

DCN 263

BARRY PAUL STEINBERG

ATTORNEY AT LAW

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May 18, 1995

Ms. Madelyn R. Creedon, General Counsel
Defense Base Closure and Realignment Commission
1700 North Moore Street, Suite 1425
Arlington, Virginia 22209

Subject: Environmental Permitting at Fort Leonard Wood, Missouri

Dear Ms. Creedon:

As we have discussed previously, serious questions exist with respect to the environmental permits required by Missouri and the United States, in order for the Army's Chemical School, currently located at Fort McClellan, Alabama, to move to Fort Leonard Wood, Missouri. Notwithstanding the representations made by Army officials and the Missouri Department of Natural Resources, the permit process is fraught with procedural and substantive errors. You are already aware of some of these.

As a result of the accelerated consideration of these matters by the Missouri Department of Natural Resources, the review process and public participation have been compromised. While speedy consideration is laudable, there has been a failure by the permit applicant to provide an accurate description of the waste stream, and an unwillingness by Missouri officials to undertake an independent evaluation of the waste stream.

Under such circumstances, the RCRA permit potential has not been properly addressed. I expect to provide you with an analysis of the waste stream in the very near future.

Enclosed is an analysis of the permits required, the status of such permits, and the procedural avenues which are being pursued or may be pursued by aggrieved parties in Missouri. In addition, there are non-permit issues which are addressed, because the Army has chosen to ignore them or defer them until after the Base Closure process is completed.

BARRY PAUL STEINBERG

Ms. Creedon
May 18, 1995
Page 2

I am available to address these matters further, should you desire. You can reach me at any of the phone numbers on my letterhead.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'B. Steinberg', with a stylized flourish at the end.

Barry P. Steinberg

BPS/rs

- Enclosures:**
- 1. CURRENT STATUS OF ENVIRONMENTAL PERMITS FOR RELOCATION OF THE ARMY'S CHEMICAL SCHOOL TO FORT LEONARD WOOD, MISSOURI – May 17, 1995**
 - 2. Attachments: Tabs A-F**

**CURRENT STATUS OF ENVIRONMENTAL PERMITS FOR
RELOCATION OF THE ARMY'S CHEMICAL SCHOOL TO
FORT LEONARD WOOD, MISSOURI**

May 17, 1995

I. HOW MANY PERMITS ARE REQUIRED?

- A. David Shorr, Director of the Missouri Department of Natural Resources ("MDNR"), in separate letters to the BRAC Commission on May 19, 1993, and to Secretary of Defense Perry on December 23, 1994 (*Tab A*) wrote that four State-issued environmental permits are needed: two air permits, one water permit and one hazardous waste incinerator permit.
- B. MDNR Director Shorr in testimony before the BRAC Commission on April 12, 1995, stated that only three permits are needed from the State: two air permits (incinerator and fog oil) and one water permit.
- C. Col. Anders B. Aadland, Chief of Staff for Fort Leonard Wood, in a letter to U.S. Congressman Glen Browder dated April 5, 1995, (*Tab B*) stated that Fort Leonard Wood had submitted applications to MDNR for four State permits: an air permit for the CDTF incinerator, an air permit for fog oil smoke training, a stormwater permit and a hazardous waste permit for the CDTF.
- D. Based on a detailed analysis of how the Chemical School operates at Fort McClellan, an analysis of Missouri's environmental regulations and information contained in Fort Leonard Wood's permit applications, four environmental permits are needed in Missouri, including a hazardous waste permit for the CDTF incinerator.

II. CDTF INCINERATOR AIR PERMIT.

- A. Fort Leonard Wood submitted an application for a permit to construct the CDTF to MDNR on March 1, 1995, based on data and drawings assembled during 1983-1985 on which Fort McClellan's original air permit was issued in Alabama in 1987.
- B. MDNR Director Shorr determined that the air emissions from Fort Leonard Wood's CDTF permit application would be *de minimis*, and no public comment period or public hearing was provided by the State on the permit application. (based on de minimis emissions,
lack of reg'ts,
or what?)
- C. MDNR issued a permit to construct the CDTF incinerator on April 10, 1995, conditioned on Fort Leonard Wood conducting and meeting stringent test burns and emission tests after construction of the facility.

Is it DNR's position that no sarin is
left to be incinerated (post-decontam),
or sarin in trace amounts? Is it the
trace amounts we worry about here,
or do the diminutive amounts relieve our
concern?

D. Special conditions in the Missouri air permit indicate that hazardous waste cannot be burned in the CDTF incinerator, e.g., gas mask filters containing chromium, or materials contaminated with nerve agents (Sarin and VX), etc. Nevertheless, the Review Summary Section of the permit states: "The debris from the training, which can include nerve agents. . . will be burned in the incinerator" (pg. 1) and "While the nerve agents are toxic, they also decompose very rapidly at the temperatures encountered in the incinerator" (pg. 11).

E. Another major discrepancy is that the original June 1, 1987, Alabama air permit used by Fort Leonard Wood to prepare its CDTF permit application in Missouri was withdrawn by the Alabama Department of Environmental Management ("ADEM") on December 17, 1992, when it was replaced by a new air permit on that same date (Tab C). The 1992 permit was issued by ADEM to encompass the dozens of changes and substantive modifications which had been made to the CDTF at Fort McClellan which were not included in Fort Leonard Wood's permit application and are, therefore, not included in the air permit issued by MDNR.

are these
relevant?

F. EPA-Region VII has indicated that it is concerned when a state regulatory agency says it can issue a permit within such short timetables, and without an opportunity for public review and comment, as was done in Missouri.

G. On April 27, 1995, two individuals and the Missouri Coalition for the Environment filed an appeal of the issuance of the CDTF construction permit before the Missouri Air Conservation Commission. The appeal alleges the air permit was based on incomplete and inaccurate design and operational data, that hazardous wastes will be burned in and emitted from the incinerator, that more than 100 tons/year will be emitted from the incinerator requiring a public hearing process, and numerous other defects. The parties seek denial of the permit and a public hearing on the permit application.

> 100T req. public
hearing?

H. On April 27, 1995, the same parties filed a motion with the Missouri Air Commission to expedite and complete the permit appeal process prior to the BRAC Commission decision deadline on June 22, 1995. That motion was opposed by MDNR and was subsequently denied by the Air Commission during a telephone conference call on or about May 9, 1995.

(↳ -> part of MDNR?)

I. The Air Commission's next regularly scheduled meeting is set for May 25, 1995, at which time the Commission is expected to appoint a hearing officer and establish a discovery schedule for the permit appeal. Consequently, the permit appeal process will not be completed before the BRAC Commission's decision date on June 22.

J. The Air Commission's ultimate decision on the permit appeal will be reviewable in the

↳ allegation is that you need to complete permit appeal process prior to 6/22?

State circuit court and by the Missouri Court of Appeals. That process typically takes from 18 months to 2 years to complete.

- K. In addition, under the requirements of the 1990 Clean Air Act amendments, the CDTF incinerator will also require an operating permit from either the State of Missouri or EPA before it can begin operation. No such permit application has been filed by Fort Leonard Wood with either permitting agency.

III. FOG OIL AIR PERMIT.

- A. Fort Leonard Wood submitted an air permit application to MDNR on March 1, 1995, to conduct fog oil smoke training in Missouri without first coordinating with officials at Fort McClellan on the permit requirements in violation of specific instructions from TRADOC to do so.
- B. On March 16, 1995, Fort Leonard Wood submitted supplementary information to MDNR modifying their permit application from VOC emissions to PM-10 (particulate) emissions and stating that 63,000 gallons of "light grade mineral oil" will be used per year to generate smoke at Fort Leonard Wood. No permit application for the use of additives in the fog oil or use of obscurants in the smoke training has been submitted by Fort Leonard Wood to MDNR.
- C. On March 23, 1995, in response to a request from MDNR, Fort McClellan supplied written information directly to MDNR indicating the Army's average use of fog oil at Fort McClellan over the past five years was over 77,000 gallons per year (*Tab D*). In addition, Fort McClellan told MDNR that numerous other types of fuel and obscurants are used at Fort McClellan. To date, Fort Leonard Wood has not requested this same information from Fort McClellan, nor have they asked MDNR to include these emissions in their air permit.
- D. On April 11, 1995, MDNR issued a proposed air permit to Fort Leonard Wood which limits the Army to the use of no more than 65,000 gallons per year of fog oil. No use of any other type of fuel or obscurants is permitted under MDNR's proposed permit. There is also no mention of the use of anti-freeze type additives which must be mixed with the SGF-2 fog oil (which is 20 weight motor oil, not mineral oil) when the temperature drops below 40° F during the winter months. Numerous Fort Leonard Wood personnel have repeatedly stated publicly in the past two weeks that the air permit will limit them to doing smoke training a maximum of 135 days/year for a maximum of one hour per day. Fort McClellan trains with smoke at least 200 days per year, sometimes as much as 4 to 5 hours per day, depending on weather conditions.

Should this concern us?

what are implications of additives? Do the rule prior hearing null & void?

is the guess an issue?

Are there of concern?

20% opacity limit
+ variance

- E. On April 24, 1995, Fort Leonard Wood submitted to MDNR an application for a variance from Missouri's State air regulations which impose a maximum 20% opacity limit. The Chemical School's fog oil operations are by design intended to generate a smoke cloud which is 100% effective in obscuring vision. Consequently, Fort Leonard Wood must be granted a variance from the State's air regulations, before the Fort can be issued a fog oil air permit.
- F. At the Missouri Air Commission's regularly scheduled meeting on April 27, 1995, the granting of the opacity variance was formally opposed by a number of parties, including three individuals and the Missouri Coalition for the Environment.
- G. A required public hearing on the proposed fog oil air permit was held in Waynesville, Missouri, on Friday evening, May 12, 1995. Opposition to the fog oil permit was voiced on the record including individual citizens who are not connected with either the three individual opponents or the Coalition. Formal statements of opposition were also filed by several participants including the Ozark chapter of the Sierra Club.
- H. The evidentiary phase of the variance opposition is underway, and numerous depositions of the individual opponents, Fort Leonard Wood personnel, MDNR personnel, and the Coalition's expert witnesses began on May 15 and will be concluded on May 23.
- I. The Chairwoman of the Missouri Air Commission appointed herself as hearing officer on the Army's variance request, and that hearing will be conducted on May 25 and 26 following and/or in conjunction with the next regularly scheduled meeting of the Air Commission on May 25.
- J. The Air Commission will have to make a decision on the opacity variance before MDNR can issue the air permit for the fog oil smoke operations. Once the Commission makes its decision on the variance, that decision will then be ripe for appeal to State circuit court and the Missouri Court of Appeals, along with a potential request that the issuance of the fog oil air permit be stayed or held in abeyance until the judicial appeal of the variance is decided. That process typically takes 18 months to 2 years to complete, during which time the fate of both the variance and the fog oil air permit will be uncertain.
- K. Even presuming the variance is granted and the air permit is issued by MDNR, the issuance of the permit will also be subject to appeal to the Air Commission which will undoubtedly take months beyond the BRAC Commission's June 22 decision deadline.
- L. Moreover, the Air Commission's final decision on the air permit appeal will also be reviewable in the State circuit court and by the Missouri Court of Appeals. That process typically takes from 18 months to 2 years to complete.

IV. STORMWATER PERMIT.

- A. On January 24, 1994, Fort Leonard Wood submitted a general facility-wide stormwater discharge permit application to MDNR for a number of ongoing activities at Fort Leonard Wood, such as maintenance facilities, fuel storage areas, asphalt plant, airfield operations, landfills, ordnance ranges, etc.
- B. On February 17, 1995, MDNR issued Fort Leonard Wood a State operating permit for those discharges, which will be effective for five years in accordance with normal timetables under the Clean Water Act.
- C. On March 2, 1995, in a one paragraph letter submission which attached a one page map sketch (*Tabs E and F*), Fort Leonard Wood requested a modification to the Fort's general stormwater discharge permit to include the proposed fog oil smoke training activities proposed for relocation from Fort McClellan.

Revision:

- D. The very next day, on March 3, 1995, MDNR issued a draft State operating permit modifying the discharge of stormwater from Fort Leonard Wood's operational activities, including the proposed fog oil smoke training activities.
- E. On April 4, 1995, MDNR issued a revised State operating permit for stormwater discharges which included fog oil smoke training at several outfalls and additional discharge points at Fort Leonard Wood.
- F. On May 3, 1995, three individuals and the Missouri Coalition for the Environment filed an appeal of the issuance of the revised stormwater discharge permit before the Missouri Water Conservation Commission. The appeal alleges that the revised permit does not include necessary control measures required under State law, that the Army failed to seek authority to use flame training and fog oil obscurants which will adversely impact water quality, and that monitoring requirements for heavy metals were not included for discharges into the Big Piney River, along with a number of additional defects in both the Army's application and the permit issued by MDNR. The parties seek denial of the permit by the Water Commission.
- G. The next regularly scheduled meeting of the Water Commission is June 21, 1995, the day before the BRAC Commission's June 22, 1995, decision deadline. Consequently, unless the Water Commission decides to deal with this appeal on an expedited basis, the stormwater permit appeal process will not be completed before the BRAC Commission's decision date.

