



DEFENSE BASE CLOSURE AND REALIGNMENT COMMISSION

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General James T. Hill, USA (Ret.) • General Lloyd W. Newton, USAF (Ret.) • The Honorable Samuel K. Skinner • Brigadier General Sue Ellen Turner, USAF (Ret.)
Executive Director: Charles Battaglia

July 25, 2005

TO: Clearinghouse@wso.whs.mil

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FROM: BRAC Commission

SUBJECT: Deseret, Newport, and Umatilla Chemical Depots

1. Provide updated current certified data on the personnel levels by military officer, enlisted, civilian and contractor for each installation.
2. For each installation, what is the current Army position on the completion date for the chemical demilitarization?
3. What is the estimated timeframe after the completion of the chemical demilitarization mission for the facility to be torn down and certified "clean"?
4. According to international treaty, what specifically at each of these chemical demilitarization facilities must be destroyed? Related to the completion of the chemical demilitarization mission, is there any related impact to the installation on which the chemical mission was located?
5. As written in the recommendations, closure is predicated upon the successful completion of the chemical demilitarization mission within the BRAC implementation timeframe. How can the BRAC Commission continue to recommend an installation for closure that will knowingly not complete its mission within that specified implementation timeframe, particularly given that the Pueblo Army Depot was taken off the BRAC closure list for this very reason?
6. The justification for the Deseret closure implies that Deseret merely lifts its fenceline to become part of the Tooele Army Depot. How are there savings with the closure of Deseret when this exact same infrastructure will now be maintained by Tooele?
7. For each installation, how many functional igloos exist, and how many are currently utilized?
8. Please provide the short tons of munitions currently stored at each installation.
9. The majority of savings for these installations come from the discontinued expenditures for recapitalization. What is the rationale for claiming "savings" at these installations when they were already planned for closure upon the completion of the chemical demilitarization mission?
10. How much money has each of these facilities historically received for recapitalization?
11. Why are these closures presented within the BRAC when they were built to exist for only a specified timeframe and were to then be destroyed?

12. Please provide historic requirements for the entire chemical demilitarization account by type of round and the actual program execution dollars spent against those requirements. Please also provide planned program funding and requirements for the POM.
13. Provide the current 2005 percentage of facility utilization for each installation.
14. Specify the planned funding within the chemical demilitarization account for the teardown of each of the chemical demilitarization facilities. Were costs included to close the supporting installations as well?

Regards,

R. Gary Dinsick
Army Team Leader

INDUSTRIAL JOINT CROSS SERVICE GROUP

August 18, 2005

MEMORANDUM FOR R. GARY DINSICK, ARMY TEAM LEADER

Subject: Chemical Depots, OSD BRAC Clearinghouse #C0680

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

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

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

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

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

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

Approximately five years beyond mission completion.

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

See attached

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

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

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

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

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

c. Umatilla: 1015 igloos and all in use

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

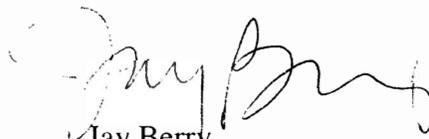
12. Provide the current 2005 percentage of facility utilization for each installation.

Utilization rate for all is 100%

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

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

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


Jay Berry
Executive Secretary

Attachment: As stated

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

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

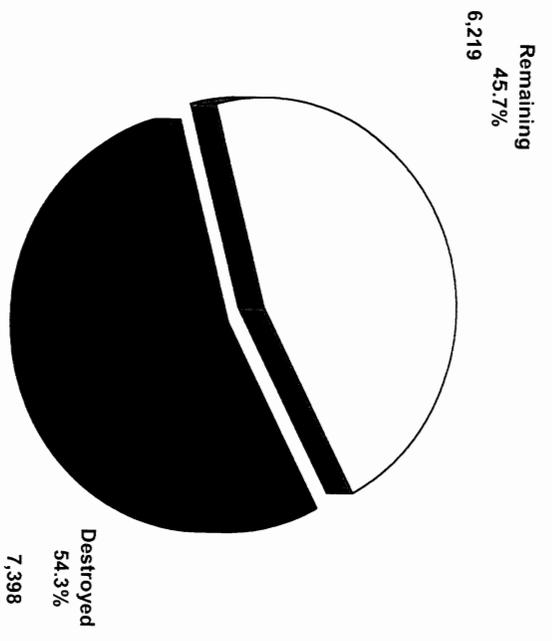
6 remaining TOCDF VX TCs are TCs that have been neutralized but the hydrolysate needs to be processed before it can be declared as having been destroyed

