft Sill	35	Ft Leonard Wood	54	MOT Sunny Point
4	Ft Stewart / HAAF	20	Schofield Barracks	36	Ft Lee	56	Ft Detrick
5	Ft Bragg	21	Ft Huachuca	37	Tobyhanna AD	59	Milan AAP
6	Yuma PG	22	Ft AP Hill	38	Ft Belvoir	61	West Point
7	Ft Carson	23	Ft Dix	39	Letterkenny AD	64	Pine Buff Arsenal
8	Dugway PG	24	Ft McCoy	40	Red River AD	65	Ft Mc Nair
9	Ft Benning	25	Anniston AD	41	Sierra AD	66	Ft Myer
10	White Sands MR	26	Ft Jackson	42	Tooele AD	69	Lake City AAP
11	Ft Wainwright	27	McAlester AAP	43	Ft Sam Houston	77	Corpus Christi AD
12	Ft Knox	28	Ft Rucker	45	Bluegrass AD	78	Scranton AAP
13	Ft Riley	29	Ft Richardson	46	Walter Reed AMC	80	Radford AAP
14	Ft Campbell	30	Redstone Arsenal	47	Picatinny Arsenal	83	Holston AAP
15	Ft Drum	31	Hawthorne AD	48	Watervliet Arsenal	87	Tripler AMC
16	Ft Polk	32	Crane AAP	49	Ft Meade		

Table 7-3. Army Installation Portfolio

Rank	Installation	Rank	Installation	Rank	Installation
44	Deseret Chem Depot	70	Iowa AAP	86	Lease - HQ, ATEC
52	Ft Gillem	71	Lone Star AAP	88	Lease - Rosslyn Complex
53	Rock Island Arsenal	72	Adelphi Labs	89	Riverbank AAP
55	Pueblo Chem Depot	73	Ft Hamilton	90	Lease - Bailey's Crossroads
57	Soldier Systems Center	74	Detroit Arsenal	91	Lease - Army Research Office
58	Charles E. Kelly Support	75	Carlisle Barracks	92	Lease - Crystal City Complex
60	Mississippi AAP	76	Lima Tank Plant	93	Lease - Hoffman Complex
62	Ft Leavenworth	79	USAG Michigan	94	Lease - ARPERCEN
63	Newport Chem Depot	81	Ft Shafter	95	Lease - PEO STRICOM
67	Kansas AAP	82	Ft Buchanan	96	Lease - Army JAG Agency
68	Ft Monroe	84	Presidio Of Monterey	97	Lease - Army JAG School
		85	Umatilla Chem Depot		

Table 7-4. Army Installations Outside the Portfolio

IJCSG - Munitions / Armaments Capacity Report

Function	Site	Current Capacity*	Current Usage*	Maximum Capacity*	Capacity Required To Surge*	Capacity Available to Surge/Excess Capacity*
MUNITIONS STORAGE						
	ANNISTON ARMY DEPOT	3,296.4	2,293.9	3,296.4	0	1,002.5
	BLUE GRASS ARMY DEPOT	6,021.0	4,817.4	6,021.0	0	1,203.6
	CRANE ARMY AMMUNITION ACTIVITY	8,020.8	5,721.3	8,020.8	0	2,299.5
	DESERET CHEMICAL DEPOT	909.0	709.0	909.0	0	200.0
	HAWTHORNE ARMY DEPOT	9,738.0	5,603.0	9,738.0	0	4,135.0
	HOLSTON AAP	405.8	90.6	405.8	0	315.2
	IOWA AAP	1,148.8	503.4	1,148.8	0	645.4
	KANSAS ARMY AMMUNITION PLANT	1,238.5	895.9	1,238.5	0	342.6
	LAKE CITY AAP	1,094.0	1,094.0	1,094.0	0	0.0
	LETTERKENNY ARMY DEPOT	3,613.4	2,472.2	3,613.4	0	1,141.2
	LONE STAR AAP	1,030.6	824.5	1,030.6	0	206.1
	LOUISIANA AAP	350.0	270.4	350.0	0	79.6
	MCALESTER AAP	10,637.1	6,522.0	10,637.1	0	4,115.1
	MILAN AAP	3,258.1	829.9	3,258.1	0	2,428.2
	MISSISSIPPI AAP	105.4	0.0	105.4	0	105.4
	NEWPORT CHEM DEPOT	11.6	11.6	11.6	0	0.0
	PINE BLUFF ARSENAL	4,192.2	3,794.4	4,192.2	0	397.8
	PUEBLO CHEM DEPOT	1,475.2	161.6	1,475.2	0	1,313.6

* Capacity is measured in ksf

Report Date: Thursday, April 21, 2005
Database Date: April 18, 2005

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IJCSG - Munitions / Armaments Capacity Report

Function	*Site*	*Current Capacity**	*Current Usage**	*Maximum Capacity**	*Capacity Required To Surge**	*Capacity Available to Surge/Excess Capacity**
MUNITIONS STORAGE						
	RADFORD AAP	921.2	641.6	921.2	0	279.6
	RED RIVER ARMY DEPOT	2,747.6	1,732.9	2,747.6	0	1,014.7
	SIERRA ARMY DEPOT	5,649.5	1,019.0	5,649.5	0	4,630.5
	TOOELE ARMY DEPOT	5,239.6	3,265.0	5,239.6	0	1,974.6
	UMATILLA CHEM DEPOT	2,457.7	728.1	2,457.7	0	1,729.6

* Capacity is measured in ksf

IJCSG Summary Military Value Report for Munitions

Activity:	*Score:*
Storage and Distribution	
MCALESTER AAP	0.6168
HAWTHORNE ARMY DEPOT	0.5789
CRANE ARMY AMMUNITION ACTIVITY	0.4131
RED RIVER ARMY DEPOT	0.3298
TOOELE ARMY DEPOT	0.3282
SIERRA ARMY DEPOT	0.2879
BLUE GRASS ARMY DEPOT	0.2607
LOUISIANA AAP	0.2441
ANNISTON ARMY DEPOT	0.1803
LETTERKENNY ARMY DEPOT	0.1671

Database Date: 4/18/2005

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IJCSG Summary Military Value Report for Munitions

Activity:	*Score:*
UMATILLA CHEM DEPOT	0.1280
MILAN AAP	0.1117
IOWA AAP	0.0642
PINE BLUFF ARSENAL	0.0409
RADFORD AAP	0.0377
LAKE CITY AAP	0.0375
PUEBLO CHEM DEPOT	0.0332
DESERET CHEMICAL DEPOT	0.0268
KANSAS ARMY AMMUNITION PLANT	0.0231
NEWPORT CHEM DEPOT	0.0205
LONE STAR AAP	0.0090
HOLSTON AAP	0.0024

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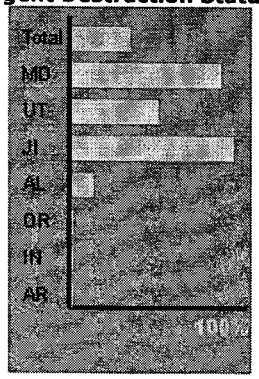
Umatilla, OR

gent Destruction Status



Click Graph for Details

The Umatilla Chemical Depot is one of eight Army installations in the U.S. that currently store chemical weapons. The chemical weapons stored at the depot consist of various munitions and ton containers, containing GB or VX nerve agents or HD blister agent. The Army is working in partnership with Oregon state and local government agencies, as well as federal agencies like the Environmental Protection Agency and the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, to safeguard the local community and protect the environment as we store and dispose of these chemical weapons.

The Umatilla Chemical Agent Disposal Facility is designed for the sole purpose of destroying the chemical weapons stored at the Umatilla Chemical Depot. The facility was completed in 2001, and the Army plans to begin weapons disposal in 2004.

The facility uses high-temperature incineration technology to destroy weapons,a technology employed by the Army for more than a decade, safely and successfully disposing of more than a quarter of the nation's original chemical weapons.

Public Participation and Community Relations

The Oregon Citizens' Advisory Commission, whose members include area residents appointed by the governor, is a focal point for public participation in the Army's weapons storage and disposal program in Umatilla.

The Umatilla Chemical Demilitarization Community Outreach and Information Office, located at 190 East Main Street in Hermiston, is open to the public Monday through Friday to answer questions and provide program information. Stop by or call the office at (541) 564-9339. The Umatilla Chemical Depot Public Affairs Office is also available to answer your questions; call Public Affairs Officer Mary Binder at (541) 564-5312.

You can view many of our information products by selecting the Publications button at the top of the page.

Umatilla Chemical Depot

The Umatilla Chemical Depot opened in 1941. The depot's mission was to store and maintain a variety of military items, from blankets to ammunition. The depot took on its chemical weapons storage mission in 1962. From 1990 to 1994 the facility reorganized in preparation for eventual closure, shipping all conventional ammunition and supplies to other installations. Today, the chemical weapons are the only items still stored at the depot.

U.S. ARMY CHEMICAL MATERIALS AGENCY

U.S. Army Umatilla Chemical Depot
Yesterday and Today

Military planners envisioned the U.S. Army Umatilla Ordnance Depot as a munitions and general supply storehouse years before it became a reality in 1941. However, the onslaught of World War II assured and then hastened the depot's construction.

In 1940 the Army selected a 16,000-acre plot of northeastern Oregon sage land for a new arsenal. Construction work began in January 1941, and 10 months later on Oct. 14, 1941, officials dedicated the depot and named it for the Umatilla Indian tribe.

Thirty-five million dollars and 7,000 workers transformed the prairie site into a complex of warehouses, munitions magazines, shops and office buildings connected by a web of paved roads and railroad tracks – essential elements for shipping and receiving.

Ordnance, as many local residents called it then, was ready when its first munitions shipment arrived Oct. 27, 1941. After the attack on Pearl Harbor six weeks later, Dec. 7, 1941, depot workers went on round-the-clock shifts to ship, receive, store and care for items.

In March 1944, six depot workers – five men and one woman – lost their lives when a conventional ammunition storage igloo exploded during a night shift. Today, a monument created from that igloo's largest remaining piece stands on the depot's parade field as a tribute to them.

During its more than 60 years of history, Umatilla grew to almost 20,000 acres and continued to support other war efforts, including the Korean Conflict, Vietnam, Grenada and Panama. More recently, Umatilla repeated its ammunition and general supply support role as Operation Desert Shield turned to Desert Storm. Workers shipped more than 10,000 tons of conventional ammunition during Desert Storm's first 18 days, with 223 shipments and 19,371 tons in all before the conflict ended.

Besides its conventional ammunition and general supply missions, the depot received a new mission in 1962 – receiving and storing chemical ammunition. Between 1962 and 1969, the depot received various types of ammunition with the chemical nerve agents VX and GB, and the mustard blister agent HD, including 155MM and 8-inch projectiles; M55 rockets; M23 mines; 500- and 750-pound bombs; spray tanks; and, one-ton containers. Today the ammunition awaits destruction. Meanwhile the depot continues safely and securely storing it in storage structures commonly called "igloos," guarded round the clock by the depot's security force.

While igloos vary in size, most are 80 feet long, about 26 feet wide and almost 13 feet high. They are concrete structures with steel rebar, have steel doors, and are covered with a minimum of 2 feet of earth. Each igloo has a lightning protection system. Inside temperatures range from 50-60 degrees Fahrenheit year round.

In June 1997, construction started on the Umatilla Chemical Agent Disposal Facility – the facility that will destroy the depot's stockpiled chemical ammunition. On Sept. 7, 2004, the UMCDF received its first pallet of GB Sarin M55 rockets, and on Sept. 8, the first rocket was destroyed. Weapons disposal operations continued and are projected to finish in 2010.

Umatilla Chemical Depot was identified for realignment in the 1988 Base Realignment and Closure Act. Therefore, during the early 1990s, depot workers shipped all the depot's conventional ammunition and general supplies to other U.S. depots and installations. Today the depot's sole remaining mission is to safely and securely store its chemical ammunition stockpile.

As part of its preparations for possible future closure, the depot has completed several cleanup projects, while others continue. The Army's goal is to satisfy any environmental cleanup actions resulting from activities conducted here. Once these goals have been completed, and the chemical munitions destroyed, depot property may be available for reuse by local communities. A local Reuse Authority committee is already exploring future uses for depot property.

Today, safety remains the depot's highest priority as it has for more than 60 years – first and foremost for its workers, but also for the community and environment.

Umatilla Chemical Depot has and continues to play an integral and historical role in our nation's defense. Its employees – military, government civilian and contractor alike – continue to be supportive community members and maintain the highest safety standards.

Current as of April 05

CMA
U.S. ARMY CHEMICAL MATERIALS AGENCY

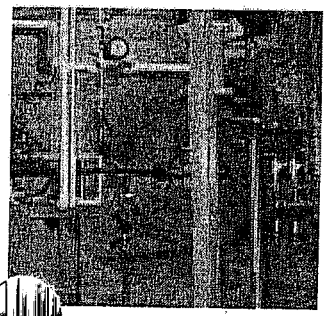
WEEKLY UPDATE

UMATILLA CHEMICAL AGENT DISPOSAL FACILITY
UMATILLA CHEMICAL DEPOT

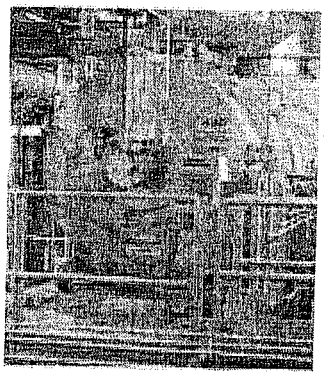
UMATILLA chemical agent disposal facility

Vol. 2 No. 17 UMCDF Chemical Demilitarization Operations May 19, 2005

Safe, secure delivery



uid Incinerator



Deactivation Furnace

ution Control Filters

UMCDF Rocket / Agent Processing 5/5/05 thru 5/18/05	
Total number of GB-filled rockets destroyed this period	1,699
Total number of GB-filled rockets destroyed to date	14,530
Pounds of agent destroyed this period	11,306
Pounds of agent destroyed to date	147,448
Number of storage igloos emptied to date	5
Percentage of total agent tons destroyed	1.98%
Percentage of GB rockets destroyed to date	15.9%

UMCDF Update

- A fire in the Explosive Containment Room (ECR) A, May 18, suspended rocket processing.
  - Systems worked as designed to suppress the fire.
  - Cause is unknown.
  - Investigation / root-cause analysis is underway.
- Continued MC-1 GB bomb campaign preparations.
- UMCDF employees have worked over 800,000 safe work hours without a lost workday.

Milestones

- Best processing day: April 15 – 563 rockets
- Best week: April 15 - 20 – 1,656 rockets
- Best month: March – 3,362 rockets
- Best weapons movement day: April 5 – 20 containers

Umatilla Facts

- Chemical weapons storage began: 1962
- UMCDF construction began: 1997
- Construction concluded: 2001
- Disposal operations began: Sept. 7, 2004

Public Affairs Officers:

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Evenings and weekends by appointment.

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CREATING A SAFER TOMORROW

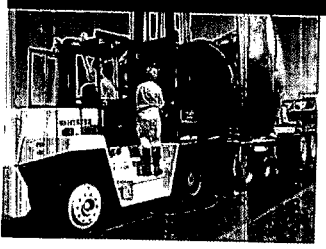
U.S. ARMY CHEMICAL MATERIALS AGENCY

UMATILLA CHEMICAL AGENT DISPOSAL FACILITY
UMATILLA CHEMICAL DEPOT

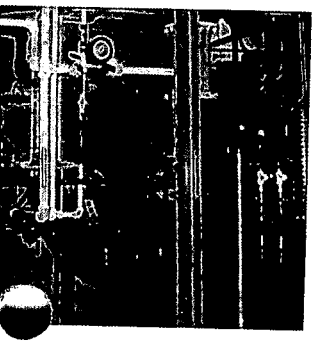
UMATILLA chemical agent disposal facility

Vol. 2 No. 15 UMCDF Chemical Demilitarization Operations

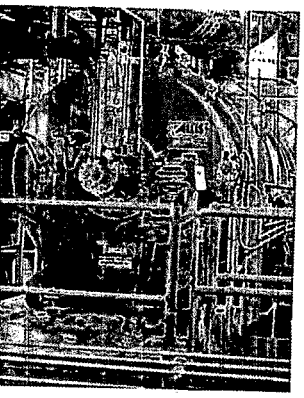
April 21, 2005



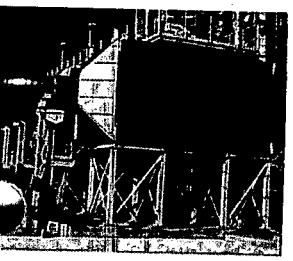
Safe, secure delivery



Liquid Incinerator



Deactivation Furnace



Pollution Control Filters

UMCDF Rocket / Agent Processing 4/14/05 thru 4/20/05	
Total number of GB-filled rockets destroyed this period	1,656
Total number of GB-filled rockets destroyed to date	12,530
Pounds of agent destroyed this period	14,690
Pounds of agent destroyed to date	129,616
Number of storage igloos emptied to date	5
Percentage of total agent tons destroyed	1.74%
Percentage of GB rockets destroyed to date	13.7%

UMCDF Update

- Resumed GB rocket and agent processing after April 7 rocket motor fire incident.
- Destroyed 563 rockets April 15 for a new single day record in the Continental United States.
- Continued work toward integrated processing efficiency.
- Continued preparations for the MC-1 GB bomb campaign.
- UMCDF employees have worked over 700,000 safe work hours without a lost workday.

Milestones

- Best processing day: April 15 – 563 rockets
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CREATING A SAFER TOMORROW

Monitoring at Chemical Agent Disposal Facilities

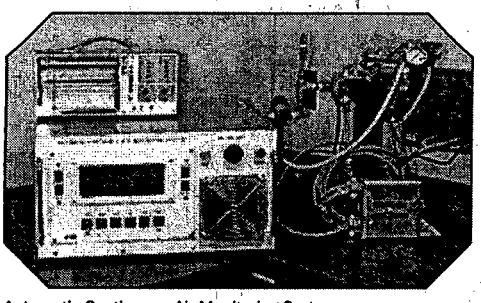
The largest concern in the disposal of chemical agent and weapons is the potential release of chemical agent. To protect the workers, the public and the environment, the disposal facility is monitored in several ways to ensure that there is early notification in the case of release of chemical agent to avoid health risks.

Monitors used in the disposal facility are extremely sensitive and can detect agent concentrations at very low levels—alarming and giving workers time to mask and safely exit the area. There are different types of monitoring equipment to measure different ways in which the presence of chemical agent can be identified:

- Near-real-time monitors, such as the Automatic Continuous Air Monitoring System and the MINICAMS®
- Back-up historical monitors, such as the Depot Area Air Monitoring System.

Automatic Continuous Air Monitoring System

The near-real-time monitors are automatic, continuous air monitors that sample air for four minutes, then analyze the sample and display the results. They use a process,

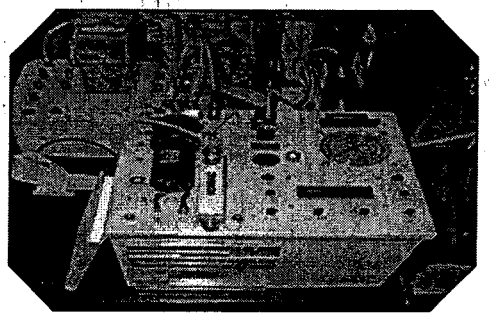


Automatic Continuous Air Monitoring System

called gas chromatography, which separates compounds in the air samples to detect and report levels of chemical agents. These monitors are able to detect extremely low levels of chemical agent. If they detect any amount of agent present exceeding allowable levels, then remote, audible, and visual alarms are set off.

Depot Area Monitoring System

Back-up historical monitors, or the Depot Area Air Monitoring System, also continually sample the air for chemical agent by drawing the air through special glass tubes and trapping any chemical agent in a special material. The sampling times vary from every few minutes to 12 hours. The tubes are collected and a laboratory analysis can provide confirmation of agent readings from the near-real-time monitors



MINICAMS®

or provide a historical record of monitoring for areas not monitored by near-real-time monitors.

To reduce the number of false alarms and to ensure monitors work properly, near-real-time monitors are tested at least once a day. They are tested with diluted agent and must alarm showing the correct level of agent, or they are repaired or replaced. To ensure the safety of the public and the environment, monitors on the common exhaust stack for the furnaces are tested every four hours. A routine inspection and quality check is used to confirm that DAAMS stations are working properly. Quality control samples are also used to ensure that laboratory analysis of the DAAMS tubes is accurate.

Monitoring stations are placed throughout disposal plant facilities in all process rooms, observation corridors, chemical agent munitions receiving areas, drain stations, neutralization bays, furnace ducts and the common exhaust stack for the furnace. As an added safety measure, monitors also are in the heating, ventilation and air conditioning system exhaust stack and filters. In all, there are close to 250 monitors that report conditions throughout each facility that uses incineration and 70 monitors throughout each neutralization facility.

For more information, contact the Public Outreach and Information Office of the Chemical Materials Agency (Provisional) 1(800) 488-0648 or www.cma.army.mil

OVER ▶

US Army Umatilla Chemical Depot
Hermiston, OR 97838-9544

PROVISIONAL

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Public Affairs Office - PAO		Fax - 5395
Mary A. Binder (PA Officer - DEMIL)	Cell 379-8810	5312
James S. Hackett (PA Officer - CSEPP)		5418
SECRETARY - CO		
Sandee Haats		5200

EXECUTIVE OFFICER - CO	
MAJ John C. Amos	5410
SENIOR ENLISTED ADVISOR - CO (Surety)	
SFC Scott Nelson	5253

CHIEF/STAFF-CS		
William A. Milbrodt (Chief of Staff)	Cell 561-5297	5202
Resource Management - RM	Bldg 32	Fax-5419
Monique C. Gray (RM Manager)		5446
Mitzi Corey (Program Analyst)		5412
Joan Smith (Program Analyst)		5238
HQ Administrative Support	Bldg 1	Fax-5395
Linda J. Shelley (Protocol) - PRO		5360
Beverly Teeples (Admin Assistant)		5206
Operations Center-OC	Bldg 32	Fax-5377
Paul L. Corbett (Chief)		5362

COMPLIANCE/SUSTAINMENT-CD		Fax-5434
MAJ John C. Amos		5410
Phillip M. Ferguson (Deputy Director)		5390
June Kelly (Chem Surety Officer)		5456
(Chem Surety)		
Vacant (Chem Surety Trng Officer)		
Richard Barthel (Chem Surety Specialist)		5485
James Hasty (Chem Surety Specialist		5486
Sandi Jones (ASAP Officer)	bl32-x5392	4564

CHEM OPS DIRECTORATE-CM	Bldg 18	Fax-5340
Mary K. Hensal (Director)		5363
Pam J. Gordon (Admin Assistant)		5220
Virgil Flanary (Treaty Officer)		5223
Support & Inspection Division		
Don Jespersen (Deputy Director)		5314
Inventory Branch		
Dick Edwards (Leader)		5221
Monitoring Branch		
Steve Maurer (Sup Lab Chemist)		5235
Dick Marsh		5235
Chem Ammunition Division - CMC		
E. George Newman (Chief)		5222
Doug Barnett (Deputy Chief)		5447
Teresa Najera (Admin Assistant)		5170
Laundry/Mask Issue Branch		
John Harmon (Supervisor)		5384

PUBLIC WORKS DIR-PW	Bldg 11	Fax-5445
Larry D. Meeks (Director)		5431
Pam Christopher - (Admin Assistant)		5375
Vacant (Gen Eng)		
Vacant (Engineer Tech)		5476
Services Division -PWS		
Larry A. Kappert (Chief)		5482
Ed Hunt (Leader)		5303
Installation Support Division - PWI		
Linda Davis (Chief)		5287
Vacant (Computer Specialist)		
Robert Jones (Info Tech Specialist)		5489
Judith Mills (Real Property/Admin Spc)		5342
Gerald Davis (Equipment Manager)		5246
Vacant (Tool Crib)		5477
Brian Fewlass (Mail Room)		5316
Karla Sullens (Motor Pool)		5251

RISK MANAGEMENT DIR-RD	Bldg 2	Fax-5331
Robert T. Nelson (Director)		5414
Barbara J. Dunn (Admin Assistant)		5357
Environmental - RDE	Bldg 55	
Donald C. Gills (ENV Spec)		5420
Deborah S. Lopez (ENV Spec)		5252
Michele M. Luna (UMCDF Liaison)		5325
Safety - RDS		
Mervin L. Beck (Safety Engineer)		5453
Ray D. Stull (Safety Specialist)		5361
Mike Williamson (Safety Specialist)		5467
Mike Bowen (Safety Specialist/OWCP)		5474
Fire Department - RDF		Fax-5317
Dennis E. McCoy (Chief)		5210
Tyler D. Wilson (Assistant Chief)		5210

SECURITY DIRECTORATE-SD	Bldg 31	Fax-5350
Bonnie Lazor (Director)		5239
Kaye Englmeier (Admin Assistant)		5240
Security Admin Division		
Vacant (Deputy Director)		
Gary Hartinger (Sr Physical Security Specialist)		5242
Quentin Graham (Physical Security Specialist)		5162
Dexter Williams (Sr Personnel Security Specialist)		5464
David Zamora (IT System Admin)		5152
Michelle D. Curtis (Personnel Security Specialist I&R)		5270
Vacant (Security Training Officer)		
Uniformed Guard Division		
Ron Haertling (Guard Chief)		5258
Selena Allen (Admin Assistant)		4597

UMCDF		
FIELD OFFICE	Bldg 360	Fax 564-7057
Don Barclay (Site Project Mgr)		564-7051
Janice Bowie (Admin Asst)		564-7097
Mike Strong (DSPM/Compliance)		564-7058
Wendell Wrzesinski (DSPM/Facility Tech Rep)		564-7053
Mark Shipman (DSPM/Operations)		564-7077
Heidi VanNoy (SAIC Task Manger/TCO		564-7083

