

Headquarters, Department of the Army



**Non-BRAC Excess Installations
Conveyance Progress
Reports**

As of 1 October 2019

Office of the Deputy Chief of Staff, G-9

Operations Directorate, Base Realignment and Closure Division

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Status Summary

On 3 December 2001, the Vice Chief of Staff of the Army directed an Industrial Base Program Review in support of Army Transformation requirements. In October 2002, this review resulted in the transfer of 13 excess industrial installations from AMC to ACSIM for divestiture, and the BRAC Division was assigned the mission of managing conveyance and caretaking activities for these Non-BRAC Excess (NBE) installations. The initial NBE installation list included the following:

Badger AAP (BAAP), WI
 Charles Melvin Price Support Center (CMPSC), MO
 Indiana AAP (INAAP), IN
 Kansas AAP (KSAAP), KS
 Joliet AAP (JOAAP), IL
 Longhorn AAP (LHAAP), TX
 Ravenna AAP (RVAAP), OH
 Rocky Mountain Arsenal (RMA), CO

St. Louis AAP (SLAAP), MO
 Sunflower AAP (SFAAP), KS
 Tarheel Army Missile Plant (TAMP), NC
 Twin Cities AAP (TCAAP), MN
 Volunteer AAP (VOAAP), TN



The NBE installation list has been updated four times since then. KSAAP, previously designated a partial closure, was removed in 2005 when the entire installation was recommended for closure by the BRAC 2005 Commission. In November 2005, Stanley R. Mickelsen Safeguard Complex, ND was added. In October 2014, responsibility for the property remaining under Army control at RMA was transferred to the Installation Management Command (IMCOM) and removed from the NBE list. Finally, on 17 May 2013, after the Defense Logistics Agency determined that Sharpe Army Depot (SHAD), CA was excess to its distribution mission, IMCOM assumed responsibility for real property accountability. IMCOM subsequently determined that SHAD was excess to Army requirements, and responsibility for property disposal passed to the ACSIM BRAC Division (BRACD) in 2015.

There are significant differences between BRACD's management of NBE and BRAC installations. BRAC conveyance activities are funded through the BRAC appropriation and governed by BRAC Laws, and the Army has been delegated authority to dispose of this excess property. NBE cleanup and conveyance activities are funded by both Army Operations & Maintenance and Army Environmental Restoration appropriations and governed by the Federal Property & Administrative Services Act of 1949; GSA serves as the designated disposal authority.

Conveyance Overview

At various times throughout the period of 1992-2005, the NBE installations were declared excess to the Army's requirements and the existing acreage made available for reuse. Prior to the transfer of responsibility for environmental cleanup operations and property conveyance to ACSIM in October 2002, the Army Materiel Command had begun to convey property.

Conveyance Overview (Continued)

Currently, seven of the installations have all property conveyed: INAAP, RVAAP, SLAAP, SFAAP, SRMSC, TAMP, and VOAAP. With the transfer of RMA to IMCOM¹, BRACD's conveyances for that installation are also complete. 100% of NBE property remaining under BRACD management is projected for conveyance by the end of FY24.

Installation	Year Excess Determined	Total Excess Acres	Acres Disposed	Acres Remaining	FY20	FY21	FY22	FY23	FY24
BAAP	2000	7,271	7,267	4	4				
CMPSC	2001	747	743	4	4				
INAAP	1998	9,992	9,992	0					
JOAAP	1993	23,492	22,048	1,444	1,322				122
LHAAP	1998	8,468	7,114	1,354	166			808	380
RVAAP	1993	21,419	21,419	0					
RMA	1992	15,803	15,803	0 ²					
SHAD	2013	724	169	555		555			
SRMSC	2005	600	600	0					
SLAAP	1994	21	21	0					
SFAAP	1998	9,065	9,065	0					
TAMP	1995	32	32	0					
TCAAP	2002	2,306	2,263	42	42				
VOAAP	1998	6,439	6,439	0					
Totals		106,380	102,975	3,405	1,539	555		808	502

¹On 1 Oct 2014, ODB transferred responsibility for the remaining 1,247 acres at RMA to IMCOM. Of those, 938 are to be retained by the Army to maintain the heavily contaminated landfills. The remaining 308 acres will convey when USEPA agrees to de-list them. IMCOM will determine future conveyance projections.

²For acreage accountability purposes, BRACD will report 15,803 of 15,803 acres conveyed (100%).

Environmental Cost To Complete (CTC)

The Non-BRAC Excess Installations' CTC of approximately \$264M represents costs for environmental response actions and includes the costs on previously-conveyed properties for long-term management of ongoing environmental cleanup remedies such as groundwater monitoring. Over the last 20 years, the Army achieved Response Complete (RC) status at many of these properties but is now working expensive and complex remediation actions such as military munitions responses and large groundwater plume cleanups. These actions require both significant upfront investments and continued funding to achieve compliance. The longer the cleanup at these complex sites is deferred, the greater will be the final cost of cleanup due to inflation. In addition to cleanup of the remaining property, the CTC includes costs for long-term monitoring on already-conveyed properties.

¹ Property and environmental cleanup responsibilities transferred to the Ohio Army National Guard. CTC will no longer be tracked by BRACD.

² Property and environmental cleanup responsibilities transferred to IMCOM. CTC will no longer be tracked by BRACD.

Installation	CTC (\$K)
Badger AAP	18,053
CMPSC	3,962
Indiana AAP	4,415
Joliet AAP	22,577
Longhorn AAP	73,022
Ravenna AAP ¹	Note 1
RMA ²	Note 2
Sharpe AD	52,105
St. Louis AAP	0
SRMSC	0
Sunflower AAP	49,321
TAMP	96
Twin Cities AAP	23,200
Volunteer AAP	17,715
Total	264,466

Badger AAP, Wisconsin

Property Description

Originally approximately 10,500 acres in size, Badger Army Ammunition Plant (BAAP) is located in Sauk County. It is bounded by Devil's Lake State Park and the Baraboo Hills to the north, the Town of Merrimac and the Wisconsin River to the east, the Town of Prairie du Sac to the south, and the Town of Sumpter and the Bluffview community to the west.



History

Construction of Badger Ordnance Works, as it was known in World War II, began in March 1942. Before the works were built, a 75,000-foot fence was erected around approximately 7,500 acres of the 10,500 acres acquired by the U.S. Army. When the plant was finished, it was complete with smokeless powder and rocket grain production facilities as well as housing for 12,000 construction workers and their families for six months, housing for 4,000-8,000 production workers and their families for the length of World War II, a school, a recreation center, a child care facility, a hospital, cafeterias, and a transportation system. By December 1942, 24 miles of standard gauge railroad were completed.

Within the first ten months of construction, the first production area went into operation. The plans originally called for production of smokeless powder, diphenylamine, and sulfuric acid. In the end, Badger included production lines to make smokeless powder, sulfuric acid, rocket propellant, and ball powder. After the war, Badger was inactivated and placed in an excess federal property status. The approximately 3,000 acres outside the fence were subsequently sold.