ATTACHMENT

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

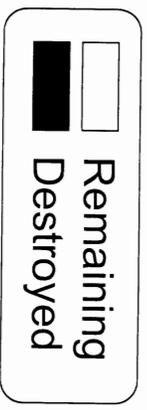
TOTAL AGENT TONS - 13,617

TOTAL # OF MUNITIONS - 1,138,779



Remaining
124,478
10.9%

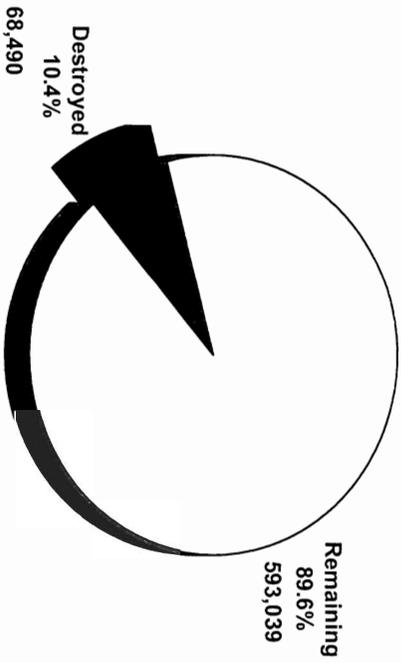
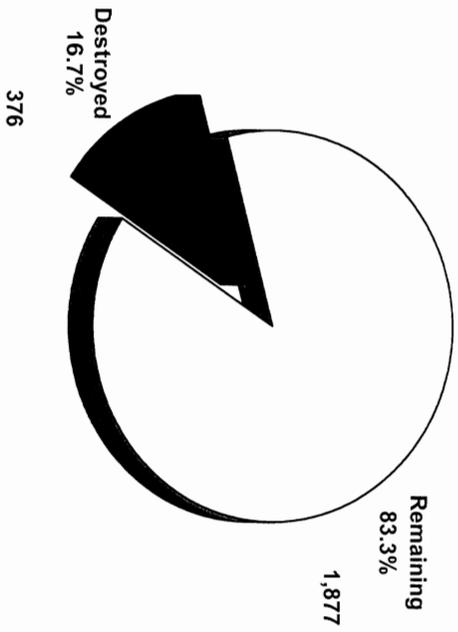
Destroyed
1,014,301
89.1%



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

TOTAL AGENT TONS - 2,253

TOTAL # OF MUNITIONS - 661,529



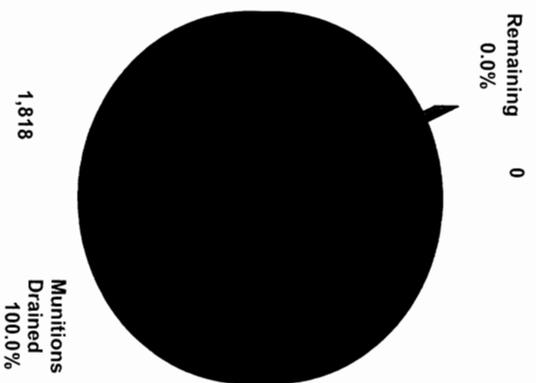
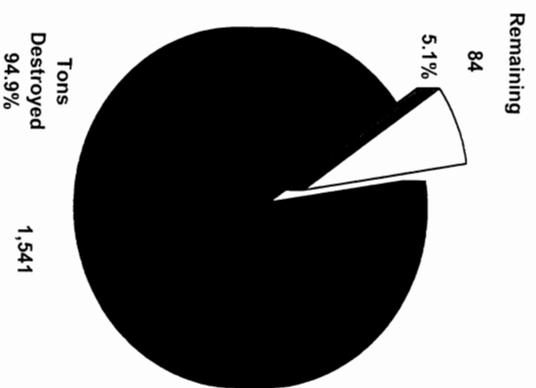
Edgewood Chemical Activity