UMCDF/Systems Contractors (SC)	
Washington Demilitarization Company	
Doug Hamrick (Project General Manager)	564-7110
Tim Morton (Plant Manager)	564-7413
SW Research Institute (SWRI)	
Darrell Johnson	564-7155

UMCD TENANTS/OTHERS

Occupational Health Clinic-OHC		Bldg 111
On call Medic	Cell 571-6114	Fax-5373
Charles Watson (Doctor)		5215
Christopher Shelvin		5215
Vacant (Admin Assistant)		5215
BRAC Environmental Coord	Bldg 32	Fax-5371
Mark E. Daugherty		5294
FEDERAL Contracting-Vehicle Maintenance		
Russell Case	Bldg 5	5249
CORDEV-Telephone Services		
Clyde Reed (DCI)/ Dennis Schell		5388
ARGONNE Contract Support-CSEPP		
Richard Winter		5299
ISS Computer Support		
J. Gesler/T. Blodgett/D. Parrs		5468
UMCD MWR	Bldg 33	
Roberta Wharf		5296
RMCE Environmental Support	Bldg 55	
Dante Sowell		5283
James A. Coates		5307
AFEES Military Store	Bldg 11	
		5245
CPAC LIASON PERSONNEL REP		
Vacant		

Commercial 541-564-XXXX
Office Symbols AMSCM-OPUM-XX
Signature Block:
DAVID E. HOLLIDAY
LTC, CM
Commanding

UMCDF Field Office Organization

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Don Barclay
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SPM Secretary
7097

Duane Carter
GSR/Environmental
7025

Gary Olsen
GSR/Environmental
7064

Teddy Sapasap
GSR/Operations
7092

Rick Taft
GSR/Certifying Official
7086

Ron Longwell
GSR/Engineering
7096

Lucy Hocking
Surety/CPRP Administration
7081

Ed Sayre
GSR/Certifying Official
7059

Hawkins Conrad
GSR/Certifying Official
7085

Kim Petersen
GSR/Engineering
7066

Vacant
GSR

Wendell Wrzesinski
DSPM (Facility Technical Representative)
7053

Mike Strong
DSPM (Compliance)
7058

Mark Shipman
DSPM (Operations)
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Heidi VanNoy
SAIC Task Manager/ Treaty Management
7083

Mary Binder
PAO
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Steve Meyers
Public Outreach Office
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Allison Cornett
Public Outreach Office
564-9339

Kathy Eldrige
Public Outreach Office
564-9339

Tom Artioli
ACO
7088

Eunice Sigler
Property Administrator
7027

Steve DeRose
Contracts Administrator
7098

Merle Jones
Contracts Administrator
7052

Royce Benham
Project Controls/Funding
7065

Karl Kinkade
Env. Permitting
7076

John Hocking
Control Systems/GSR Mentor
7090

Tom Sackett
Electrical/Schedule
7095

Ty Teigen
Env. Compliance
7073

Stephanie Brasher
Configuration Analyst
7056

George Nelson
Furnaces
7078

Bob Steele
QA/QC
7049

Kevin Tydings
Network Admin
7079

Dave Mears
Mechanical/Lessons Learned
7068

Lorna Henderson
Schedule Management
7046

Tanja Rodriguez
Admin Assistant
7082

Mike Harker
Risk Management
7075

Vacant
Lab/Monitoring
7047

Heather Campbell
Admin Assistant
7063

Legend
Government staff: Red
PAISC staff: Blue
URS Coleman staff: Green

SPM Concurrence [signature] Date 31 Mar 05

Recommended Oregon Base Realignments and Closures

Olympia
Tacoma
Ellensburg
Moses Lake
Ritzville
South Bend
Chehalis
Randle
Yakima
WASHINGTON
Sunnyside
Kennewick
Lewiston
Nezperce
Walla Walla
Kelso
Saint Helens
Goldendale
Pendleton
Tillamook
Umatilla Army Depot
Enterprise
La Grande
Salem
Baker
Corvallis
Canyon City
Eugene
Bend
Vale
OREGON
Burns
Boise City
IDAHO
Coos Bay
Cramult
Murphy
Arock
Frenchglen
Medford
Klamath Falls
Lakeview
Riddle
Yreka
Vya
Orovada
CALIFORNIA
Alturas
NEVADA
Pondosa
Winnemucca

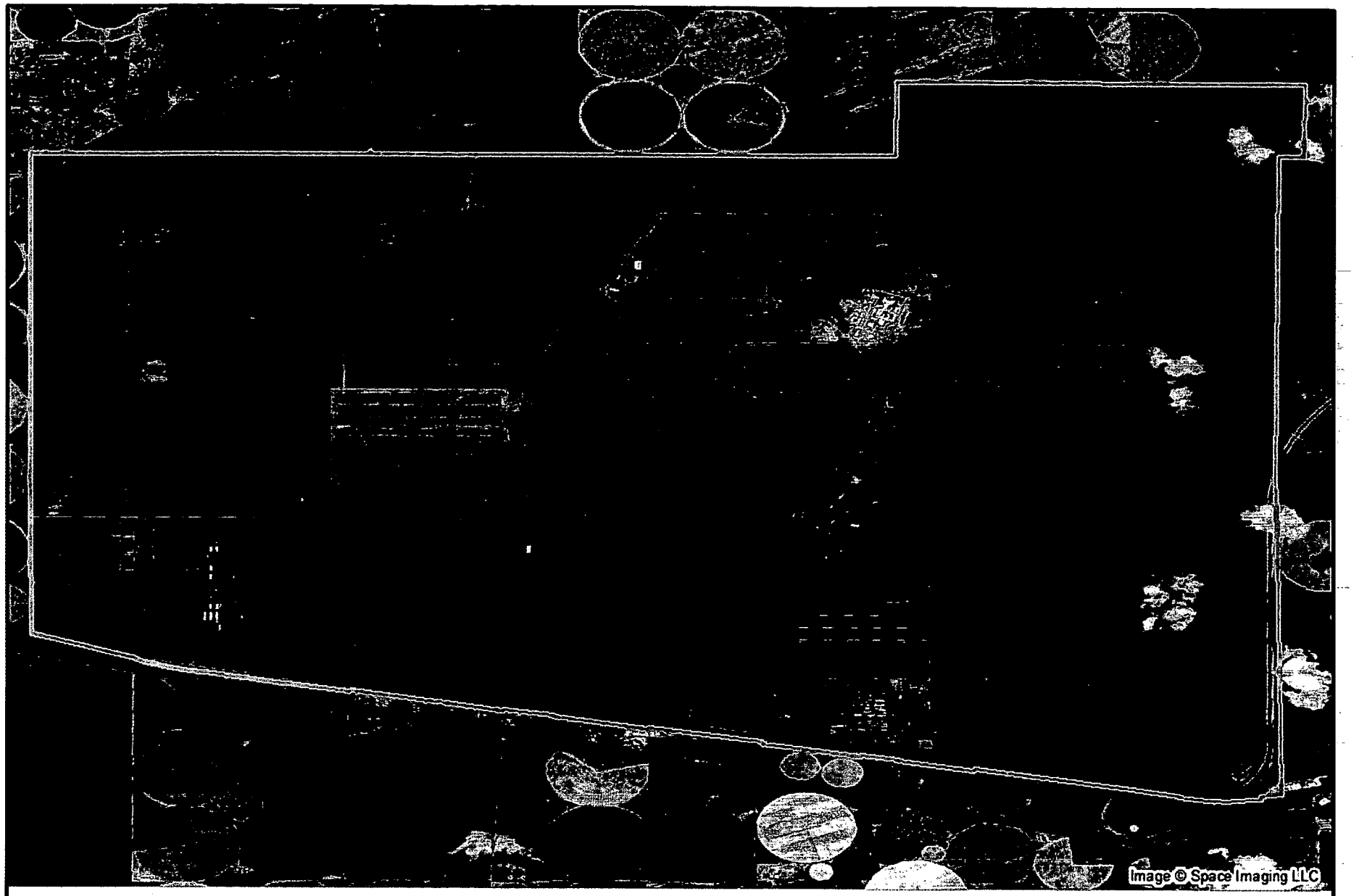
N
W E
S

0 20 40 80 120 160 Miles

Umatilla Army Depot Statistics

Total Acres: 19,729
Acres Owned: 17,055

Total Personnel: 439
Mil: 5
Civ: 434
Other: 0

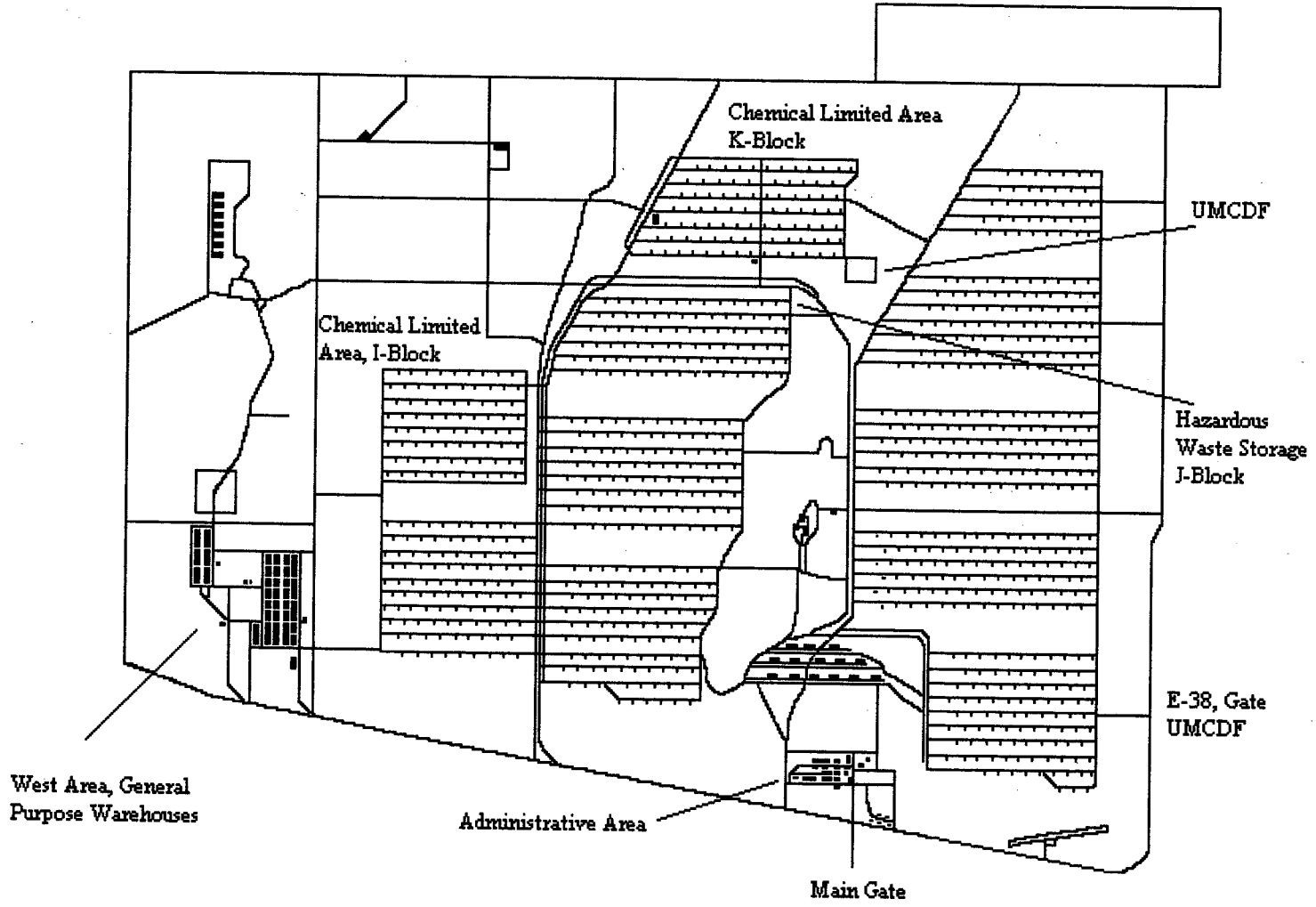


Umatilla Chemical Depot

Installation Boundary

Depot Site Layout

U.S. ARMY CHEMICAL MATERIALS AGENCY



NORTH CAROLINA

1993	Data Processing Center Marine Corps Air Station Cherry Point	CLOSE
1993	Marine Corps Data Processing Center Regional Automated Services Center Camp Lejeune	CLOSE
1995	Recreation Center #2, Fayetteville	CLOSE

NORTH DAKOTA

1995	Grand Forks Air Force Base	REALIGN

OHIO

1991	Rickenbacker Air National Guard Base	CLOSE
1993	Defense Information Technology Service Organization, Columbus Annex Dayton	CLOSE
1993	Defense Information Technology Services Organization, Cleveland	CLOSE
1993	Gentile Air Force Station (Defense Electronics Supply Center), Dayton	CLOSE
1993	Newark Air Force Base	CLOSE
1993	Readiness Command Region Ravenna (Region 5)	CLOSE
1993	Rickenbacker Air National Guard Base (Retain 121st Air Refueling Wing and the 160th Air Refueling Group in a cantonment area at Rickenbacker ANGB instead of Wright-Patterson AFB, OH, and operate as tenants of the Rickenbacker Port Authority [RPA] on the RPA's airport)	REDIRECT
1995	Defense Contract Management Command International, Dayton	REALIGN
1995	Defense Distribution Depot Columbus	REALIGN

OREGON

1988	Umatilla Army Depot	REALIGN

PENNSYLVANIA

1988	Coraopolis Family Housing Site 71	CLOSE
1988	Coraopolis Family Housing Site 72	CLOSE
1988	Irwin Support Detachment Annex	CLOSE
1988	Naval Hospital Philadelphia	CLOSE
1988	Pitt 02 Family Housing	CLOSE
1988	Pitt 03 Family Housing	CLOSE
1988	Pitt 25 Family Housing	CLOSE
1988	Pitt 37 Family Housing	CLOSE
1988	Pitt 42 Family Housing	CLOSE
1988	Pitt 43 Family Housing	CLOSE
1988	Pitt 52 Family Housing	CLOSE
1988	Tacony Warehouse	CLOSE
1991	Letterkenny Army Depot	CLOSE
1991	Naval Air Development Center Warminster	REALIGN
1991	Naval Station Philadelphia	REALIGN
1991	Philadelphia Naval Shipyard	CLOSE

BASE CLOSURE AND REALIGNMENT COMMISSION
2521 SOUTH CLARK STREET, SUITE 600
ARLINGTON, VA 22202
PHONE: 703-699-2950
FAX: 703-699-2735

DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS
FACSIMILE TRANSMITTAL SHEET

TO: George Delgado - for Commissioners Coyle & Bilbray	FROM: Audrey Jones
COMPANY: BRAC Commission	DATE: 5-25-05
FAX NUMBER: (541) 564-5395	TOTAL NO. OF PAGES INCLUDING COVER:
PHONE NUMBER: (703) 615-0180	SENDER'S TELEPHONE NUMBER: (703) 699-2963
RE:	SENDER'S FAX NUMBER:

URGENT FOR REVIEW X ☐ PLEASE COMMENT PLEASE REPLY ☐ PLEASE RECYCLE

NOTES/COMMENTS:

Dear Commissioner:

We have put together a brief compilation of clippings, related to the BRAC process, from the local media. It is our hope that this bit of background information will be useful as you conduct your installation visit.

Please do not hesitate to contact me if you have any media-related questions or special needs. The number for the direct line to my office is (703) 699-2962. The Communications staff and I would be more than happy to assist you in any way possible.

Sincerely,

C. James Schaefer IV
Director of Communications

UMATILLA ARMY DEPOT
OREGON

National News Articles
Toxic Releases Drop, But Worst Toxins Persist
3 Chemical Weapons Bases Slated to Close
BRAC To Close 15 Major Installations, Improve Army Efficiency
Incineration Resumes At Pine Bluff Arsenal
USA - WEAPON DISPOSAL HALTED MAY 20/OREG; Department of Environmental Quality; Brief Article

Local News Articles
Base-Closing Plans Aired
Deq Tells Army To Halt Burning Of Umatilla Rockets
Oregon Orders Halt To Work At Umatilla
Umatilla Army Depot on List of Base Closures

Opinions/ Editorials

National News Articles

Toxic Releases Drop, But Worst Toxins Persist
The Christian Science Monitor
Brad Knickerbocker
May 18, 2005

May 18, 2005 — The good news about toxic pollutants in the air, soil and water is that overall levels are coming down. But according to the Environmental Protection Agency some of the most toxic substances — mercury, dioxin, lead and PCBs — remain an increasing problem.

The recent announcement of another round of military base closures could put more focus on the problem of toxic waste and how to solve it.

The EPA notes significant pollution problems at some 100 military bases, and 34 already-shuttered bases are among the most toxic "Superfund" sites, according to a survey by The Associated Press. Problems persist with such hard-to-remove contaminants as cleaning solvents, asbestos, radioactive materials, unexploded ordnance and lead paint. The Pentagon already has spent $8.3 billion cleaning up recently closed military sites, and the total bill could top $12 billion.

All of this makes it difficult for the Pentagon to convert such facilities to state or privately owned properties, the Government Accountability Office reported recently. In most cases, it takes years,

if not decades, to finish the cleanup. In some places, for example, poisonous chemicals have seeped into groundwater flowing off-base.

According to the GAO, which looked at the previous four rounds of base closures going back to 1988, 28 percent of the total acreage has yet to be transferred "due primarily to the need for environmental cleanup."

Some Progress, But PBTs Building

While new base closures announced last week will add to that problem, total amounts of toxic pollution in the U.S. environment have edged down.

In its latest annual Toxics Release Inventory, which covers more than 23,000 facilities and about 650 chemicals, the EPA reports that 4.4 billion pounds of toxic chemicals were released in 2003 (the latest available figures), about 6 percent less than the previous year. Most of the decrease was in metal mining and chemical manufacturing. Since 1998, before which fewer chemicals and fewer facilities were reported, toxic releases have gone down 42 percent.

At the same time, EPA officials and environmentalists note the worrisome release of persistent bioaccumulative and toxic chemicals, which increased by 50 million pounds or 11 percent in the latest reporting year. These include dioxins, mercury, and polychlorinated biphenyls.

"PBT chemicals are of particular concern," reports the EPA, "not only because they are toxic, but also because they remain in the environment for long periods of time and are not readily destroyed [they persist] and build up or accumulate in body tissues [they bioaccumulate]."

In 2003, for example, mercury and mercury-compound releases jumped 41 percent. Mercury is a highly toxic substance that can poison wildlife and cause brain and nervous system damage in children and fetuses. Unlike most other pollutants, mercury tends to concentrate in dangerous "hot spots."

"Although it is good news that overall releases are back on track, it is a major concern that some of the most hazardous chemicals have increased so dramatically," says Meghan Purvis, an environmental health specialist with U.S. Public Interest Research Group in Washington.

Assessing the Future

Meanwhile, according to the watchdog group Environmental Integrity Project, the 50 dirtiest among the nation's 359 largest power plants generate as little as 14 percent of the electric power but account for a disproportionately large share of pollution emissions: up to 50 percent of sulfur dioxide emissions, 42 percent of mercury, 40 percent of nitrogen oxides and 35 percent of carbon dioxide.

"A huge share of these emissions comes from a handful of unnecessarily dirty power plants that have not yet installed modern pollution controls, or which operate inefficiently," says Eric Schaeffer, director of the Environmental Integrity Project and the EPA's former chief of regulatory enforcement.

Others take a longer view of pollution in the United States.

"In reality, the data is very clear," says Scott Segal, director of the Electric Reliability Coordinating Council in Washington, which lobbies on behalf of power plants and utilities around the country. "Power plant emissions, along with other indicators of air quality in the United States, continue to improve as part of a trend dating back several decades."

"With a decade of compiled research ... we've found that it is nearly impossible to paint a grim, doom-and-gloom picture anymore," says Steven Hayward of the Pacific Research Institute, a free-market think tank in San Francisco that co-publishes the "Index of Leading Environmental Indicators" with the American Enterprise Institute in Washington. "The facts speak for themselves, and the facts are hugely encouraging."

Other more recent facts may be less encouraging, however. For example, the Sierra Club reported last month that leaky underground storage tanks "are a growing threat to public health."

In all, there are some 130,000 leaking tanks around the country, including 17,544 needing cleanup in Florida, 15,049 in California, 9,039 in Michigan and 1,221 in Tennessee.

"More than 100 million people drink groundwater in states where thousands of underground storage tanks are leaking and need cleanups," says Grant Cope, a toxics specialist with the Sierra Club. "These sites include toxics like benzene, toluene, and heavy metals that can quickly pollute groundwater, threaten public health, burden taxpayers with cleanup costs, and hurt real estate values ... A pin prick-sized hole in one fuel tank can leak 400 gallons of contamination a day, and one gallon of gasoline can pollute 1 million gallons of groundwater."

3 Chemical Weapons Bases Slated to Close
The Associated Press
Matt Kelley
May 13, 2005

WASHINGTON -- The Defense Department on Friday recommended closing three of the eight bases where Cold War-era chemical weapons are being stored and destroyed.

The depots in Utah, Oregon and Indiana are part of the Army's program to destroy the U.S. chemical weapons stockpile by 2012, as required under an international treaty. All three have started destroying their deadly stockpiles _ using incinerators at two plants and chemical neutralization at the third.

Environmentalists and some area residents have criticized the chemical weapons destruction plants, saying they are unsafe. Some small leaks of chemical agents have occurred, particularly at the base in Utah, but no one outside the bases was hurt.

Destruction of the chemical weapons will continue, said Marilyn Daughdrill, a spokeswoman for the Army Chemical Materials Agency. All of the chemical weapons depots have detailed plans for decontamination and environmental cleanup before they are finally closed, she said.

"We will not sacrifice safety," Daughdrill said.

The three depots suggested for closure are:

_ The Deseret Chemical Depot in Utah.

_ The Umatilla Chemical Depot in Oregon.

_ The Newport Chemical Depot in Indiana.

President Nixon ordered a halt to U.S. chemical weapons production in 1969, and the U.S. signed the 1997 Chemical Weapons Convention, pledging to destroy its remaining stockpiles. The Chemical Materials Agency says it has destroyed about 43 percent of its chemical munitions and 36 percent of the chemical weapons agents in bulk storage.

The Army built incineration plants for chemical weapons at the Umatilla and Deseret depots, as well as other bases in Alabama and Arkansas. Newport and another facility in Maryland use the chemical neutralization process. Sites in Colorado and Kentucky are planned for trying other disposal technologies.

One of the most serious accidents came in 2002, when a worker at the Deseret incinerator was exposed to the nerve agent sarin during a botched maintenance job. The worker survived.

Deseret's incinerator has been operating since 1996 and so far has destroyed all the sarin stored at the depot, Daughdrill said. Deseret held 44 percent of the nation's chemical weapons stockpile before the destruction began.

Deseret, the site farthest along in its destruction of chemical weapons, is scheduled to finish destroying all of its chemical weapons in 2009, Daughdrill said.

BRAC To Close 15 Major Installations, Improve Army Efficiency

Army News Service
Eric W. Cramer
May 24, 2005

WASHINGTON (Army News Service, May 13, 2005) – The Army will close 15 major installations over the next six years and close or realign hundreds of small installations, including Army Reserve and National Guard facilities, if DoD Base Realignment and Closure recommendations released today receive final approval.

Major Army installations slated for closure are: Fort Monroe, Va.; Fort McPherson, Ga.; Fort Gillem, Ga.; Fort Monmouth, N.J.; Newport Chemical Depot, Ind.; Kansas Army Ammunition Plant, Kan.; Selfridge Army Activity, Mich.; Mississippi Army Ammunition Plant; Hawthorne Army Depot, Nev.; Umatilla Chemical Depot, Ore.; Lone Star Army Ammunition Plant, Texas; Red River Army Depot, Texas; Deseret Chemical Depot, Utah; Riverbank Army Ammunition Plant, Calif.; and Charles E. Kelly Support Center, Pa.

In addition to closing these installations, the current plan would close 176 Army Reserve and 211 Army National Guard facilities. These will be replaced by 125 multi-component Armed Forces Reserve Centers.

The changes are part of a total BRAC package expected to save the Department of Defense about

$50 billion over the next two decades, officials said.

Gen. Richard Cody, vice chief of staff for the Army, said the changes to the reserve-component structure are designed to bring the Army Reserve and National Guard in line with the Army's new modular, unit-of-action structure.

Lt. Gen. H. Steven Blum, chief of the Army National Guard Bureau, said the changes in the Guard and Reserve centers will not only lead to better efficiency within the units, but will also lead to improved recruitment.

"We hope it will affect recruitment and retention in a positive way," Blum said. "By divesting ourselves of some of the more remote facilities and moving to areas with better demographics, it should allow for positive change."

The BRAC proposal also calls for a change in location for a number of large commands and Army functions. Among these is the relocation of the Armor Center, currently at Fort Knox, Ky., to Fort Benning, Ga., to become part of a new Maneuver Center there.

"What Knox gets in return," Cody said, "is we'll activate a modular brigade combat team there. Accessions Command will go there and the Cadet Command. Human Resources will move out of [leased] space and go to Fort Knox. We're also moving an air defense artillery brigade from Fort Bliss, Texas, to Fort Sill (Okla.) to create a Fires Center."

Training and Doctrine Command will move from Fort Monroe, Va., to Fort Eustis, Va., as Fort Monroe closes under the current BRAC proposal, Cody said.

Among many other changes, the BRAC proposal:

-- Relocates Army Materiel Command headquarters to Redstone Arsenal, Ala.

-- Relocates the 7th Special Forces Group from Fort Bragg, N.C., to Eglin Air Force Base, Fla.

-- Relocates Forces Command Headquarters and U.S. Army Reserve Command to Pope Air Force Base, N.C.

-- Stations Third Army headquarters with the Air Force component of U.S. Forces Central Command at Shaw Air Force Base, S.C.

-- Moves the Installation Management Agency headquarters to Fort Sam Houston, Texas.