Badger was reactivated to produce ammunition for the Korean and Vietnam Wars.

In 2000, the Army made a determination of excess making the remaining 7,271 acres available for disposal, and, in October 2002, responsibility for environmental cleanup operations and property conveyance were transferred from the Army Materiel Command to the ACSIM BRAC Division.

Caretaking

There is no on-site caretaker staffing requirement.

Environmental Cleanup

The Army coordinates cleanup action with the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources (WDNR). The primary contaminants of concern are arsenic, volatile organic compounds (VOC), and lead. The affected media of concern is groundwater. All explosive decontamination and soil remediation has been completed, and all soil sites are closed. All but three of the environmental sites requiring cleanup are in a response complete status. Out of the three open sites, one is a groundwater site, one is the cap and cover maintenance, and one is Gruber's Grove Bay (off-site). The Army installed two groundwater pump and treat systems. The WDNR approved closing both, and both are now closed. The final Environmental Condition of Property documents are complete and signed.

Property Conveyance

Summary:

Acres				Key Dates	
Total Excess: 7,271	Conveyed: 7,267 (99%)	Remaining: 4	Army Retained: 0	First Conveyance: 9 Sep 2004	Final Conveyance: TBD

Badger AAP, Wisconsin

Legend

WDNR - Wisconsin Dept. Natural Resources

WDOT - Wisconsin Dept. of Transportation

Property conveyance by parcel:

Parcel Name	Parcel Acres	Disposal Date	Parcel Recipient	Conveyance Authority
A thru F	1,960.9	9 Sep 2004	Dairy Forage Research	Fed to Fed
K3 Wood Duck Pond	1.2	10 May 2010	WDNR	PBC
K Northeast Corner	1,168.5	10 May 2010	WDNR	PBC
K2 Landfill #3	17.3	10 May 2010	WDNR	PBC
L River Corridor	199.3	10 May 2010	WDNR	PBC
M Standard & Cannon Magazines	385.5	10 May 2010	WDNR	PBC
N River Pump House	4.56	10 May 2010	WDNR	PBC
W Southwest Corner	47.4	10 May 2010	WDNR	PBC
M2 Geotube Laydown Area	18.0	10 May 2010	WDNR	PBC
K1 Landfill #5	12.3	10 May 2010	WDNR	PBC
G	44.7	21 Mar 2011	Dairy Forage Research	Fed to Fed
J Inert Disposal Area	9.9	21 Mar 2011	Dairy Forage Research	Fed to Fed
I	16.7	21 Mar 2011	Dairy Forage Research	Fed to Fed
P6 New NG & New Acid	43.2	15 Apr 2011	WDNR	PBC
P2 Rocket Paste Area	161.7	15 Apr 2011	WDNR	PBC
S2 Metal Rest House Area	87.7	15 Apr 2011	WDNR	PBC
P5 Railroad Scale Area	78.3	15 Apr 2011	WDNR	PBC
WDOT Right of Way	59.9	8 Sep 2011	WDOT	PBC
R2 Potable Well	1.1	3 Feb 2012	Bluffview Sanitary	PBC
T Sanitary Treatment Plant	12.3	3 Feb 2012	Bluffview Sanitary	PBC
P4 NG Pond Area	47.2	22 Oct 2013	WDNR	PBC
P3 Old NG Area	30.3	22 Oct 2013	WDNR	PBC
R4 Administration Area	27.9	22 Oct 2013	WDNR	PBC
X2 B Line Nitrocellulose	42.4	19 Dec 2014	Ho-Chunk	Special Legislation*
S4 Ball Powder Dry Houses	9.8	19 Dec 2014	Ho-Chunk	Special Legislation
X1 NW Open Space	58.3	19 Dec 2014	Ho-Chunk	Special Legislation
R Production Support and Labs	93.7	19 Dec 2014	Ho-Chunk	Special Legislation
S5 Ball Powder Rework	15.7	19 Dec 2014	Ho-Chunk	Special Legislation
R1 Old Acid Area	14.1	19 Dec 2014	Ho-Chunk	Special Legislation
O Northwest Corner	332.2	19 Dec 2014	Ho-Chunk	Special Legislation
O3 Ballistics Range PCB	12.9	19 Dec 2014	Ho-Chunk	Special Legislation
U2 D&E Line Rest House Area PCB	100.4	19 Dec 2014	Ho-Chunk	Special Legislation
Continued				

*Sec 3078 of the FY15 NDAA transferred administrative jurisdiction of 1,553 acres at Badger AAP from the Secretary of the Army to the Secretary of the Interior to be held in trust for the benefit of the Ho-Chunk Nation and to be a part of the Ho-Chunk Nation Reservation. This action effectively completed the transfer of all Ho-Chunk parcels.

Badger AAP, Wisconsin

Property conveyance by parcel (Continued):

Parcel Name	Parcel Acres	Disposal Date	Parcel Recipient	Conveyance Authority
U3 D&E Lines Central Area	130.7	19 Dec 2014	Ho-Chunk	Special Legislation
O4 Solvent Recovery Stills	10.4	19 Dec 2014	Ho-Chunk	Special Legislation
O5 Cannon Range	14.4	19 Dec 2014	Ho-Chunk	Special Legislation
O7 West Ball Powder Pilot Plant	33.0	19 Dec 2014	Ho-Chunk	Special Legislation
Q3 B&C Line Central Area	239.2	19 Dec 2014	Ho-Chunk	Special Legislation
O1 Filtration Plant	3.9	19 Dec 2014	Ho-Chunk	Special Legislation
Y2 D Line Nitrocellulose	24.3	19 Dec 2014	Ho-Chunk	Special Legislation
X3 C Line Nitrocellulose	37.0	19 Dec 2014	Ho-Chunk	Special Legislation
Q2 B&C Line Rest House Area PCB	145.6	19 Dec 2014	Ho-Chunk	Special Legislation
Y E Line Nitrocellulose	68.2	19 Dec 2014	Ho-Chunk	Special Legislation
Q1 Box Wash Area	43.5	19 Dec 2014	Ho-Chunk	Special Legislation
K4 Ball Powder Pilot Plant PCB	55.0	19 Dec 2014	Ho-Chunk	Special Legislation
P1 Historic Shops Area	68.1	19 Dec 2014	Ho-Chunk	Special Legislation
S1 Ball Powder Wet Line	35.3	24 Feb 2015	WDNR	PBC
S3 Ball Powder Coating Line	39.7	24 Feb 2015	WDNR	PBC
V4 - West Rocket Press Houses	82.1	24 Feb 2015	WDNR	PBC
R5-Building 200	1.1	24 Feb 2015	WDNR	PBC
V5 - East Rocket Press Houses	28.7	24 Feb 2015	WDNR	PBC
V West Rocket Area	209.1	24 Feb 2015	WDNR	PBC
Y1 F Line Area	33.0	24 Feb 2015	WDNR	PBC
V3 East Rocket Production	272.6	24 Feb 2015	WDNR	PBC
V2 West Roll Houses	22.2	24 Feb 2015	WDNR	PBC
H1 Gate 16 Explosive Decon Area	29.6	1 July 2015	Dairy Forage Research	Fed to Fed
H Propellant Burning Ground	44.6	24 Mar 2016	Dairy Forage Research	Fed
T1 IRM/MIRM Final Creek/SP1	147.4	28 Nov 2016	Bluffview Sanitary	PBC
M1 Settling Ponds/South Magazines	160.7	15 Dec 2016	WDNR	PBC
V1 Landfill 6	137.0	23 Dec 2016	WDNR	PBC
R3 Maintenance and Salvage Area	35.8	23 Dec 2016	WDNR	PBC
O2 Miller Cemetery	<0.1	2 Apr 2018	Ho-Chunk	NS
M3 Theolke Cemetery	1.0	3 rd Qtr FY20	WDNR	NS
O6 Pioneer Cemetery	3.1	3 rd Qtr FY20	Ho-Chunk	NS