- H. The Water Commission's ultimate decision on the permit appeal will also be reviewable in the State circuit court and by the Missouri Court of Appeals. That process typically takes from 18 months to 2 years to complete.

V. **HAZARDOUS WASTE PERMIT.**

- A. As stated in Col. Aadland's April 5, 1995, letter to Congressman Browder, Fort Leonard Wood claims a hazardous waste permit has been filed with MDNR for the CDTF incinerator. However, MDNR has no such permit application on file, and MDNR Director David Shorr now states that a hazardous waste permit is not needed, despite his previous written statements to both the BRAC Commission and to the Secretary of Defense to the contrary.
- B. In 1984, the Army filed a RCRA, Part B hazardous waste permit with the Alabama Department of Environmental Management ("ADEM") for the CDTF incinerator at Fort McClellan. However, ADEM decided that it was not necessary at that time for them to issue a permit due to the state of the environmental laws in the mid-1980s. Consequently, the existing CDTF incinerator at Fort McClellan has enjoyed the benefit of the grandfathering provisions in subsequent legislation to avoid the necessity for a RCRA permit. However, a new incinerator at Fort Leonard Wood will be required to meet the more stringent permitting requirements in existing laws. Fort McClellan officials firmly believe that if they were now going through the permitting process for a new CDTF incinerator, a hazardous waste permit would also be required in Alabama.
- C. The conditions contained in the CDTF incinerator air permit issued by MDNR clearly state that hazardous waste cannot be burned in the incinerator. However, the Review Summary included in the CDTF air permit states: "Hazardous air pollutants will be emitted from the incinerator, though in minute amounts" (pg. 1). *2 programs are not related.* *Products of incomplete combustion are not haz waste but these are*
- D. On May 12, 1995, three individuals and the Missouri Coalition for the Environment filed a petition before the Missouri Hazardous Waste Management Commission asking the Commission to prohibit Fort Leonard Wood from constructing and operating the CDTF incinerator without first obtaining a hazardous waste permit. The petition alleges hazardous wastes will be burned in and emitted from the incinerator, and that Fort Leonard Wood has failed to identify the hazardous wastes which will be incinerated because their evaluation is based on outdated information, drawings and operational plans which have been significantly modified by Fort McClellan during the past eight years.
- E. The Hazardous Waste Commission's next meeting is set for May 17, 1995, at which time it is expected the Commission will either appoint a hearing officer and establish a discovery schedule on the petition or dismiss the petition.

- F. If the Hazardous Waste Commission allows the petition process to go forward, that process will not be completed before the BRAC Commission's June 22, 1995, decision deadline. Moreover, the Waste Commission's ultimate decision on the petition will be reviewable in the State circuit court and by the Missouri Court of Appeals. That process typically takes from 18 months to 2 years to complete.
- G. If the Hazardous Waste Commission dismisses the petition, in accordance with Mo. Rev. Stat. § 260.415, any of the parties who filed the petition have the option to immediately file suit for injunctive relief in State circuit court in Missouri.

VI. NUCLEAR PERMITS.

- A. One of the vital training components of the Army's Chemical School is the nuclear defense training conducted at Fort McClellan using live nuclear agents. The nuclear training component is included in the proposed relocation to Fort Leonard Wood.
- B. The nuclear radiation training facilities at Fort McClellan consist of ten laboratories which utilize 25-30 different radioisotopes, many of which have half lives that last for decades.
- C. During the Chemical School's training and testing exercises, the radiation facilities produce low level radioactive waste (LLRW), which averages three 55 gallon drums per year.
- D. Because the Chemical School utilizes special nuclear materials and produces LLRW, Fort Leonard Wood will have to obtain two new licenses from the Nuclear Regulatory Commission, a Part 30 license and a Part 70 license. The only NRC license Fort Leonard Wood possesses is a Part 35 license utilized by the base hospital.
- E. To date, Fort Leonard Wood has not applied for these two new NRC licenses. In order to do so, the plans and design for the new nuclear facilities at Fort Leonard Wood must be attached to the 100+ page NRC application. The process of designing and preparing those plans is estimated to take 12 months.
- F. Once an application is received by the NRC, it can take from 30 days to a year to process, depending on the completeness of the application.
- G. Even then, Fort Leonard Wood would have only a Limited Operations License, which would allow only the storage but not the use of radioactive materials. A final Full Operations License would not be issued by the NRC until after the facility at Fort Leonard Wood is constructed and inspected. Optimistic estimates by Fort Leonard Wood engineers

indicate this could take at least three years.

- H. As an example of how long this complete licensing process can take, when the Chemical School was moved back to Alabama from Maryland the radiological facility at Fort McClellan received its Limited Operations License in 1980. However, the Chemical School was not allowed to begin full-scale operations until its facilities were finally completed and inspected by the NRC in 1988.
- I. During the years before Fort Leonard Wood receives its Full Operations License, nuclear defense training would either have to be continued at Fort McClellan or it would have to be discontinued. Moreover, only after the radioactive materials have been removed from Fort McClellan and that facility is decommissioned by the NRC may that facility close and its two existing licenses be terminated.

VII. ENDANGERED SPECIES.

- A. To date the Army has refused to seek consultation with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service as required by Section 7 of the Endangered Species Act regarding the impact of this proposed relocation on listed endangered species. Specifically, the American bald eagle and the Indiana and grey bats all reside on Fort Leonard Wood, and a number of scientists are concerned they may be adversely affected by the proposed CDTF facility and/or the Chemical School's proposed fog oil smoke training.
- B. Individuals from both the Fish and Wildlife Service and EPA who observed the fog oil tests conducted at Fort Leonard Wood in 1993 voiced their concerns about the impact the fog oil smoke training may have on both endangered species and on human health and safety.
- C. Any decision to relocate the Chemical School to Fort Leonard Wood is clearly a federal action within the purview of the Endangered Species Act. As such, Section 7 consultation must be conducted now, before a decision is made by the BRAC Commission. The required consultation cannot wait until some potential NEPA process which "might" occur at some point in the future. Otherwise, the Department of Defense, and perhaps the BRAC Commission itself, will be in violation of the Endangered Species Act and subject to appropriate citizen suits under that Act.

Attachments: Tabs A-F

DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES

OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR
P.O. Box 176 Jefferson City, MO 65102-0176 (314)775-1412
FAX (314)775-1412

December 23, 1994

The Honorable William J. Perry
Secretary
Department of Defense
The Pentagon
Washington, D.C. 20301

RE: Fort Leonard Wood, Missouri

Dear Secretary Perry:

Enclosed you will find two letters regarding Fort Leonard Wood and the Defense Base Closure and Re-Alignment Commission. The letters relate Missouri's position regarding the transfer of the Chemical School and its Chemical Defense Training Facility (CDTF) from Fort McClellan to Fort Leonard Wood. This letter is to reiterate our position regarding permitting at Fort Leonard Wood.

As expressed in prior letters, the Missouri Department of Natural Resources has indicated that the CDTF is a permissible facility under Missouri law.

As I indicated on June 4, 1993, we anticipate the construction of this facility will require air pollution control, water pollution control and hazardous waste program-related permits. To date, we have not received applications for such permits and eagerly await their submission so that we can timely review and approve if appropriate.

Missouri is prepared to expedite the review processes for these facilities.

The Honorable William J. Perry

Page 2

We have an excellent working relationship with the environmental staff at Fort Leonard Wood and the base's command. Fort Leonard Wood has and continues to demonstrate a commitment to sound environmental stewardship. That relationship certainly will add to our ability to have a prompt review with quick responses.

Should you have any questions, please feel free to contact us directly about any environmental activities at Fort Leonard Wood.

Very truly yours,

DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES


David A. Short
Director

DAS:sh

Enclosure

APR 08 '95 01:36AM

P.1/1



DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
HEADQUARTERS
U.S. ARMY ENGINEER CENTER AND FORT LEONARD WOOD
FORT LEONARD WOOD, MISSOURI 65473-5000



REPLY TO
ATTENTION OF

ATZT-CS

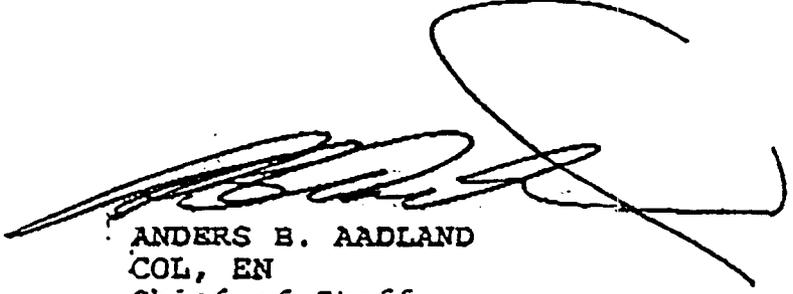
5 APR 1995

MEMORANDUM FOR Department of the Army, Office of the Chief of Staff, The Army Basing Study, 200 Army Pentagon, Room 2A684, Washington, DC 20310-0200

SUBJECT: Congressional Inquiry from Congressman Browder

1. As requested by Congressman Browder, environmental permits submitted by Fort Leonard Wood are enclosed as follows:
 - a. Air permit for the CDTE incinerator
 - b. Air permit for large area smoke training
 - c. Installation-wide storm water permit
 - d. Hazardous waste permit for CDTE
2. As of this date, no official reply has been received from the Missouri Department of Natural Resources regarding any of these permit applications.

FOR THE COMMANDER:



ANDERS B. AADLAND
COL, EN
Chief of Staff

CF (wo/encls):
HQ, TRADOC

ADEM



ALABAMA DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT

High Pegues, Director

December 17, 1992

Guy Hunt
Governor

51 Cong. W. L.
ckinson Drive
ontgomery, AL
130
05) 271-7700
X 271-7950
270-5612

Department of the Army
U. S. Army Chemical and Military
Police Center and Fort McClellan
Director of Engineering and Housing
ATTN: Environmental Management Division
Mr. Shih-Chi Wang
Fort McClellan, AL 36205-5000

ld Offices:

0 Vulcan Road
mingham, AL
209
05) 942-6168
X 941-1603

Dear Mr. Wang:

RE: Permit No. 301-0017-Z007 (CDTF)

0. Box 953
atur, AL
602
05) 353-1713
X 340-9359

The enclosed revised Air Permit is issued pursuant to the Department's air pollution control rules and regulations. It reflects the installation of a steam autoclave at the CDTF to recycle Battle Dress Overgarments. Note the conditions which must be observed in order to retain this permit. Please return the original copy of Air Permit No. 301-0017-Z007 dated June 1, 1987 which you presently hold.

04 Perimeter Road
obile, AL
615
05) 450-3400
X 479-2593

If you have any questions or require clarification of permit conditions, please write or call Nathan Hartman at 205/271-7861 in Montgomery.

Sincerely,

Richard E. Grusnick
Richard E. Grusnick, Chief
Air Division

REG/NH:k1h

Enclosure

cc: Doug Lipsey

ADEM

Alabama
Department of Environmental Management

AIR PERMIT

PERMITTEE: U.S. ARMY CHEMICAL AND MILITARY POLICE CENTERS
AND FORT MCCLELLAN

LOCATION: FORT MCCLELLAN, ALABAMA

PERMIT NUMBER

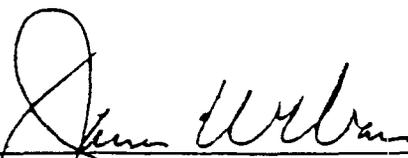
301-0017-Z007

DESCRIPTION OF EQUIPMENT,
ARTICLE OR DEVICE

Chemical Decontamination Training
Facility (CDTF) Incinerator with Wet
Scrubber

In accordance with and subject to the provisions of the Alabama Air Pollution Control Act of 1971, as amended, Code of Alabama 1975, §§22-28-1 to 22-28-23 (the 'AAPCA') and the Alabama Environmental Management Act, as amended, Code of Alabama 1975, §§22-22A-1 to 22-22A-15, and rules and regulations adopted thereunder, and subject further to the conditions set forth in this permit, the Permittee is hereby authorized to construct, install and use the equipment, device or other article described above.