-- Activates modular BCTs at Fort Bliss, Texas; Fort Bragg, N.C.; Fort Knox, Ky.; and Fort Riley, Kan.

-- Creates a new medical hospital and research facility, the Walter Reed National Military Medical Center in Bethesda, Md., and builds a new 165-bed hospital at Fort Belvoir, Va.

Whether these changes are approved depends on actions by the BRAC commission, said Michael Wynne, assistant undersecretary of defense for acquisition, technology and logistics.

The commission, made up of former legislators and military experts, will forward its recommendations to the president after reviewing the Department of Defense recommendations.

It must take action by Sept. 8. The president will then have until Sept. 23 to accept or reject the recommendations in their entirety. If accepted, Congress then has 45 days to reject the recommendations before they become binding.

Specific changes must begin within two years of the recommendation's acceptance, and must be complete within six years, without interrupting ongoing operations, Wynn said.

Incineration Resumes At Pine Bluff Arsenal
The Associated Press
May 20, 2005

The Pine Bluff Arsenal resumed incineration of chemical weapons Friday morning, two days after operations were suspended because of a small fire at a similar facility in Oregon.

The arsenal began processing rockets once again after Washington Group International - the contractor conducting the incineration work - determined that it was safe to do so. Bob Love, acting project manager for Washington Group International, decided to suspend operations Wednesday after learning of a fire on the rocket-destruction processing line in **Umatilla,** Ore., according to a news release from the arsenal.

Washington Group International is handling the work at both sites and is looking into the **Umatilla** fire and what may have caused it. The contractor is sending experts from Pine Bluff to participate in the investigation.

Umatilla and the Pine Bluff Arsenal each hold about 12 percent of the nation's chemical weapons and are both in the process of destroying rockets laced with sarin nerve agent.

The Arkansas operations paused May 11 and 12 after a small fire ignited at the Pine Bluff Arsenal. Incineration of the rockets and the liquid they contained resumed last Friday, but the **Umatilla** incident prompted another suspension in Arkansas.

USA - WEAPON DISPOSAL HALTED MAY 20/OREG; Department of Environmental Quality; Brief Article
Periscope Daily Defense News Capsules
May 20, 2005

OREGONIAN -- Officials in Oregon's Department of Environmental Quality have ordered the Army to halt destruction of rockets armed with the sarin nerve agent after fires broke out in the facility, reports the Oregonian.

The fuel in a rocket exploded at the **Umatilla** Chemical Depot, the third such accident in six weeks, starting a fire in a containment building.

All the incidents occurred in explosive-containment rooms, but state officials want to examine why so many shells have exploded.

Workers have already destroyed 15,000 sarin rockets at the facility.

Local News Articles

Base-Closing Plans Aired
The Bulletin
Monica Mercer
May 14, 2005

WASHINGTON — The proposed closing of the Umatilla Chemical Depot and other Oregon military sites might mean the loss of hundreds of jobs and the movement of fighters and air tankers from Portland to other states.

The Defense Department announced Friday that the depot in the Pendleton-Hermiston area and the Navy Reserve Center in Central Point have been recommended for closure for the first time under the Base Closure and Realignment Act of 1990.

In addition, the department's recommendations include the shift in mission, or realignment, of the Portland International Airport Air Guard Station.

Military and civilian personnel could be hit with a total projected loss of 1,083 jobs statewide.

However, that projection could change as implementation of the department's recommendations takes place over the next five years. The Base Realignment and Closure Commission will review the recommendations to close the two Oregon installations during the summer.

The state's congressional delegation sent letters to Secretary of Defense Donald Rumsfeld and the commissioner of the Base Realignment and Closure Commission last week detailing the importance of Oregon's military installations. As late as Thursday, Rep. Greg Walden's office said there was no reason to think that Oregon would be affected by the recommended closings.

But now Sen. Ron Wyden, D-Ore., says he'll "have lots of questions to understand how the Pentagon plans to keep Oregonians safe if these changes are put in place."

The commission has until September to submit its final list of recommendations for nationwide base closures and realignments to President Bush, who will submit it to Congress for final consideration by the end of the year.

Oregon escaped the previous four rounds of closures. Umatilla went through realignment in 1988 when it ended its storage of traditional warfare such as bombs and bullets.

The Defense Department has confirmed that there is no further use for the Umatilla Chemical Depot and that it will not receive any additional workload at its destruction facility. It will cost $15.5 million to shut down the depot, but the savings during the implementation period will be $89.1 million, according to the Defense Department.

As many as 884 Umatilla jobs could be permanently lost, which amounts to about 2 percent of Pendleton-Hermiston area employment. Binder estimated that the entire process for carrying out

the depot's mission, including environmental cleanup and fulfilling state permit requirements, will be completed by 2015.

Sen. Gordon Smith, R-Ore., said the Pentagon will have to justify the new decision regarding Oregon.

Umatilla Army Public Affairs Officer Mary Binder called the Defense Department's recommendation "not surprising" since the community has long known Umatilla's only mission now is to destroy a finite amount of chemical warfare. The process must be completed by 2012.

The movement of certain aircraft from Portland's air guard station to Tinker Air Force Base in Oklahoma and Forbes Field in Kansas is because those installations have "higher military value," according to the Defense Department. All 15 F-15 fighter jets operated by the 142nd Fighter Wing would be transferred to New Jersey and Louisiana, and eight KC-135R tankers flown by the 939th Air Refueling Wing would go to Oklahoma and Kansas.

The 1,018 jobs that could permanently be lost in the Portland area represent only 0.1 percent of area employment. Further, the Defense Department said it would save $100.2 million over 20 years if the Portland realignment takes place.

Closures and realignments nationwide are a result of the Base Closure and Realignment Act as amended in 1990. The law came on the heels of a 20-year plan for modernizing military infrastructure and the Defense Department's inventory of all its facilities.

Defense has always maintained that its criteria for making recommendations give "paramount importance to an installation's military value."

The Loss Of A Reassuring Roar

The Oregonian (Portland, Oregon)
May 17, 2005

Summary: A base-closing plan that would transfer Portland-based F-15 fighter jets would take away the state's air defenses

When 9/11 brought terrorism home, the thunder of F-15 fighter jets flying over Portland changed from a curiosity to a comfort. Now it feels like Oregon's security blanket is being snatched away.

Under the military base-closure and realignment plan announced Friday, Oregon would lose more than 1,000 military-related jobs and all F-15 fighter jets based in Portland. The job loss is painful, but the prospect of the state's air defense flying away, once and for all, is truly disturbing.

Communities and elected officials across the nation are vowing to fight the recommendations of the Base Realignment and Closure (BRAC) Commission to close 180 military installations, including 33 major bases. The proposals will now go to a federal commission for review.

In Oregon, the BRAC Commission recommends closing the **Umatilla** Chemical Weapons Depot, a small Navy Reserve Center in Central Point and moving the 18 fighter jets now in Portland to bases in Atlantic City and New Orleans. Eight other KC-135 jets in the 939th Air Refueling Wing in Portland also would be sent elsewhere. The proposed closure at **Umatilla** actually is good news

-- it means the military has no plans to move additional chemical weapons to Eastern Oregon once those buried there are incinerated.

Most of the outrage around the country is about the loss of thousands of jobs and the effects on communities that have built up around major military bases and depend upon them for their economic survival. The argument for keeping the F-15s in Oregon is different -- more than 500 jobs at the Air National Guard base are at stake, but the pressing questions now are about the state's security, not its economy.

The critical issue is how the military intends to protect the communities of Oregon and Southwest Washington in the event of a terrorism attack from the air.

"I have a hard time understanding how the military can effectively maintain homeland defense in Oregon and the Pacific Coast, when they are moving all the operational capabilities away from the Portland Air Guard Station," said Rep. Peter DeFazio, D-Ore.

So do we. Oregon Gov. Ted Kulongoski and every member of the Oregon delegation must press this issue with the Pentagon and the presidentially appointed commission that can add to or subtract bases before sending a final list to President Bush.

Oregon still has a chance to keep the F-15s patrolling over this state: During past rounds of base closures, the commission dropped as many as a quarter of the recommended bases from the list. Kulongoski said he plans to invite the commission members to come to Portland to see the airbase and discuss the region's security needs.

The commission must understand that the argument for keeping the F-15s at the Portland Air National Guard base is not about preserving jobs or saving money in the military budget. It is about having a necessary air defense in a major West Coast city.

Deq Tells Army To Halt Burning Of Umatilla Rockets

The Oregonian (Portland, Oregon)
Andy Dworkin
May 19, 2005

Summary: A fire in a containment building, the third since April, forces a pause in destruction of weapons with sarin, a deadly nerve agent

Oregon officials ordered the U.S. Army to quit destroying rockets armed with nerve agent at the **Umatilla** Chemical Depot after a rocket exploded during processing Wednesday, the third such blast in six weeks.

No one has been hurt in any of the incidents, which happened inside explosive-containment rooms designed to withstand blasts and hold in nerve agent. No workers are in those rooms while machines automatically drain sarin, a nerve agent, from the rockets, chop them up and send the pieces to an incinerator.

The blast Wednesday occurred as a rocket, drained of most of its sarin, was chopped into pieces by an automated metal blade. The blade was cutting through a portion of the rocket containing propellant when ignition occurred, said Mary Binder, an Army spokeswoman.

Improved firefighting systems stopped the morning fire within about three seconds, Binder said.

That's much faster than the 10 minutes it took to extinguish an April 25 fire. That fire, and one on April 7, both seem to have caused more damage to processing equipment than Wednesday's fire, Binder said, though workers still were assessing Wednesday's blaze.

Although weapons incinerators in other states have had similar fires, no facility has had as many as **Umatilla.** The depot near Hermiston had its first blaze in November, two months after starting up.

"We are concerned," said Sue Oliver, an official with the Oregon Department of Environmental Quality. "With three of these events in a short amount of time, we want to make sure that Washington Demilitarization Company and the Army have done everything possible to detect the cause."

Washington Demilitarization runs the incinerator for the Army, which stores chemical weapons at eight U.S. sites, including **Umatilla.** Those weapons are being destroyed under international treaty. **Umatilla** is starting with the sarin-tipped M55 rockets, the most hazardous in the Army's arsenal. **Umatilla** initially stored more than 220,000 arms. Workers had destroyed about 15,000 sarin rockets when Wednesday's fire began, Binder said.

But the **Umatilla** plant is barred from processing more rockets until it finishes "thorough investigations" into the fires' causes, according to the Wednesday DEQ letter that halted rocket processing. The facility also must show it has taken steps to prevent and limit damage from such fires, the letter said. Neither Binder nor Oliver could estimate how long that will take.

Processing had stopped for more than a week after each April fire. This pause, however, probably will be longer. The DEQ did not require investigations to be completed after those fires, and workers are studying the causes.

"At this point, we haven't ruled out anything," Binder said. "But from what we've seen . . . the people, procedures and design worked as planned" within the incinerator plant.

Investigators are focusing on the rockets, especially their explosive propellant. All three explosions happened as a metal blade made the fifth of seven cuts through rockets that have had most of their sarin drained out, Binder said. At that point, the blade is cutting the propellant.

Binder said the rockets in April's blasts shared propellant from the same production lot. She said crews had not yet determined the propellant lot for Wednesday's fire. A recent fire at an Arkansas plant involved propellant that was from a different lot but was made around the same time, she said.

Workers are preparing to sample propellant from other arms at **Umatilla** as they look for possible causes to the fires, Binder said.

If the propellant is the problem, Oliver said, it's possible that some fires are inevitable. But the DEQ wants the Army to determine the cause and reduce risks.

Oregon Orders Halt To Work At Umatilla
Knight-Ridder Tribune Business News - The Seattle Times – Washington
Hal Bernton
May 19, 2005

Oregon state officials yesterday ordered a halt to the processing of nerve-gas-filled rockets at the Army's **Umatilla** Chemical Depot because of a troubling series of fires that broke out in the facility during the past month.

The three fires, the latest of which briefly flared yesterday for about three seconds, occurred in a sealed-off processing room.

None injured any workers or leaked nerve gas into the broader plant or outside, according to the state and a spokeswoman for the depot in Eastern Oregon.

The fires fed on rocket fuel rather than the sarin-nerve agent that, for the most part, already had been drained out.

But the frequency of the fires and the intensity of the burns prompted state environmental regulators to order a shutdown that could last for days, weeks or possibly months as Army officials and contractors try to figure out what is happening.

"A fire is a contingency that is of great concern when you are processing chemical weapons," said Dennis Murphy, an Oregon Department of Environmental Quality official who monitors the **Umatilla** Chemical Depot.

"And though so far the [processing] room has done an excellent job, it wasn't designed to do that over and over," he said.

The first two fires, which occurred April 7 and April 23, both lasted for more than a minute and burned with great intensity before an automated water system helped snuff them out, Murphy said.

Depot officials say they are working hard to try to determine the cause of the fires.

"We strive for 100 percent [safety]," said Mary Binder, a depot spokeswoman. "And, when we don't reach that, we need to stop and take a look at what we're doing. ... We want to do it right." The **Umatilla** fires are happening with a greater frequency than those at other facilities processing nerve-gas rockets. In Utah, for example, only one fire has been reported since operations began in 1996, Murphy said.

The **Umatilla** chemical incinerator complex near Hermiston is a $ 2.5 billion project designed to destroy more than 200,000 rockets, bombs, mines and other items that hold nerve agents and mustard gas.

Rockets are drained of nerve agents, then burned along with the chemicals in four separate furnaces.

Since the complex opened last summer, the Army has voluntarily shut it down on several occasions to troubleshoot problems, including the two April fires.

This is the first time since startup the state has stepped in to order a shutdown.

Murphy said no one is sure what's triggering the fires. One theory is that the depot is now processing a batch of rockets that have deteriorated and become more unstable.

Since April, the depot has improved its remote-controlled watering system in the containment room, and that system was credited with quickly snuffing out yesterday's fire.

Umatilla Army Depot on List of Base Closures
KVEW TV
May 13th, 2005

The Pentagon has proposed closing the Umatilla Army Depot as part of a nationwide plan to reduce military expenses. The Depot would lose 512 employees, including more than 300 civilian positions. A Depot spokesperson says this news is not unexpected, considering the Army has begun destroying the stockpile of chemical weapons at the Depot.

In all, Oregon will lose more than a thousand soldiers under the base closure and realignment plan announced Friday. Washington will gain about 800 soldiers.

Opinions/ Editorials

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Pentagon announces planned closure of Umatilla chemical weapons depot

By KNDU News
KNDU-TV

USA - Umatilla, OR -- On Friday, the Pentagon announced a proposal for several military base closures, including the Umatilla Chemical Weapons Depot.All together, there is a projected a loss of jobs for about 350 civilians and 800 de-militarization employees, said Umatilla Mayor, David Trott,

However, this doesn't come as a surprise for employees; they've actually been planning for it since 1988, when the initial word of the closure came.

There is a land use planning commission in place working on re-utilization of the land.

The plan is to attract other businesses to the 25 square acres that will be available sometime in the next seven to ten years.

"What today's announcement has done is put us on a recommended official closure list, but for us on a day to day basis, that's what we've been doing and working toward since 1988," said Mary Binder, the Depot spokesperson.

She projects the ammunition disposal will be complete around 2010.

It will take another three years or so to do environmental clean-up and meet state requirements, Binder said.

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State News

Saturday, May 21, 2005

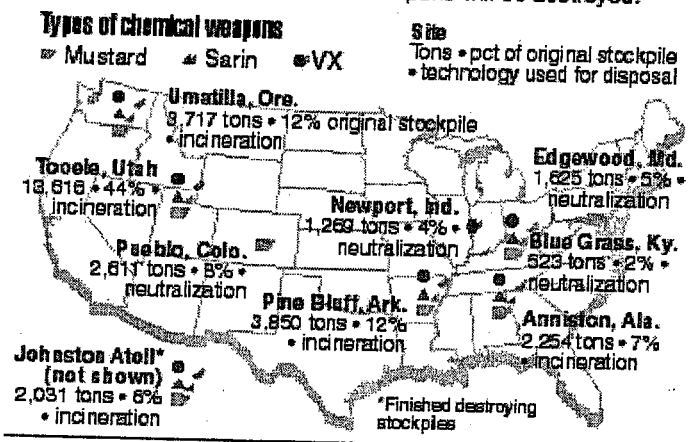
Chemical cleanup worries community

The Army prepares to incinerate 4,000 tons of nerve and mustard gas in northeastern Oregon.

GILLIAN FLACCUS
The Associated Press
October 22, 2003

Chemical cleanup, poison pollution

Half of the eight chemical stockpiles left nationwide are listed by the government as national cleanup priorities because of serious pollution that occurred decades ago from traditional weapons. Nearly 30,000 tons of chemical weapons will be destroyed.



Sources: Stockholm International Peace Research Institute; U.S. Army; Associated Press

HERMISTON — Karyn Jones remembers taking an elementary school test to a background of explosions that rattled classroom walls and made children cry. The principal told the class that the thunderous booms were nothing to worry about — just workers blowing up old weapons at the nearby Army depot.

But the explosions were something to worry about.

Forty years later, the environmental legacy of those explosions haunts this small town in rural northeastern Oregon. During the 1950s and 1960s, nearly 80 million gallons of explosives runoff leached into the groundwater, and for years, lead spewed into the air from a weapons furnace.

As Congress debates whether to exempt the military from some environmental laws, the Army is preparing to incinerate nearly 4,000 tons of deadly nerve and mustard gas stored at the same installation, the Umatilla Chemical Depot. Many residents say that they distrust the Army today because of its past environmental record.

State and federal regulators have worked for nearly 15 years with about $70 million allocated by the Defense Department to clean up the lead and groundwater pollution. Officials estimate that it will be at least another decade before crews finish removing buried shrapnel.

And the chemical weapons, transferred to the depot in 1961 from stockpiles across the country, remain.

Half of the eight chemical stockpiles left nationwide are listed by the government as national cleanup priorities because of serious pollution that occurred decades ago from traditional weapons. Those sites today store a combined 30,000 tons of chemical weapons that must be destroyed within nine years under international treaty.

At the Umatilla depot, the Army plans to start feeding projectiles, bombs, mines and spray tanks loaded with sarin and VX nerve gas into a massive incinerator early next year.

It estimates that it will take six years to destroy the Cold War-era weapons, many of which have sprung tiny leaks because of their age. Twenty-two leaks have been reported at Umatilla since January 2000. The two most recent ones occurred within three days of each other just weeks ago.

The Army says the risk of the leaks— or of a major disaster that could release tons of noxious chemicals into the air — is far greater than the risk of smoke puffing from incinerator stacks.

Residents aren't so sure. A local watchdog group backed by the Sierra Club and the Oregon Wildlife Federation has filed three lawsuits in federal court in a bid to stop the Army. Two lawsuits are in appeals court; a decision on the third is pending.

The lawsuits allege that incineration is unsafe and that the smoke coming out of the stacks could contain poisonous particles that pose a risk that might not surface for decades.

"We're worried about potential brain damage, learning disabilities, cancer, infertility. No one can tell about the health risks from exposure," said Jones, the lead plaintiff. "We don't want to have the chemical weapons sitting there forever, but we really think the Army has overstepped its bounds on this."

Don Barclay, the Army site manager for the incinerator project at the depot, says residents' concerns are unfounded.

Monitors throughout the incinerator building and around the depot's perimeter will constantly scan for chemical releases. The Army, supervised by the state, also will test the soil, air, water and plants around the facility on a quarterly basis for contamination.

An incident at the depot in September 1999 increased alarm among residents. Several dozen construction workers fell ill while building the incinerator, located near the bunkers storing the chemical weapons. Many of the men still suffer symptoms that include headaches, memory loss, nausea, coughing and difficulty breathing.

A lengthy investigation by federal regulators and the Army never determined the cause of the workers' illness, but the men believe that they were poisoned by a leak of nerve gas from one of the bunkers. They sued the Army in federal court; the nonjury trial began Monday.

But those opposed to incineration want to see another technology called neutralization used in its place. Neutralization uses baths of hot water and caustic solutions to break down the chemical agents.

Proponents say the technology releases nothing into the environment and therefore is safer.

Barclay says that when the Oregon depot received its incinerator permit, neutralization still was considered an experimental technology. There was no opposition from residents to incineration at the time despite an extensive public comment period, he said.

"There are no surprises for people. They know what we're doing and where we're going with this," Barclay said. "The vast majority of people here want us to destroy this product."

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DEQ tells Army to halt burning of Umatilla rockets

A fire in a containment building, the third since April, forces a pause in destruction of weapons with sarin, a deadly nerve agent

Thursday, May 19, 2005

ANDY DWORKIN

Oregon officials ordered the U.S. Army to quit destroying rockets armed with nerve agent at the Umatilla Chemical Depot after a rocket exploded during processing Wednesday, the third such blast in six weeks.

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But the Umatilla plant is barred from processing more rockets until it finishes "thorough investigations" into the fires' causes, according to the Wednesday DEQ letter that halted rocket processing. The facility also must show it has taken steps to prevent and limit damage from such fires, the letter said. Neither Binder nor Oliver could estimate how long that will take.

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If the propellant is the problem, Oliver said, it's possible that some fires are inevitable. But the DEQ wants the Army to determine the cause and reduce risks.

Andy Dworkin: 503-221-8239; andydworkin@news.oregonian.com

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The Seattle Times
seattletimes.com

Thursday, May 19, 2005, 12:00 A.M. Pacific

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Oregon orders halt to work at Umatilla

By Hal Bernton
Seattle Times staff reporter

Oregon state officials yesterday ordered a halt to the processing of nerve-gas-filled rockets at the Army's Umatilla Chemical Depot because of a troubling series of fires that broke out in the facility during the past month.

The three fires, the latest of which briefly flared yesterday for about three seconds, occurred in a sealed-off processing room.

None injured any workers or leaked nerve gas into the broader plant or outside, according to the state and a spokeswoman for the depot in Eastern Oregon.

The fires fed on rocket fuel rather than the sarin-nerve agent that, for the most part, already had been drained out.

But the frequency of the fires and the intensity of the burns prompted state environmental regulators to order a shutdown that could last for days, weeks or possibly months as Army officials and contractors try to figure out what is happening.

"A fire is a contingency that is of great concern when you are processing chemical weapons," said Dennis Murphy, an Oregon Department of Environmental Quality official who monitors the Umatilla Chemical Depot.

"And though so far the [processing] room has done an excellent job, it wasn't designed to do that over and over," he said.

The first two fires, which occurred April 7 and April 23, both lasted for more than a minute and burned with great intensity before an automated water system helped snuff them out, Murphy said.

Depot officials say they are working hard to try to determine the cause of the fires.

"We strive for 100 percent [safety]," said Mary Binder, a depot spokeswoman. "And, when we don't reach that, we need to stop and take a look at what we're doing. ... We want to do it right."

The Umatilla fires are happening with a greater frequency than those at other facilities processing nerve-gas rockets. In Utah, for example, only one fire has been reported since operations began in

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The Umatilla chemical incinerator complex near Hermiston is a $2.5 billion project designed to destroy more than 200,000 rockets, bombs, mines and other items that hold nerve agents and mustard gas.

Rockets are drained of nerve agents, then burned along with the chemicals in four separate furnaces.

Since the complex opened last summer, the Army has voluntarily shut it down on several occasions to troubleshoot problems, including the two April fires.

This is the first time since startup the state has stepped in to order a shutdown.

Murphy said no one is sure what's triggering the fires. One theory is that the depot is now processing a batch of rockets that have deteriorated and become more unstable.

Since April, the depot has improved its remote-controlled watering system in the containment room, and that system was credited with quickly snuffing out yesterday's fire.

Hal Bernton: 206-464-2581 or hbernton@seattletimes.com

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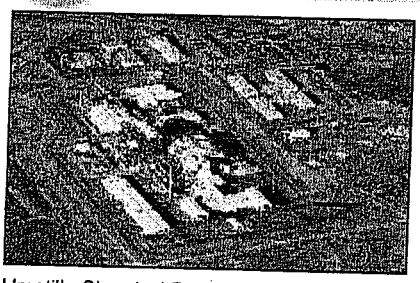

An aerial view of Umatilla Chemical Depot taken last summer. Associated Press

Depot listed among dirtiest nationwide

Friday, May 13, 2005

By the East Oregonian and The Associated Press,
eonews@eastoregonian.com

WASHINGTON — Thirty-four military bases shut down since 1988 — including the Umatilla Chemical Depot which has been in the process of closing since the 1980s — are on the Environmental Protection Agency's Superfund list of worst toxic waste sites — most of them for at least 15 years and not one is completely cleaned up.

The Umatilla Chemical Depot remains among the dirtiest bases due to "ground water migration" of contaminants not yet under control.

The Depot was previously designated as a Superfund site in order to clean up contaminants that seeped into the soil from an unlined lagoon covering about a half-acre.

The lagoon site included areas where conventional bombs were dismantled and washed down during the 1950s and 1960s, according to the EPA. Compounds previously found in the lagoons included nitrogen-based trinitrotoluene (TNT) and royal demolition explosive. Other contaminants found in the lagoon basins included organic solvents and caustic brine.

Previous testing of the wash-down basins also showed pesticides present.

Cleanup efforts that wrapped up in 1997 included the use of microbes that "eat" the contaminants, according to the EPA Web site.

The Depot is in the process of destroying its munitions cache, including M55 rockets filled with GB and other chemical weapons.

As of earlier this week, the Depot had destroyed 12,828 rockets, or roughly 14 percent of the stockpile stored there. Officials said 298 rockets were destroyed within the last week.

The Depot is expected to shut down when remaining munitions have been destroyed.

The EPA also lists nine other sites where "groundwater migration" of contaminants is not considered to be fully under control yet. Five are in California; the others are in Arizona, Florida, Tennessee and Utah. Two of those, California's Fort Ord near Monterey and Tennessee's Memphis Defense Depot, also note "human exposure" to possible health risks.

Woolford said some of those problems are nearly fixed, but the toughest and costliest remain at California's McClellan Air Force Base, in Sacramento, and Fort Ord, in Marina.