The remaining parcels (two cemeteries) are awaiting General Services Administration transfer. WDNR agreed to take Theolke Cemetery but access is an issue. GSA is working with USDA to get right-of-way access for the State of Wisconsin to be able to legally access their larger parcel that abuts USDA property as well as Theolke Cemetery. The Ho-Chunk Nation notified they have no interest in taking Pioneer Cemetery which is located in the middle of their property. GSA is considering two transfer options: Approach Sumpter Township to take the cemetery or put the cemetery up for public sale. The Ho-Chunk Nation has indicated a willingness to provide access to the cemetery but not additional parking space.

Charles Melvin Price Support Center, Illinois

Property Description

Charles Melvin Price Support Center (CMPSC) was an active 747 acre installation that housed over three dozen tenant organizations and provided area support to Army and other Services/Federal activities in St. Louis, MO (e.g., Commissary, PX, military housing, and warehousing support).

History

Selected during World War I as the site of a major Army supply installation, the Center did not actually see use until World War II. On 3 April 1942, construction began, and the Granite City Engineer Depot opened on 1 August 1942.

The depot's primary mission was to train military personnel in engineer supply and maintenance functions. During the war, the depot grew rapidly and served as the training site for over 1,500 officer and 2,000 enlisted soldiers. In July 1943, over 4,500 railroad cars of material passed through its gates, and, in 1944, employment reached 5,200 people. Except for the Korean War, the two postwar decades saw a sharp drop in depot activities. On 1 August 1962, the depot received a new name -- the Granite City Army Depot -- as it shifted from the control of the Corps of Engineers to that of the U.S. Army Materiel Command. The depot's missions, however, remained much the same until December 1966, when it assumed support missions from the deactivated U.S. Army Support Center (Greater St. Louis Area).

The Center underwent two more major changes in the years ahead. On 25 June 1971, the depot proper closed and merged with various U.S. Army Aviation Systems Command support services to become the Headquarters and Installation Support Activity. On 7 October 1975, in recognition of its increased customer service responsibilities, the Granite City element changed again, becoming the St. Louis Area Support Center (SLASC). In 1987, a portion of SLASC was transferred as excess property to the Tri-City Regional Port District (TCRPD).

On 1 July 1988, in formal recognition of Illinois Congressman Melvin Price's contributions to our nation and its uniformed services, this historic Granite City installation was dedicated and designated as the CMPSC.

In 1995, DoD identified CMPSC for closure under Base Realignment and Closure (BRAC); however, the BRAC commission rejected that recommendation, and the Center remained open. In 1999, the U.S. Army designated CMPSC as excess to future defense needs and inactivated it in July 2001. The FY01 National Defense Authorization Act (Public Law 106-398, Sec. 2833) gave Army authority to convey CMPSC to TCRPD under public benefit conveyance. The legislation also directed the retention of up to 50 acres for use by the Army Reserves. A total of 42 acres was assigned to the Army Reserves in 2002.

In October 2002, responsibility for environmental cleanup operations and property conveyance were transferred from the Army Materiel Command to the ACSIM BRAC Division in accordance with a December 2001 decision by the Vice Chief of Staff of the Army.

Caretaking

There is no on-site caretaker staffing requirement.



Charles Melvin Price Support Center, Illinois

Environmental Cleanup

The primary contaminants of concern were arsenic, metals, volatile organic compounds (VOC), semi-volatile organic compounds (SVOC), total petroleum hydrocarbons, lead, and iron. The affected media of concern are soil and groundwater. All but two of the environmental sites requiring cleanup are in a response complete status. The two remaining sites, located on Parcel A (conveyed to the USAR) and Parcel E, have ongoing remedial action operations, which include a soil vapor extraction operation to remediate contaminated soil. All remedial response actions are complete except for long-term groundwater monitoring for VOCs that are above the required limits. There are no issues with munitions and explosives of concern. The 2012 decision document selected land use controls and long-term monitoring as the remedy at Parcel E. The remedy prohibits future residential land use, prohibits groundwater use within the property boundary, and monitors groundwater to evaluate the potential migration of contaminants from the site and the long-term effectiveness of the remedy. Building 231 (commissary), located on Parcel E, sustained severe roof damage from an April 2012 five-inch hail storm. Due to rain water, mold and corrosion are present in the interior of the building. Also, as a result of non-use and age, the building exterior has begun to deteriorate. The Army and the Illinois Environmental Protection Agency (ILEPA) completed discussions on an environmental covenant pursuant to the Illinois Uniformed Environmental Covenants Act. The purpose of the covenant is to subject the properties listed to the activity and use limitations described. The Army also completed an asbestos survey report. As a result of the building's condition, sampling of the interior monitoring wells has not occurred and must be remedied to remain in compliance with the ROD.

Property Conveyance

Summary:

Property conveyance by parcel:

Acres				Key Dates	
Total Excess: 747	Conveyed: 743 (99%)	Remaining: 4	Army Retained: 42	First Conveyance: 30 Apr 2002	Final Conveyance: TBD

Parcel Name	Parcel Acres	Disposal Date	Parcel Recipient	Conveyance Authority
88th Regional Support Command	42.2	30 Apr 2002	U.S. Army Reserve	Fed to Fed
MARAD FY02	573.8	22 Jun 2002	TCRPD	Special Legislation
MARAD FY04	5.5	10 Nov 2003	TCRPD	Special Legislation
MARAD FY06	82.1	14 Feb 2006	TCRPD	Special Legislation
MARAD FY07	1.4	4 Apr 2007	TCRPD	Special Legislation
MARAD FY08	2.7	10 Dec 2007	TCRPD	Special Legislation
Parcel D	35.2	29 Mar 2010	TCRPD	Special Legislation
Parcel E	4.4	4 th Qtr FY20	TCRPD	Special Legislation

The Army completed all documentation needed for transfer through the Maritime Administration (MARAD) to TCRPD. However, MARAD requested the Army not transfer the property until the TCRPD decides to refuse or accept the property "as is." TCRPD informally advised the Army that they view the property as a liability and therefore cannot commit to accepting the property as it is. The Army wants TCRPD's written formal decision on accepting the property and has engaged with MARAD in order to reach a decision.