Agent and Munitions Processed

28-Jul-05

TOTAL AGENT TONS - 1,625

TOTAL # OF MUNITIONS - 1,818

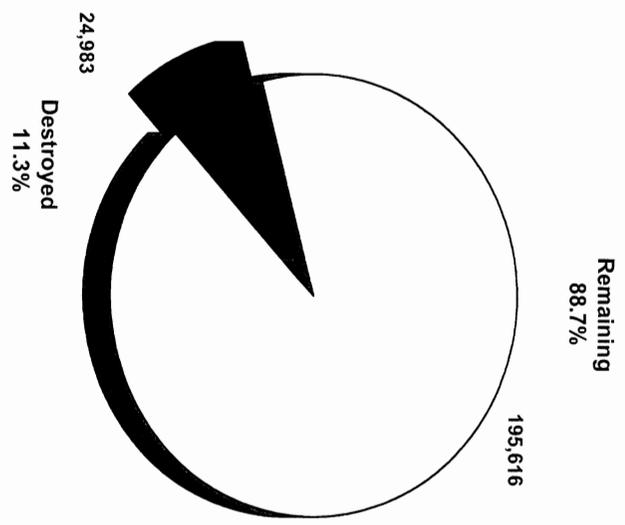
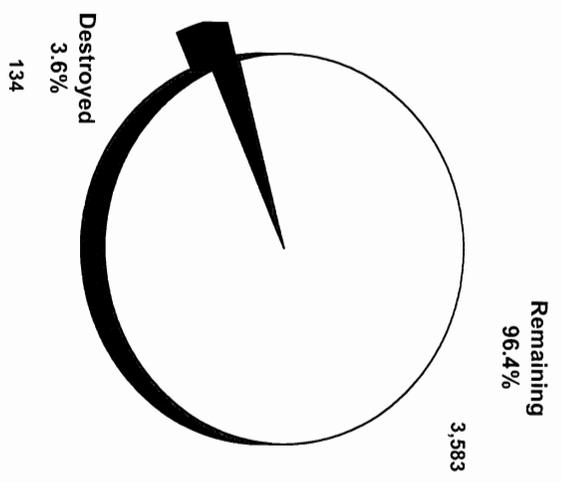


Umattilla Chemical Depot

Agent and Munitions Processed
31-Jul-05

TOTAL AGENT TONS - 3,717

TOTAL # OF MUNITIONS - 220,599



Legend:

- Remaining
- Destroyed

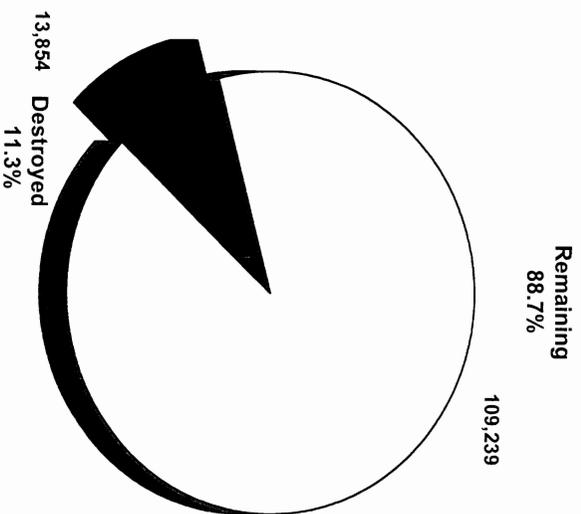
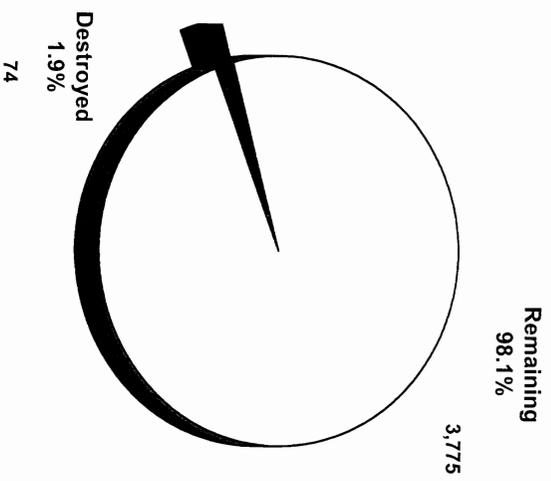
Pine Bluff Chemical Activity