As the latest base-closing commission begins its work, an examination by The Associated Press shows the EPA is concerned with incomplete pollution cleanups at more than 100 Defense Department facilities. Other military-related cleanups are being led solely by states.

Of the $23.3 billion in costs from four previous rounds of base closures and realignments, the Pentagon has spent $8.3 billion so far on pollution cleanups and other compliance with environmental laws, congressional investigators say. EPA officials say it will be at least a decade before many are completed — at a cost the government estimates will reach an additional $3.6 billion.

They anticipate more military facilities will be added to the Superfund list after the newest round of base closings is completed. The Pentagon gave a list of recommendations to the Base Realignment and Closure Commission today, the first major step in the process.

"A large majority of these (Superfund) sites will have all the remedies in place by 2015," said Jim Woolford, head of EPA's Federal Facilities Restoration & Reuse Office. "It may take longer to remove them from the list because of groundwater contamination or unexploded ordnance."

However, it is the cleanups still under way that pose the most frequent obstacles to the Pentagon's ability to cut costs by converting an installation to other uses.

Hard-to-remove contaminants include trichloroethylene, a cleaning solvent linked to cancer, as well as asbestos-tainted soil, radioactive materials and leaded paint.

"The environmental issues, including what type of cleanup needs to be done, have been the main holdup on all of these places," Pentagon spokesman Glenn Flood said. "We'll get it done, but it's going to take time in some cases as we work with the communities."

For the Air Force, 98 percent of the delays in transferring 24,000 acres from military hands are due to environmental issues. For the Army, it's 82

percent of 101,000 acres. For the Navy, it's 65 percent of almost 13,000 acres, says the General Accountability Office.

The GAO, Congress' investigative arm, found the Defense Department has saved $29 billion, and can expect to save $7 billion more, from the closures.

About 72 percent of the property has been unloaded, but 28 percent remains in federal hands "due primarily to the need for environmental cleanup," the GAO said in a report this month.

The Pentagon insists progress is being made but that it takes time to involve communities. "You don't know what you have until you do a thorough examination, and it can result in some delays," Flood said. "It's never going to be fast enough for some communities."

Flood said the base closures actually speed decontamination. "We have to clean them up whether they close them or not. With BRAC, they just move to the head of the line," he said.

Since the Superfund program began in 1980 to clean up the nation's most hazardous waste sites, base closure commissions in 1988, 1991, 1993 and 1995 made recommendations that led Congress to shut down 97 bases.

Twenty-eight of the 34 closed bases put onto the Superfund list were added at least 15 years ago, including 11 that went on a year before the first round of base closings.

Woolford attributed the delays in finishing those cleanups to the sites' complexity.

"Unlike the typical Superfund private-party sites, these sites are much larger and will generally have more contamination, and consequently take longer to clean up," he said.

Top 10 dirty base sites

The 10 closed military bases listed by the Environmental Protection Agency in its Superfund program with "groundwater migration" of contaminants or other pollution problems affecting "human exposure" not yet under control:

- The Marine Corps Air Station, El Toro, Calif., groundwater migration.
- Fort Ord, Monterey County, Calif., groundwater migration and human exposure.
- Mather Air Force Base, Sacramento County, Calif., groundwater

migration.

• McClellan Air Force Base, Sacramento County, Calif., groundwater migration.

• Memphis Defense Depot, Memphis, Tenn., groundwater migration and human exposure.

• Moffett Naval Air Station, Santa Clara County, Calif., groundwater migration.

• Tooele Army Depot, Tooele, Utah, groundwater migration.

• Umatilla Army Depot, Hermiston, groundwater migration.

• Naval Air Station Cecil Field, Jacksonville, Fla., groundwater migration.

• Williams Air Force Base, Chandler, Ariz., groundwater migration.

Source: EPA

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CMA
U.S. ARMY CHEMICAL MATERIALS AGENCY

U.S. Army Umatilla Chemical Depot
Yesterday and Today

Military planners envisioned the U.S. Army Umatilla Ordnance Depot as a munitions and general supply storehouse years before it became a reality in 1941. However, the onslaught of World War II assured and then hastened the depot's construction.

In 1940 the Army selected a 16,000-acre plot of northeastern Oregon sage land for a new arsenal. Construction work began in January 1941, and 10 months later on Oct. 14, 1941, officials dedicated the depot and named it for the Umatilla Indian tribe.

Thirty-five million dollars and 7,000 workers transformed the prairie site into a complex of warehouses, munitions magazines, shops and office buildings connected by a web of paved roads and railroad tracks – essential elements for shipping and receiving.

Ordnance, as many local residents called it then, was ready when its first munitions shipment arrived Oct. 27, 1941. After the attack on Pearl Harbor six weeks later, Dec. 7, 1941, depot workers went on round-the-clock shifts to ship, receive, store and care for items.

In March 1944, six depot workers – five men and one woman – lost their lives when a conventional ammunition storage igloo exploded during a night shift. Today, a monument created from that igloo's largest remaining piece stands on the depot's parade field as a tribute to them.

During its more than 60 years of history, Umatilla grew to almost 20,000 acres and continued to support other war efforts, including the Korean Conflict, Vietnam, Grenada and Panama. More recently, Umatilla repeated its ammunition and general supply support role as Operation Desert Shield turned to Desert Storm. Workers shipped more than 10,000 tons of conventional ammunition during Desert Storm's first 18 days, with 223 shipments and 19,371 tons in all before the conflict ended.

Besides its conventional ammunition and general supply missions, the depot received a new mission in 1962 – receiving and storing chemical ammunition. Between 1962 and 1969, the depot received various types of ammunition with the chemical nerve agents VX and GB, and the mustard blister agent HD, including 155MM and 8-inch projectiles; M55 rockets; M23 mines; 500- and 750-pound bombs; spray tanks; and, one-ton containers. Today the ammunition awaits destruction. Meanwhile the depot continues safely and securely storing it in storage structures commonly called "igloos," guarded round the clock by the depot's security force.

While igloos vary in size, most are 80 feet long, about 26 feet wide and almost 13 feet high. They are concrete structures with steel rebar, have steel doors, and are covered with a minimum of 2 feet of earth. Each igloo has a lightning protection system. Inside temperatures range from 50-60 degrees Fahrenheit year round.

In June 1997, construction started on the Umatilla Chemical Agent Disposal Facility – the facility that will destroy the depot's stockpiled chemical ammunition. On Sept. 7, 2004, the UMCDF received its first pallet of GB Sarin M55 rockets, and on Sept. 8, the first rocket was destroyed. Weapons disposal operations continued and are projected to finish in 2010.

Umatilla Chemical Depot was identified for realignment in the 1988 Base Realignment and Closure Act. Therefore, during the early 1990s, depot workers shipped all the depot's conventional ammunition and general supplies to other U.S. depots and installations. Today the depot's sole remaining mission is to safely and securely store its chemical ammunition stockpile.

As part of its preparations for possible future closure, the depot has completed several cleanup projects, while others continue. The Army's goal is to satisfy any environmental cleanup actions resulting from activities conducted here. Once these goals have been completed, and the chemical munitions destroyed, depot property may be available for reuse by local communities. A local Reuse Authority committee is already exploring future uses for depot property.

Today, safety remains the depot's highest priority as it has for more than 60 years – first and foremost for its workers, but also for the community and environment.

Umatilla Chemical Depot has and continues to play an integral and historical role in our nation's defense. Its employees – military, government civilian and contractor alike – continue to be supportive community members and maintain the highest safety standards.

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The Oregonian

Chemical weapons should stay put

Nerve agents from other states must not be shipped to Oregon for incineration at the Umatilla Chemical Depot

Thursday, January 27, 2005

The Oregonian

G ov. Ted Kulongoski obviously sees an opportunity to pull himself out of the state's deep fiscal funk and polish up his image. He is urging the Army to drop its talk of transporting chemical weapons across state lines.

That's heartening, but if Kulongoski really wants to stand up to the Pentagon, he should recall that the late Tom McCall once threatened to lay his body in front of any new shipments of chemical weapons into Oregon.

McCall made his flamboyant vow in 1969, when the military proposed moving chemical warfare agents from Okinawa to the Army's Umatilla Chemical Depot in Oregon. After a stormy battle, the Nixon administration backed down, the weapons were moved instead to Johnston Atoll in the Pacific, and Oregon's headline-grabbing governor added luster to his legend.

Now history may be about to repeat itself. The Army acknowledged this week it is looking into shipping deadly chemical agents across state lines to speed up the nation's lagging program to destroy stockpiles of these weapons. Some of those proposed shipments would undoubtedly go to the Umatilla depot in northeastern Oregon.

Such shipments would be a radical departure from original Army plans developed in the 1980s. Disposal facilities were to be built alongside each of the nation's eight chemical weapons depots, including Umatilla. The entire stockpile was to be destroyed by 2007 under an international treaty.

But the Army isn't going to make it. A five-year extension will be requested, but disposal plants at depots in Colorado and Kentucky still wouldn't be ready in time to make a 2012 deadline.

Internal memos leaked last week forced the military to admit it had directed a study of options, including shipping nerve agents and mustard gas from Colorado and Kentucky to other states with functioning disposal facilities. Umatilla would be among the logical recipients, since its gigantic new incinerator has been up and running since August, chewing away at its own 3,700 tons of old, leaking weapons.

Interstate shipping of these Cold War relics is a wildly dangerous idea, far more hazardous than the transport of most nuclear waste. An accident or terrorist interception could lead to catastrophic loss of life.

The Army's proposal is a maddening curveball flung at the state of Oregon, which granted permits for the Umatilla incineration under an agreement that no additional weapons would be brought in. The shipments also would be a breach of faith with about 40,000 Umatilla-area Oregonians already resigned to living in the incinerator's hazard zone at least through 2009.

Federal law prohibits such interstate shipments, but Congress could change that. President Bush, playing the homeland security card, could also simply declare an emergency and order the shipments -- which in our view would greatly increase any terrorist threat.

Members of the Oregon and Washington congressional delegations must see that no such scenario happens. But if it somehow does, the Northwest is going to need someone with McCall-style courage to lie down in front of this approaching train.

Governor K, your predecessor's spirit beckons.

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August 13, 2004

Foes of incineration seek injunction against depot

The Associated Press

Forward story
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LEGAL RESOURCE CENTER

PORTLAND - A group opposed to the U.S. Army's plan to incinerate chemical weapons at the Umatilla Chemical Depot filed a request for an injunction Thursday.

The request came one day before state regulators were due to meet in Hermiston to consider whether to approve the incineration of nearly 7.4 million pounds of nerve and blister agents starting next week.

The regulators will still meet, but if the injunction is granted their decision will not be the last word, said Dennis Murphey, who oversees the chemical demilitarization program for the state Department of Environmental Quality.

Destroying the munitions and shutting down the Umatilla plant is expected to take six years - three years past the initial deadline set by an international treaty. More than 220,599 munitions containing nerve and mustard agents left over from the Cold War need to be burned, a feat expected to cost $2.4 billion.

Incineration opponents filed two earlier lawsuits to block the burning, arguing that the incineration is risky and poses a threat to public health. Both were decided in the state's favor and are pending in the Oregon Court of Appeals.

A U.S. Circuit Court judge in Portland is expected to decide whether to grant the emergency injunction on Monday.

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June 27, 2004

Umatilla readies to fire up incinerator

By Jeff Barnard
The Associated Press

Forward story
Printer-friendly version

LEGAL RESOURCE CENTER

HERMISTON - As early as mid-August, munitions handlers hope to go to one of the 80-foot-long concrete bunkers in K Block of the Umatilla Chemical Depot, fire up a forklift, and move to the door two pallets stacked with a total of 30 M55 rockets filled with deadly nerve agent.

Outside the bunker, another forklift will load the rockets into a 19,000-pound pressurized containment cylinder on a flatbed truck, which will drive down a short road to a huge building inside the U.S. Army's Umatilla Chemical Agent Disposal Facility.

The rockets will be the first of more than 220,000 munitions containing nerve and mustard agents left over from the Cold War to move through the robotic disassembly line, where they will be punched, drained, chopped and finally burned in special furnaces, disposing of a threat that has sat in the rolling sagebrush of the Columbia Plateau for more than 60 years.

``It's time," said Frank Harkenrider, who as mayor of Hermiston from 1990 to 2000 took part in many of the battles fought over the past decade to get to this point. ``It's time to say yes to the incinerator."

The last remaining yes needed to fire up the furnaces with real nerve and mustard agents is expected to come Aug. 13, when the Oregon Environmental Quality Commission considers the results of three years of testing.

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There is another way

Destroying the munitions and shutting down the Umatilla plant is expected to take the next six years - three years past the initial deadline set by international treaty - and cost a total of $24 billion.

Still, not everyone is eager to get on with it. Karyn Jones, who manages her father's dental office here and grew up downwind of radiation from the Hanford nuclear reservation, has fought the incinerator every step of the way. She and the grass-roots organization GASP still have three lawsuits pending, hoping to force the U.S. Army to start over with a chemical neutralization process.

``It's a disaster waiting to happen," Jones said.

The first of the chemical weapons arrived on five rail cars in August 1962, just two months before the Cuban missile crisis, when the Cold War conflict between the Soviet Union and the United States almost went hot after President John F. Kennedy refused to let the Soviet Union put nuclear missiles on Cuba.

A total of 7,300 tons of deadly nerve and mustard agents contained in missiles, artillery rounds, bombs, land mines, sprayers and storage containers came to be stored here in row upon row of concrete bunkers originally built for World War II bombs and ammunition. About 140 have leaked since 1984, increasing pressure to destroy them.

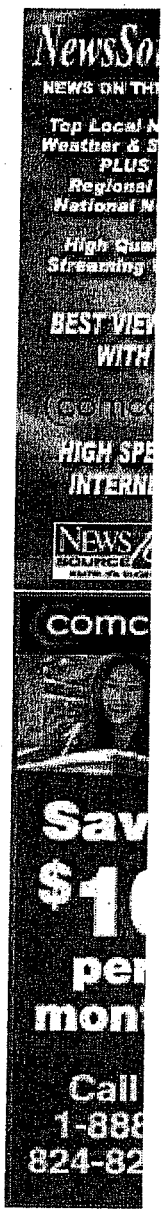
President Nixon halted the manufacture of chemical weapons in 1969, and the Army has budgeted $25 billion to destroy the 31,000-ton national stockpile. To date, more than 9,000 tons have been destroyed.

The Army decided in the 1980s to build incinerators at the eight storage sites around the country and one on Johnston Atoll, south of Hawaii.

Johnston Atoll has finished incinerating its stockpile. As technology improved and local opposition to incinerators increased, the Army agreed to switch to chemical neutralization at four sites - Newport, Ind.; Blue Grass, Ky.; Edgewood, Del.; and Pueblo, Colo. Sites in Tooele, Utah; Pine Bluff, Ark.; Anniston, Ala. and Umatilla are going ahead with incineration.

Neutralization is not without its problems. Disputes remain over how to dispose of millions of gallons of contaminated wastewater generated by the process.

Construction and testing of the Umatilla incinerator had problems, too. Construction workers claiming they were exposed to nerve agent while building the plant in 1999 have



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won the first round of their lawsuit against the Army.

A federal judge ruled the government was negligent in providing emergency response when the workers became mysteriously ill.

The Army and Washington Demilitarization Co., which built and operates the incinerator, were fined $185,000 for bypassing safety systems during furnace testing last year. Another $11,000 in fines were levied after an employee left the grounds with a diluted vial of the nerve agent sarin in his pocket.

Workers carry protective gear

There are four incinerators. Two burn the liquid agent at 2,700 degrees. A deactivation furnace destroys explosives and rocket motors. A metal parts furnace burns off traces of agent from remaining hardware. Exhaust gasses go through an afterburner, then a system of scrubbers and filters before being released into the air.

In the control room, supervisor Lance Pappas can watch over the weapons from bunker to furnace. He feels safe for himself, as well as his family in Kennewick, Wash., 35 miles away.

``I worked in refineries, and refineries are a whole lot more dangerous than this is," Pappas said.

Pappas and everyone else must carry a gas mask and special syringes loaded with antidote in case of a spill. Orange wind socks around the compound show which way the wind is blowing in case gas is released. Weather conditions are constantly monitored to project where a leak may spread.

Reader boards on nearby Interstate 84 are ready to warn of an emergency.

The containment rooms where the munitions are dismantled, drained and fed into incinerators have walls 30 inches thick in case of an explosion. Sensors and alarms around the plant can detect minute amounts of agent. In case of a spill, workers don protective suits to clean it up. Video monitors keep watch over the plant and grounds. Guards tightly control people entering and leaving.

Like the midst of the Cold War, when students around the nation practiced hiding under their desks in case of nuclear attack, the 10,000 students in 28 nearby schools practice assembling in special rooms pressurized to keep out drifting gas in case of a release.

Neighbors disagree

Reports from trial burns on the metal parts incinerator - using simulated chemical agents inside the incinerator instead of real ones - have yet to be approved. And the facility for processing wastewater from the pollution control system still must be tested.

But Dennis Murphey, who oversees the incinerator for the Oregon Department of Environmental Quality, does not foresee anything that would delay the process.

In the little town of Irrigon, just a few miles downwind of the depot, retiree George Horace is not looking forward to the day the furnaces fire up. His father breathed mustard gas in World War I and eventually died of it.

``Anybody who gets a whiff of that is dead," Horace said. ``If they want to get rid of it, they ought to ship it back to Washington, D.C. They're the only ones making any money off of it."

But Jack Baker, owner of Bake's Restaurant and Lounge, agrees with former mayor Harkenrider.

``I think it's great it's starting," he said. ``The quicker they get rid of it, the safer we will be."

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Published in print on a semi-monthly basis on the first and third Fridays of each month by the Oregon Labor Press Publishing Co., Inc., a non-profit corporation owned by 20 AFL-CIO unions and councils including the Oregon AFL-CIO.

Workers at Umatilla Chemical Depot vote union

UMATILLA - Workers at the Washington Demilitarization Co. voted 85-72 to join Operating Engineers Local 701 and Electrical Workers Local 112 in a National Labor Relations Board (NLRB) election April 15. Ballots were counted April 30.

The company, formerly the Raytheon Co., contracted with the U.S. Army to build and operate the Umatilla Chemical Depot, a 19,728-acre facility located in northeastern Oregon, on the border of Morrow and Umatilla counties, that stores more than 3,700 tons of deadly chemical weapons.

About 110 of the 167 workers who will operate the facility will be Local 701 members. The remainder will join Local 112. They organized and will negotiate a first contract under the Demil Trades Council (DTC).

It is the second unit of employees of Washington Demilitarization Co., a subsidiary of The Washington Group, to unionize. Bend, Ore.-based Laborers Local 121 represents warehouse employees at the company's Umatilla facility.

The Washington Group operates Army incineration sites at Johnston Atoll in the South Pacific, Pine Bluff, Ark., Tooele, Utah, and Anniston, Ala.

Local 701 initially filed for a union election last November for the operations department at Umatilla. The company appealed and the NLRB ruled that operations could not be a separate bargaining unit and could only become union in a combined group with the maintenance and technical support departments.

The company planned this, union officials said, believing that workers in the three "very different departments" would never join together. But Local 701 and IBEW Local 112 banded together to create the DTC, which collected enough authorization cards to file for an election.

WDC then engaged in a hardball, union-busting campaign that included firing several workers, threats of lost benefits and dozens of mandatory captive audience meetings where workers were paid (often at overtime rates) to listen to anti-union propaganda, union officials said. The company even sent a video to everyone's home suggesting that they "watch it with your families," trying to scare workers (or their spouses) about all the bad things to come if they made the "wrong" choice.

Local 701 has filed several unfair labor practice complaints with the NLRB.

"The company told workers they were lucky to be working hoisting and toting chemicals that if one drop spilled would kill everything in a 10 mile radius," said Local 701 attorney Jim O'Connor.

He described the union victory as "extraordinary" because it involved two locals that have had differences in the past and neither of which has experienced organizers on staff.

"We went hat in hand to the Oregon AFL-CIO Organizing Committee for assistance and they, along with AFSCME (American Federation of State, County and Municipal Employees), and Laborers Local 483, sent staff to Eastern Oregon to help us out," said O'Connor.

The Demil Trades Council is ready to start bargaining as soon as possible, but first the election must be certified. The company has filed objections over the election with the NLRB, claiming the unions illegally posted material at the election site and that union observers conducted themselves poorly.

"It's obviously a stall tactic by the employer," said Local 701's Cherry Harris, who was active in the organizing campaign.

Perkins Coie
attorneys at law

Chemical Weapons Destruction

Umatilla Chemical Depot Update

This summer the United States Army and its contractor, Washington Demilitarization Company, will begin destroying 3717tons of chemical weapons at an incinerator in North-central Oregon. Getting to this point has been a slow, complicated process, intended to ensure the safe and efficient destruction of the weapons. This article presents some of the background and issues involved in the project.

Umatilla Chemical Depot

The Umatilla Chemical Depot (UMCD) lies just northwest of Hermiston on the border between Morrow and Umatilla Counties. Some of its 1,001 storage "igloos" are visible from Interstate Highway 84.

The igloos are actually steel-reinforced concrete structures with steel doors and covered by a minimum of 2 feet of earth. They vary in size, but most are approximately 80 feet long, 26 feet wide and 13 feet high. Their inside temperatures are a constant 50-60 degrees Fahrenheit year-around because of their earthen insulation.

The UMCD was established in 1941 as a facility for storing conventional munitions. Today, conventional weapons are no longer stored at the UMCD. Beginning in1962 the UMCD began receiving and storing chemical weapons. Today, the Depot has a stockpile of 3,717 tons of chemical warfare agent. The agents include the nerve agents GB ("sarin"), VX and the blister agent HD ("mustard"). Except for HD, which is stored in Ton Containers, the agents are contained in a variety of weapons.

These weapons include (in round numbers):

- 79,700:155mm Projectiles
- 18,000: 8-inch Projectiles
- 106,000:M55 Rockets
- 2,400: 750-pound Bombs
- 12,000:Mines
- 156: Aerial Spray Tanks
- Less than 100 each: M56 Rocket Warheads and 500-poundBombs

The UMCD stockpile of chemical warfare agents represented approximately 12% of the US total stockpile in 1986 when Congress mandated their destruction. The Oregon share of the total has increased as weapons at other locations are destroyed, and its stockpile of M55Rockets is the largest in the country. These rockets are considered the most difficult to store safely.

Other Locations

The other United States (US) locations of chemical weapons stockpiles are: Newport, Indiana; Edgewood, Maryland; Anniston, Alabama; Pine Bluff, Arkansas; Pueblo, Colorado; Deseret, Utah and Johnston Island in the South Pacific.

The 2000-ton stockpile at Johnston Island has been completely destroyed and the stockpiles in Utah and Alabama are currently being destroyed, with incinerators of the same design now being tested at UMCD. At present, each remaining stockpile is slated to have its own disposal facility. This is largely a political, rather than economic, decision. No state wants to receive chemical agent from elsewhere or to have it travel through its jurisdiction (though some will argue this decision is grounded in safety concerns).

The Treaty

In addition to federal law mandates, the US is signatory to the 1997 UN-Sponsored Chemical Weapons Convention (CWC). The CWC is a multilateral treaty that prohibits the production of chemical weapons and requires the destruction of existing chemical weapons stockpiles. The CWC is implemented by the Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons, which is headquartered in the Hague. The US is currently on track to meet the CWC's extended 2012 deadline and its intermediate benchmarks.

UMCDF

The incineration facility at the UMCD is known as the Umatilla Chemical Agent Disposal Facility (UMCDF). The UMCDF consists of: two liquid incinerators to treat agent; a deactivation furnace system to treat explosives and propellants; and a metal parts furnace to treat munitions casings and other wastes.

The facility is subject to Oregon Department of Environmental Quality (DEQ) regulation and requirements. Permitting of the facility began with its original application submission in 1986. The permit, a Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) Hazardous Waste Storage and Treatment Permit required for construction, was issued in 1997. The facility also has a separate DEQ Air Contamination Discharge Permit. DEQ currently has a staff of eight people located in Hermiston regulating the project.

The owner of the facility is the US Army Program Manager for Elimination of Chemical Weapons. Construction and operation of the facility is being done by Washington Demilitarization Company (WDC), a subsidiary of Washington Group International. WDC is also the contractor for the Johnston Island, Pine Bluff, Arkansas and Anniston, Alabama sister incinerator facilities.

The UMCDF "completed construction" in August 2002. The facility continues to undergo improvement modifications, however, often as the result of experience at its sister facilities.

The UMCDF is currently completing a series of trial burns in each of its furnaces. During these initial trial burns, the furnaces incinerate "surrogate materials" selected to mimic the attributes of actual munitions and warfare agents.

Following surrogate testing, the furnaces will begin "agent operations" in the form of trial burns using actual munitions and agents. Agent operations are currently expected to begin in July 2004. After this testing and the incinerators ramp-up to full destruction operations, it is expected to take several years for disposal of the entire UMCD stockpile.

Current law requires the UMCDF itself to be destroyed following destruction of the local

stockpile. The ultimate disposition of the UMCD is not yet known, though both the Umatilla Tribe and local governments have expressed interest in receiving the property. (The Johnston Island facility is slated to become a wildlife refuge.)

Challenges

A local citizen group called GASP (not an acronym) together with the Sierra Club, the Oregon Wildlife Federation and others has filed a series of three lawsuits (GASP I, GASP II and GASP III) to stop the UMCDF project. The plaintiffs in these lawsuits say that they do not oppose destruction of the chemical weapons, but that some system other than incineration should be used. Two of those lawsuits are on appeal to the Oregon Court of Appeals after having been dismissed at the Circuit Court level. The third (GASP III) was filed in July2000 after the Oregon Environmental Quality Commission refused to revoke the UMCDF permit. This third case was allowed to go to full trial because of an "only in Oregon" law (and an Oregon Supreme Court interpretation of it made before the GASP III filing) allowing third parties full due process rights to challenge agency actions in which they do not have constitutionally protected interests. Whether this law breathes new life into the previous two lawsuits will be decided by the Court of Appeals. Similar suits against demilitarization facilities in other states have been summarily dismissed.