Indiana AAP, Indiana

Property Description

The Indiana Army Ammunition Plant (INAAP) was located 10 miles north of Louisville, KY between Charlestown and Jeffersonville, IN, along the Ohio River.

History

In 1940, it was announced that the world's largest smokeless powder plant would be built near Charlestown, IN. The plant was operated as a Government-Owned, Contractor-Operated (GOCO) facility and consisted of three manufacturing plants: the Indiana Ordnance Works Plant 1 (IOW #1) made smokeless powder; the Indiana Ordnance Works Plant 2 (IOW #2) made rocket propellant; and the Hoosier Ordnance Plant (HOP) manufactured and loaded propellant charge bags.



Construction of IOW #1 was started in August 1940. Built mainly of brick and steel, it was the most permanent of all INAPP facilities. Construction of the HOP began in February 1941. Unlike IOW #1, it was of temporary or semi-permanent construction. Construction of IOW #2 began in December 1944 but all operations ceased in August 1945, before the facility was completed. Soon after the war, the three plants were consolidated as the Indiana Arsenal and much of the facility went into a caretaker status though the Arsenal continued to store ammunition and war materiel.

Production restarted in 1951 in support of the Korea War. In February 1954, a second layaway program was initiated. Limited powder production continued until September 1957, when the all areas except the powder storage facilities were placed in caretaker status.

In November 1961, the facility was renamed the Indiana Ordnance Plant, and munitions production in support of the Vietnam War began. The plant was renamed as the INAAP in August 1963. Over this period, management of the INAAP passed between numerous operators until April 1972, when it was taken over by ICI Americas.

In 1988, the BRAC Commission partially closed INAAP stating that approximately 900 acres on the north side of the installation did not support any military mission.

Placed into modified caretaker status in 1992, INAAP was operated as an industrial park. Starting in 1995, Congress passed special legislation (Public Laws 104-106, 105-85, and 105-261) that approved the transfer of the property to the State of Indiana and the local reuse authority, some at no cost and some at fair market value.

In 1998, the Army exceded the remaining 9,992 acres. In October 2002, the Army transferred oversight responsibility for environmental cleanup and property conveyance from the Army Materiel Command to the ACSIM BRAC Division.

Caretaking

There is no caretaker staff on-site.

Environmental Cleanup

The primary contaminants of concern are propellants, explosives, volatile organic compounds, semi-volatile organic compounds, and metals. All explosive decontamination and soil remediation has been completed, and all soil sites are closed. All of the environmental sites requiring cleanup are in a response complete status. The Army transferred a Resource Conservation and Recovery Act-permitted landfill to the local reuse authority but retained Long-Term Monitoring responsibilities.

Indiana AAP, Indiana

Property Conveyance

Summary:

Acres				Key Dates	
Total Excess: 9,992	Conveyed: 9,992 (100%)	Remaining: 0	Army Retained: 0	First Conveyance: 25 Oct 2004	Final Conveyance: 5 Aug 2016

Property conveyance by parcel:

Parcel Name	Parcel Acres	Disposal Date	Parcel Recipient	Conveyance Authority
B1	310.7	25 Oct 2004	Charlestown State Park	Special Legislation
A	620.2	25 Oct 2004	Charlestown State Park	Special Legislation
E2	88.2	25 Oct 2004	Charlestown State Park	Special Legislation
E1	1,137.2	25 Oct 2004	Charlestown State Park	Special Legislation
J1	26.4	1 Apr 2005	River Ridge Redevelopment Authority	Special Legislation
L2	9.1	27 May 2005	River Ridge Redevelopment Authority	Special Legislation
L1	173.1	27 May 2005	River Ridge Redevelopment Authority	Special Legislation
J2	36.4	27 May 2005	River Ridge Redevelopment Authority	Special Legislation
D2	365.5	31 May 2005	River Ridge Redevelopment Authority	Special Legislation
D1	117.0	31 May 2005	River Ridge Redevelopment Authority	Special Legislation
C	1,600.2	31 May 2005	River Ridge Redevelopment Authority	Special Legislation
G2	303.2	4 Aug 2006	River Ridge Redevelopment Authority	Special Legislation
G1	274.5	4 Aug 2006	River Ridge Redevelopment Authority	Special Legislation
D3	143.8	2 Jul 2009	River Ridge Redevelopment Authority	Special Legislation
B2	448.3	1 Sep 2009	Charlestown State Park	Special Legislation
F2	84.2	3 May 2010	Charlestown State Park	Special Legislation
I	90.8	3 May 2010	Charlestown State Park	Special Legislation
F1	394.3	3 May 2010	Charlestown State Park	Special Legislation
H1	80.5	26 May 2010	River Ridge Redevelopment Authority	Special Legislation
F3	853.0	9 Sep 2010	Charlestown State Park	Special Legislation
G4	80.0	6 Oct 2011	River Ridge Redevelopment Authority	Special Legislation
G2 A&B	20.1	6 Oct 2011	River Ridge Redevelopment Authority	Special Legislation
D2A	39.0	6 Oct 2011	River Ridge Redevelopment Authority	Special Legislation
G3	107.6	6 Oct 2011	River Ridge Redevelopment Authority	Special Legislation
H3A	87.0	10 Aug 2012	River Ridge Redevelopment Authority	Special Legislation
H2 & H3B	417.3	10 Aug 2012	River Ridge Redevelopment Authority	Special Legislation
F4	20.7	26 Mar 2014	Charlestown State Park	Special Legislation
H5B	73.5	6 May 2014	River Ridge Redevelopment Authority	Special Legislation
H4B	165.8	6 May 2014	River Ridge Redevelopment Authority	Special Legislation
H5A	231.0	27 May 2014	River Ridge Redevelopment Authority	Special Legislation

Continued

Indiana AAP, Indiana

Property conveyance by parcel (Continued):

Parcel Name	Parcel Acres	Disposal Date	Parcel Recipient	Conveyance Authority
H4A	468.9	26 Jun 2014	River Ridge Redevelopment Authority	Special Legislation
C1	46.5	6 Oct 2015	River Ridge Redevelopment Authority	Special Legislation
H6	146.2	6 Oct 2015	River Ridge Redevelopment Authority	Special Legislation
G6	182.8	6 Oct 2015	River Ridge Redevelopment Authority	Special Legislation
G5	455.9	6 Oct 2015	River Ridge Redevelopment Authority	Special Legislation
H7	293.4	5 Aug 2016	River Ridge Redevelopment Authority	Special Legislation



Joliet AAP, Illinois

Property Description

Joliet Army Ammunition Plant (JOAAP), formerly known as the Joliet Arsenal, was a United States Army arsenal located in Will County, in the Northeast corner of Illinois, south of the city of Joliet, IL. Originally two separate but related facilities, the configuration changed in 1945 to a single installation totaling 27,077 acres.