ISSUANCE DATE: December 17, 1992


Alabama Department of Environmental Management

March 23, 1995

Special Assistant to the Commandant

Subject: Request Under the Freedom of Information Act

Mr. John A. Young
State of Missouri Department of Natural Resources
Division of Environmental Quality
Post Office Box 176
Jefferson City, Missouri 65102

Dear Mr. Young,

This letter is in reference to your request regarding fog oil use at Fort McClellan, Alabama. The military stock number of fog oil is 9150-00-261-7895. Other data helpful for identification is Fog Oil: 55 gallon drum (81349) MILF12070 Type SGF-2.

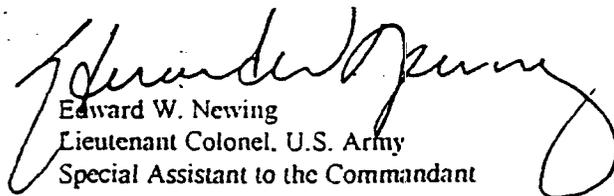
year (gallons of fog oil) (variance due to US Army Reserve training flux)

1994 (93,800) 1993 (116,350) 1992 (56,400) 1991 (54,970) 1990 (65,860)

If this request is the basis for determining air emission calculations, you should be aware of other types of fuel and obscurants used on Fort McClellan. Smoke generators use gasoline to aerosolize fog oil droplets. The consumption rate is 3 1/2 gallons of gasoline per 55 gallons of fog oil.

Other sources include hexachloroethane smoke pots, colored dye smoke grenades, infrared defeating obscurant grenades (brass flakes) and large area infrared defeating obscurants (graphite powder). Millimeter wave obscurants (similar to radar chaff) are expected to be available for use in the next two years. Environmental assessment information for some of these items are enclosed. The "potential to emit" with 20 mobilizing chemical units, would roughly double the gasoline and fog oil totals per year.

Sincerely,


Edward W. Newing
Lieutenant Colonel, U.S. Army
Special Assistant to the Commandant

Enclosures

Environmental Assessments for Red, White, Plasticized White Phosphorus; Dye Colored Smokes;
Hexachloroethane (HC) Smoke



DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY

UNITED STATES ARMY ENGINEER SCHOOL
FORT LEONARD WOOD, MISSOURI 65473-0000



REPLY TO
ATTENTION OF

March 2, 1995

Mr. Tim L. Stallman
Environmental Specialist - Geologist
Water Pollution Control Program
Division of Environmental Quality
Department of Natural Resources
P.O. Box 176
Jefferson City, Missouri 65102-0176

Dear Mr. Stallman

Please review the attached map of Fort Leonard Wood showing locations which have been considered as possible sites for large area smoke training. These areas were considered in 1993 for this type of training and, due to the recent Base Realignment and Closure Commission announcement, could be used for this activity in the future. As you realize, modifications might be required in the non point source water discharge permit for the installation.

Sincerely,

Scott Murrell
Scott Murrell
Chief/ Environment, Energy
and Natural Resources Div.
Directorate of Public Works

Enclosure



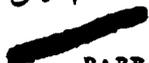
TITLE:
LOCATION:

(smoke.buff.11)
Fort Leonard Wood, Missouri

OBSCURANT TRAINING SITES, FORT LEONARD WOOD

MOVED
002 OK
BALLARD

001 OK



BABB TACTICAL
AIRFIELD

TA 125



OUTFALL 005
OUTFALL 006

012



BAILEY

McCANN

SAPPER



011

MUSH PADDLE



010

009



MUSGRAVE

TURNBULL

Missouri gets deadline for Army chemical training permits

WASHINGTON (AP) — Missouri officials will have to work fast to meet a June 22 deadline to issue permits for a chemical warfare training center at Fort Leonard Wood.

"We are in a difficult position to do a timely, complete review of this thing. They are still going to have to meet our laws," said David Shorr, director of the Missouri Department of Natural Resources.

Alan Dixon, chairman of the Defense Base Closure and Realignment Commission, said Tuesday the panel probably would not vote to close Fort McClellan in Alabama if the permits were not obtained by June 22.

In the past, lack of assurances about the required Missouri environmental permits have helped prevent Fort McClellan from closing and moving its chemical and military police schools to Fort Leonard Wood.

"If these things aren't secured ... it will be difficult for us to accommodate the service's recommendations," Dixon said of the Army.

The panel, known as BRAC, is scheduled to deliver its recommendations on the 1995 round of base closings to President Clinton and Congress on July 1. It is holding hearings now on lists of bases proposed for closure by the Air Force, Army, Navy and Marine

Corps.

"Our recommendation is conditioned on getting the permits," said Army Secretary Togo West. "We certainly wouldn't start unless we had the permits."

This time, Missouri Gov. Mel Carnahan has promised to expedite the process to ensure the permits are quickly secured. The transfer would mean a net gain of 1,131 soldiers, 278 trainees and 342 civilian jobs for Fort Leonard Wood.

"We are going to ensure it moves forward as quickly as possible," said Carnahan spokesman Chris Sifford. "We'd like to see the enhancement at Fort Leonard Wood. We've yet to hear any op-

position on this issue."

Shorr said the Army already has applied for the required DNR permit. Such permits usually take about 90 days to approve, which would be about June 1 in Fort Leonard Wood's case.

Shorr said Carnahan has ordered the agency to make the Fort Leonard Wood application its top priority. Under the type of permit the Army is requesting, no public hearings are required.

"We have a good working relationship with Fort Leonard Wood and I'm confident they know what we need," Shorr said.

Chris Morrissey, executive director of the Waynesville-St. Robert Chamber of Commerce, said

Fort Leonard Wood-area communities are united in support of the chemical school and that no opposition has surfaced locally — even though live nerve gas is used.

"The danger factor has been virtually eliminated. It will be safeguarded," she said. "Our main mission in the community is to integrate the people who are coming here into the community."

At Fort McClellan, the training is conducted in a sealed building where students dress in full protective garb and learn how to decontaminate pieces of military equipment. The trainees cannot take anything out of the building.

Gen. Gordon Sullivan, the Army chief of staff, told the base closure panel only about 2 percent of Army personnel go through chemical live agent training and that some questions have been raised about its necessity.

"There's probably other ways of doing this training," Sullivan said. He quickly added: "There are strong opinions on the other side of that issue and I'm sure I'll hear about it before the day is over."

In 1993, the Army recommended closing Fort McClellan and scrapping the live agent facility. The commission rejected that plan, citing the value of live chemical training.

Weapons school's fate may lie with DNR

Rep. Ike Skelton says the agency must grant permits so base closure panel will take notice.

Mike Penprase / News-Leader

The critical factor in getting the Chemical Defense Training Facility approved for Missouri is obtaining the necessary permits from the Department of Natural Resources, Rep. Ike Skelton, D-Lexington, said Thursday.

A previous plan to move the school ended when those permits were denied. Skelton said he has talked to Gov. Mel Carnahan about the permits.

"I just feel the (base closure) commission will take a very positive look if those permits come to pass," he said.

The Army filed its application for an air quality permit March 1, and the DNR by law has to make a decision in 90 days, agency director David Shorr said.

He said he hasn't been pressured to have the agency make a favorable decision.

"The only thing I've been required

to do is move the permit application to the top of the heap," he said.

Shorr said the types of chemicals used at the school are not a factor in issuing a permit.

Officials at Fort Wood have given out enough information about the chemical school that the move has the community's support, the leader of a group that supports the fort said.

Committee of 50 chairman Keith Pritchard said he hasn't heard anyone express concern about having the chemical weapons school in the area.

"We've been working on this in excess of two years, so we're up to speed on it," he said.

Rolla
Daily
News

should be expedited

Phelps and Pulaski counties may be one of the few areas containing a military installation that will actually benefit from the closing of military bases as part of the federal government's last round of Base Realignments and Closures. This won't happen, however, unless the Missouri government meets a June 22 deadline to issue permits for a chemical warfare training center at Fort Leonard Wood.

FLW

The Army wants to close the chemical warfare training center at Fort McClellan, in Alabama, and move the



Common sense

By Eric Cramer

school here. The move would already have happened had it not been stalled by not having the required environmental permits from the state government.

The state government is concerned because live nerve agent, a deadly poison, is used in the training.

The move would mean a gain of about 1,100 soldiers, 275 trainees and 342 civilian jobs at FLW. While the state of Missouri has to ensure that appropriate environmental standards are kept, maybe the state can show a little "good faith" in the military

by issuing the permits before the Army's environmental plans are finalized.

The days when the Army didn't protect its public image carefully are gone, and it seems unlikely that the military would intentionally install an environmental hazard.

Ironically, the people who would be most threatened by the chemicals, the residents of Waynesville and St. Robert, are in favor of move. It is the state government that is currently behind the times in the matter.

Fortunately, Gov. Mel Carnahan is pushing the Department of Natural Resources to finish its study and issue the permits. Chemical warfare training has been conducted for many years at Fort McClellan with no harm to the surrounding communities. There is no reason that the school shouldn't be moved to FLW to bene-

STATE OF MISSOURI
DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES
NEWS

Mel Carnahan, Governor • David A. Shorr, Director

P.O. Box 176 Jefferson City, MO 65102-0176 (314)751-1010

Vol. XXII No. 198
(For immediate release)

Contact: Nina Thompson
(314) 751-1010

DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES ISSUES
PERMITS FOR FORT WOOD

JEFFERSON CITY, MO, April 11, 1995 -- The Missouri Department of Natural Resources (DNR) has issued two permits and released a third for public comment related to the U.S. Army's proposal for new mission assignments at Fort Leonard Wood, Missouri.

One permit issued today permits construction of a chemical decontamination training facility. The training facility includes an incinerator, which will be used to destroy wastes associated with the facility including protective suits, protective gear and the site waste water. No hazardous waste or other permits are required for this new mission assignment.

A second permit covers water discharges from the entire installation. This permit, required with or without operation of the proposed training facilities, was modified to take into account any effects the new mission assignments might have on the storm water discharges. At the request of the Ozark Chapter of the Sierra Club, the permit also requires more frequent monitoring overall, and additional monitoring for zinc and lead, which are sometimes present in trace amounts in petroleum products.

DNR also, in a third permit action, released a preliminary permit for obscurant training operations planned for the base. A thirty day comment period begins this Wednesday, April 12, for comments on this permit action.

The new mission assignments were announced by the Department of Defense as part of activities related to base closures before the Base Closure and Realignment Commission.

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State grants Ft. Wood permits needed for coveted Army chemical, MP schools

FORT LEONARD WOOD, Mo. (AP) — The state has approved three environmental permits that could help Fort Leonard Wood's chances of landing the Army's coveted chemical and military police schools.

The Pentagon has proposed closing Fort McClellan, Ala., and moving the two schools to the Missouri post. Those moves could bring 2,000 new military and civilian jobs, 15,000 soldiers for annual training and \$100 million in new construction.

Fort Leonard Wood's failure to secure the required permits has hindered previous attempts by the Defense Department to move the

two schools here.

The permits issued Tuesday by the Missouri Department of Natural Resources cover water discharges from the base, construction of a chemical defense training center and incinerator, and the use of smoke training.

A 30-day public comment period for the smoke training permit begins April 12. No public comment period was required for the other two permits, according to DNR Director David Schorr.

Gov. Mel Carnahan had directed the agency to make Fort Leonard Wood's application for permits a top priority.

"We appreciate the expeditious

4-12-95 J.C. Tribune
manner in which the state of Missouri handled our permit applications," said Maj. Gen. Joe N. Ballard, the post's commander. "We are confident we can support the Department of the Army recommended move of the Military Police and Chemical schools to Fort Leonard Wood."

The chemical defense school is the military's only facility where soldiers train with real chemical agents.

The Base Realignment and Closure Commission will be notified of the approved permits. The panel is to make its recommendations to President Clinton and Congress by July 1.

Sports

Good Morning!

Business

Family business

Weather

page 6
Friday
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Civic

Carl Olson points out raw sewage washing over the edge of a small lagoon.

pond next to their house in scenic Cole County isn't in an ideal location.

Instead, the problem stems from their neighbors' See SEWAGE, page 5

4-15-95
JC Tribune
Shaun Zimmerman/News Tribune

Alabama commissions Missouri nerve gas program poll

Scripps Howard News Service

WASHINGTON — Alabamians have paid for a public opinion poll in Missouri as part of a campaign to convince the Show Me State that it doesn't want a military program Alabama hopes to keep.

The Pentagon's plan to close and restructure dozens of military bases has caused fierce rivalries between states, but none more intense than the fight over the Army's chemical weapons decontamination training facility currently at Fort McClellan in Anniston, Ala.

The Army wants to move the world's only live-agent training operation to central Missouri's Fort Leonard Wood and close Fort McClellan, which has a \$138 million annual payroll. The Anniston Chamber of Commerce doesn't think that is a very good idea.

The Chamber paid for a survey

to prove that most Missourians do not realize that Missouri Gov. Mel Carnahan has sought "fast track" approval for the necessary environmental permits to allow construction of an incinerator to destroy gear contaminated with chemical weapons.