Other Issues

Among the issues raised in the GASP litigation and regulatory process are the following:

- The meaning of "best available technology" as applied to this project.
- Oregon's position of not approving undemonstrated technology.
- The extent of DEQ jurisdiction over a United States project under omnibus authority language.
- The adequacy of facility monitoring.
- When materials are successfully decontaminated ("agent free").
- The disposal requirement for wastes "derived from" agent destruction.
- The extent of "third party" appeal rights in agency decision making.

For additional information, contact:
Tom Lindley, (503) 727-2032; or
Milt Jones, (503) 727-2088, at Perkins Coie (Portland).

Perkins Coie represents Washington Development Company both as an intervenor in the GASP litigation and before the DEQ with respect to permitting and compliance issues.

Authored by Milt Jones and Tom Lindley, Perkins Coie LLP (Portland)

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Wednesday, April 09, 2003 - Page updated at 12:53 a.m.

Disposal of U.S. chemical stockpile a burning issue

By Hal Bernton
Seattle Times staff reporter

UMATILLA CHEMICAL DEPOT, Ore. — The incinerator rises from the desert along the Columbia River, a football field-sized complex of conveyors, knife-wielding robotic arms, furnaces, hundreds of valves and miles of piping.

The complex is designed to safely destroy some of the world's most-

lethal chemical weapons, tons of which are stowed here in the Eastern Oregon desert in sod-covered bunkers.

"We plan to operate 24 hours a day, seven days a week," said Mary Binder, a public-information officer for the Army depot.

But the starting date keeps shifting. The $2.4 billion project is two years behind schedule. And, it stumbled again last week as one furnace undergoing a test burn with industrial chemicals violated state air-pollution standards for five heavy metals.

"This shows they have problems that they still need to work out," said Sue Oliver of the Oregon Department of Environmental Quality.

The Army also faces lawsuits filed by community, environmental and other groups wary of the risks to workers and residents who live near the depot. They want the Army to abandon incineration in favor of an alternate technology that would neutralize rather than burn the chemicals.

The arsenal here includes more than 200,000 rockets, bombs, mines and tanks that can be attached to airplanes and sprayed like crop-dusters. Some are packed with sarin, a nerve agent with a lethal dose of less than a droplet. Others are spiked with VX, an even more potent nerve agent. Then there are bulk containers filled with 1940s-era mustard gas, a chemical put to brutal use during the trench warfare of World War I.

Altogether, the depot contains more than 3,700 tons of chemicals capable of killing millions of people.

This is the kind of nightmare arms cache that Iraqi President Saddam Hussein once sought to amass, and the prospect that he still possesses such weapons helped propel the United States into war. So far, U.S. troops have reported finding a few suspicious shells and drums but there is no confirmation of any chemical weapons.

U.S. quest for deadly weapons

The Umatilla stockpile is the legacy of the United States' own decades-long quest to acquire weapons of mass destruction that stretched from World War I to the tail end of the Cold War, when the Defense Department — from 1988 to 1990 — briefly researched a new generation of chemical weapons.

"We were worried that the Russians might attack our troops in Europe with their chemical weapons, and we wanted to be able to retaliate in kind," said Jonathan Tucker, a chemical-weapons specialist with the congressionally funded U.S. Institute for Peace.

Getting rid of these stockpiles used to be a low-tech operation.

In the '50s, the United States and other nations loaded up chemical weapons on old cargo ships, towed them to sea and sunk the ships, or sometimes they were buried underground and forgotten.

In Iraq, United Nations weapons inspectors, prowling for chemical weaponry after the 1991 Gulf War, authorized stockpiles to be blown up in remote desert locations.

New high-tech destruction

In the U.S., the modern era of disposal was launched in 1990 as the Army opened a major incinerator on Johnston Atoll in the Pacific for a decadelong operation.

In 1996, a second incinerator in Utah began destroying the nation's largest stockpile — more than a million chemically fortified armaments.

Contractors broke ground on the Umatilla incinerator — located about 180 miles east of Portland — in 1997. It took four years to build, and two years to test. The incineration process is supposed to take about six years — through 2009.

Internal risks of storage

The destruction of U.S. chemical weapons is now required by an international treaty that came out of the Chemical Weapons Convention of 1997. But the job is given added urgency by the risks of storing weaponry.

Rockets pose the biggest threat. As they age, they become less stable, and there is a slight possibility — that increases over time — that a rocket could accidentally detonate and trigger a explosion inside a bunker that could release a toxic cloud.

Even without such explosions, the armaments and containers occasionally spring leaks. Between 1990 and 2000, U.S. chemical depots suffered several hundred leaks of nerve agents and mustard gas, according to a 2002 National Academy of Sciences report.

Some occurred at the Umatilla depot. In a lawsuit filed in U.S. District Court in Portland, workers who helped build the Umatilla incinerator claim to have been injured by leaks from the depot's bunkers. The lawsuit charges that a sarin leak Sept. 15, 1999, allegedly sickened dozens of workers, some of whom continue to suffer from their exposure.

Army officials have disputed the claims, saying the workers might have been overcome by some other chemical at the site, such as solvents. Once incineration begins, workers will have plenty of protective gear, but they will have to be constantly on guard.

How incineration works

Here's how the process is planned: Workers will use forklifts to remove the weapons from bunkers. They will stow them inside specially designed stainless-steel truck containers for the brief drive to the plant. They will then unload the weapons onto conveyor belts.

The conveyors will feed the armaments into a thick-walled, explosion-resistant chamber. There, robotic arms will punch holes in the rocket to drain out the nerve gas, and then cleave the metal shells into pieces.

Four separate furnaces — capable of burning at temperatures up to 2,700 degrees Fahrenheit — will

consume the remnants. Two are designed to handle liquids, while the others are designed for metal and explosive components.

The machinery will be controlled from a central operation room filled with computer screens and television screens that flash images of robotic arms and the inside of the boilers. "I've got a hundred cameras in the plant — and I've ordered more," said Rick Romano, the bluejeaned foreman of the control room.

The incinerators are supposed to burn 99.999 percent of the nerve agents, yielding a mix of agent-free brine, ash and metal that then can be buried at a hazardous-waste landfill.

So far, this technology deployed in Utah and the Pacific has destroyed roughly a quarter of the nation's chemical-weapons stockpile. But it is complex, and still evolving.

Even under the best circumstances, workers frequently have to don protective gear to enter contaminated areas and make repairs or carry out maintenance.

And the incinerators don't always work as planned.

Serious accidents, injuries

The 2002 National Academy of Sciences review found that the Pacific-atoll and Utah plants have suffered — over a 12-year period — at least 40 serious incidents, which in a few instances injured workers. In three documented events, chemical agent survived the incineration process and at least a few drops' worth were released into the environment.

One of the most high-profile incidents took place at the Utah plant three years ago. During two consecutive days in May 2000, the plant released nerve gas into the environment, prompting a 139-day shutdown by state regulators.

"I am concerned that management has placed production over safety, which continues to result in workers being exposed to unnecessary dangers," wrote Brenda Mugleston, a worker at the Utah plant who has emerged as a whistle-blower.

Academy still backs burning

Despite such incidents, the National Academy of Sciences review concluded that chemical weapons can be safely incinerated so long as managers follow rigorous safety procedures and learn from past problems. Indeed, the academy's incineration panel recommended that the burning proceed "as quickly as feasible."

If U.S. troops find stashes of chemical weapons in Iraq, the incineration technology also might be deployed there, possibly in small mobile units, according to Tucker of the Institute for Peace.

Safer alternative demanded

But critics say there are safer, better technologies to destroy the weapons. The Army has approved the use of chemical neutralization technologies to dispose of four of smaller stockpiles in Colorado, Kentucky, Maryland and Indiana.

Army officials say incineration technology is the most developed, and flexible enough to take care of big stockpiles with a mix of bulk liquids and armaments.

"It's a kind of one-stop-shopping type of approach," said Binder, the public-information officer for the Umatilla Chemical Depot.

Lawsuits against Umatilla

But in a lawsuit filed last month in U.S. District Court, 16 plaintiff groups argued that the Army has never fully evaluated alternatives for Umatilla and three other sites. They allege this violates the National Environmental Policy Act.

Umatilla opponents also have three other suits against the incinerator now pending in Oregon Circuit Court.

"We are just as concerned about the day-to-day contaminants as we are with accidents," said Karyn Jones, a Hermiston resident who has helped organize opposition in Eastern Oregon.

Umatilla: Making Chemical Weapons History

Community pride and a small town spirit characterize the Hermiston, Ore., area. But did you know that this region also is playing a vital role in national and global affairs? Near Hermiston, the U.S. Army is making chemical weapons history at its Umatilla Chemical Agent Disposal Facility. This facility will destroy a large "stockpile" of chemical weapons that have been stored in the area for many years.

What are chemical weapons?
The weapons are sturdy containers of various types and sizes holding toxic chemical agents. Contrary to popular belief, chemical agents are not gases. Chemical agents are liquid in original form, however, they deteriorate into a thick, sludge-like substance over long periods of time.

Where are the weapons located?
The chemical weapons are located at the Umatilla Chemical Depot, a large military installation that opened in 1941. The depot's primary mission was to store and maintain a variety of military items, from blankets to ammunition. When needed during U.S. military actions, the depot then sent these items to soldiers in the field. Umatilla was given an additional mission in 1962 when the depot began storing chemical weapons. This stockpile of chemical weapons was never used and has remained in safe storage. The depot reorganized for closure from 1990 to 1994, and all conventional ammunition and supplies were shipped to other U.S. installations. Today, the chemical weapons are the only items still stored at the Umatilla Chemical Depot.

What is the Umatilla Chemical Agent Disposal Facility?
The Umatilla Chemical Agent Disposal Facility is a state-of-the-art incineration facility designed to dispose of the chemical weapons stored at the Umatilla Chemical Depot safely and efficiently.

Together with its support buildings, the facility totals more than 200,000 square feet.

How will the weapons be destroyed?
The Umatilla facility will incinerate the weapons. In using this technology, robotic equipment disassembles the weapons so that each component can be treated in a separate incinerator. Specifically, chemical agent will be drained from the weapon and burned in a liquid incinerator, while the weapon's explosive components will be destroyed in a special deactivation furnace. You can learn more about incineration in the fact sheet entitled *"Incineration: A Safe, Proven Disposal Process."*

continued on back

continued from front

Who will destroy the weapons?
The Army's Program Manager for Chemical Demilitarization is responsible for safely disposing of the stockpile. In 1997, the Army awarded Washington Demilitarization Company a contract to build, test, operate and close Umatilla's facility. Many other organizations work in partnership with the Army to complete this mission successfully. Among these are the Oregon Department of Environmental Quality and the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Region X. Some of your family members, friends or neighbors probably work on this important project.

How long will it take to destroy the weapons?
Construction of the facility lasted four years until its completion in May 2001. A period of testing, called systemization, is underway and will continue until operations begin. The facility will conduct disposal activities for several years. A period to close and dismantle the facility and ensure the cleanliness of the surrounding areas will follow.

How will the environment be protected?
The permits for the facility, which the state's Environmental Quality Commission approved, were written based on studies conducted locally. This ensures that operations at the disposal facility are protective of local citizens and the Hermiston area environment. Additionally, the Umatilla project has a special monitoring program that examines the air, water, soil, plants, insects and small mammals in the area. These studies are conducted as far away as Pendelton and the Tri-Cities. This monitoring is intended to help ensure that the disposal facility will have no harmful impact on people or the surrounding areas.

What will happen to the facility and the depot once the weapons are gone?
Once incineration is completed, the disposal facility will be dismantled. The depot will be closed, and the land will be made available to the local communities.

What is the Citizens' Advisory Commission?
This commission, often called the CAC for short, is made up of nine members appointed by the governor of Oregon. Seven are local citizens and two are representatives of state agencies that work closely with the chemical weapons disposal program. The purpose of this organization is to provide a link between your community and the Army. The members do not make program decisions, but they are encouraged to provide guidance and recommendations. The commission provides a local perspective to the Army so that it may manage the chemical disposal program in the most positive way for your community. The Oregon CAC holds regular meetings every third Thursday of the month. The meetings are announced in local papers, and people on the outreach office's mailing list receive notices of upcoming meetings. The meetings are open to the public, and you are encouraged to attend. Most meetings also include time for public input and questions.

How can I contact the CAC?
For information on the current issues the commission is considering, or to find out the upcoming meeting schedule, please call the CAC chairman at (541) 922-2574.

How can I learn more?
The Army opened the Umatilla Chemical Disposal Outreach Office in 1996 as a convenient "one-stop" source of information about the chemical disposal program. The office staff works closely with public affairs experts from the depot, the disposal facility and your local emergency preparedness office to ensure a comprehensive public involvement and outreach program. The office has a large repository of fact sheets, brochures, exhibits and technical studies for you to peruse, but this is just the beginning of what it offers. The outreach staff frequently can be seen in the Hermiston area giving presentations, holding public meetings, distributing informational materials and attending community events.

How can I contact the outreach office?
You can contact the outreach office staff at (541) 564-9339 or via e-mail at *outreach@oregontrail.net*. You also are invited to visit the office at 190 East Main Street in Hermiston. The office is open Monday through Friday from 8:30 a.m. to 5 p.m. Additional office hours are available upon request.

Highlighting Outreach Activities for the Army's Chemical Demilitarization Program

REACH

Umatilla Chemical Disposal Outreach Office

Spring 2002

PMCD
Program Manager for Chemical Demilitarization

Umatilla Chemical
Disposal Outreach Office
East Main Street
Hermiston, OR 97838
(541) 564-9339

Outreach Office Hours
Monday–Friday
8:30 a.m.–5 p.m.
Other hours by appointment

Outreach Office Staff
Steve Meyers
Allison Cornett
Kathy Eldrige

Safety First: Moving Chemical Weapons from Depot to Facility

Many factors contribute to moving chemical weapons safely from their storage "igloos" to the Umatilla Chemical Agent Disposal Facility.

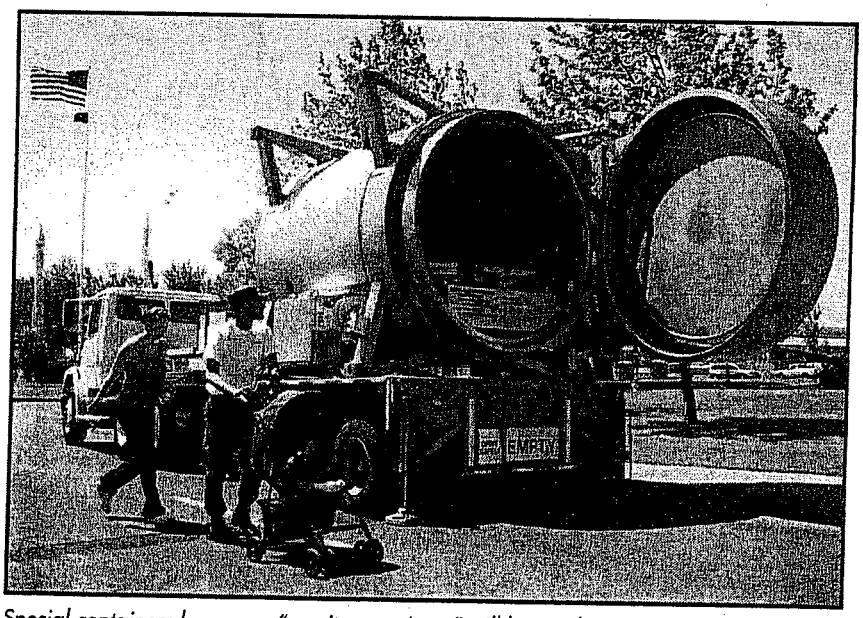
"The work crews' extensive training and experience and how the weapons are packed for shipping contribute to safety," said Lt. Col. Fred Pellessier, the Umatilla Chemical Depot's commanding officer.

Perhaps the community concern most often expressed is that one of the rockets, bombs, land mines, shells or spray tanks may explode and cause an emergency situation. At Umatilla, the large shells known as projectiles have explosive "burster" charges but no fuzes or propellant to activate them. The spray tanks have a small amount of explosives, and land mines have bursters but no propellant. The bombs and bulk storage containers have no explosives whatsoever. This means that these weapons are not configured in a way that would make them likely to explode.

In contrast, the M55 rockets are stored with all explosive components assembled. However, according to Jim Small, an Army quality assurance specialist in ammunition surveillance, "The rockets were designed to be moved safely by all modes of transportation—rail, highway, air and water—and be handled by troops under field conditions."

Safety features were designed into the rockets and other weapons to prevent accidental ignition, he said. Further, the rockets are packed securely with steel bands onto wooden pallets.

Construction of the Umatilla Chemical Agent Disposal Facility began in June 1997 and ended in August 2001. When operations begin in 2003, the weapons will take their final ride in style—a trip to the disposal plant in air-tight containers designed to withstand impacts, fire and leaks. These "on-site containers" are similar to those the nuclear industry has used for years.



Special containers known as "on-site containers" will be used to transport chemical weapons from the storage depot to the disposal facility.

On-Site Containers Safely Transport Chemical Weapons

Since beginning operations on Aug. 22, 1996, Deseret Chemical Depot workers in Utah have used the containers to move more than 900,000 weapons and bulk containers safely.

The Umatilla Chemical Agent Disposal Facility received its first four on-site containers two years ago and used them to begin training and to help "systemize" or test the facility's Container Handling Building. Eventually, 40 such containers will be delivered to Umatilla.

When operations begin, Umatilla Chemical Depot crews will move weapons to the disposal plant using the sealed containers. Doug Barnett, a depot chemical weapons handler, said the loading procedure will involve forklifts, a fleet of trucks and multiple crews. "Our main function will be to get the munitions to the plant safely and make sure we keep the plant supplied," Barnett said.

The weapons are stored on pallets in enclosed structures called igloos. Crews will strap the ammunition down and use a special, larger forklift with prongs that are eight feet long to load the tray into the on-site container.

Crews will use tractor-trailer trucks to move the containers. They will travel to the plant's Container Handling Building, where an overhead crane will remove the container from the trailer.

Crews will move ammunition only during the day, even though the plant will operate around the clock. The depot plans to more than double its crew to handle the weapons movements. "Depot employees have an average of 13 years experience in moving chemical weapons," Barnett said.

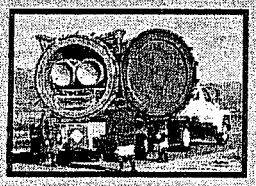
At all times, ammunition handling, movement and disposal will be conducted within a secured, guarded area. To minimize the distance for moving ammunition, the Army built the disposal plant alongside the storage compound.

The containers have demonstrated their worth at the Army's first chemical weapons disposal plant in the continental United States. Since beginning operations on Aug. 22, 1996, Deseret Chemical Depot workers in Utah have used the containers to move more than 900,000 weapons and bulk containers safely.

Umatilla will use a new version of the 18,500-pound containers that has a bigger door with more reinforcement. The original containers used swing bolts that were manually opened and closed, while Umatilla's have a hydraulically operated locking ring door closure, which takes less time to secure.

The Johnston Atoll Chemical Agent Disposal System southwest of Hawaii, which processed its final ammunition in November 2000, did not have any special challenges with moving chemical weapons. No on-site containers were used at Johnston Atoll because no civilian populations live nearby. The M55 rockets traveled in a special overpack, and other munitions were moved to the disposal plant on cargo trucks.

On-Site Container at a Glance



Length: 142 inches

Height: 102 inches

Empty weight: 18,500 pounds

Maximum filled weight: 26,500 pounds

Materials: Stainless steel, polyurethane foam, ceramic-fiber insulation blankets

Cost: $175,000

Design and testing: Sandia National Laboratories, Albuquerque, N.M.

Thermal test: Subjected to jet fuel fire

Drop test: Dropped 10 feet on both ends

Crush test: Subjected to compressive load of 50,000 pounds for 24 hours to check for deformity

Puncture test: 40-inch drop on 5-inch diameter metal spike

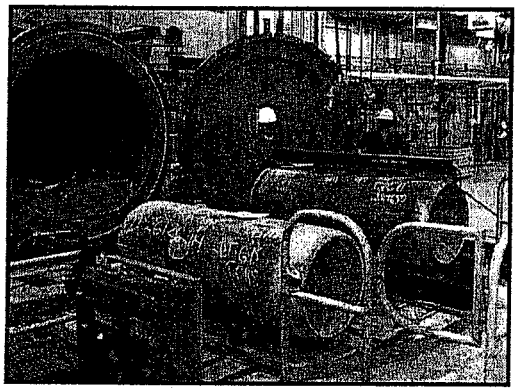
Leak test: Performed before and after destructive testing to check for leak rate

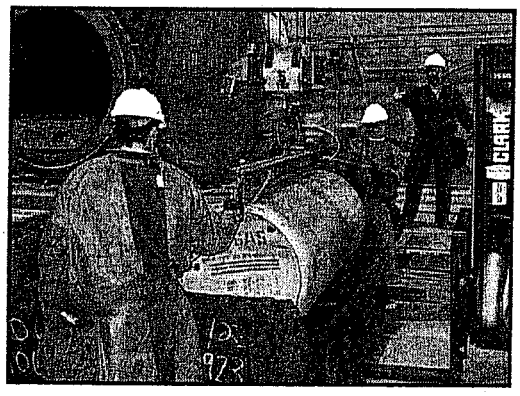
Twenty-Five Percent of U.S. Chemical Stockpile Destroyed

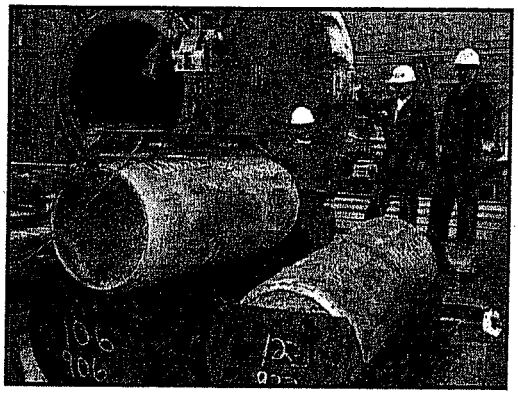
The U.S. Army Program Manager for Chemical Demilitarization recently announced that Utah's remaining stockpile of GB (Sarin) nerve agent was eliminated safely. Tooele Chemical Agent Disposal Facility (TOCDF) workers now are preparing to destroy VX nerve agent.

"This is a significant milestone for chemical weapons disposal. Forty-four percent of the Utah stockpile is eliminated and more than 25 percent of the nation's entire chemical weapons stockpile is destroyed," said James Bacon, program manager for chemical demilitarization. In November 2000, the Army's Johnston Atoll facility in the Pacific Ocean completed safe destruction of its chemical stockpile.

TOCDF workers destroyed the GB stockpile first because continued storage posed the greatest threat to the community. GB agent has a consistency similar to water and is more likely to vaporize than other agent types. The original GB stockpile, which was stored safely at Deseret Chemical Depot in Utah, consisted of 928,906 rockets, bombs, projectiles and bulk containers. The depot stored the Army's largest stockpile of GB agent, more than 12 million pounds. This was twice the amount of GB stored at the nine other U.S. stockpile sites combined.







The last GB bulk container being unloaded in the Unpack Area of the TOCDF.

Now, the facility equipment will be decontaminated, and international treaty inspectors will certify official completion of the GB agent destruction campaign.

"We are sharing lessons learned during TOCDF's GB destruction campaign with our other chemical weapons disposal facilities to ensure continued safety and environmental stewardship," said Bacon.

The Anniston Chemical Agent Disposal Facility, located in Alabama, is conducting tests in preparation for destroying its stockpile, which includes rockets filled with GB agent. The Umatilla Chemical Agent Disposal Facility, located in Oregon, also is undergoing tests to demonstrate that the facility is prepared for disposal operations to begin next year. Construction is nearly complete on Arkansas' Pine Bluff Chemical Agent Disposal Facility. Technology decisions for the Colorado and Kentucky facilities are expected later this year. And, the Maryland and Indiana facilities are investigating technologies for disposal of bulk chemical agent.

"This is a significant milestone for chemical weapons disposal. Forty-four percent of the Utah stockpile is eliminated and more than 25 percent of the nation's entire chemical weapons stockpile is destroyed."

— James Bacon, program manager for chemical demilitarization

Highlighting Outreach Activities for the Army's Chemical Demilitarization Program

REACH

Umatilla Chemical Disposal Outreach Office

1st Quarter, Winter 2002

PMCD
Program Manager for Chemical Demilitarization

Umatilla Chemical
Disposal Outreach Office
East Main Street
Hermiston, Oregon 97838
(541) 564-9339

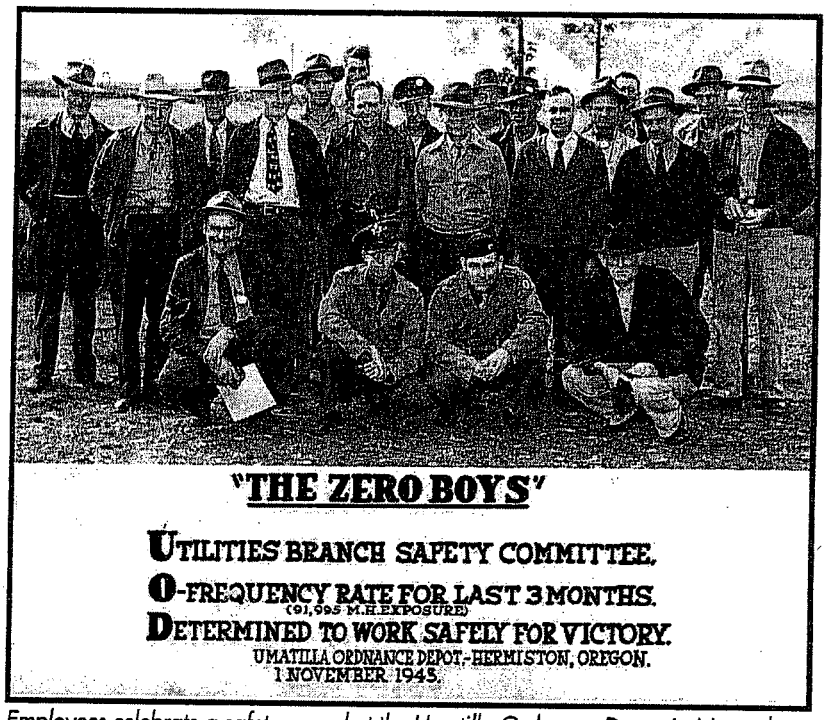
Outreach Office Hours
Monday–Friday
8:30 a.m.–5 p.m.
Other hours by appointment

The Final Mission

Sixty years ago, German armies occupied most of Europe and were pushing toward Russia, Africa and the Middle East. Japanese forces were conquering parts of Asia and the Pacific. Within weeks, on "a day that will live in infamy," they would attack the U.S. naval base at Pearl Harbor.