History

Originally constructed in 1940, the two facilities (the Elwood Ordnance Plant and the Kankakee Ordnance Works) were both Government-Owned, Contractor-Operated (GOCO). The two-facility configuration was maintained throughout World War II due to a difference in production functions. In 1945, the two facilities were deactivated and combined forming the Joliet Arsenal. The plant was reactivated for the Korean War and the Vietnam War (being renamed Joliet Army Ammunition Plant during the latter). During the 1960s, 3,585 acres along the northern boundary were designated for use by the U.S. Army Reserve. This area (Joliet Army Training Area) is presently under the command and control of the 88th Reserve Support Command, Fort McCoy, WI. Production of TNT continued at JOAAP until 1976. In the late 1970s, major plant operations closed. In the 1980s, the facility briefly performed an automated load-assemble-pack (LAP) artillery shell operation (managed by the Honeywell Corporation) before it was finally closed.

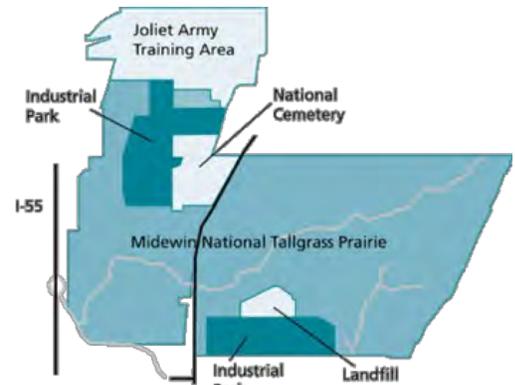
In 1993, the Army made a determination of excess making the remaining 23,492 acres available for reuse. In 1996, Public Law 104-106, known as the "Illinois Land Conservation Act of 1995," directed the Army to convey the JOAAP acreage to various governmental bodies for public re-use, established the Midewin National Tallgrass Prairie (MNTP), and mandated that all remedial environmental action must be taken or be in-place prior to any transfer. The National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2000 (Public Law 106-65, Section 2842) modified the land conveyance in the original act to address the use of the existing landfill. In October 2002, responsibility for environmental cleanup operations and property conveyance were transferred to the ACSIM BRAC Division in accordance with a December 2001 decision by the VCSA. Portions of the site have been redeveloped with segments forming an intermodal freight transport hub, the Abraham Lincoln National Cemetery, and the MNTP. Additional redevelopment plans include two industrial parks, a county landfill, property for the Abraham Lincoln National Cemetery, and additional property for the MNTP. The industrial parks include a Burlington Northern Santa Fe Railway Company intermodal facility developed and owned by CenterPoint Properties, and a 3.4 million-square foot Walmart distribution facility. The local redevelopment authority is the Joliet Arsenal Development Authority (JADA).

Caretaking

There is no on-site caretaker staffing requirement for JOAAP.

Environmental Cleanup

Environmental cleanup activities at JOAAP are varied. In general, the cemetery and industrial parks on the buffer portion of the facility required limited cleanup, but portions of the site that became Midewin National Tall Grass Prairie were heavily contaminated. Throughout JOAAP a total of 61 sites were identified as . To date, 80% of sites requiring environmental cleanup action are in a response complete status. Response actions for the remaining sites are ongoing, although achieving 100% completion of the sites, to include long-term monitoring and long-term operations, may stretch to 2059.



Map of proposed future uses for the Joliet site.



Joliet AAP, Illinois

Environmental Cleanup (Continued)

The primary contaminants of concern are volatile organic compounds (VOC); however, heavy metals and munitions and explosives of concern (MEC) also have been detected and addressed. The affected media of concern are groundwater and soils. The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) maintains portions of the property on the National Priorities List (NPL). The Army is conducting remedial actions for the removal of previously undetected MEC-related items at former firing ranges on land transferred to the U.S. Forest Service (USFS). This removal effort is projected to take two years. The Army will continue long-term groundwater monitoring and review of established land use controls (LUC) that result from Army cleanup actions. All cleanup actions continue to be conducted in close coordination with the U.S. EPA and the Illinois Environmental Protection Agency.

All CERCLA response actions required for transfer of the property, with the exception of MEC-related removals, are complete. Remediation (either complete or remedy-in-place) of non-MEC encumbered sites occurred prior to redevelopment. EPA has accepted all Army site closure reports. Negotiations between the Army and USFS over USFS desire for the Army to remove 186 buildings on the 584-acre parcel concluded that the Army will not remove the buildings and USFS will accept the property with the buildings. The Army is processing an Environmental Condition of Property Update that will complete the environmental action on two USFS parcels (584.1 and 708.3 acres). The conveyance of these two parcels is planned for the 1st and 3rd Quarters of FY20 respectively. The environmental cleanup on the 30-acre parcel is complete and the conveyance to JADA is expected to be completed in 4th Quarter, FY19. The 122-acre MEC-related removals will take about two years with projected conveyance in FY22.

Property Conveyance

Summary:

Acres				Key Dates	
Total Excess: 23,492	Conveyed: 22,048 (94%)	Remaining: 1,444	Army Retained: 3,585	First Conveyance: 30 Apr 2002	Final Conveyance: TBD

Property conveyance by parcel:

Parcel Name	Parcel Acres	Disposal Date	Parcel Recipient	Conveyance Authority
Veteran's Administration	982.0	3 May 1996	Veterans Admin	Special Legislation
USDA/FS 1	15,085.7	6 Nov 1996	Midwin National Tallgrass Prairie	Special Legislation
State 1	2,025.1	2 Aug 2000	JADA/State of Illinois	Special Legislation
State 2	217.7	6 Jul 2001	JADA/State of Illinois	Special Legislation
County 1	455.0	22 Mar 2002	Will County, Illinois	Special Legislation
USDA/FS 2	10.5	22 Oct 2002	Midwin National Tallgrass Prairie	Special Legislation
State 3	102.5	27 Aug 2003	JADA/State of Illinois	Special Legislation
State 4	304.8	30 Sep 2004	JADA/State of Illinois	Special Legislation
USDA/FS 3	2,630.3	27 Sep 2005	Midwin National Tallgrass Prairie	Special Legislation
T-5	234.5	26 May 2010	JADA/State of Illinois	Special Legislation
USDA/FS 5	584.1	1 st Qtr FY20	Midwin National Tallgrass Prairie	Special Legislation
USDA/FS 4	708.3	3 rd Qtr FY20	Midwin National Tallgrass Prairie	Special Legislation
State 6	30.0	3 rd Qtr FY20	JADA/State of Illinois	Special Legislation
USDA/FS 6 (Landfill)	122.0	FY24	Midwin National Tallgrass Prairie	Special Legislation

Longhorn AAP, Texas

Property Description

The Longhorn Army Ammunition Plant (LHAAP) was an 8,468-acre site is located between State Highway 43 and Caddo Lake in Karnack, Harrison County, TX, which is approximately 14 miles northeast of Marshall, TX and approximately 40 miles northwest of Shreveport, LA. It is in a rural area with few residences in close proximity. The vast majority of the structures used in its ammunition missions have been demolished.