"We felt this was all done very hurriedly, that the permit procedures were not adequately prepared and that the people were not adequately informed," said retired Army Col. Walt Phillips, a leader in the Anniston group. "And now we can prove that with this survey."

Carnahan does not deny that he's moved quickly. The Army told him in mid-February that if he wants to bring more Pentagon dollars to Missouri, he had to obtain all necessary permits by June 22 when the Defense Base Closure and Realignment Commission be-

gins voting.

"We're very pleased this process is moving forward. And we haven't heard much opposition to this at all," said the governor's press secretary, Chris Sifford.

"The local community around Fort Leonard Wood has been very supportive of expanding the mission at that base."

The Alabama-sponsored poll of Missourians found that only 35 percent are aware that a new training program which uses the nerve gas Sarin as a training tool is coming to their state.

The survey, conducted by the respected polling firm Marketing Strategies Inc., found that, at first blush, 39 percent of the state approves of the plan, 34 percent oppose it, and 27 percent are undecided.

But the survey questionnaire went on to inform Missourians

that "Fort Leonard Wood would have a hazardous waste incinerator that disposes of nerve gas-contaminated waste" and that "the nerve gas Sarin, recently used in the Tokyo subway attack killing 10 people, will be manufactured and stored at Fort Leonard Wood."

After these factually correct, but sensationally worded statements, the Missourians were asked: "All things considered, do you think having the chemical defense training facility will or will not pose a threat to public health in and around Fort Leonard Wood?"

Sixty percent could then see a threat and 68 percent said they would oppose allowing the "chemical warfare school" within 30 miles of their own homes.

But the director of Missouri's Department of Natural Resources, David A. Shorr, has ruled that the

amount of nerve agent actually in use is so small that the Army does not need a hazardous waste operation permit for the proposed incinerator. That decision streamlined the permit process and eliminated the need for public hearings and environmental impact studies.

Shorr has already issued a permit to allow construction of the incinerator, a move that brought howls from Alabama. Sen. Howell Heflin, D-Ala., accused Missouri of discounting what he predicted will be "a very long and arduous permitting process" that must include operating permits.

"I believe it was fear of public opposition that convinced the governor to defer these permits until after the base closing commission makes its decision," Heflin said.

5/11/95

SE Mission

Ft. Wood
BR

Chemical defense facility safe, Leonard Wood officials say

The Associated Press

ROLLA — Comprehensive precautions will ensure the safety of training at the Army's chemical defense school, which could move to Fort Leonard Wood, according to post officials.

"There's a high degree of checks and balances on everything we do," said Lt. Col. John Johnson, the fort's director of public works. "It will be checked and double checked ... by reasonable people."

About 65 people attended a town meeting Tuesday to hear about the proposed move of the Army's chemical defense and military police schools to Fort Leonard Wood, 20 miles west of Rolla.

The Pentagon has proposed closing Fort McClellan, Ala., where the schools are located, and moving them to the south-central Missouri post as a cost-saving measure.

An environmental group that opposes the chemical school has asked the Missouri Department of Natural Resources to slow down the approval process of permits needed to operate the chemical school.

A couple residents expressed concern about the training at the military's only facility where soldiers train with real

chemical agents. One of the agents is sarin, the same nerve gas used in the recent attack on subway trains and stations in Tokyo that killed 10 people and injured nearly 5,000.

Sgt. 1st Class David Wellmaker, a nuclear, biological and chemical instructor, said there is never more than one milliliter of agent mixed at one time.

He said the chemicals are safe because the primary agent, called GB2 or sarin, evaporates harmlessly in an uncontrolled environment. The secondary agent, called VX, doesn't evaporate but stays in one place where it can be neutralized, he said.

Wellmaker said the nerve gas used in Tokyo was a more potent form of the GB gas soldiers learn to neutralize in the chemical defense training facility.

"If an accident were to happen in the CDTF, it would stay inside the sealed facility with the soldiers, who are already wearing protective gear," he said.

The Army says none of the 33,000 soldiers who have trained at the chemical school since 1987 have ever been contaminated with chemical weapons and the training center has never had an accident involving the agents.

News-Leader

5/14/95 Springfield

Few decry Fort Wood training plan at meeting

The Associated Press

WAYNESVILLE — Supporters of granting environmental permits for Fort Leonard Wood to become the only Army facility where soldiers train with chemical agents outnumbered opponents at a public hearing on the permits.

About 50 people spoke during a four-hour public hearing Friday night. Three people spoke against the move during the hearing, which was sponsored by the Missouri Department of Natural Resources.

The Pentagon has proposed shutting down Fort McClellan in Alabama and moving its Army Chemical and Military Police schools to Fort Leonard Wood, in south-central Missouri.

Police patrolled the crowded hearing but tempers never flared.

"The results (of the studies) show the air will be healthy and that the environment will be protected," said Col. Gary Thiessen, a spokesman for Fort Leonard Wood. Thiessen's sentiments were echoed by DNR officials.

Towns whose economies depend on the fort like the fact the post could gain 2,000 new jobs, train up to 15,000 more soldiers each year and see more than \$100 million in new construction.

The mayors of Waynesville, St. Robert, Rolla, Houston, Richland, Salem and Licking spoke in support of the move, and letters of support were offered from other community leaders.

But Troy Gordon, spokesman for the Ozark Chapter of the Sierra Club, said the plan would mean "environmental degradation" in Missouri.

Gordon also said he was concerned about harm to plants and animals and damage to surrounding creeks. He accused the state agency of rushing the permit process for political and economic development reasons.

One man raised technical concerns and suggestions for making the facility safer.

Alabama Aiding Missouri Groups In Effort To Block Fort's Transfer

By Tom Uhlenbrock

Of the Post-Dispatch Staff

Alabama is waging a covert action in its fight to keep Fort McClellan open.

America's latest round of base closings would shut down Fort McClellan and move its chemical training school to Fort Leonard Wood in Missouri.

That would mean 2,000 jobs and an annual payroll of nearly \$140 million for Missouri.

But Alabama is not letting go of the fort without a struggle. Money from that state is financing a campaign in Missouri to raise environmental concerns about the chemical school.

Two public relations specialists, using the name People for Enforcing Environmental Regulations (PEER), are writing news releases quoting Missouri environmental-

ists criticizing the transfer of the school.

Gov. Mel Carnahan ordered the state's environmental department to give top priority to issuing permits for the move. The final recommendations for closing bases are

due on President Bill Clinton's desk by July 1. Carnahan doesn't want any loose ends. PEER hopes to save Fort McClellan for Alabama.

A legislator accused the Coalition for the Environment of being "on the Alabama dole."

'I Don't Feel Manipulated'

PEER consists of two people — Odie Dickens, who owns a public relations firm in Jefferson City, and Dana Spitzer, a veteran PR man in St. Louis.

Ken Midkiff of the Sierra Club said PEER represented itself as "concerned citizens" when it approached the club. *Midkiff balked when he later learned it was an*

See ALABAMA, Page 8

ST-DISPATCH

• WEDNESDAY, MAY 17, 1995

Alabama

From page one

Alabama front group.

"I was never told they were receiving money for this," he said. "I just quit taking their calls."

Roger Pryor of the Coalition for the Environment said his group "benefited from the Alabama largesse" by using technical advice supplied by PEER. The coalition has filed an appeal of the water-discharge permit issued for the base move.

When members of Pryor's group testified recently at a hearing on the base move, a legislator criticized them as being "on the Alabama dole."

"I don't feel manipulated," said Pryor. "We're doing what we would be doing anyway. We have limited staff. If they want to help us by putting out press releases, it doesn't bother me."

Pryor said Spitzer had told him up front that he was representing Alabama. Pryor said he had told Spitzer it was "unwise" to call just two persons People for Enforcing Environmental Regulations.

"The name implies an organization with members and is misleading," Pryor said. "I told Dana they should have called it Alabamans to Save Their Chemical Training Facility."

Both Midkiff and Pryor emphasized that they had not been offered, and would not have accepted, money from PEER.

Alabama Hires Lobbyist

Dickens and Spitzer say they initially were contacted about working for Alabama by Powell Berger of the Hawthorn Group, a Washington communications firm.

"She indicated there was a relationship with the chamber of commerce" in Calhoun County, where

said.

Kate Mattos, president of Hawthorn, said she could not identify the company's client. "I don't think there's any tricks here," she said. "But my hands are tied; I cannot violate any confidences."

Ed Martin, a spokesman for Alabama Gov. Fob James Jr., also would not identify who had put up the money to hire Hawthorn. But he said speculation that it was business owners who would be hurt by the fort's closure was "right on target."

Hawthorn, in turn, hired the St. Louis law firm of Armstrong, Teasdale, Schiaffly & Davis, which, in turn, hired Bob Schreiber, a former environmental official in Missouri. Schreiber provided the technical expertise used by the coalition to appeal the water permit.

Spitzer said Berger had told him the Hawthorn Group "put some money into the Missouri Environmental Trust," which is financing PEER's operations.

"I was told the people who donated didn't want to be identified," he added.

The Missouri Environmental Trust, in papers filed with the secretary of state's office, lists Larry Harris as its sole trustee. Harris works for Dulle Associates, a public accounting firm in Jefferson City.

Harris would not disclose how much money was in the trust, or its contributors.

"It's strictly confidential," he said. "I have a relationship only because I'm a CPA."

A Desperate Move?

The Missouri Department of Natural Resources issued the environmental permits for the base move. Ron Kucera of the department said Alabama was spending about \$200,000 to question the permits and stop the move.

"It's part of a desperate move by people in Alabama connected with the fort to shade the truth deliber-

ly and scare people in Missouri," he said.

But others in Missouri accuse the department of acting hastily to approve the permits. They point out that the Army would use deadly nerve gas — including sarin, the poison spread in Tokyo's subways — and radioactive agents to train soldiers at the school.

State Rep. Mike Schilling, D-Springfield, said he had received a call from Carnahan — and later engaged in a shouting match with one of his aides — after Schilling scheduled a hearing to discuss how radioactive waste would be handled.

"There was concern from the governor's office on down that this might harm the move," said Schilling. "There was a suggestion that I was being used by the forces in Alabama, but the hearing was my idea."

Schilling heads the Missouri Energy Commission, which voted unanimously to endorse the move after holding its hearing.

Midkiff of the Sierra Club said he believed a permit to burn hazardous waste, which would take up to six months to process, should have been required for the incinerator at the chemical training school.

"But when you ask the DNR about it, their faces get red and they start stammering," he said, referring to personnel of the Department of Natural Resources. "They're obviously under orders from the governor to get this through as quickly as possible."

Pryor of the Coalition for the Environment said the permit applications filed by the Army were incomplete and should have been rejected.

"They should have gotten the bum's rush — instead of the rush treatment," he said.

Midkiff said he objected to PEER's passing itself off as an environmental group concerned about safety issues.

But he added: "They're doing the right thing for the wrong reasons. The things they're questioning, we're questioning, too."



TOXIC ZONE: U.S. Army Chemical Corps soldiers train with deadly nerve agents
 tial," copies of the \$5,000 telephone survey are mysteriously ending up in the hands of reporters and environmentalists in both Alabama and Missouri.

The Democratic legislators from the states—Representative Glen Browder of Alabama and Representative Ike Skelton of Missouri—don't see the poll the same way. "Missouri has been giving a sugarcoated version of what's going on and shortcutting the process," Browder says, justifying the survey. He adds, "Our opponents may call it a scare tactic, but we call it an educational effort." Skelton, on the other hand, accuses his neighbors of bamboozlement. "The Alabama folks are like an octopus, trying to emit inky fluid and escape in the confusion."

But some Missourians are leery nonetheless. At a hearing Friday night in Waynesville, a town of 3,400 near the base, they complained about being kept "completely in the dark." Wendy Pelton, 43, who lives in an old farmhouse on 38 acres five miles downwind of Fort Leonard Wood with her husband and two young children, objected that no one has adequately explored the potential dangers. "I want reassurance that my family won't spend the next 15 or 30 years on this farm watching our woods—and our furry, scaled and feathered friends who live there—sicken and die," she said. "We're very concerned about the rush," says Kathy Grandfield of the Sierra Club's Ozark chapter. "The people who would be the most directly affected by this facility aren't get-

ting the time to make their views known."

But most dismiss such concerns. Banker Keith Pritchard told the hearing that the state did a "lengthy and rigorous review" to ensure their safety. "If it is safe in Alabama, it will be safe in Mis-

souri," he said. The state's top environmental official agrees. "The Army has done a damn good job of pollution prevention," says David Shorr, director of Missouri's Department of Natural Resources. "If it's so dangerous," Skelton wonders, "why do the Alabama folks want to keep it?" Yet if sabotage by pollster doesn't work, Alabama is ready to use blackmail. If McClellan closes, the state will fight Army plans to build a \$100 million incinerator to burn 2,500 tons of aging toxins at the nearby Anniston Army Depot. "If the Pentagon wants to take Fort McClellan to Missouri," Browder says, "then they can take their chemical garbage with them."