In that atmosphere of tension and uncertainty, the Army opened the Umatilla Ordnance Depot on Oct. 14, 1941.

"Ordnance," as some locals from Hermiston still call it, played an important role in supporting the war effort and every subsequent U.S. military action through Operations Desert Shield and Desert Storm.



Employees celebrate a safety award at the Umatilla Ordnance Depot in November 1943. The depot, which opened in 1941 shortly before the U.S. entry into World War II, celebrated its 60th anniversary during 2001.

In 1962, the Cold War gave the Umatilla Chemical Depot a new mission—the storage of chemical weapons. With the depot beginning its seventh decade, we are within sight of its final mission—the safe disposal of those weapons.

Completed in August 2001, the Umatilla Chemical Agent Disposal Facility stands among the most advanced industrial facilities in the world and ranks as the largest environmental cleanup effort in Oregon history.

The safety of the communities, workers and the environment is our highest priority, and we are working in partnership with you to make our community free from the legacy of chemical weapons.

Depot Headlines

"The long anticipated boom struck with full force this week when word was received the government had approved construction of 83 houses within Hermiston."

Headlines and news coverage from the Hermiston Herald newspaper describing the first year of the Umatilla Chemical Depot:

Nov. 14, 1940: First news article on the depot appears, describing rumors of a munitions depot west of Hermiston. The Hermiston Reclamation Building and Umatilla Electric offices were used as the first offices.

Nov. 21, 1940: Capt. Williams arrives to take charge of the depot with 600 ammunition storage igloos planned.

Jan. 11, 1941: The U.S. government files suit to acquire by condemnation 4,640 acres of land. These include 3,760 acres from Morrow County, 640 from Umatilla County, 160 from Western Irrigation Company and 80 from residents Marie Alice and John Hanson. Government appraisers estimate the total acreage named in the four suits to be worth $6,620.

Feb. 6, 1941 headline: "J.A. Terteling of Boise awarded contract for igloos, depot estimated cost $7,547,661."

Feb. 27, 1941: Stores print advertisements welcoming Capt. Williams and J.A. Terteling.

March 6, 1941: Work begins. W.G. Kershberger tells of school problems due to influx of students.

March 27, 1941: "The long anticipated boom struck with full force this week when word was received the government had approved construction of 83 houses within Hermiston."

April 24, 1941 headline: "Depot commander arrives" (Capt. Pearcy)

May 29, 1941: First dust storm hits project.

July 3, 1941 headline: "War drums sound in Germany. Business booms and works speeds up at Ordnance." War Department adds $3,145,821 to construction project.

Aug. 7, 1941: Ninety-eight igloos completed with ideal weather; 3,000 men make every effort to complete their task. Each igloo costs the government $8,500.

Sept. 4, 1941: Oregon Journal features Hermiston as "hot spot of Northwest." One million dollars a month payroll, 10,000 extra people in a town of 800 dazed by the war boom. F.C. McKenzie, mayor and town's principal hardware merchant, takes time out to work on tough city problems.

Employees work with ammunition handling equipment at Umatilla Ordnance Depot.

Sept. 11, 1941: Records fall. Fourteen igloos built in 24-hour period.

Sept. 24, 1941: Twenty-four igloo arches poured in 24 hours.

Nov. 2, 1941: Three lose life at hands of youthful gun killer.

Nov. 6, 1941: Thousandth igloo poured. Quote: "It's all over. Even the shouting. The last igloo at the Umatilla Ordnance Depot was poured Thursday morning at 3:30 a.m."

Keeping Memories Alive

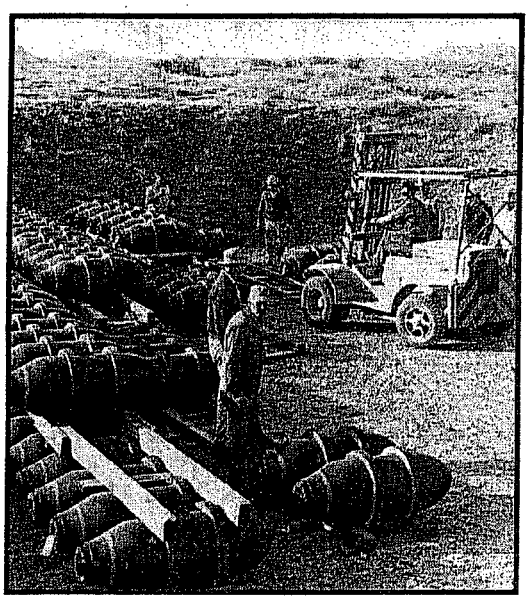
HERMISTON—The Umatilla Chemical Depot's "good old days" live on through a club that meets twice a month in Hermiston. On the second and fourth Saturdays, a group of retired depot employees meets at 9:00 a.m. for breakfast at the Pheasant Cafe.

"It's a social thing, to have fun and keep in touch," said Fay Moses of Hermiston, who worked at the depot for nearly 30 years. "We look forward to it." Moses began working at the depot during World War II and later returned to work in the accounting office after her children were old enough for school. She got involved in the club after she retired in 1983.

The group started meeting in the early 1970s when a large layoff occurred due to a transfer of jobs to Tooele, Utah.

Typically, anywhere from six to 12 people attend, with members ranging in age up to 101-year-old Mabel Corliss of Stanfield.

"Anybody who ever worked (at the depot) is welcome, as well as current employees," said Moses, who can be contacted at (541)-567-5108.



Workers unload bombs in open storage at Umatilla Ordnance Depot.

"Anybody who ever worked (at the depot) is welcome, as well as current employees."

Depot firemen are shown in this photograph from 1944. The depot fire station is still in use today to protect the 19,600-acre installation.

Net Site Impact for all Recommendations
- 127 Military
- 385 Civilian
- 512 Total Personnel

Close Umatilla Army Depot → planned closure based on completion of all scheduled workload – no work to transfer to another installation

#IND-0120: Umatilla Chemical Depot

Candidate Recommendation: Close Umatilla Chemical Depot, OR.

Justification	Military Value
✓ No additional chemical demilitarization workload scheduled to go to Umatilla ✓ Projected date for completing existing workload is 2nd quarter of 2011.	✓ Umatilla ranked 11th out of 23 storage facilities ✓ Closure increases average military value from 0.17139 to 0.17337

Payback		Impacts
✓ One time cost:	$15.45M	✓ Criterion 6: -884 jobs (512 direct, 372 indirect); 1.97%
✓ Net implementation savings:	$89.06M	✓ Criterion 7: No Issues
✓ Annual recurring savings:	$60.98M	✓ Criterion 8: Extensive environmental restoration/monitoring
✓ Payback Time:	Immediate	
✓ NPV (savings):	$681.13M	

✓ Strategy
✓ COBRA
✓ Capacity Analysis / Data Verification
✓ Military Value Analysis / Data Verification
✓ JCSG/MilDep Recommended
✓ Criteria 6-8 Analysis
✓ De-conflicted w/JCSGs
✓ De-conflicted w/MilDeps

Economic Impact Report

This report depicts the economic impact of the following Scenarios:

IND-0120: Close Umatilla Chemical Depot

The data in this report is rolled up by Region of Influence

As of: Tue Apr 12 14:57:51 EDT 2005

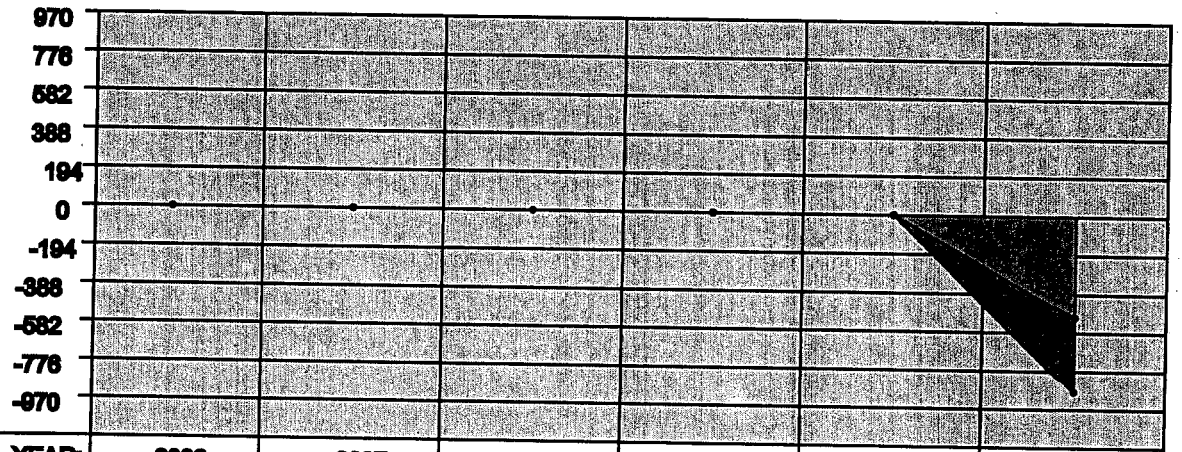
ECONOMIC IMPACT DATA

Scenario: All Selected (see title page)
Economic Region of Influence(ROI): Pendleton-Hermiston, OR Micropolitan Statistical Area
Base: All Bases
Action: All Actions

Overall Economic Impact of Proposed BRAC-05 Action:

ROI Population (2002):	83,018
ROI Employment (2002):	44,887
Authorized Manpower (2005):	512
Authorized Manpower(2005) / ROI Employment(2002):	1.14%
Total Estimated Job Change:	-884
Total Estimated Job Change / ROI Employment(2002):	-1.97%

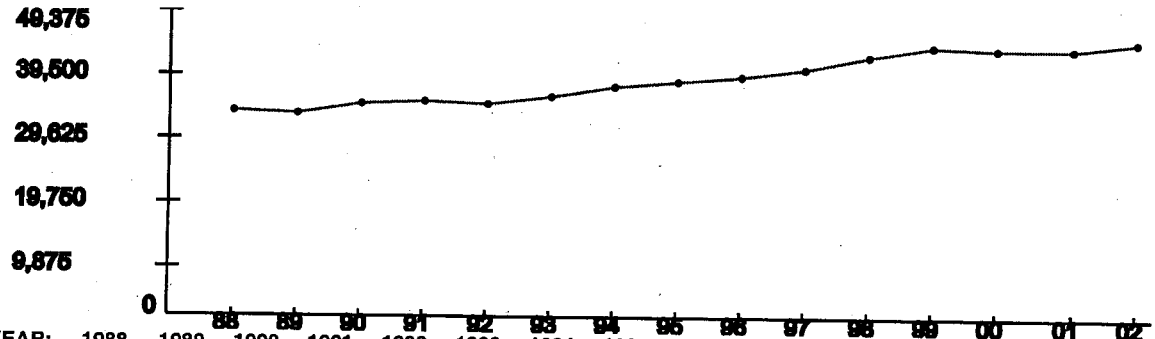
Cumulative Job Change (Gain/Loss) Over Time:



YEAR:	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Direct Military:	0	0	0	0	0	-127
Direct Civilian:	0	0	0	0	0	-385
Direct Student:	0	0	0	0	0	0
Direct Contractor:	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cumulative Direct:	0	0	0	0	0	-512
Cum Indir/Induc:	0	0	0	0	0	-372
Cumulative Total:	0	0	0	0	0	-884

Pendleton-Hermiston, OR Micropolitan Statistical Area Trend Data

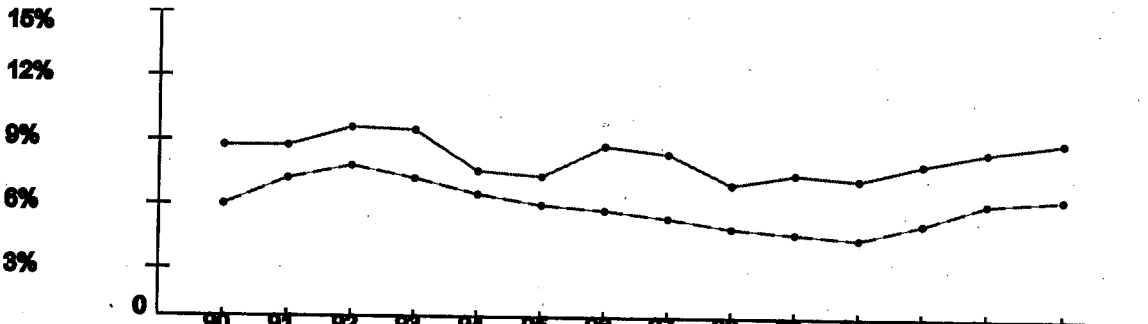
Employment Trend (1988-2002)



YEAR:	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
Index:	1	1	1.04	1.05	1.04	1.08	1.12	1.15	1.18	1.22	1.28	1.32	1.32	1.32	1.35

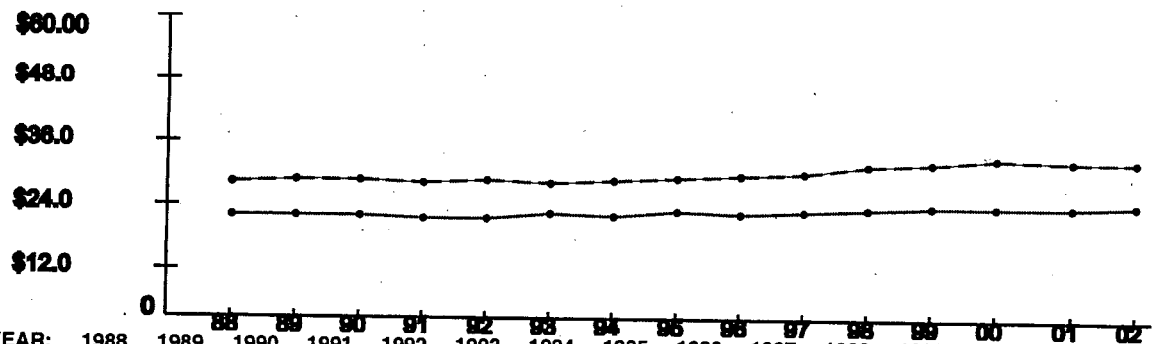
Represents the ROI's indexed employment change since 1988

Unemployment Percentage Trend (1990-2003)



YEAR:	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
ROI:	8.49%	8.49%	9.43%	9.2%	7.23%	6.96%	8.47%	8.15%	6.59%	7.14%	6.88%	7.6%	8.24%	8.72%
USA:	5.6%	6.83%	7.5%	6.91%	6.09%	5.59%	5.4%	4.94%	4.51%	4.21%	3.99%	4.74%	5.79%	5.99%

Per Capita Income x $1,000 (1988-2002)



YEAR:	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
ROI:	$20.55	$20.73	$20.66	$20.23	$20.24	$20.77	$20.73	$21.44	$21.1	$21.61	$22.18	$22.51	$22.75	$22.75	$23.03
USA:	$26.96	$27.48	$27.42	$26.87	$27.35	$27.18	$27.53	$27.86	$28.35	$29.04	$30.35	$30.86	$31.89	$31.72	$31.61

Note: National trend lines are dashed

UMATILLA CHEM DEPOT, OR

Demographics

The following tables provide a short description of the area near the installation/activity. UMATILLA CHEM DEPOT is 170 miles from Spokane, WA, the nearest city with a population of 100,000 or more. The nearest metropolitan statistical area (MSA) is

MSA	Population
Richland-Kennewick-Pasco, WA MSA	191,822

The following entities comprise the military housing area (MHA):

County/City	Population
Marion	284834
Total	284,834

Child Care

This attribute captures the number of nationally accredited child-care centers within the local community: 0

Cost of Living

Cost of Living provides a relative measure of cost of living in the local community. General Schedule (GS) Locality Pay provides a relative scale to compare local salaries with government salaries and Basic Allowance for Housing (BAH) is an indicator of the local rental market. In-state tuition is an indicator of the support provided by the state for active duty family members to participate in higher-level education opportunities.

Median Household Income	(US Avg $41,994)	$40,314	Basis: 1 of 1 county
Median House Value	(US Avg $119,600)	$132,600	
GS Locality Pay	("Rest of US" 10.9%)	10.9%	
O-3 with Dependents BAH Rate		$1,058	
In-state Tuition for Family Member		Yes	
In-state Tuition Continues if Member PCSs Out of State			

Education

This attribute defines the population in local school districts and identifies capacity. The pupil/teacher ratio, graduation rate, percentage of certified teachers and composite SAT I/ACT scores provide a relative quality indicator of education. This attribute also attempts to give communities credit for the potential intellectual capital they provide.

NOTE: "MFR" means a Memorandum For Record is on file at the installation/activity/agency to document problems in obtaining the required information. Reasons for not being able to obtain information may be that the school district refused to provide the information or the school district does not use or track the information.

If the installation/activity/agency has incomplete information from the local school system in order to accurately compute a score in this area, the number of school districts reporting information will be captured in addition to the computed answer.

		Basis
School District(s) Capacity	712	1 of 1 district
Students Enrolled	5,254	1 of 1 district
Average Pupil/Teacher Ratio	21.0:1	1 of 1 district
High School Students Enrolled	1,150	1 of 1 district
Average High School Graduation Rate (US Avg 67.3%)	92.0%	1 of 1 district
Average Composite SAT I Score (US Avg 1026)	487	1 of 1 district
Average ACT Score (US Avg 20.8)		1 of 1 district
Available Graduate/PhD Programs	0	
Available Colleges and/or Universities	0	
Available Vocational and/or Technical Schools	0	

Employment

Unemployment and job growth rates provide a relative merit of job availability in the local community. National rates from the Bureau of Labor Statistics are also provided.

The unemployment rates for the last five-years:

	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
Local Data	6.2%	5.5%	6.4%	7.1%	7.9%
National	4.2%	4.0%	4.7%	5.8%	6.0%
Basis:	1 of 1 county	1 of 1 county	1 of 1 county	1 of 1 county	1 of 1 county

The annual job growth rate for the last five-years:

	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
Local Data	4.6%	.6%	-1.2%	2.0%	- .3%
National	1.5%	2.4%	.03%	-.31%	.86%
Basis:	1 of 1 county	1 of 1 county	1 of 1 county	1 of 1 county	1 of 1 county

Housing

This attribute provides an indication of availability of housing, both sales and rental, in the local community. Note: according to the 2000 Census, Vacant Sale and Vacant Rental Units do not equal Total Vacant Housing Units; Total Vacant Housing Units may also include units that are vacant but not on the market for sale or rent.

Total Vacant Housing Units	6,533	Basis: 1 of 1 county
Vacant Sale Units	1,869	
Vacant Rental Units	2,858	

Medical Providers

This attribute provides an indicator of availability of medical care for military and DoD civilians in the local community. The table reflects the raw number of physicians/beds and ratio of physicians/beds to population.

	# Physicians	# Beds	Population	
Local Community	492	481	284,834	Basis: 1 of 1 county
Ratio	1:579	1:592		
National Ratio (2003)	1:421.2	1:373.7		

Safety/Crime

The local community's Uniform Crime Reports (UCR) Index for 2002 per 100,000 people and the national UCR based on information from the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) for 2002:

Local UCR	1,517.0	Basis: 1 of 1 county
National UCR	4,118.8	

Transportation

Distance to an airport shows convenience and availability of airline transportation. Public transportation shows potential for members and DoD civilians to use it to commute to/from work under normal circumstances and for leisure.

Distance from UMATILLA CHEM DEPOT to nearest commercial airport: 30.0 miles
Is UMATILLA CHEM DEPOT served by regularly scheduled public transportation? No

Utilities

This attribute identifies a local community's water and sewer systems' ability to receive 1,000 additional people.

Does the local community's water system have the ability to meet an expanded need of an additional 1,000 people moving in the local community? Yes

Does the local community's sewer system have the ability to meet an expanded need of an additional 1,000 people moving in the local community? Yes

SUMMARY OF SCENARIO ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS [TABS WORKING DRAFT]

SCENARIO #__161_____ TITLE:_IND-0120 CLOSE UMATILLA CHEM DEPOT___

GENERAL DESCRIPTION: Close Umatilla Chem Depot upon completion of the destruction of stored chemical agents and the destruction of the production facilities. The 1987 Chemical Weapons Convention Treaty prohibits state parties from development, production, stockpiling and use of chemical weapons. 100% of the chemical weapons and 100% of chemical weapons production facilities (CWPF) are to be destroyed by 20 April 2007. Treaty provisions allow for a one-time extention of up to 5 years for Category 1 chemical weapons but no extention is allowed for CWPF.

ANALYST [redacted] **DATE:__28 SEP 04_____**

Env Resource Area	*Gaining* Installation Assessment Inst Name: N/A	Analyst Comments (& data source(s) that drive assessment)
Air Quality		
Cultural/ Archeological/Tribal Resources		
Dredging		
Land Use Constraints/Sensitive Resource Areas		
Marine Mammals/Marine Resources/ Marine		
Noise		
Threatened& Endangered Species/ Critical		
Waste Management		
Water Resources		
Wetlands		

SUBJECT: SUMMARY OF SCENARIO ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS (CONTINUED); [TABS WORKING DRAFT]

SCENARIO #__161_____

Env Resource Area	Losing Installation Assessment Inst Name: Umatilla Chem Depot	Analyst Comments (& data source(s) that drive assessment)
Air Quality	No impact	#213 In attainment for all Crit Pollutants
Cultural/Archeological/Tribal Resources	Surveys and consultation with the SHPO will be required to determine disposition of archaeological and historical resources.	#230 - 2 Arch Resource sites identified – future construction restricted #231 Native People sites on/contiguous who retain rights to the land #234 - Currently in formal consultation with Native American Tribes #235 Historic Property - 2 resources identified. #236 – No Programmatic Agreement
Dredging	No impact	#227 – N/A
Land Use Constraints/ Sensitive Resource Areas	Restoration +/or monitoring of contaminated media will likely be required after closure to prevent significant long-term impacts to the environment.	#273 - Installation has MMRAs No operational ranges #240 No DERA sites identified in BRAC data call, but DERP 2003 shows 117 sites– $55.4M spent thru FY03, and CTC is $10.3M.
Marine Mammals/ Marine Resources / Marine Sanctuarie	No impact	#248-250, 252, 253 – N/A
Noise	No impact	#239 – N/A
Threaten ed& Endanger ed Species/ Critical Habitat	No impact	#259-264 No TES or candidate species / habitat was identified
Waste Management	Installation has a RCRA TSD facility. Restoration, monitoring, access control, and deed restrictions may be required for former waste management areas to prevent disturbance, health and safety risks, +/or long-term release of toxins to environmental media.	#265 Has RCRA TSD facility on site #269 No RCRA Subpart X Permit #272 No permitted solid waste disposal facility

Water Resources	Environmental media contamination issues at installation include TNT and RDX reported in groundwater. Restoration and monitoring of contaminated sites will likely be required after closure to prevent significant long-term impacts to the environment.	#275 TNT and RDX reported in groundwater on installation. #297, #822 - Has domestic wastewater treatment plant on installation. #281 – No surface water contamination reported.
Wetlands	No impact	#251 – Wetland survey completed 7/98 #257 – No wetlands reported.

SUBJECT: SUMMARY OF SCENARIO ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS (CONTINUED); [TABS WORKING DRAFT]

SCENARIO #____161_____

IMPACTS OF COSTS

Env. Resource Area	Gaining Installation Inst Name: N/A	Losing Installation Inst Name: Umatilla Chem Depot
Environmental Restoration*		DERP 2003 - IRP sites CTC is $8.99M; MMRP sites CTC is 1.3M. Sweep for UXO and or chemical weapons residual contamination - cost TBD.
Waste Management		Restoration/Monitoring of HW sites $500K - $5M.
Environmental Compliance		Environmental Baseline Survey (EBS) $200K-300K. Land Use Controls (LUC) management/enforcement in perpetuity (occurs after transfer) - $50K -$100K Asbestos/Lead-based Paint Removal - $200K - $1M Access controls / caretaker management of historical/arch/cultural sites $500K - 1M (annually).
COBRA Costs:		EBS plus disposal EIS - $1.3M

INSTALLATION ENVIRONMENTAL PROFILE

UMATILLA CHEM DEPOT

1. **Air Quality (DoD Question #210-225):**

   a. The Clean Air Act (CAA) establishes health-based standards for air quality and all areas of the country are monitored to determine if they meet the standards. A major limiting factor is whether the installation is in an area designated nonattainment or maintenance (air quality is not meeting the standard) and is therefore subject to more stringent requirements, including the CAA General Conformity Rule. Conformity requires that any new emissions from military sources brought into the area must be offset by credits or accounted for in the State Implementation Plan (SIP) emissions budget. The criteria pollutants of concern include: CO, O3 (1 hour & 8 Hour), and PM (PM10, and PM2.5). Installations in attainment areas are not restricted, while activities for installations in non-attainment areas may be restricted. Non-attainment areas are classified as to the degree of non-attainment: Marginal, Moderate, Serious, and in the case of O3, Severe and Extreme. SIP Growth Allowances and Emission Reduction Credits are tools that can be used to accommodate increased emissions in a manner that conforms to a state's SIP. All areas of the country require operating permits if emissions from stationary sources exceed certain threshold amounts. Major sources already exceed the amount and are subject to permit requirements. Synthetic minor means the base has accepted legal limits to its emissions to stay under the major source threshold. Natural or true minor means the actual and potential emissions are below the threshold.

   b. UMATILLA CHEM DEPOT is in Attainment for all Criteria Pollutants. It holds a CAA Major Operating Permit.