History

The LHAAP, formerly called the Longhorn Ordnance Works, was a facility for the production of munitions. In December 1941, the Monsanto Chemical Company selected the site for a facility for the manufacture of TNT. Monsanto began operation of the plant on 18 October 1942. By August 1945, the plant turned out 414,805,500 pounds of TNT. The facility closed in November 1945 and remained inactive until February 1952 to produce munitions under the management of the Universal Match Corporation until 1956.

The Thiokol Chemical Corporation was awarded a contract in 1952 for producing solid-fuel rocket motors for the Army and built a facility at Longhorn for that purpose between 1953 and 1955. Rocket motors of various kinds were produced at Longhorn until early 1971.

The Vietnam War brought an increased demand for pyrotechnic devices, and the Longhorn plant resumed production of such items as flares and ground signals in the 1960s. In 1987, the plant continued to manufacture illuminating devices for the Army under the direction of Thiokol.

In 1989, LHAAP was one of the sites selected to fire and destroy Pershing IA and II missiles under the terms of the Intermediate Nuclear Forces Treaty between the United States and the Soviet Union; a project completed in 1991.

The Army declared the LHAAP excess to its needs in July 1997. From 1998 to 2001, all personal assets and specific installed property and buildings were liquidated and/or demolished. On 21 October 2000, the U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) approved the establishment of the Caddo Lake National Wildlife Refuge on LHAAP.



Destruction of a Pershing II

In October 2002, LHAAP was transferred from the Army Materiel Command to the Base Realignment and Closure (BRAC) Division to be managed as excess property. In April 2004, the Army and USFWS approved a Memorandum of Agreement (MOA) that sets forth the LHAAP property transfer process.

Caretaking

One Federal employee remains to provide caretaker services. These include oversight of facilities maintenance and operation, property accountability, local interface with community leaders, and on-the-ground coordination of the environmental cleanup and property conveyance efforts.

Environmental Cleanup

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) listed LHAAP as a site on the National Priorities List on 30 August 1990, and cleanup began in 1996. The primary contaminants of concern are volatile organic compounds and perchlorate with minor metals and explosives affecting groundwater and soils. The Army has implemented cleanup remedies, which include landfill caps, soil removal actions, munitions and explosives of concern removal actions, groundwater extraction and treatment systems, in-situ bioremediation, and monitored natural attenuation and will continue remedial action operation, including the monitoring of land use controls until the established cleanup levels are met. The Army has been coordinating cleanup actions under the existing Federal Facilities Agreement with both the EPA and the Texas Commission on Environmental Quality and continues to work

Longhorn AAP, Texas

Environmental Cleanup (Continued)

closely with the environmental regulators to resolve the remaining environmental issues. All but 17 environmental sites requiring cleanup are at response complete. The remaining sites are being addressed through U.S. Army Corps of Engineers and Army Environmental Command contracts. Disputes with EPA over remedies and action levels had slowed remediation efforts and corresponding planned Fed-to-Fed Transfers. Resolution of the disputes was achieved in September 2016. Revised Records of Decision (ROD) have been signed by the Army and EPA. Ongoing remediation will be IAW the revised RODs.

Property Conveyance

Summary:

Acres				Key Dates	
Total Excess: 8,468	Conveyed: 7,114 (84%)	Remaining: 1,354	Army Retained: 0	First Conveyance: 29 Apr 2004	Final Conveyance: TBD

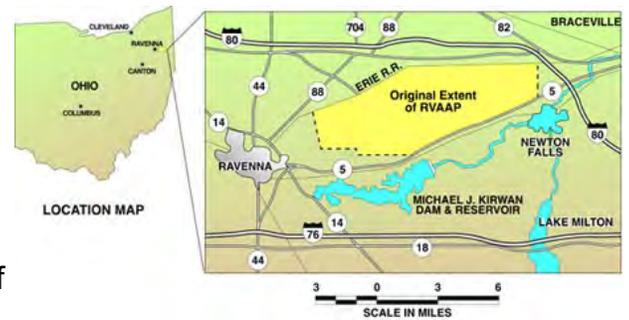
Property conveyance by parcel

Parcel Name	Parcel Acres	Disposal Date	Parcel Recipient	Conveyance Authority
ECOP I	5,031.8	29 Apr 2004	USFWS	Fed to Fed
ECOP I: Magazine Area	741.7	24 Sep 2004	USFWS	Fed to Fed
ECOP II: Perchlorate Area	125.5	5 Jan 005	USFWS	Fed to Fed
ECOP I: Warehouse Area	17.2	25Apr 2005	USFWS	Fed to Fed
ECOP III: Excluded Area (100f)	4.9	15 Feb 2006	USFWS	Fed to Fed
ECOP III: West FIA	281.2	21 Mar 2006	USFWS	Fed to Fed
ECOP III: Portion of the Production Area	108.6	29 Jan 2007	USFWS	Fed to Fed
ECOP III: Fire Station (100i)	3.0	27 Mar 2007	USFWS	Fed to Fed
ECOP IV: East FIA	182.0	30 Mar 2007	USFWS	Fed to Fed
ECOP IV: Cemetery	<0.1	30 Mar 2007	USFWS	Fed to Fed
ECOP IV: Production Area (4 parcels)	456.7	30 Mar 2007	USFWS	Fed to Fed
ECOP V: Landfill 12	50.5	21 Feb 2014	USFWS	Fed to Fed
ECOP VI: Acid Storage Area	31.7	29 Jan 2015	USFWS	Fed to Fed
ECOP VI: TNT Waste Disposal	18.8	29 Jan 2015	USFWS	Fed to Fed
ECOP VI: Static Test Site	38.8	29 Jan 2015	USFWS	Fed to Fed
ECOP VI: STP Site 8	3.8	29 Jan 2015	USFWS	Fed to Fed
ECOP VI: Y Parcel	17.2	29 Jan 2015	USFWS	Fed to Fed
ECOP VII: Pistol Range	1.0	1st Qtr FY20	USFWS	Fed to Fed
ECOP VII: South Test South Bomb	72.0	1st Qtr FY20	USFWS	Fed to Fed
ECOP VII: Signal Test Area	80.0	1st Qtr FY20	USFWS	Fed to Fed
ECOP VII: Demolition LF	13.0	1st Qtr FY20	USFWS	Fed to Fed
Production Area, Sub-Parcel 1	31.0	FY23	USFWS	Fed to Fed
Production Area, Sub-Parcel 2	24.0	FY23	USFWS	Fed to Fed
Remaining Production Area	753.1	FY23	USFWS	Fed to Fed
Burning Ground Parcel	380.0	FY24	USFWS	Fed to Fed

Ravenna AAP, Ohio

Property Description

The former Ravenna Army Ammunition Plant (RVAAP) is located between Ravenna and Newton Falls and adjacent to the village of Windham. It is now called the Camp Ravenna Joint Military Training Center and is operated by the Ohio Army National Guard. The facility occupies portions of Freedom, Windham, Charlestown, and Paris townships in Portage County, along with part of Braceville Township in Trumbull County.