—With reporting by

Hilary Hyton/Austin

■ THE MILITARY

The Battle for Poison

In a public relations duel, Alabama and Missouri squabble over a nerve-gas training facility

By MARK THOMPSON WASHINGTON

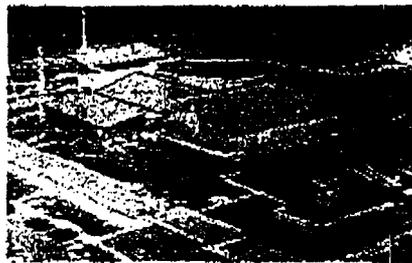
THERE IS A WAR BETWEEN THE STATES of Alabama and Missouri, and the prize is poison. The trophy, a low 30,000-sq.-ft. brick building, is surrounded by high fencing topped with barbed wire, surrounded by armed guards and laden with alarms, sirens, cameras and a medical station. Up to 100 soldiers at a time would train there, each repeatedly giving blood samples during their stay to ensure that they were not contaminated by the lethal agents within. These trainees, cloaked in protective overgarments and masks, would detect and swab a bleachlike solution over military gear spotted with deadly droplets. Each week 10 tons of toxic agents and neutralizers would be burned in a 2,200° furnace, spewing what the Army says are harmless emissions from a 75-ft. stack. The toxins to be used at the facility are sarin and VX, among the most virulent chemicals known. While the military would make and store less than a quart of the toxins at any one time, that is enough to kill 850,000 people.

The recent recommendation by the Pentagon to move the world's only known school using lethal nerve agents from Fort McClellan in Alabama to Fort Leonard Wood in Missouri has sparked a ferocious public relations battle. As Alabama partisans engage in guerrilla warfare to sabotage the move and keep the facility, Missouri is in such a rush to claim the prize that some of its citizens fear the state is cutting corners and keeping them in the dark.

The squabble began in late February, when the Pentagon told the independent base-closing commission it wants to shutter Fort McClellan's 46,000 acres, nestled in the Appalachian foothills just outside the city of Anniston. Most of its operations, including the military's police and chemical schools, would be sent 350 miles north to Fort Leonard Wood, 63,000 acres of Ozarks wrapped by a national forest and near a few tiny towns.

That prospect dumbfounded Fort McClellan's backers. But they had a strategy. The Calhoun County Chamber of Commerce—petrified at the impending loss of 10,000 jobs, representing 17% of the region's work force—hired a Michigan firm to quiz Missourians about their prospective new neighbor. "Missouri said there was no public concern about this, and we decided to take the poll and find out for sure," says chamber official David Sylvester. "We found out that people didn't know it was happening."

At first the 500 Missouri residents polled responded positively to the move until polltakers suggested that an accident there could be more deadly than Times Beach, the Missouri town vacated 12 years ago because of its dioxin-laced soil. Suddenly, the pollsters found opponents outnumbering supporters nearly 2 to 1. Although labeled "privileged and confiden-



THE PRIZE: Fort McClellan's chemicals

Ft. Wood



**Fort
Leonard Wood
&
U.S. Army
Engineer Center**

**QUALITY PEOPLE DOING
QUALITY WORK ON A
QUALITY INSTALLATION
COMMITTED TO EXCELLENCE**



IKE SKELTON

4TH DISTRICT, MISSOURI

2227 RAYBURN HOUSE OFFICE BUILDING
WASHINGTON, DC 20515-2504
TELEPHONE: (202) 225-2876

Congress of the United States
House of Representatives
Washington, DC 20515-2504

March 15, 1995

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319 SOUTH LAMINE
FEDERAL BUILDING
SEDALIA, MO 65301
(816) 826-2675

The Honorable Togo D. West Jr.
Secretary
Department of the Army
The Pentagon
Washington, DC 20350

Dear Mr. Secretary:

As you know, those of us from Missouri firmly believe that Fort Leonard Wood is the finest Army training facility in the world. We point with pride to the state-of-art training areas, classroom buildings, and living quarters. In addition, we believe that the quality of life for the young women and men serve at Fort Leonard Wood is unexcelled. It is no surprise to us that Fort Leonard Wood is a two-time winner of the Communities of Excellence Award.

We are equally proud of Fort Leonard Wood's reputation for innovation as it adapts to meet the demands of training the Army of the future. The success of Gender Integrated Training (GIT) at Fort Leonard Wood is an example of such innovation. Men and women taking basic training side-by-side was unthinkable only a few years ago, but the pilot program at Fort Leonard Wood demonstrates that in fact it may be the best way to prepare our soldiers to meet the challenges of the 21st century.

Of particular interest to me are the plans of the Inter-Service Training Review Organization (ITRO) to utilize the assets of Fort Leonard Wood by establishing additional inter-service missions at the post. At a time of realignment, the consolidation of training missions is a sound, common-sense solution to the question of how to save money.

The other Members of the Missouri Congressional delegation and I are united in our support for Fort Leonard Wood, and its mission. We look forward to working with you and entire United States Army to ensure that it remains a vital part of our future national defense.

Sincerely,



IKE SKELTON

Member Of Congress

CHRISTOPHER S. BOND

MISSOURI

COMMITTEES:
APPROPRIATIONS
BANKING, HOUSING AND
URBAN AFFAIRS
SMALL BUSINESS
BUDGET
ENVIRONMENT AND
PUBLIC WORKS

United States Senate
WASHINGTON, DC 20515-2504

March 15, 1995

The Honorable Togo D. West Jr.
Secretary of the Army
Pentagon
Washington, DC 20350

Dear Secretary West:

Today more than ever, financial considerations play a tremendously significant role in shaping our nation's defense. We fully understand that the Department of Defense is not being spared as our nation pursues a balanced budget with renewed vigor.

Those of us from Missouri can point with pride to Fort Leonard Wood as a sterling example of an installation that has reduced its expenditures significantly while expanding and diversifying its military mission to best serve the Department of Defense.

By aggressively seeking new missions, Fort Leonard Wood has proven to DOD that realigning and consolidating certain training missions not only improves some functions, but saves money as well. Indeed, the installation is living up to the best tradition of the "Show Me State."

Fort Leonard Wood has demonstrated it is an ideal location for even more missions that are being reassigned by the Base Realignment and Closure Commission because of reductions in force.

Not only have military personnel at the post encouraged and accepted the changes, civilians who reside and work in Central Missouri fully support the increased mission decisions regarding the installation. When Fort Leonard Wood is assigned a new mission, they become a part of the solution, not part of the problem.

Throughout its history, Fort Leonard Wood has played an important role in training our young men and women for the defense of this country. We are confident it will continue to do so into the next century. We are confident it will continue to do so into the next century. At this installation of excellence, the Department of Defense is truly obtaining a high return on its investment.

Sincerely,


Christopher S. Bond


John Ashcroft

MILITARY MISSION ENGINEER TRAINING

The U.S. Army Engineer Center is a Power Projection facility that exploits the latest technology for training engineers.



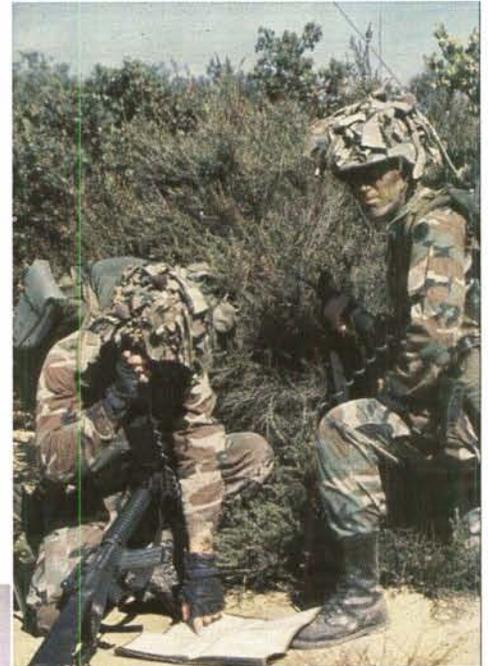
- ★ Centerpiece of Fort Leonard Wood, the Gateway to Excellence.
- ★ Trains not only for the Army, but also Joint Training for the Department of Defense.
- ★ Responsible for the development of engineer doctrine and combat equipment for all Army engineers.
- ★ Promotes international relations and security assistance through the International Military Engineer Student Training Program.

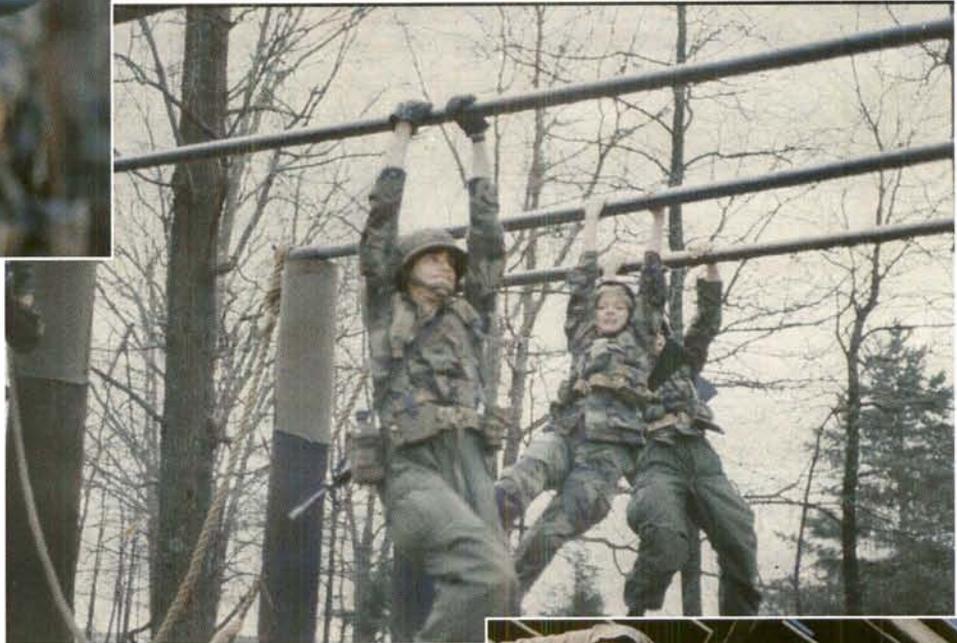


MILITARY MISSION ENGINEER TRAINING

The U.S. Army Engineer Center:

- ★ Prepares engineers for 21st century battlefields.
- ★ Prepares students in high-tech classrooms for information intensive, competitive FORCE 21 environment.
- ★ Offers tough, realistic, challenging training in rugged terrain.