2. **Cultural/Archeological/Tribal Resources (DoD Question #229-237):**

   a. Many installations have historical, archeological, cultural and Tribal sites of interest. These sites and access to them often must be maintained, or consultation is typically required before changes can be made. The sites and any buffers surrounding them may reduce the quantity or quality of land or airspace available for training and maneuvers or even construction of new facilities. The presence of such sites needs to be recognized, but the fact that restrictions actually occur is the overriding factor the data call is trying to identify. A programmatic agreement with the State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) facilitates management of these sites.

   b. Historic property has been identified on UMATILLA CHEM DEPOT. There is no programmatic agreement for historic property in place with the SHPO. It does not have sites with high archeological potential identified. Formal consultation with Native Tribes is currently occurring.

3. **Dredging (DoD Question # 226-228):**

   a. Dredging allows for free navigation of vessels through ports, channels, and rivers. Identification of sites with remaining capacity for the proper disposal of dredge spoil is the primary focus of the profile. However, the presence of unexploded ordnance or any other impediment that restricts the ability to dredge is also a consideration.

   b. UMATILLA CHEM DEPOT has no impediments to dredging.

4. **Land Use Constraints/Sensitive Resource Areas (DoD Question #198-201, 238, 240-247, 254-256, 273):**

   a. Land use can be encroached from both internal and external pressures. This resource area combines several different types of possible constraints. It captures the variety of constraints not otherwise covered by other areas that could restrict operations or development. The areas include electromagnetic radiation or emissions, environmental restoration sites (on and off installation), military munitions response areas, explosive safety quantity distance arcs, treaties, underground storage tanks, sensitive resource areas, as well as policies, rules, regulations, and activities of other federal, state, tribal and local agencies. This area also captures other constraining factors from animals and wildlife that are not endangered but cause operational restrictions. This resource area specifically includes information on known environmental restoration costs through FY03 and the projected cost-to-complete the restoration.

b. UMATILLA CHEM DEPOT reports that 4851 unconstrained acres are available for development out of 16505 total acres. UMATILLA CHEM DEPOT has spent $0M thru FY03 for environmental restoration, and has estimated the remaining Cost to Complete at $0M. UMATILLA CHEM DEPOT does not have Explosive Safety Quantity Distance Arcs, and none with the potential for expansion. It has Military Munitions Response Areas. UMATILLA CHEM DEPOT reports being constrained by the laws, regulations, policies, or activities of non-DoD federal, tribal, state, or local agencies.

5. **Marine Mammal/Marine Resources/Marine Sanctuaries (DoD Question #248-250, 252-253):**

a. This area captures the extent of any restrictions on near shore or open water testing, training or operations as a result of laws protecting Marine Mammals, Essential Fish Habitat, and other related marine resources.

b. UMATILLA CHEM DEPOT is not impacted by laws and regulations pertaining to Marine Mammal Protection Act, Essential Fish Habitats & Fisheries and Marine Sanctuaries, which may adversely restrict navigation and operations.

6. **Noise (DoD Question # 202-209, 239):**

a. Military operations, particularly aircraft operations and weapons firing, may generate noise that can impact property outside of the installation. Installations with significant noise will typically generate maps that predict noise levels. These maps are then used to identify whether the noise levels are compatible with land uses in these noise-impacted areas. Installations will often publish noise abatement procedures to mitigate these noise impacts.

b. UMATILLA CHEM DEPOT does not have noise contours that extend off the installation's property. It does not have published noise abatement procedures for the main installation.

7. **Threatened and Endangered Species/Critical Habitat (DoD Question #259-264)**

a. The presence of threatened and endangered species (TES) can result in restrictions on training, testing and operations. They serve to reduce buildable acres and maneuver space. The data in this section reflects listed TES as well as candidate species, designated critical habitat as well as proposed habitat, and restrictions from Biological Opinions. The legally binding conditions in Biological Opinions are designed to protect TES, and critical habitat. The data call seeks to identify the presence of the resource, TES, candidate or critical habitat, even if they don't result in restrictions, as well places where restrictions do exist.

b. UMATILLA CHEM DEPOT reported that federally-listed TES are not present, candidate species are not present, critical habitat is present that do not restrict operations, and the installation does not have a Biological Opinion.

8. **Waste Management (DoD Question # 265-272):**

a. This resource area identifies whether the installation has existing waste treatment and/or disposal capabilities, whether there is additional capacity, and in some case whether the waste facility can accept off-site waste. This area includes Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) Treatment, Storage and Disposal facilities, solid waste disposal facilities, RCRA Subpart X (open/burning/open detonation) and operations.

b. UMATILLA CHEM DEPOT has a permitted RCRA Treatment Storage and Disposal Facility (TSDF). UMATILLA CHEM DEPOT does not have an interim or final RCRA Part X facility. UMATILLA CHEM DEPOT does not have an on-base solid waste disposal facility.

9. Water Resources (DoD Question # 258, 274-299):

a. This resource area asks about the condition of ground and surface water, and the legal status of water rights. Water is essential for installation operations and plays a vital role in the proper functioning of the surrounding ecosystems. Contamination of ground or surface waters can result in restrictions on training and operations and require funding to study and remediate. Federal clean water laws require states to identify impaired waters and to restrict the discharge of certain pollutants into those waters. Federal safe drinking water laws can require alternative sources of water and restrict activities above groundwater supplies particularly sole source aquifers. Water resources are also affected by the McCarran Amendment (1952), where Congress returned substantial power to the states with respect to the management of water. The amendment requires that the Federal government waive its sovereign immunity in cases involving the general adjudication of water rights. On the other hand existence of Federal Reserve Water Rights can provide more ability to the government to use water on federal lands.

b. UMATILLA CHEM DEPOT discharges to an impaired waterway. Groundwater contamination is reported. Surface water contamination is not reported. The state requires permits for the withdrawal of groundwater.
(The following water quantity data is from DoD Question # 282, 291, 297, 822, 825, 826):
UMATILLA CHEM DEPOT has 3521.8000000000002 Acre-Feet of surplus water potentially available for expansion. On average, it uses .345 MGD of potable and non-potable water, with the capacity to produce 3.8900000000000001 MGD. It processed on average 0.02 MGD of domestic wastewater in the peak month (past 3 years), with the capacity to process 5.6809999999999999E-2 MGD. It processed on average 0 MGD of industrial wastewater in the peak month (past 3 years), with the capacity to process 0 MGD.

10. Wetlands (DoD Question # 251, 257):

a. The existence of jurisdictional wetlands poses restraints on the use of land for training, testing or operations. In the data call the installations were asked to report the presence of jurisdictional wetlands and compare the percent of restricted acres to the total acres. The presence of jurisdictional wetlands may reduce the ability of an installation to assume new or different missions, even if they do not presently pose restrictions, by limiting the availability of land.

b. UMATILLA CHEM DEPOT reported no wetland restricted acres on the main installation, and no wetland restricted acres on ranges.

Cost of Base Realignment Actions (COBRA) Information Paper

Legislation

Defense Base Closure and Realignment Act of 1990 (As Amended through FY05 Authorization Act) – Section 2913. Selection Criteria for 2005 Round.

(a) Final Selection Criteria. The final selection criteria to be used by the Secretary...

(b) Military Value Criteria. The military value criteria...

(c) Other Criteria. The other criteria that the Secretary shall use in making recommendations for the closure or realignment of military installations inside the United States under this part in 2005 are as follows:

(1) ***The extent and timing of potential costs and savings, including the number of years, beginning with the date of completion of the closure or realignment, for the savings to exceed the costs.***

Transformation Through Base Realignment and Closure (BRAC 2005) Policy Memorandum Five – Selection Criterion 5

"The Military Departments and JCSGs... ***are required to use the COBRA model*** in assessing proposed realignment and closure scenarios during their selection criterion 5 assessments."

What is COBRA?

- The Cost of Base Realignment Actions (COBRA) tool is an extensive cost model that uses a windows-based interface for inputting data and estimating savings/costs of base closing or realignment.
- Although the COBRA model is simply an estimating tool, its principal strength is that it provides a uniform methodology for estimating and itemizing projected costs and savings associated with BRAC closure and realignment scenarios.
- COBRA's cost and savings estimates are not "budget quality," but its consistent methodology ensures that the financial implications of competing scenarios are analyzed in a uniform manner.
- The GAO has consistently cited the use of the COBRA model as effective for estimating costs and savings.
- Most of the data is already built into the model and is base or locality specific. These are known as ***Standard Factors***.
- Some data can be changed depending on the scenario. These are known as ***Dynamic Factors***.
- COBRA produces a set of summary and detailed reports for each scenario.

Changes implemented to COBRA from the 1995 version

- Increased installation specific data, including:
  - Locality pay rates
  - Freight rates
  - Service specific BOS (Base Operation Support) Rates
  - TRICARE use and rates

- Added enclave (care-taking staff) cost calculations
- Improved algorithms for BOS, median home price, rehab factors, and military construction (MILCON).

COBRA factors, Standard and Dynamic

- Standard Factors
  - Demographics
  - Financial cost data
  - Pay and allowances
  - Civilian, transportation, and construction costing factors
  - Relocation program factors

- Static Installation data – starting positions ("baseline")
  - Population
  - Operating Costs
  - Demographics
  - Installation specific cost factors

- Dynamic Scenario data
  - Personnel moved/eliminated/added
  - Equipment moved
  - Scheduling of moves/eliminations
  - Identified unique costs and savings
  - Construction/rehabilitation requirements

COBRA REALIGNMENT SUMMARY REPORT (COBRA v6.10) - Page 1/2
Data As Of 4/25/2005 8:47:02 AM, Report Created 4/25/2005 8:47:08 AM

Department : Industrial
Scenario File : Z:\Cobra\Munitions&Armaments\IND 0120 Close Umatilla Chem depot\IND 0120 Umatilla Chemical Depot 04202005.CBR
Option Pkg Name: Close Umatilla Chemical Depot
Std Fctrs File : C:\Documents and Setting[redacted]Desktop\COBRA 6.10\BRAC2005.SFF

Starting Year : 2006
Final Year : 2011
Payback Year : Immediate

NPV in 2025($K): -681,131
1-Time Cost($K): 15,453

Net Costs in 2005 Constant Dollars ($K)

	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	Total	Beyond
MilCon	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Person	0	0	0	0	0	-8,038	-8,038	-36,895
Overhd	-12,672	-12,672	-12,672	-12,672	-12,672	-21,724	-85,086	-24,081
Moving	0	0	0	0	0	2,769	2,769	0
Missio	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	0	0	0	0	0	1,300	1,300	0
TOTAL	-12,672	-12,672	-12,672	-12,672	-12,672	-25,694	-89,055	-60,976

	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	Total
POSITIONS ELIMINATED							
Off	0	0	0	0	0	4	4
Enl	0	0	0	0	0	123	123
Civ	0	0	0	0	0	385	385
TOT	0	0	0	0	0	512	512
POSITIONS REALIGNED							
Off	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Enl	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Stu	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Civ	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOT	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Summary:

This recommendation closes Umatilla Chemical Depot.

COBRA REALIGNMENT SUMMARY REPORT (COBRA v6.10) - Page 2/2
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Costs in 2005 Constant Dollars ($K)

	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	Total	Beyond
MilCon	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Person	0	0	0	0	0	10,739	10,739	0
Overhd	0	0	0	0	0	645	645	0
Moving	0	0	0	0	0	2,769	2,769	0
Missio	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	0	0	0	0	0	1,300	1,300	0
TOTAL	0	0	0	0	0	15,453	15,453	0

Savings in 2005 Constant Dollars ($K)

	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	Total	Beyond
MilCon	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Person	0	0	0	0	0	18,777	18,777	36,895
Overhd	12,672	12,672	12,672	12,672	12,672	22,369	85,731	24,081
Moving	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Missio	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	12,672	12,672	12,672	12,672	12,672	41,147	104,508	60,976

COBRA PERSONNEL/SF/SUSTAINMENT/RECAP/BOS DELTAS REPORT (COBRA v6.10)
Data As Of 4/25/2005 8:47:02 AM, Report Created 4/25/2005 8:47:08 AM

Department : Industrial
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Personnel

Base	Start*	Finish*	Change	%Change
UMATILLA DEPOT	512	0	-512	-100%
TOTAL	512	0	-512	-100%

Square Footage

Base	Start	Finish	Change	%Change	Chg/Per
UMATILLA DEPOT	3,583,000	0	-3,583,000	-100%	6,998
TOTAL	3,583,000	0	-3,583,000	-100%	6,998

Base Operations Support (2005$)

Base	Start*	Finish*	Change	%Change	Chg/Per
UMATILLA DEPOT	0	0	0	0%	0
TOTAL	0	0	0	0%	0

Sustainment (2005$)

Base	Start	Finish	Change	%Change	Chg/Per
UMATILLA DEPOT	11,408,373	0	-11,408,373	-100%	22,282
TOTAL	11,408,373	0	-11,408,373	-100%	22,282

Recapitalization (2005$)

Base	Start	Finish	Change	%Change	Chg/Per
UMATILLA DEPOT	12,672,273	0	-12,672,273	-100%	24,750
TOTAL	12,672,273	0	-12,672,273	-100%	24,750

Sustain + Recap + BOS (2005$)

Base	Start	Finish	Change	%Change	Chg/Per
UMATILLA DEPOT	24,080,646	0	-24,080,646	-100%	47,032
TOTAL	24,080,646	0	-24,080,646	-100%	47,032

Plant Replacement Value (2005$)

Base	Start	Finish	Change	%Change	Chg/Per
UMATILLA DEPOT	1,305,244,165	0	-1,305,244,165	-100%	2,549,305
TOTAL	1,305,244,165	0	-1,305,244,165	-100%	2,549,305

* "Start" and "Finish" values for Personnel and BOS both include the Programmed Installation Population (non-BRAC) Changes, so that only changes attributable to the BRAC action are reflected in the "Change" columns of this report.

TOTAL COBRA REALIGNMENT DETAIL REPORT (COBRA v6.10) - Page 1/6
Data As Of 4/25/2005 8:47:02 AM, Report Created 4/25/2005 8:47:08 AM

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Std Fctrs File : C:\Documents and Settings\[redacted]\Desktop\COBRA 6.10\BRAC2005.SFF

ONE-TIME COSTS -----($K)-----	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	Total
CONSTRUCTION							
MILCON	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
O&M							
CIV SALARY							
Civ RIF	0	0	0	0	0	9,126	9,126
Civ Retire	0	0	0	0	0	372	372
CIV MOVING							
Per Diem	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
POV Miles	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Home Purch	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
HHG	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Misc	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
House Hunt	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
PPP	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
RITA	0	0	0	0	0	2,769	2,769
FREIGHT							
Packing	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Freight	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Vehicles	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Unemployment	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
OTHER							
Info Tech	0	0	0	0	0	708	708
Prog Manage	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Supt Contrac	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mothball	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1-Time Move	0	0	0	0	0	645	645
MIL PERSONNEL							
MIL MOVING							
Per Diem	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
POV Miles	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
HHG	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Misc	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
OTHER							
Elim PCS	0	0	0	0	0	534	534
OTHER							
HAP / RSE	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Environmental	0	0	0	0	0	1,300	1,300
Misn Contract	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1-Time Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL ONE-TIME	0	0	0	0	0	15,453	15,453

Department : Industrial
Scenario File : Z:\Cobra\Munitions&Armaments\IND 0120 Close Umatilla Chem depot\IND 0120 Umatilla Chemical Depot 04202005.CBR
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RECURRINGCOSTS -----($K)-----	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	Total	Beyond
O&M								
Sustainment	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Recap	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
BOS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Civ Salary	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TRICARE	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
MIL PERSONNEL								
Off Salary	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Enl Salary	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
House Allow	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
OTHER								
Mission Activ	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Misc Recur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL RECUR	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL COST	0	0	0	0	0	15,453	15,453	0

ONE-TIME SAVES -----($K)-----	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	Total
CONSTRUCTION							
MILCON	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
O&M							
1-Time Move	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
MIL PERSONNEL							
Mil Moving	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
OTHER							
Environmental	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1-Time Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL ONE-TIME	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

RECURRINGSAVES -----($K)-----	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	Total	Beyond
FAM HOUSE OPS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
O&M								
Sustainment	0	0	0	0	0	9,697	9,697	11,408
Recap	12,672	12,672	12,672	12,672	12,672	12,672	76,034	12,672
BOS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Civ Salary	0	0	0	0	0	12,800	12,800	25,600
MIL PERSONNEL								
Off Salary	0	0	0	0	0	250	250	500
Enl Salary	0	0	0	0	0	5,067	5,067	10,135
House Allow	0	0	0	0	0	660	660	660
OTHER								
Procurement	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mission Activ	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Misc Recur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL RECUR	12,672	12,672	12,672	12,672	12,672	41,147	104,508	60,976
TOTAL SAVINGS	12,672	12,672	12,672	12,672	12,672	41,147	104,508	60,976

Department : Industrial
Scenario File : Z:\Cobra\Munitions&Armaments\IND 0120 Close Umatilla Chem depot\IND 0120 Umatilla Chemical Depot 04202005.CBR
Option Pkg Name: Close Umatilla Chemical Depot
Std Fctrs File : C:\Documents and Settings\[redacted]\Desktop\COBRA 6.10\BRAC2005.SFF

ONE-TIME NET -----($K)-----	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	Total
CONSTRUCTION							
MILCON	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
O&M							
Civ Retir/RIF	0	0	0	0	0	9,498	9,498
Civ Moving	0	0	0	0	0	2,769	2,769
Info Tech	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	0	0	0	0	0	1,353	1,353
MIL PERSONNEL							
Mil Moving	0	0	0	0	0	534	534
OTHER							
HAP / RSE	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Environmental	0	0	0	0	0	1,300	1,300
Misn Contract	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1-Time Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL ONE-TIME	0	0	0	0	0	15,453	14,153

RECURRING NET -----($K)-----	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	Total	Beyond
FAM HOUSE OPS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
O&M								
Sustainment	0	0	0	0	0	-9,697	-9,697	-11,408
Recap	-12,672	-12,672	-12,672	-12,672	-12,672	-12,672	-76,034	-12,672
BOS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Civ Salary	0	0	0	0	0	-12,800	-12,800	-25,600
TRICARE	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
MIL PERSONNEL								
Mil Salary	0	0	0	0	0	-5,317	-5,317	-10,635
House Allow	0	0	0	0	0	-660	-660	-660
OTHER								
Procurement	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mission Activ	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Misc Recur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL RECUR	-12,672	-12,672	-12,672	-12,672	-12,672	-41,147	-104,508	-60,976
TOTAL NET COST	-12,672	-12,672	-12,672	-12,672	-12,672	-25,694	-89,055	-60,976

Department : Industrial
Scenario File : Z:\Cobra\Munitions&Armaments\IND 0120 Close Umatilla Chem depot\IND 0120 Umatilla Chemical Depot 04202005.CBR
Option Pkg Name: Close Umatilla Chemical Depot
Std Fctrs File : C:\Documents and Settings[redacted]\Desktop\COBRA 6.10\BRAC2005.SFF

Base: UMATILLA DEPOT, OR (41899)

ONE-TIME COSTS -----($K)-----	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	Total
CONSTRUCTION							
MILCON	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
O&M							
CIV SALARY							
Civ RIFs	0	0	0	0	0	9,126	9,126
Civ Retire	0	0	0	0	0	372	372
CIV MOVING							
Per Diem	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
POV Miles	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Home Purch	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
HHG	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Misc	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
House Hunt	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
PPP	0	0	0	0	0	2,769	2,769
RITA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
FREIGHT							
Packing	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Freight	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Vehicles	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Unemployment	0	0	0	0	0	708	708
OTHER							
Info Tech	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Prog Manage	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Supt Contrac	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mothball	0	0	0	0	0	645	645
1-Time Move	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
MIL PERSONNEL							
MIL MOVING							
Per Diem	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
POV Miles	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
HHG	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Misc	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
OTHER							
Elim PCS	0	0	0	0	0	534	534
OTHER							
HAP / RSE	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Environmental	0	0	0	0	0	1,300	1,300
Misn Contract	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1-Time Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL ONE-TIME	0	0	0	0	0	15,453	15,453

Department : Industrial
Scenario File : Z:\Cobra\Munitions&Armaments\IND 0120 Close Umatilla Chem depot\IND 0120 Umatilla Chemical Depot 04202005.CBR
Option Pkg Name: Close Umatilla Chemical Depot
Std Fctrs File : C:\Documents and Settings\[redacted]\Desktop\COBRA 6.10\BRAC2005.SFF

Base: UMATILLA DEPOT, OR (41899)

RECURRINGCOSTS -----($K)-----	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	Total	Beyond
O&M								
Sustainment	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Recap	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
BOS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Civ Salary	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TRICARE	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
MIL PERSONNEL								
Off Salary	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Enl Salary	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
House Allow	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
OTHER								
Mission Activ	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Misc Recur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL RECUR	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL COSTS	0	0	0	0	0	15,453	15,453	0

ONE-TIME SAVES -----($K)-----	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	Total
CONSTRUCTION							
MILCON	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
O&M							
1-Time Move	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
MIL PERSONNEL							
Mil Moving	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
OTHER							
Environmental	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1-Time Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL ONE-TIME	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

RECURRINGSAVES -----($K)-----	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	Total	Beyond
FAM HOUSE OPS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
O&M								
Sustainment	0	0	0	0	0	9,697	9,697	11,408
Recap	12,672	12,672	12,672	12,672	12,672	12,672	76,034	12,672
BOS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Civ Salary	0	0	0	0	0	12,800	12,800	25,600
MIL PERSONNEL								
Off Salary	0	0	0	0	0	250	250	500
Enl Salary	0	0	0	0	0	5,067	5,067	10,135
House Allow	0	0	0	0	0	660	660	660
OTHER								
Procurement	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mission Activ	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Misc Recur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL RECUR	12,672	12,672	12,672	12,672	12,672	41,147	104,508	60,976
TOTAL SAVINGS	12,672	12,672	12,672	12,672	12,672	41,147	104,508	60,976

Data As Of 4/25/2005 8:47:02 AM, Report Created 4/25/2005 8:47:08 AM

Department : Industrial
Scenario File : Z:\Cobra\Munitions&Armaments\IND 0120 Close Umatilla Chem depot\IND 0120 Umatilla Chemical Depot 04202005.CBR
Option Pkg Name: Close Umatilla Chemical Depot
Std Fctrs File : C:\Documents and Settings[redacted]\Desktop\COBRA 6.10\BRAC2005.SFF

Base: UMATILLA DEPOT, OR (41899)

ONE-TIME NET -----($K)-----	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	Total
CONSTRUCTION							
MILCON	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
O&M							
Civ Retir/RIF	0	0	0	0	0	9,498	9,498
Civ Moving	0	0	0	0	0	2,769	2,769
Info Tech	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	0	0	0	0	0	1,353	1,353
MIL PERSONNEL							
Mil Moving	0	0	0	0	0	534	534
OTHER							
HAP / RSE	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Environmental	0	0	0	0	0	1,300	1,300
Misn Contract	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1-Time Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL ONE-TIME	0	0	0	0	0	15,453	15,453

RECURRING NET -----($K)-----	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	Total	Beyond
FAM HOUSE OPS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
O&M								
Sustainment	0	0	0	0	0	-9,697	-9,697	-11,408
Recap	-12,672	-12,672	-12,672	-12,672	-12,672	-12,672	-76,034	-12,672
BOS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Civ Salary	0	0	0	0	0	-12,800	-12,800	-25,600
TRICARE	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
MIL PERSONNEL								
Mil Salary	0	0	0	0	0	-5,317	-5,317	-10,635
House Allow	0	0	0	0	0	-660	-660	-660
OTHER								
Procurement	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mission Activ	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Misc Recur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL RECUR	-12,672	-12,672	-12,672	-12,672	-12,672	-41,147	-104,508	-60,976
TOTAL NET COST	-12,672	-12,672	-12,672	-12,672	-12,672	-25,694	-89,055	-60,976

COBRA ECONOMIC IMPACT REPORT (COBRA v6.10)
Data As Of 4/25/2005 8:47:02 AM, Report Created 4/25/2005 8:47:08 AM

Department : Industrial
Scenario File : Z:\Cobra\Munitions&Armaments\IND 0120 Close Umatilla Chem depot\IND 0120 Umatilla Chemical Depot 04202005.CBR
Option Pkg Name: Close Umatilla Chemical Depot
Std Fctrs File : C:\Documents and Settings\[redacted]\Desktop\COBRA 6.10\BRAC2005.SFF

UMATILLA DEPOT, OR (41899)

	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	Total
Jobs Gained-Mil	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Jobs Lost-Mil	0	0	0	0	0	127	127
NET CHANGE-Mil	0	0	0	0	0	-127	-127
Jobs Gained-Civ	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Jobs Lost-Civ	0	0	0	0	0	385	385
NET CHANGE-Civ	0	0	0	0	0	-385	-385
Jobs Gained-Stu	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Jobs Lost-Stu	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
NET CHANGE-Stu	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

SCENARIO ERROR REPORT (COBRA v6.10)
Data As Of 4/25/2005 8:47:02 AM, Report Created 4/25/2005 8:47:08 AM

epartment : Industrial
cenario File : Z:\Cobra\Munitions&Armaments\IND 0120 Close Umatilla Chem depot\IND 0120 Umatilla Chemical Depot 04202005.CBR
Option Pkg Name: Close Umatilla Chemical Depot
Std Fctrs File : C:\Documents and Settings\[redacted]\Desktop\COBRA 6.10\BRAC2005.SFF

SCENARIO DATA:
"Industrial" is not a recognized Department.