History

In 1940, the United States Department of the Army reserved 21,419 acres for the construction of two facilities: The Ravenna Ordnance Plant, near Ravenna; and the Portage Ordnance Depot, near Windham. The facilities officially opened on 23 March 1942, although the Atlas Powder Company commenced operations there on 18 August 1941. During World War II, the two facilities were combined as the Ravenna Arsenal.

The Ravenna Arsenal had an immediate effect upon the communities of Portage County. Over 14,000 people were employed at the Arsenal during World War II, and the village of Windham was chosen as the site to house many of these workers. Windham experienced a population boom as a result; its growth of over 1,200% was the largest of any U.S. municipality in the 1950 Census, as reported in the June 1951 edition of National Geographic Magazine.

At the end of World War II, the facility was placed on "standby" status. In November 1945, control of the facility was transferred from Atlas Powder Company to the U.S. Army. The facility continued to be in operation on a limited basis.

During the Korean War, the Ravenna Arsenal resumed full operations under a contract with Ravenna Arsenal, Inc, a subsidiary of Firestone. The facility once again was placed on standby in 1957. The National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics, the forerunner to NASA, then commenced aeronautical experiments at the facility. Among these experiments was aircraft crash testing, which led to the development of a system to prevent jet fuel fires.



The Ravenna Arsenal was used for the last time for the production of ammunition during the Vietnam War. In 1971, the facility was again placed on standby. Ammunition at the facility was then demilitarized, a process which continued until 1984. It also was part of ammunition refurbishment and minor research and development projects until 1992. In 1993, RVAAP was declared excess to the Army's needs, and the property was made available for transfer.

In October 2002, responsibility for the divestiture of the RVAAP property was transferred from the Army Materiel Command to the ACSIM BRAC Division.

In September 2013, the Army completed transfer of the property to the National Guard Bureau which in turn licensed it to the Ohio Army National Guard (OARNG) and became part of the Camp Ravenna Joint Military Training Center.

Caretaking

There are no caretaking requirements at RVAAP. All property and clean-up responsibilities transferred to the OARNG.

Ravenna AAP, Ohio

Environmental Cleanup

The primary contaminants of concern are volatile organic compounds (VOC), heavy metals, perchlorate, polychlorinated biphenyl (PCB), mercury, and potential munitions and explosives of concern (MEC) affecting groundwater, surface water, and soils. Remedial actions include eliminating hazardous wastes and removing soils contaminated with lead and MEC-related items, to various depths, at eight sites. The Army expects to conduct long-term groundwater monitoring through the installation and will continue to monitor established land use controls (LUC) as a result of Army cleanup actions throughout the former installation. With the conveyance of the final parcel of excess property in September 2013, environmental cleanup responsibilities were transferred to the OARNG. The OARNG continues to work closely with the Ohio Environmental Protect Agency on cleanup actions and to resolve the environmental issues.

Property Conveyance

Summary:

Acres				Key Dates	
Total Excess:	Conveyed:	Remaining:	Army Retained:	First Conveyance:	Final Conveyance:
21,419	21,419 (100%)	0	21,419*	6 May 1999	27 Sep 2013

Property conveyance by parcel:

Parcel Name	Parcel Acres	Disposal Date	Parcel Recipient	Conveyance Authority
NGB 1	16,164.0	6 May 1999	National Guard Bureau	Fed to Fed
NGB 2	3,774.0	13 May 2002	National Guard Bureau	Fed to Fed
Winklepeck Burning Grounds 1	180.9	12 Aug 2005	National Guard Bureau	Fed to Fed
AOC 36, Pistol Range	20.0	24 Feb 2006	National Guard Bureau	Fed to Fed
Winklepeck Burning Grounds 2	20.0	30 Jul 2010	National Guard Bureau	Fed to Fed
NGB 6	1,260.1	27 Sep 2013	National Guard Bureau	Fed to Fed

*Property was never excessed outside the Army; it was transferred from the Army Materiel Command to the National Guard Bureau and then licensed to the OARNG.



Maj. Gen. John C. Harris Jr., Ohio assistant adjutant general for Army, unveils a new sign for Camp James A. Garfield at the newly renamed training site near Newton Falls, Ohio. Formerly known as Camp Ravenna Joint Military Training Center.

Rocky Mountain Arsenal, Colorado

Property Description

The Rocky Mountain Arsenal (RMA) is nearly 27 square miles, roughly the size of Manhattan. RMA is located at the western edge of the Colorado plains, near the foothills of the Rocky Mountains, ten miles northeast of downtown Denver, CO. Characterized by rolling terrain, grasslands, shrub lands, wetlands, and aquatic habitats, the site supports a variety of plant and wildlife species. RMA was divided into complexes based on missions. The South Plants complex was located near the center of RMA and originally consisted of 295 structures, all of which have been demolished. The South Plants consisted of two major sub-areas, the West Plants and East Plants, which hosted specific military operations. The North Plants area was a 90-acre complex consisting of 103 structures. North Plants structures include chemical manufacturing facilities, storage and warehouse buildings, chemical storage tanks, disposal systems, and various support facilities.



History

The RMA was established in 1942, when the U.S. Army acquired 19,915 acres of land on which to manufacture weapons in support of World War II military activities. Additionally, some of this land was used for a prisoner-of-war camp (for German combatants) and later transferred to the city of Denver as Stapleton Airport expanded. Weapons manufactured at RMA included both conventional and chemical munitions, including white phosphorus (M34 grenade), napalm, mustard gas, lewisite, and chlorine gas. RMA is also one of the few sites that had a stockpile of Sarin gas (nerve agent GB), an organophosphorus compound, and one of the most toxic substances ever created in a lab. The manufacture of these weapons continued until 1969. Rocket fuel to support Air Force operations was also manufactured and stored at RMA. Subsequently, through the 1970s until 1985, RMA was used as a demilitarization site to destroy munitions and chemically related items. Coinciding with these activities, from 1946 to 1982, the Army leased RMA facilities to private industries for the production of pesticides. One of the major lessees, Shell Oil Company, along with Julius Hyman and Company and Colorado Fuel and Iron, had manufacturing and processing capabilities on RMA between 1952 and 1982. The military reserved the right to remove these companies and restart chemical weapon production in the event of a national emergency. In 1987, RMA was placed on the National Priorities List (NPL) of contaminated sites. In October 1992, the Rocky Mountain Arsenal National Wildlife Refuge Act, Public Law 102-402, was passed and signed by then President George H. W. Bush. It stipulates that the majority of the site will become a National Wildlife Refuge under the jurisdiction of the Fish and Wildlife Service when the environmental restoration is completed. Also in October 2002, responsibility for environmental cleanup operations and property conveyance was transferred from the Army Materiel Command to the ACSIM BRAC Division. Currently, there are no chemicals or chemical weapons produced or stored at the Arsenal, and the site's only mission is to complete the safe cleanup and continued transition to one of the largest, urban national wildlife refuges.