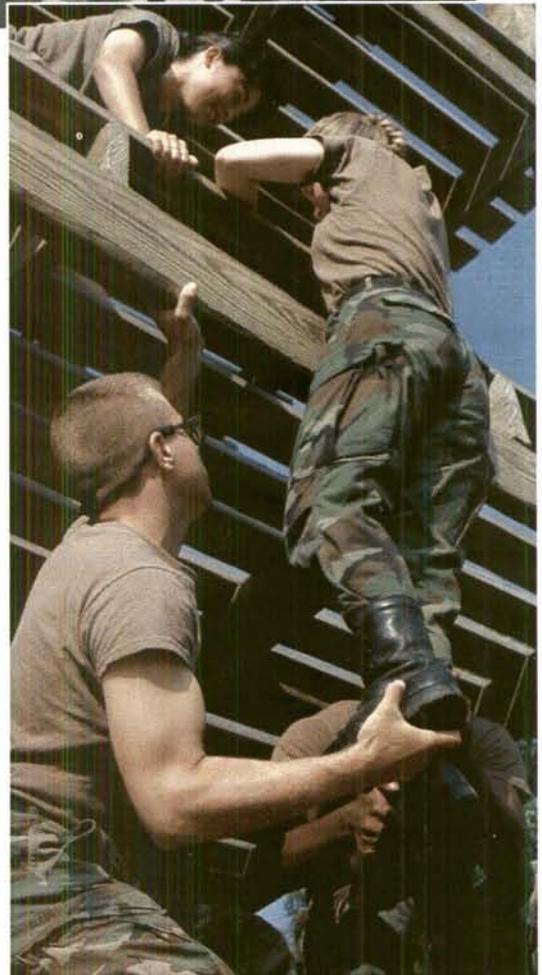


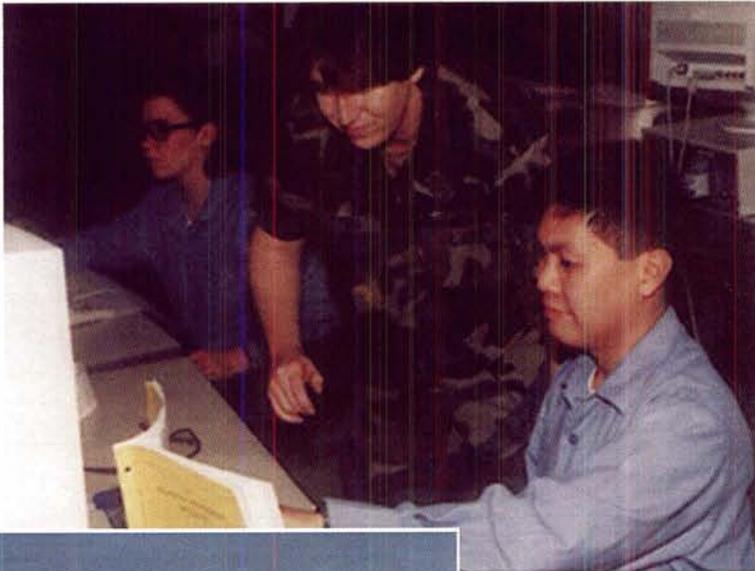


MILITARY TRAINING BASIC TRAINING

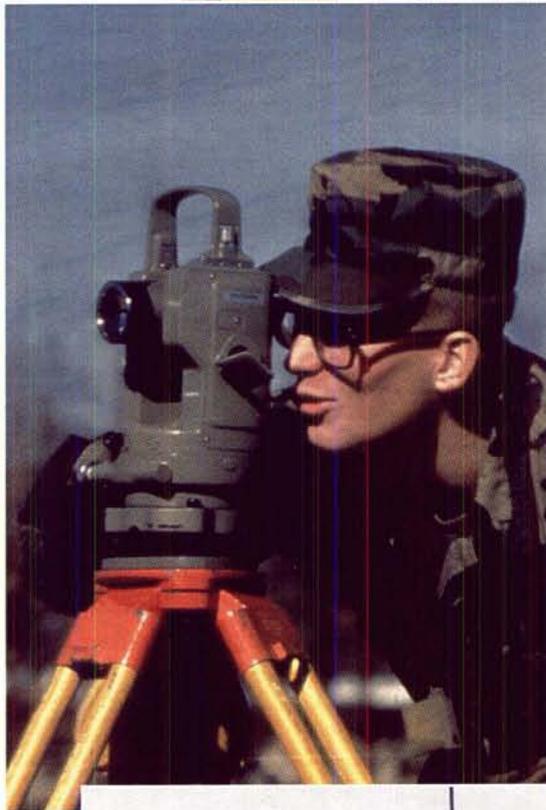
Fort Leonard Wood is one of only four installations used for basic training. The installation was the first in TRADOC to successfully implement Gender Integrated Training.

- ★ Men and women train together down to squad level.
- ★ Men's test scores for physical training remained the same, women's improved.
- ★ After training, men say they respect the abilities of women to perform as soldiers.





ADDITIONAL MILITARY MISSIONS



When the Joint Chiefs of Staff moved to eliminate duplication among the various branches of the military, the Inter-Service Training Review Organization (ITRO) selected Fort Leonard Wood as the installation to train:

- ★ All motor vehicle operators.
- ★ Selected civil/construction engineers.



The joint training improves effectiveness and provides the opportunity for the standardization of equipment and repair parts.

ADDITIONAL MILITARY MISSIONS



Fort Leonard Wood provides military support to a five-state area and is considered the premier Midwest Regional Support Center.

- ★ Selected to operate a new mine detection research and development facility for the Defense Department.
- ★ Aids in the training of other agencies such as Internal Revenue Service, State of Missouri and local law enforcement personnel.
 - *Has 94 support agreements with other federal agencies and the Reserve components.*
- ★ Supports civil authorities in domestic emergencies.
 - *Explosive Ordinance Detachment teaches awareness at nearby schools and regularly provides services to local public safety authorities.*
 - *Provided volunteers and support services during Great Flood of 1993.*



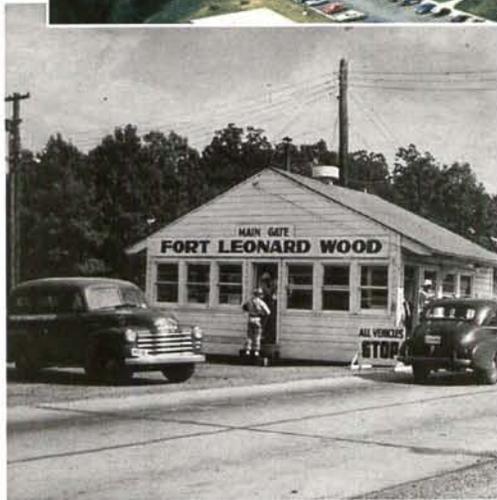


ADDITIONAL MILITARY MISSIONS

Fort Leonard Wood is a Power Projection Platform, active in both training and deployment.

- ★ Deployed 5,600 Department of Defense personnel to Middle East for Desert Storm.
- ★ Has continued to disperse troops to Somalia, Cuba, Haiti, Honduras and Panama.
- ★ Used by 187 National Guard and Reserve units for weekend and annual training. Bombing and strafing range is used 250 days per year by 4,000 aircraft.
- ★ Military Police units enhance CONUS Contingency Capability.





QUALIFYING DATA

Fort Leonard Wood was activated during World War II. Ongoing Modernization keeps the Fort in step with the changing defense strategies

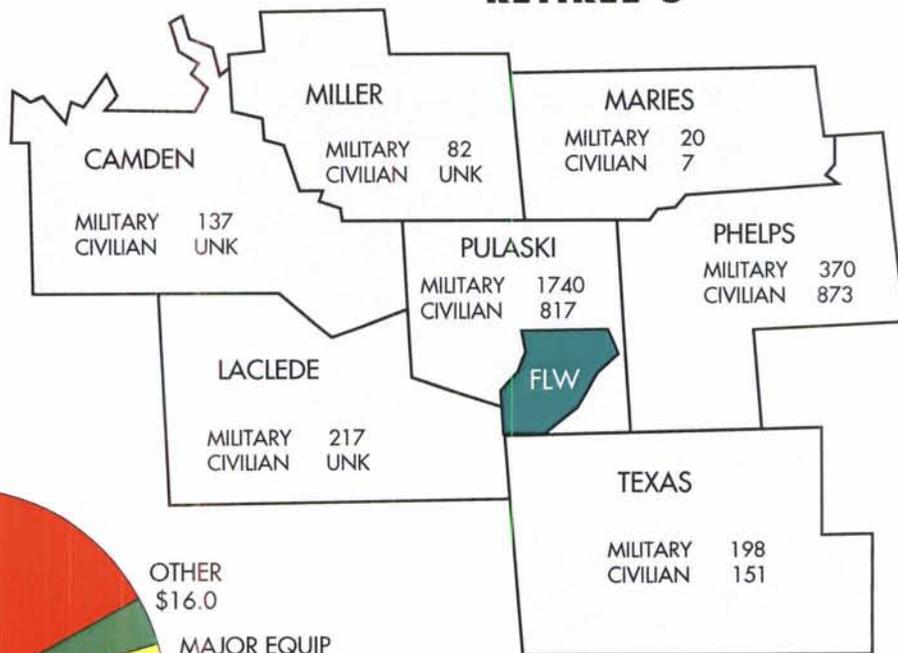
- ★ Trained 3 million soldiers since opening in 1941.
- ★ Presently trains 40,000 service men and women annually.
- ★ 63,000 acres free of infringement, located geographically in the center of U.S.
- ★ \$150 million in construction since 1989.

ECONOMIC IMPACT

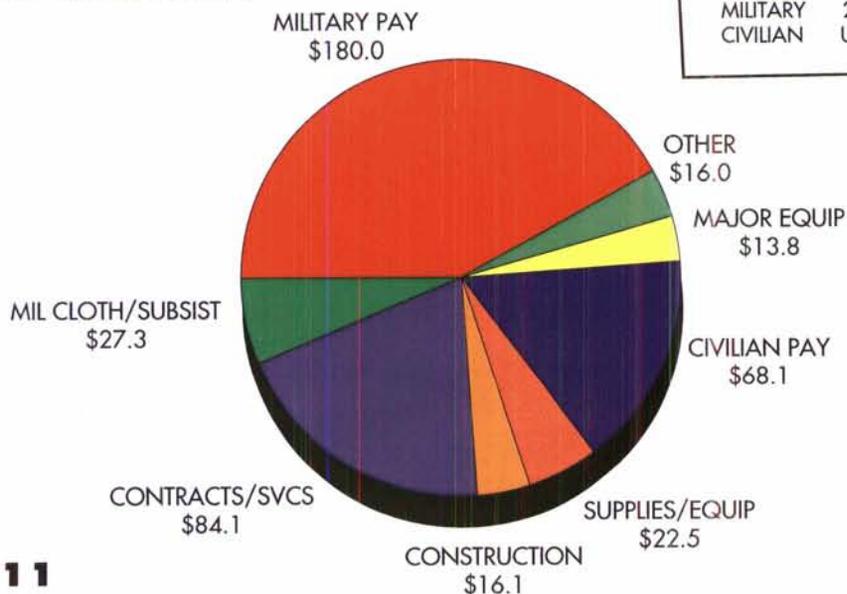
Fort Leonard Wood has a significant economic impact on the State of Missouri.

- ★ \$500 million industry
 - Installation purchases \$143 million worth of goods annually.
 - Military salaries and other expenditures, \$262 million.
 - Pensions received by military and civilian retiree's living in seven counties near installation, \$58 million.
- ★ Largest employer in Central Missouri.
- ★ In the 9 county area surrounding post, military employment represents one in every ten jobs.

RETIREE'S



TOTAL EXPENDITURES IN MILLIONS



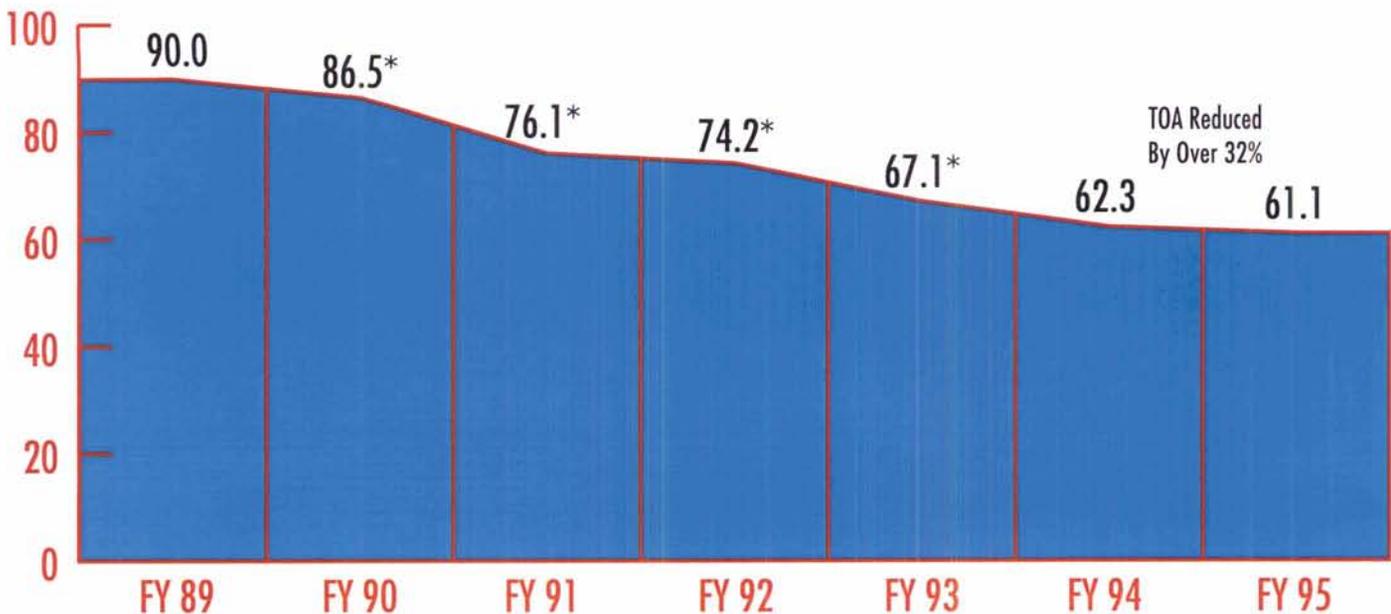
DOING MORE WITH LESS

Responding to military downsizing and the current fiscal reductions in the Defense budget, Fort Leonard Wood established a Resource Process Action Team which:

- ★ Cut \$17 million from FY '94 operating budget.
- ★ Eliminated or cut services by prioritizing functions.
- ★ Saved 218 jobs and cut \$10.4 million in non-personnel expenditures.