COBRA INPUT DATA REPORT (COBRA v6.10)
Data As Of 4/25/2005 8:47:02 AM, Report Created 4/25/2005 8:47:08 AM

Department : Industrial
Scenario File : Z:\Cobra\Munitions&Armaments\IND 0120 Close Umatilla Chem depot\IND 0120 Umatilla Chemical Depot 04202005.CBR
Option Pkg Name: Close Umatilla Chemical Depot
Std Fctrs File : C:\Documents and Settings[redacted]\Desktop\COBRA 6.10\BRAC2005.SFF

INPUT SCREEN ONE - GENERAL SCENARIO INFORMATION

Model Year One : FY 2006
Model does Time-Phasing of Construction/Shutdown: Yes

Base Name, ST (Code)	Strategy:
UMATILLA DEPOT, OR (41899)	Closes in FY 2011

INPUT SCREEN FOUR - STATIC BASE INFORMATION

Name: UMATILLA DEPOT, OR (41899)

Total Officer Employees:	4	Base Service (for BOS/Sust):	Army
Total Enlisted Employees:	123	Total Sustainment($K/Year):	12,775
Total Student Employees:	0	Sustain Payroll ($K/Year):	1,367
Total Civilian Employees:	385	BOS Non-Payroll ($K/Year):	0
Accomp Mil not Receiving BAH:	3.4%	BOS Payroll ($K/Year):	0
Officer Housing Units Avail:	0	Family Housing ($K/Year):	16
Enlisted Housing Units Avail:	0	Installation PRV($K):	1,305,244
Starting Facilities(KSF):	3,583	Svc/Agcy Recap Rate (Years):	103
Officer BAH ($/Month):	1,058	Homeowner Assistance Program:	No
Enlisted BAH ($/Month):	797		
Civ Locality Pay Factor:	1.109		
Area Cost Factor:	1.19		
Per Diem Rate ($/Day):	86		
Freight Cost ($/Ton/Mile):	0.33		
Vehicle Cost ($/Lift/Mile):	4.84		
Latitude:	45.900000		
Longitude:	-119.333333		

TRICARE	In-Pat Admits	Out-Pat Visits	Prescrip
CostFactor	0.00	0.00	0.00
Actv MTF	0	619	0
Actv Purch	15	807	
Retiree	0	831	0
Retiree65+	0	58	0

Data As Of 4/25/2005 8:47:02 AM, Report Created 4/25/2005 8:47:08 AM

Department : Industrial
Scenario File : Z:\Cobra\Munitions&Armaments\IND 0120 Close Umatilla Chem depot\IND 0120 Umatilla Chemical Depot 04202005.CBR
Option Pkg Name: Close Umatilla Chemical Depot
Std Fctrs File : C:\Documents and Settings\[redacted]\Desktop\COBRA 6.10\BRAC2005.SFF

INPUT SCREEN FIVE - DYNAMIC BASE INFORMATION

Name: UMATILLA DEPOT, OR (41899)

	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
1-Time Unique Cost ($K):	0	0	0	0	0	0
1-Time Unique Save ($K):	0	0	0	0	0	0
1-Time Moving Cost ($K):	0	0	0	0	0	0
1-Time Moving Save ($K):	0	0	0	0	0	0
Env Non-MilCon Reqd($K):	0	0	0	0	0	1,300
Activ Mission Cost ($K):	0	0	0	0	0	0
Activ Mission Save ($K):	0	0	0	0	0	0
Misn Contract Start($K):	0	0	0	0	0	0
Misn Contract Term ($K):	0	0	0	0	0	0
Supt Contract Term ($K):	0	0	0	0	0	0
Misc Recurring Cost($K):	0	0	0	0	0	0
Misc Recurring Save($K):	0	0	0	0	0	0
One-Time IT Costs ($K):	0	0	0	0	0	0
Construction Schedule(%):	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Shutdown Schedule (%):	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Misn Milcon Avoidnc($K):	0	0	0	0	0	0
Procurement Avoidnc($K):	0	0	0	0	0	0

MTF Closure Action: None Fac ShDn(KSF): 3,583 FH ShDn: 0.000%

INPUT SCREEN SIX - BASE PERSONNEL INFORMATION

Name: UMATILLA DEPOT, OR (41899)

	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Off Scenario Change:	0	0	0	0	0	-4
Enl Scenario Change:	0	0	0	0	0	-123
Civ Scenario Change:	0	0	0	0	0	-385
Off Prog nonBRAC Change:	0	0	0	0	0	0
Enl Prog nonBRAC Change:	0	0	0	0	0	0
Civ Prog nonBRAC Change:	0	0	0	0	0	0
Stu Prog nonBRAC Change:	0	0	0	0	0	0
Prog FH Privatization:	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%

STANDARD FACTORS SCREEN ONE - PERSONNEL

SF File Descrip:

Perc Officers Accompanied:	72.00%	Priority Placement Program:	39.97%
Perc Enlisted Accompanied:	55.00%	PPP Actions Involving PCS:	50.70%
Officer Salary($/Year):	124,971.93	Civilian PCS Costs ($):	35,496.00
Enlisted Salary($/Year):	82,399.09	Home Sale Reimburse Rate:	10.00%
Civilian Salary($/Year):	59,959.18	Max Home Sale Reimburs($):	50,000.00
Avg Unemploy Cost($/Week):	272.90	Home Purch Reimburse Rate:	5.00%
Unemployment Eligibility(Weeks):	16	Max Home Purch Reimburs($):	25,000.00
Civilians Not Willing To Move:	6.00%	Civilian Homeowning Rate:	68.40%
Civilian Turnover Rate:	9.16%	HAP Home Value Reimburse Rate:	13.46%
Civilian Early Retire Rate:	8.10%	HAP Homeowner Receiving Rate:	18.44%
Civilian Regular Retire Rate:	1.67%	RSE Home Value Reimburse Rate:	0.00%
Civilian RIF Pay Factor:	86.32%	RSE Homeowner Receiving Rate:	0.00%
Civ Early Retire Pay Factor:	18.03%		

COBRA INPUT DATA REPORT (COBRA v6.10) - Page 3
Data As Of 4/25/2005 8:47:02 AM, Report Created 4/25/2005 8:47:08 AM

Department : Industrial
Scenario File : Z:\Cobra\Munitions&Armaments\IND 0120 Close Umatilla Chem depot\IND 0120 Umatilla Chemical Depot 04202005.CBR
Option Pkg Name: Close Umatilla Chemical Depot
Std Fctrs File : C:\Documents and Settings\[redacted]\Desktop\COBRA 6.10\BRAC2005.SFF

STANDARD FACTORS SCREEN TWO - FACILITIES

	Army	Navy	Air Force	Marines
Service Sustainment Rate	87.00%	93.00%	92.00%	97.00%
Unit Cost Adjustment (BOS)	10332.00	8879.00	3032.00	3904.00

Program Management Factor:	10.00	MilCon Site Prep Cost ($/SF):	0.74
Mothball (Close) ($/SF):	0.18	MilCon Contingency Plan Rate:	5.00%
Mothball (Deac/Realn) ($/SF):	0.45	MilCon Design Rate (Medical):	13.00%
Rehab vs. MilCon (Default):	47.00%	MilCon Design Rate (Other):	9.00%
Rehab vs. MilCon (Red):	64.00%	MilCon SIOH Rate:	6.00%
Rehab vs. MilCon (Amber):	29.00%	Discount Rate for NPV/Payback:	2.80%

STANDARD FACTORS SCREEN THREE - TRANSPORTATION

Material/Assigned Mil (Lb):	710	Storage-In-Transit ($/Pers):	373.76
HHG Per Off Accomp (Lb):	15,290.00	POV Reimburse($/Mile):	0.20
HHG Per Enl Accomp (Lb):	9,204.00	Air Transport ($/Pass Mile):	0.20
HHG Per Off Unaccomp (Lb):	13,712.00	IT Connect ($/Person):	200.00
HHG Per Enl Unaccomp (Lb):	6,960.00	Misc Exp($/Direct Employee):	1,000.00
HHG Per Civilian (Lb):	18,000.00	Avg Mil Tour Length (Months):	30.02
Total HHG Cost ($/100Lb):	8.78	One-Time Off PCS Cost($):	10,477.58
Equip Pack & Crate($/Ton):	180.67	One-Time Enl PCS Cost($):	3,998.52

Data As Of 4/25/2005 8:47:02 AM, Report Created 4/25/2005 8:47:08 AM

Department : Industrial
cenario File : Z:\Cobra\Munitions&Armaments\IND 0120 Close Umatilla Chem depot\IND 0120 Umatilla Chemical
epot 04202005.CBR
Option Pkg Name: Close Umatilla Chemical Depot
Std Fctrs File : C:\Documents and Settings\[redacted]\Desktop\COBRA 6.10\BRAC2005.SFF

FOOTNOTES FOR SCREEN ONE
==========
This recommendation closes Umatilla Chemical Depot.

FOOTNOTES FOR SCREEN FIVE
==========
FY 11 $1,300K: From page 4 of criteria 8, Summary of Scenario Environmental Impacts, "COBRA costs"; for environmental baseline survey (EBS) and disposal environmental impact statement (EIS); FY 11 was selected because that is year in which the chem demil mission is scheduled to end

3583 KSF: Fac ShDn is derived from Screen Four - static base information for "Starting Facilities"

FOOTNOTES FOR SCREEN SIX
==========
OFF/ENL/CIV Scenario Change numbers are derived from Screen Four - Total Officer Employees, Total Enlisted Employees, and Total Civilian Employees

TOTAL COBRA MILITARY CONSTRUCTION ASSETS REPORT (COBRA v6.10)
Data As Of 4/25/2005 8:47:02 AM, Report Created 4/25/2005 8:47:08 AM

epartment : Industrial
cenario File : Z:\Cobra\Munitions&Armaments\IND 0120 Close Umatilla Chem depot\IND 0120 Umatilla Chemical Depot 04202005.CBR
Option Pkg Name: Close Umatilla Chemical Depot
Std Fctrs File : C:\Documents and Settings\[redacted]\Desktop\COBRA 6.10\BRAC2005.SFF

All values in 2005 Constant Dollars

Base Name	Total MilCon*	Milcon Cost Avoidence	Total Net Costs
UMATILLA DEPOT	0	0	0
Totals:	0	0	0

* All MilCon Costs include Design, Site Preparation, Contingency Planning, and SIOH Costs where applicable.

COBRA NET PRESENT VALUES REPORT (COBRA v6.10)
Data As Of 4/25/2005 8:47:02 AM, Report Created 4/25/2005 8:47:08 AM

epartment : Industrial
cenario File : Z:\Cobra\Munitions&Armaments\IND 0120 Close Umatilla Chem depot\IND 0120 Umatilla Chemical Depot 04202005.CBR
Option Pkg Name: Close Umatilla Chemical Depot
Std Fctrs File : C:\Documents and Settings\[redacted]\Desktop\COBRA 6.10\BRAC2005.SFF

Year	Cost($)	Adjusted Cost($)	NPV($)
2006	-12,672,273	-12,498,502	-12,498,502
2007	-12,672,273	-12,158,076	-24,656,579
2008	-12,672,273	-11,826,922	-36,483,501
2009	-12,672,273	-11,504,788	-47,988,289
2010	-12,672,273	-11,191,428	-59,179,718
2011	-25,693,816	-22,073,260	-81,252,978
2012	-60,975,841	-50,956,848	-132,209,826
2013	-60,975,841	-49,568,918	-181,778,744
2014	-60,975,841	-48,218,792	-229,997,537
2015	-60,975,841	-46,905,440	-276,902,976
2016	-60,975,841	-45,627,860	-322,530,836
2017	-60,975,841	-44,385,078	-366,915,914
2018	-60,975,841	-43,176,145	-410,092,060
2019	-60,975,841	-42,000,142	-452,092,201
2020	-60,975,841	-40,856,169	-492,948,370
2021	-60,975,841	-39,743,355	-532,691,725
2022	-60,975,841	-38,660,851	-571,352,576
2023	-60,975,841	-37,607,832	-608,960,408
2024	-60,975,841	-36,583,494	-645,543,902
2025	-60,975,841	-35,587,056	-681,130,958

TOTAL COBRA ONE-TIME COST REPORT (COBRA v6.10) - Page 1/2
Data As Of 4/25/2005 8:47:02 AM, Report Created 4/25/2005 8:47:08 AM

epartment : Industrial
Scenario File : Z:\Cobra\Munitions&Armaments\IND 0120 Close Umatilla Chem depot\IND 0120 Umatilla Chemical Depot 04202005.CBR
Option Pkg Name: Close Umatilla Chemical Depot
Std Fctrs File : C:\Documents and Settings\[redacted]\Desktop\COBRA 6.10\BRAC2005.SFF

(All values in 2005 Constant Dollars)

Category	Cost	Sub-Total
Construction		
Military Construction	0	
Total - Construction		0
Personnel		
Civilian RIF	9,126,322	
Civilian Early Retirement	371,659	
Eliminated Military PCS	533,728	
Unemployment	707,709	
Total - Personnel		10,739,418
Overhead		
Program Management Cost	0	
Support Contract Termination	0	
Mothball / Shutdown	644,940	
Total - Overhead		644,940
Moving		
Civilian Moving	0	
Civilian PPP	2,768,688	
Military Moving	0	
Freight	0	
Information Technologies	0	
One-Time Moving Costs	0	
Total - Moving		2,768,688
Other		
HAP / RSE	0	
Environmental Mitigation Costs	1,300,000	
Mission Contract Startup and Termination	0	
One-Time Unique Costs	0	
Total - Other		1,300,000
Total One-Time Costs		15,453,046
One-Time Savings		
Military Construction Cost Avoidances	0	
Military Moving	0	
One-Time Moving Savings	0	
Environmental Mitigation Savings	0	
One-Time Unique Savings	0	
Total One-Time Savings		0
Total Net One-Time Costs		15,453,046

COBRA ONE-TIME COST REPORT (COBRA v6.10) - Page 2/2
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Department : Industrial
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Option Pkg Name: Close Umatilla Chemical Depot
Std Fctrs File : C:\Documents and Settings\[redacted]\Desktop\COBRA 6.10\BRAC2005.SFF

Base: UMATILLA DEPOT, OR (41899)
(All values in 2005 Constant Dollars)

Category	Cost	Sub-Total
Construction		
Military Construction	0	
Total - Construction		0
Personnel		
Civilian RIF	9,126,322	
Civilian Early Retirement	371,659	
Eliminated Military PCS	533,728	
Unemployment	707,709	
Total - Personnel		10,739,418
Overhead		
Program Management Cost	0	
Support Contract Termination	0	
Mothball / Shutdown	644,940	
Total - Overhead		644,940
Moving		
Civilian Moving	0	
Civilian PPP	2,768,688	
Military Moving	0	
Freight	0	
Information Technologies	0	
One-Time Moving Costs	0	
Total - Moving		2,768,688
Other		
HAP / RSE	0	
Environmental Mitigation Costs	1,300,000	
Mission Contract Startup and Termination	0	
One-Time Unique Costs	0	
Total - Other		1,300,000
Total One-Time Costs		15,453,046
One-Time Savings		
Military Construction Cost Avoidances	0	
Military Moving	0	
One-Time Moving Savings	0	
Environmental Mitigation Savings	0	
One-Time Unique Savings	0	
Total One-Time Savings		0
Total Net One-Time Costs		15,453,046

COBRA SUSTAINMENT/RECAP/BOS/HOUSING CHANGE REPORT (COBRA v6.10)
Data As Of 4/25/2005 8:47:02 AM, Report Created 4/25/2005 8:47:08 AM

epartment : Industrial
cenario File : Z:\Cobra\Munitions&Armaments\IND 0120 Close Umatilla Chem depot\IND 0120 Umatilla Chemical Depot 04202005.CBR
Option Pkg Name: Close Umatilla Chemical Depot
Std Fctrs File : C:\Documents and Settings\[redacted]\Desktop\COBRA 6.10\BRAC2005.SFF

Net Change($K)	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	Total	Beyond
Sustain Change	0	0	0	0	0	-9,697	-9,697	-11,408
Recap Change	-12,672	-12,672	-12,672	-12,672	-12,672	-12,672	-76,034	-12,672
BOS Change	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Housing Change	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL CHANGES	-12,672	-12,672	-12,672	-12,672	-12,672	-22,369	-85,731	-24,081

UMATILLA DEPOT, OR (41899)

Net Change($K)	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	Total	Beyond
Sustain Change	0	0	0	0	0	-9,697	-9,697	-11,408
Recap Change	-12,672	-12,672	-12,672	-12,672	-12,672	-12,672	-76,034	-12,672
BOS Change	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Housing Change	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL CHANGES	-12,672	-12,672	-12,672	-12,672	-12,672	-22,369	-85,731	-24,081

TOTAL COBRA PERSONNEL IMPACT REPORT (COBRA v6.10) - Page 1/2
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epartment : Industrial
cenario File : Z:\Cobra\Munitions&Armaments\IND 0120 Close Umatilla Chem depot\IND 0120 Umatilla Chemical Depot 04202005.CBR
Option Pkg Name: Close Umatilla Chemical Depot
Std Fctrs File : C:\Documents and Settings\[redacted]\Desktop\COBRA 6.10\BRAC2005.SFF

	Rate	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	Total
CIVILIAN POSITIONS REALIGNING OUT		0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Early Retirement*	8.10%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Regular Retirement*	1.67%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Civilian Turnover*	9.16%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Civs Not Moving (RIFs)*	6.00%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Civilians Moving (the remainder)		0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Civilian Positions Available		0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CIVILIAN POSITIONS ELIMINATED		0	0	0	0	0	385	385
Early Retirement	8.10%	0	0	0	0	0	31	31
Regular Retirement	1.67%	0	0	0	0	0	6	6
Civilian Turnover	9.16%	0	0	0	0	0	35	35
Civs Not Moving (RIFs)*	6.00%	0	0	0	0	0	23	23
Priority Placement#	39.97%	0	0	0	0	0	154	154
Civilians Available to Move		0	0	0	0	0	136	136
Civilians Moving		0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Civilian RIFs (the remainder)		0	0	0	0	0	136	136
CIVILIAN POSITIONS REALIGNING IN		0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Civilians Moving		0	0	0	0	0	0	0
New Civilians Hired		0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Civilian Additions		0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL CIVILIAN EARLY RETIREMENTS		0	0	0	0	0	31	31
TOTAL CIVILIAN RIFS		0	0	0	0	0	159	159
TOTAL CIVILIAN PRIORITY PLACEMENTS#		0	0	0	0	0	154	154
TOTAL CIVILIAN NEW HIRES		0	0	0	0	0	0	0

* Early Retirements, Regular Retirements, Civilian Turnover, and Civilians Not Willing to Move are not applicable for moves under fifty miles.

\# Not all Priority Placements involve a Permanent Change of Station. The rate of PPP placements involving a PCS is 50.70%

COBRA PERSONNEL IMPACT REPORT (COBRA v6.10) - Page 2/2
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Department : Industrial
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Std Fctrs File : C:\Documents and Settings\[redacted]\Desktop\COBRA 6.10\BRAC2005.SFF

Base: UMATILLA DEPOT, OR (41899)	Rate	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	Total
CIVILIAN POSITIONS REALIGNING OUT		0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Early Retirement*	8.10%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Regular Retirement*	1.67%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Civilian Turnover*	9.16%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Civs Not Moving (RIFs)*	6.00%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Civilians Moving (the remainder)		0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Civilian Positions Available		0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CIVILIAN POSITIONS ELIMINATED		0	0	0	0	0	385	385
Early Retirement	8.10%	0	0	0	0	0	31	31
Regular Retirement	1.67%	0	0	0	0	0	6	6
Civilian Turnover	9.16%	0	0	0	0	0	35	35
Civs Not Moving (RIFs)*	6.00%	0	0	0	0	0	23	23
Priority Placement#	39.97%	0	0	0	0	0	154	154
Civilians Available to Move		0	0	0	0	0	136	136
Civilians Moving		0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Civilian RIFs (the remainder)		0	0	0	0	0	136	136
CIVILIAN POSITIONS REALIGNING IN		0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Civilians Moving		0	0	0	0	0	0	0
New Civilians Hired		0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Civilian Additions		0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL CIVILIAN EARLY RETIRMENTS		0	0	0	0	0	31	31
TOTAL CIVILIAN RIFS		0	0	0	0	0	159	159
TOTAL CIVILIAN PRIORITY PLACEMENTS#		0	0	0	0	0	154	154
TOTAL CIVILIAN NEW HIRES		0	0	0	0	0	0	0

* Early Retirements, Regular Retirements, Civilian Turnover, and Civilians Not Willing to Move are not applicable for moves under fifty miles.

\# Not all Priority Placements involve a Permanent Change of Station. The rate of PPP placements involving a PCS is 50.70%

COBRA PERSONNEL YEARLY PERCENTAGES REPORT (COBRA v6.10)
Data As Of 4/25/2005 8:47:02 AM, Report Created 4/25/2005 8:47:08 AM

epartment : Industrial
cenario File : Z:\Cobra\Munitions&Armaments\IND 0120 Close Umatilla Chem depot\IND 0120 Umatilla Chemical Depot 04202005.CBR
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Base: UMATILLA DEPOT, OR (41899)

Year	Pers Moved In/Added Total	Pers Moved In/Added Percent	MilCon TimePhase	Pers Moved Out/Eliminated Total	Pers Moved Out/Eliminated Percent	ShutDn TimePhase
2006	0	0.00%	33.33%	0	0.00%	0.00%
2007	0	0.00%	16.67%	0	0.00%	0.00%
2008	0	0.00%	16.67%	0	0.00%	0.00%
2009	0	0.00%	16.67%	0	0.00%	0.00%
2010	0	0.00%	16.67%	0	0.00%	0.00%
2011	0	0.00%	0.00%	512	100.00%	100.00%
TOTALS	0	0.00%	100.00%	512	100.00%	100.00%

COBRA TOTAL PERSONNEL SUMMARY REPORT (COBRA v6.10)
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epartment : Industrial
cenario File : Z:\Cobra\Munitions&Armaments\IND 0120 Close Umatilla Chem depot\IND 0120 Umatilla Chemical Depot 04202005.CBR
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TOTAL SCENARIO POPULATION (FY 2005, Prior to BRAC Action):

Officers	Enlisted	Students	Civilians
4	123	0	385

TOTAL PERSONNEL REALIGNMENTS, ENTIRE SCENARIO):

	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	Total
Officers	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Enlisted	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Students	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Civilians	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

TOTAL SCENARIO POSITION CHANGES, ENTIRE SCENARIO:

	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	Total
Officers	0	0	0	0	0	-4	-4
Enlisted	0	0	0	0	0	-123	-123
Civilians	0	0	0	0	0	-385	-385
TOTAL	0	0	0	0	0	-512	-512

TOTAL SCENARIO POPULATION (After BRAC Action):

Officers	Enlisted	Students	Civilians
0	0	0	0

COBRA PERSONNEL SUMMARY REPORT (COBRA v6.10) - Page 2
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PERSONNEL SUMMARY FOR: UMATILLA DEPOT, OR (41899)

BASE POPULATION (FY 2005, Prior to BRAC Action) FOR: UMATILLA DEPOT, OR (41899)

Officers	Enlisted	Students	Civilians
4	123	0	385

SCENARIO POSITION CHANGES FOR: UMATILLA DEPOT, OR (41899)

	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	Total
Officers	0	0	0	0	0	-4	-4
Enlisted	0	0	0	0	0	-123	-123
Civilians	0	0	0	0	0	-385	-385
TOTAL	0	0	0	0	0	-512	-512

BASE POPULATION (After BRAC Action) FOR: UMATILLA DEPOT, OR (41899)

Officers	Enlisted	Students	Civilians
0	0	0	0

Final Selection Criteria
Department of Defense Base Closure and Realignment

In selecting military installations for closure or realignment, the Department of Defense, giving priority consideration tot military value (the first four criteria below), will consider:

Military Value

1. The current and future mission capabilities and the impact on operational readiness of the total force of the Department of Defense, including the impact on joint warfighting, training, and readiness.

2. The availability and condition of land, facilities, and associated airspace (including training areas suitable for maneuver by ground, naval, or air forces throughout a diversity of climate and terrain areas and staging areas for the use of the Armed Forces in homeland defense missions) at both existing and potential receiving locations.

3. The ability to accommodate contingency, mobilization, surge, and future total force requirements at both existing and potential receiving locations to support operations and training.

4. The cost of operations and the manpower implications.

Other Considerations

5. The extent and timing of potential costs and savings, including the number of years, beginning with the date of completion of the closure or realignment, for the savings to exceed the costs.

6. The economic impact on existing communities in the vicinity of military installations.

7. The ability of the infrastructure of both the existing and potential receiving communities to support forces, missions, and personnel.

8. The environmental impact, including the impact of costs related to potential environmental restoration, waste management, and environmental compliance activities.

Table 1. 2005 BRAC Timetable

1. Sec/Def sends initial selection criteria to defense committees[a]	December 31, 2003
2. Sec/Def sends *final* selection criteria to defense committees[b]	February 16, 2004
3. President forms new BRAC Commission; sends nominees to Senate[c]	March 15, 2005
4. Sec/Def sends closure/realignment list to Commission/defense committees	May 16, 2005
5. GAO reviews DOD's list; reports findings to President/defense committees	July 1, 2005
6. Commission sends its findings and recommendations to President	September 8, 2005
7. President reviews Sec/Def's and Commission's list of recommendations[d]	September 23, 2005
8. Commission may submit *revised* list in response to President's review	October 20, 2005
9. President certifies closure/realignment list and transmits approval to Congress (or process is terminated)[e]	November 7, 2005
10. Work of the closure/realignment Commission must be completed.	April 15, 2006

Source: U.S. Congress, House of Representatives, *National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2002*, Conference Report, December 12, 2001.

a. Also, Secretary of Defense publishes criteria in *Federal Register*.
b. Criteria are final, unless disapproved by an act of Congress by March 15, 2004.
c. If President does not send nominations by the required date, the process is terminated.
d. President prepares report containing approval or disapproval.
e. Congress has 45 days to pass joint resolution of disapproval, or the Commission's list becomes law.