Agent and Munitions Processed

31-Jul-05

TOTAL AGENT TONS - 3,849

TOTAL # OF MUNITIONS - 123,093



Remaining
Destroyed

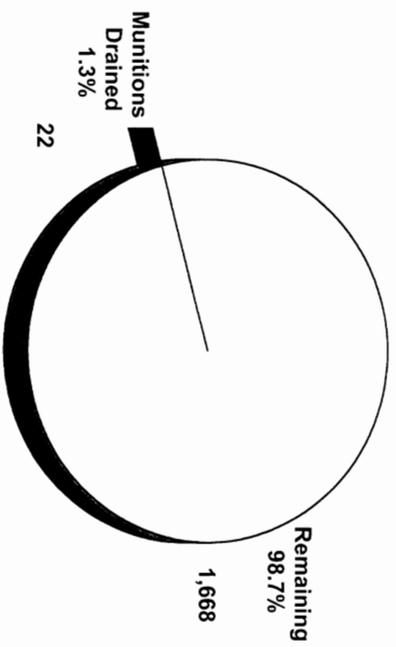
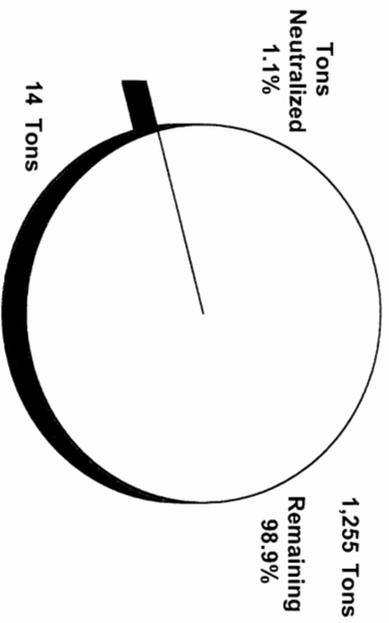
Newport Chemical Depot

Agent and Munitions Processed

31-Jul-05

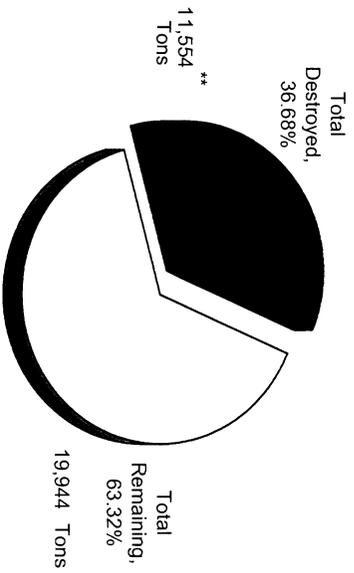
TOTAL AGENT TONS - 1,269

TOTAL # OF MUNITIONS - 1,690



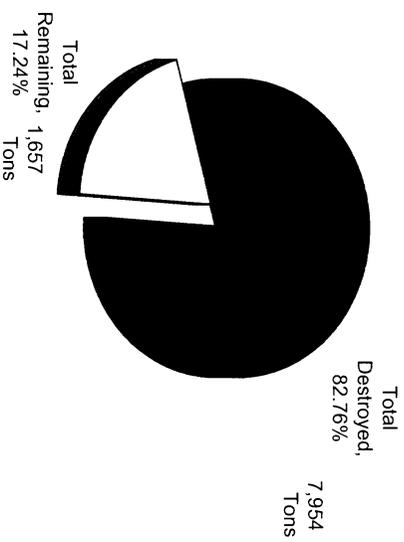
Percentage of CMA Agent Stockpile Destroyed (Incl. PCAPP and BGCAPP) 31-Jul-05

Total Stockpile - 31,498 Tons*

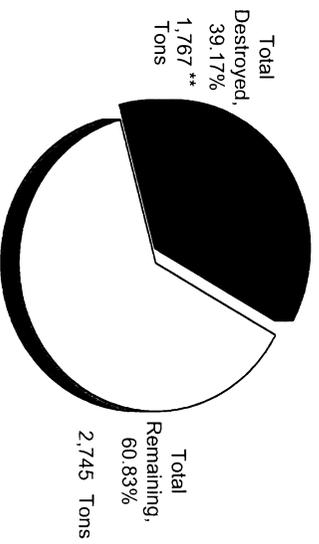


*Includes 13 Tons of Lewisite & Miscellaneous Ton Containers
** Includes 4 Tons of Chemical Agent Processed in Miscellaneous TCS

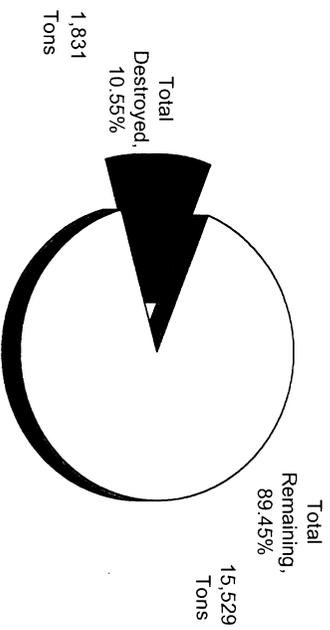
GB Stockpile - 9,612 Tons



VX Stockpile - 4,512 Tons



Mustard Stockpile - 17,361 Tons



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