DOLLAR RESOURCE TRENDS



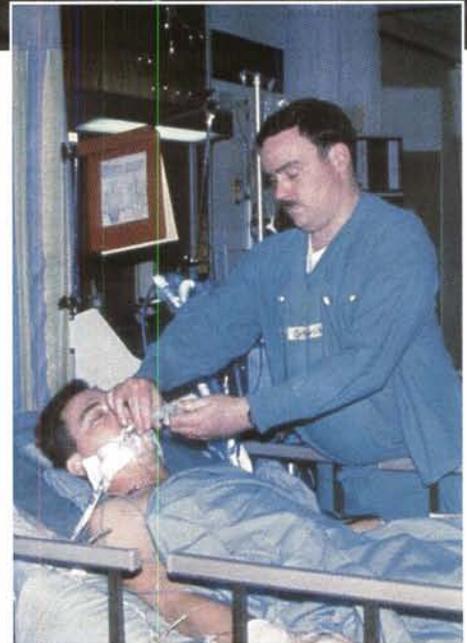
*Does Not Include Desert Storm



DOING MORE WITH LESS

The post develops innovative programs to save millions of dollars.

- ★ Specker Barracks Complex received national acclaim as soldiers completely renovated hundreds of rooms as a U-DO-IT project. Troops gained valuable hands-on experience while substantially reducing the major construction fiscal request.
- ★ Joint training through ITRO saves DOD approximately \$1 million annually.
- ★ Mutual aid agreements with other government agencies in Midwest saves close to \$9 million annually.

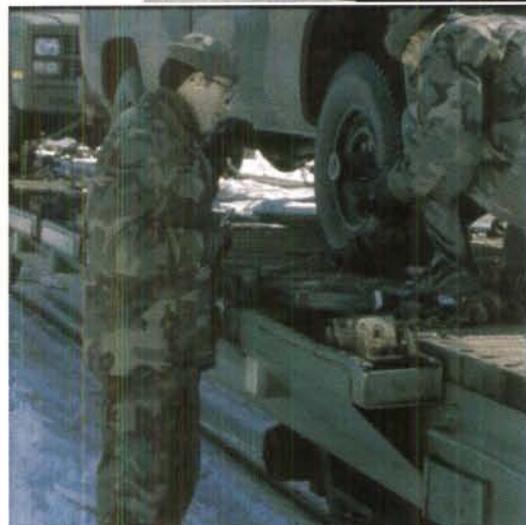




INFRASTRUCTURE

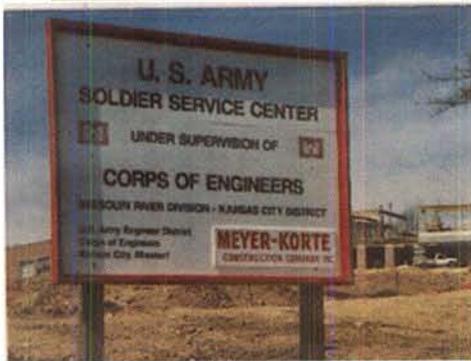
Missouri is positioned at the crossroads of the nation and maintains an efficient infrastructure.

- ★ Forney Army Airfield with a 6,000 foot runway is capable of handling U.S. Air Force C-130 transports and civilian 737 aircraft.
- ★ Commercial rail freight service available from Army-owned railhead and 27-mile spur to Burlington Northern mainline, that provides access to Gulf ports.
- ★ Interstate Highway and well-maintained state roads in all directions.
- ★ Natural gas supply line with excess capability.
- ★ Most impressive electrical distribution master plan in Missouri leaves little concern for future power needs.

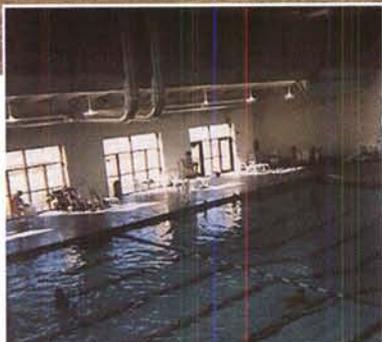
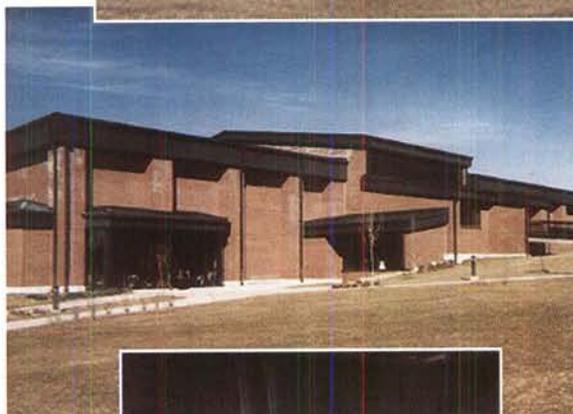




NEW CONSTRUCTION



Since the decision was made to locate the U.S. Army Engineer School at Fort Leonard Wood seven years ago, new construction has amounted to over \$150 million.

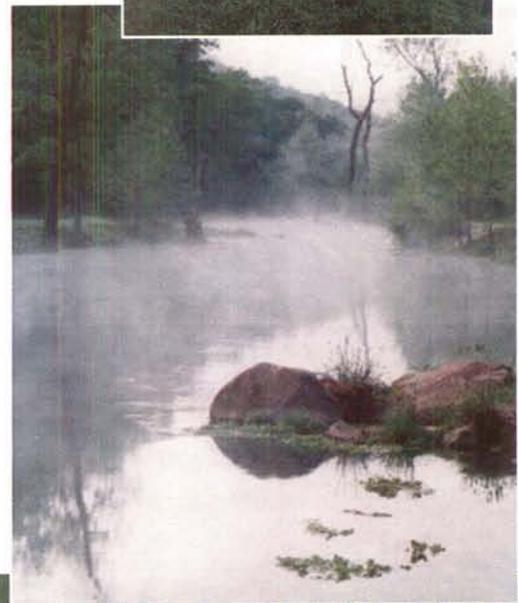


- ★ Soldier Service Center, the ultimate in one-stop, in-and-out processing, \$12 million, to open fall 1995.
- ★ Child Development Center, includes video monitoring, \$3 million, opening spring 1995.
- ★ Physical Fitness Center, \$8 million, opened December, 1994.
- ★ Troop Medical Clinic, \$3 million, 21,000 square foot facility opened February, 1995.

ENVIRONMENTAL STEWARDSHIP

Fort Leonard Wood is surrounded by the Mark Twain Forest and extraordinary precautions are taken to protect the area's natural resources.

- ★ Replaced all 108 underground fuel storage tanks with safe, hi-tech underground tanks and above ground tanks.
- ★ Successfully implemented recycling plan, thus allowing the closure of an on-post landfill.
- ★ Successful erosion control and vegetation management programs.



CAPACITY TO EXPAND

With its 63,000 acres, Fort Leonard Wood is ideally situated for expansion.

- ★ Aggressively seeks new missions.
- ★ Prepared to act promptly on present or future permitting concerns.
- ★ Successfully implemented all newly assigned missions.
- ★ Large acreage available for unimpeded training and new facility construction.
- ★ Community willing and able to respond to the expansion needs of Ft. Leonard Wood.

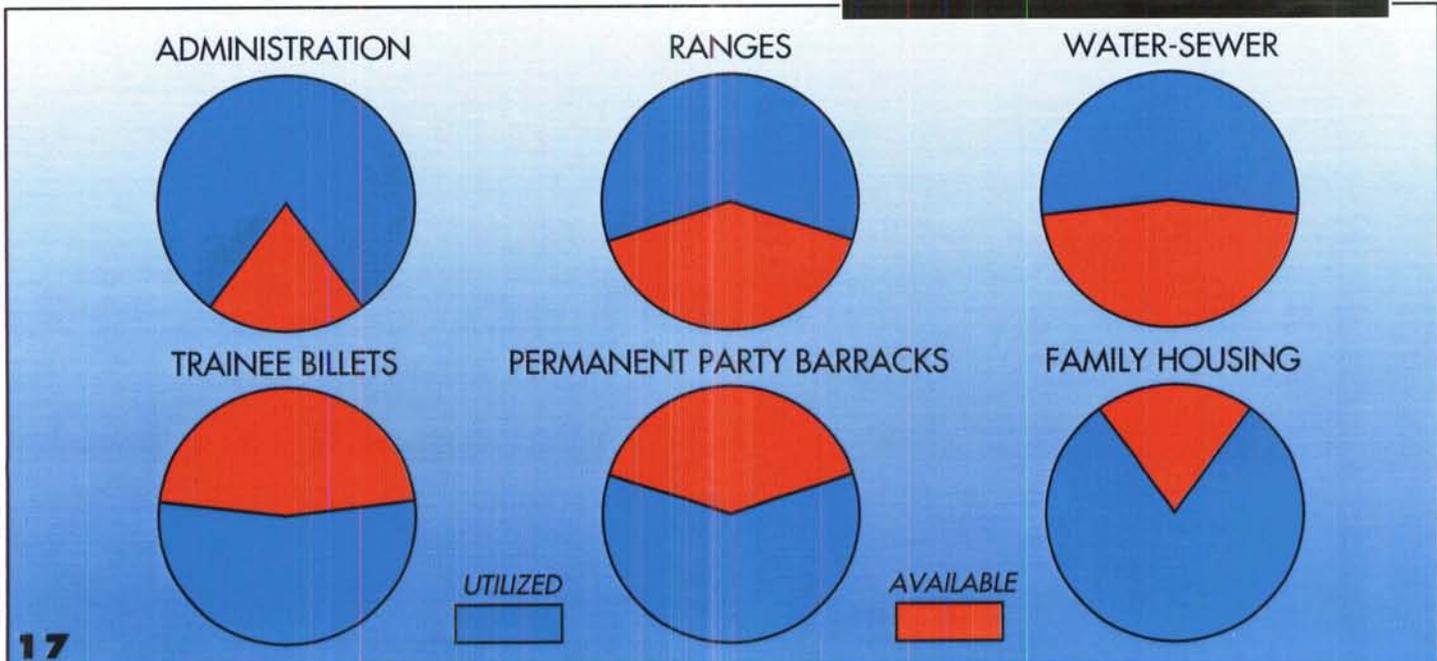
MISSION GAIN

Military Police
and Chemical Schools

- **Permanent Party Military**
(+1610)
- **Students**
(Average Daily Load +4205)
- **Civilians**
(+432)



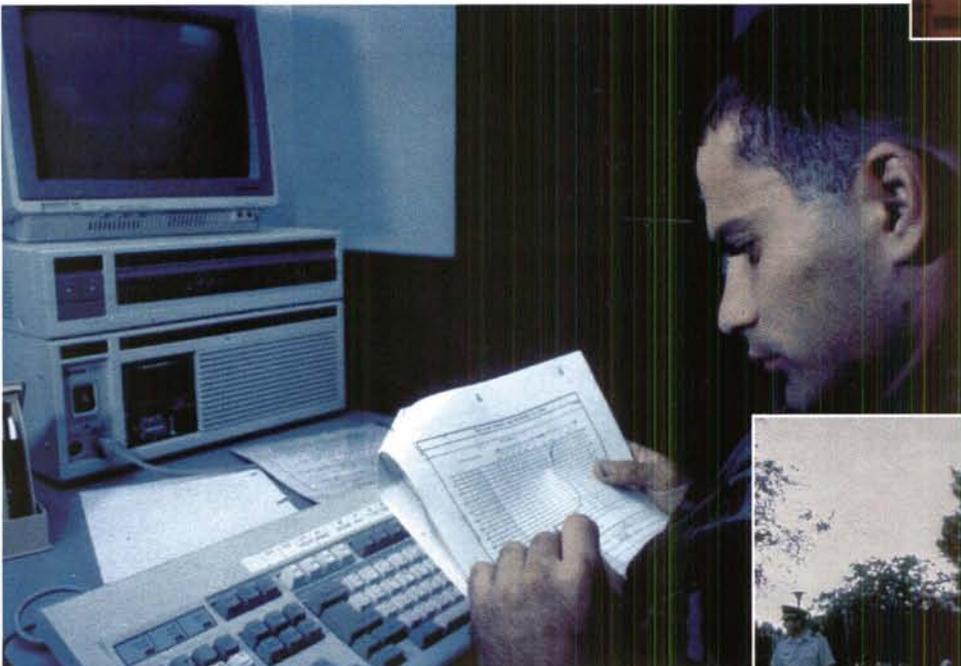
EXPANSION CAPABILITY

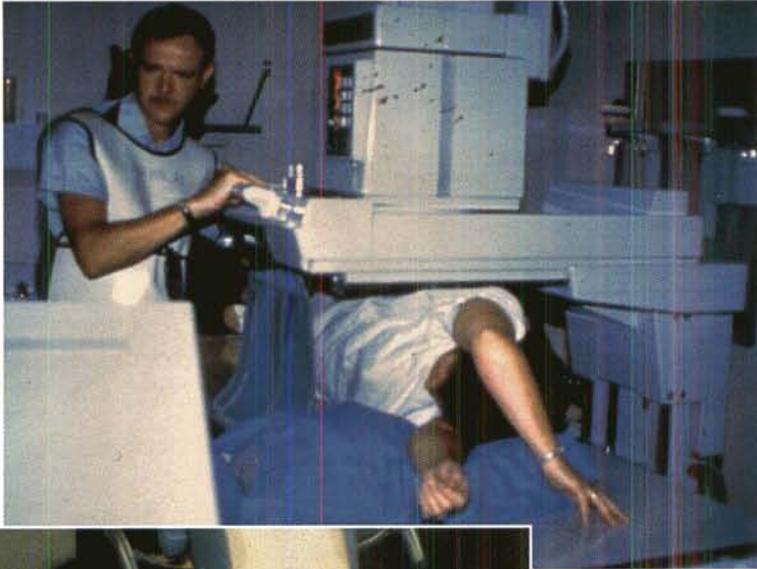


EDUCATION

Education is a top priority.

- ★ Qualified officers attending the 20-week Engineering Officers Advanced Course can extend for 16 more weeks to earn a master's degree at the University of Missouri at Rolla, an internationally recognized engineering university.
- ★ Eight colleges and universities offer classes on the post; 48 undergraduate and seven graduate programs offered; 500 degrees awarded annually to soldiers, their families and civilians.
- ★ Five elementary and one middle school located on installation. Thayer elementary chosen as one of eight best grade schools in Missouri and represented state in national competition.





HEALTH CARE



Fort Leonard Wood provides quality health care to all military personnel and their families, plus serves military retiree's and their families from a five-state area.

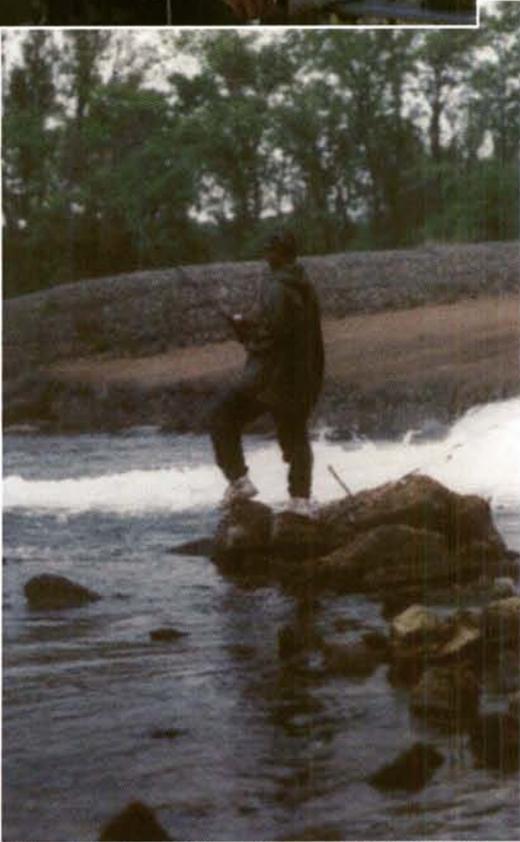


- ★ Hospital - One of largest in Army, serves more than 1,150 patients daily.
- ★ Dental - Services six clinics, including two external to the post, with annual visits of over 80,000.
- ★ Service - Rated tops in TRADOC in patient satisfaction in a recent Department of Defense Survey.
- ★ Wellness - Promotes the Army's best health promotion center with regards to materials and availability.
- ★ Clinics - New consolidated troop medical clinic provides efficient care and treatment for soldiers in a state-of-the-art facility.



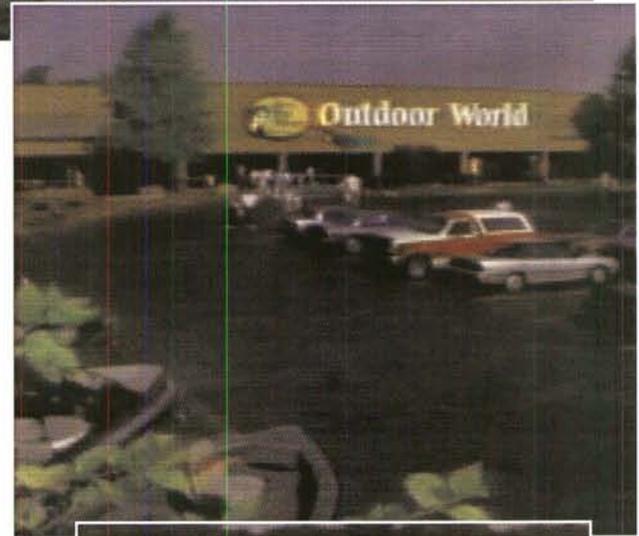
QUALITY OF LIFE ON POST

A wide variety of activities make Fort Leonard Wood an installation of choice.



- ★ Sixteen new softball and soccer fields.
- ★ Hosted the National Softball Associations 1994 Military World Series.
- ★ Hosts Missouri Special Olympics Summer Games, recognized as one of the top five Special Olympics in the world.
- ★ Lake of the Ozarks Recreational Area - Provides recreational activities for over 15,000 visitors annually.
- ★ Army Transient Lodging Operation of the Year, winner for 1994.
- ★ New Child Development Center will provide modern child care facility and increased capacity for military facilities.
- ★ New Commissary and Post Exchange make the Ft. Leonard Wood shopping experience one of the best in the Army.
- ★ New Physical Fitness Center has an indoor pool, 7 racquetball courts, 4 basketball courts an indoor track and modern weight lifting facility for both soldiers and family members.





QUALITY OF LIFE OFF POST

Readily accessible entertainment options for a soldier and his family are endless.

- ★ Branson - 2 hrs - New country music capital of the U.S.. Hottest new tourist attraction in nation.
- ★ St. Louis - 2.5 hrs - Professional baseball, football and hockey. Cultural events and big-city amenities.
- ★ Springfield - 1.5 hrs - Bass Pro Shops and museums.
- ★ Lake of the Ozarks - 45 min - Top-notch recreational area. Swimming, boating and fishing.

COST OF LIVING

Missouri's in the center of all the action—population, geography, markets and time zones.

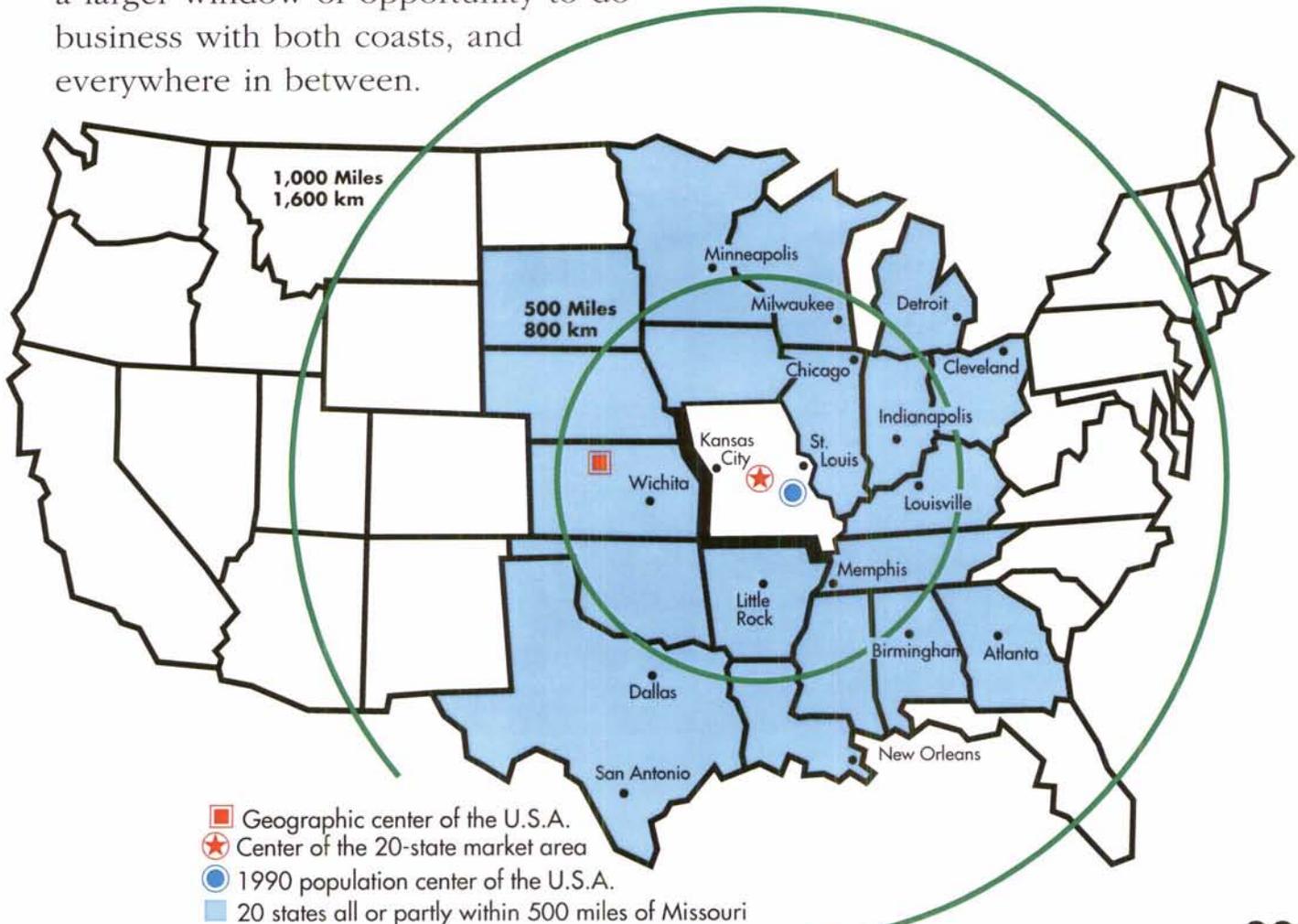
★ With cost of living indexes below the national average in all six of Missouri's major metropolitan areas, a per capita state tax ranking eighth-lowest in the U.S. and a net effective personal income tax rate ranking seventh-lowest nationally, Missouri residents realize greater personal earnings.

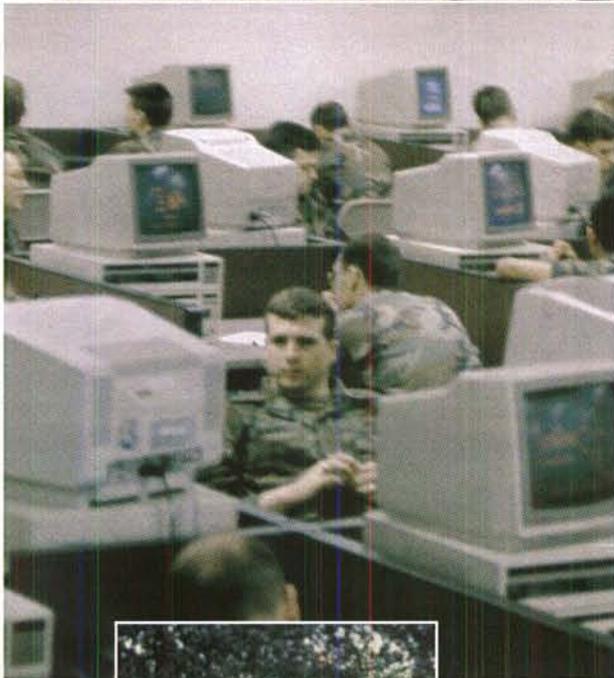
★ In the Central Time Zone, you'll have a larger window of opportunity to do business with both coasts, and everywhere in between.

Forbes 500

COMPANIES WITH HEADQUARTERS IN MISSOURI

Anheuser-Bush	McDonnell Douglas
H & R Block	Mercantile Bancorporation
Boatmen's Bancshares	Monsanto
Commerce Bancshares	Payless Cashways
AG Edwards	Pet
Emerson Electric	Ralston-Contental Baking
Farm & Home Financial	Ralston Purina Group
KC Power & Light Co.	Roosevelt Financial Group
KC Southern Industries	Sigma-Aldrich
Leggett & Platt	Sprint
Magna Group	Union Electric Company
Mallinckrodt Group	United Missouri Bancshares
Marion Merrell Dow	Utilicorp Limited
May Department Stores	Venture Stores





SUMMARY / VISION

*Fort Leonard Wood is poised to
answer America's call!*

A Power Projection Platform

Leading the Way

Ensuring Excellence

A Vision for the Future



"Let Us Try"