Rocky Mountain Arsenal Wildlife Refuge Visitors Center

Rocky Mountain Arsenal, Colorado

Caretaking

On 1 October 2014, the Army transferred caretaker responsibility for this property from the ACSIM BRAC Division to the Installation Management Command. Caretaker services include oversight of facilities maintenance and operation, property accountability, local interface with community leaders, and on-the-ground coordination of the environmental cleanup and property conveyance efforts.

Environmental Cleanup

At the time of transfer to IMCOM, 98% of the sites requiring environmental cleanup were in a Response Complete status. The primary contaminants of concern are volatile organic compounds, pesticides, heavy metals, solvents, and munitions and explosives of concern in groundwater, soils, and surface water. The Army will continue operating four groundwater pump and treatment systems until the contaminants of concern are below established cleanup standards. Additionally, the Army will monitor land use controls established as a result of Army cleanup actions. The Army has been coordinating cleanup actions with both the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) and the Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment and continues to work closely with the environmental regulators to resolve the remaining environmental issues.

Property Conveyance

Summary:

On 1 Oct 2014, ODB transferred responsibility for the remaining 1,247 acres at Rocky Mountain Arsenal (RMA) to IMCOM. Of those, 938 are to be retained by the Army to maintain the heavily contaminated landfills. The remaining 308 acres will convey when USEPA agrees to de-list them from the National Priorities List.

Acres				Key Dates	
Total Excess: 15,803	Conveyed: ¹ 15,803 (100%)	Remaining: 0	Army Retained: 938	First Conveyance: 25 Sep 2003	Final Conveyance: 30 Sep 2010

Property conveyance by parcel:

Parcel Name	Parcel Acres	Disposal Date	Parcel Recipient	Conveyance Authority
96th Reserve Martinez USARC	2.7	25 Sep 2003	U.S. Army Reserve	Fed to Fed
USFWS 1	4,929.9	30 Apr 2004	U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service	Special Legislation ²
Western Tier	911.1	21 Jun 2004	Commerce City	Special Legislation/NS ³
100 Foot Strip (Commerce City)	47.7	20 Jul 2004	Commerce City	Special Legislation ²
100 Foot Strip (CDOT)	32.6	14 Sep 2004	Colorado Dept. of Transportation	Special Legislation ²
100 Foot Strip (Denver)	46.0	14 Sep 2004	Denver City / County	Special Legislation ²
Klien Water Treatment Facility	12.1	11 Apr 2005	Adams County	PBC
Post Office	63.0	23 Jun 2005	U.S. Postal Service	Fed to Fed
USFWS 2	7,258.0	1 Sep 2006	U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service	Special Legislation ²
Central Area	2,500.0	30 Sep 2010	U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service	Special Legislation ²

¹ With the transfer of the remaining Army property to IMCOM, the BRAC Division will no longer be the lead HQDA activity for conveyance at RMA. For BRAC acreage accountability purposes, BRACD will report 15,803 of 15,803 acres conveyed (100%) in future reports.

² Public Law 102-402, Rocky Mountain Arsenal National Wildlife Refuge Act of 1992 established the Wildlife Refuge and dictated the conveyance of a majority of the excessed property.

³ Public Law 105-85, Section 2840 of the FY98 NDAA, amended PL 102-402, Section 5(c)(1) by specifying Commerce City as the recipient for the parcel and designated the conveyance method as a fair market value sale as negotiated by GSA and Commerce City.

Sharpe AD, California

Property Description

Sharpe Army Depot (SHAD) was located on 724 acres of improved industrial property in Central California's San Joaquin Valley, 10 miles south of Stockton and 65 miles south of Sacramento.

History

In 1942, the SHAD site was officially dedicated as the Lathrop Holding and Reconsignment Point, a major military supply installation with the mission of receiving, storing, packaging, and shipping Army supplies. The site was selected for its proximity to major transportation facilities: the deep water port of Stockton was 10 miles away, a transcontinental highway ran nearby, and the site was situated between the parallel lines of the Southern Pacific and Western Pacific Railroads. At its World War II (WWII) peak, it was capable of loading 6,000 rail cars per month with supplies and equipment.

At war's end, the Army transferred the installation to the Transportation Corps. In 1946, it was transferred first to the Quartermaster General and shortly thereafter to the Corps of Engineers and was renamed the Stockton General Depot. During the post-war period, the function of the depot shifted from storage to the repair of construction equipment returned from overseas combat. In 1948, it was renamed Sharpe General Depot, in honor of Henry Sharpe, the Quartermaster General of the Army from 1905 to 1918.

With the outbreak of the Korean War, Sharpe's level of activity increased significantly. To support this surge, the Army upgraded many of the installation's WWII buildings and constructed new maintenance, housing, and storage facilities. As with WWII, the supply operations workload ramped down after the cessation of hostilities. In 1962, the depot was assigned to the Army Supply and Maintenance Command and became the SHAD.

In 1965, mission activity increased in support of the Vietnam War. Twenty-four-hour operations began, and SHAD became the major pipeline for supplies moving westward to Southeast Asia. SHAD also had the mission to prepare Army aircraft, both fixed-wing and helicopters, for shipment overseas.

In April 1990, the Department of Defense directed that all the distribution depots of the military services and Defense Logistics Agency (DLA) be consolidated into a single, unified material distribution system to reduce overhead and costs, and designated DLA to manage it. The consolidation began in October 1990 and was completed 16 March 1992. This action also created two regional offices: Defense Distribution Region East in New Cumberland, Pennsylvania, and Defense Distribution Region West (DDRW) located on SHAD to manage the networks of distribution depots within their respective geographic boundaries. Also as part of this action, the mission of SHAD was transferred from the Army to the DLA, and SHAD became known as the Sharpe Facility, one of two sub-installations of Defense Distribution Depot San Joaquin (DDDJC) (the other was known as the Tracy Site).

In October 1997, DLA disestablished DDRW and designated DDDJC as one of 22 Defense Distribution Center (DDC) depots. In October 1999, the DDDJC began to reconfigure its operations and internally shifting workload from Sharpe to Tracy. Tracy's mission was to be the receipt, storage, and distribution of fast-moving, high-demand items; Sharpe was to handle/store slow-moving, low-demand bulk items. With this action, the majority of Sharpe's workforce transferred to Tracy.

On 17 May 2013, after DLA determined that the Sharpe Site was excess to its distribution mission, the Department of the Army directed the Installation Management Command (IMCOM) to take accountability of real property for the site.



Sharpe AD, California

History (Continued)

DASA-IHP subsequently determined the Sharpe Site was excess to Army requirements. The installation continues to serve as a home for U.S. Army National Guard units and the Army and Air Force Exchange Service (AAFES) West Coast Distribution Center. To meet an AAFES mission expansion requirement for Building 240 and approximately 30 acres of surrounding property, the Army is in the process of withdrawing the 30 acres from the Army's declared excess which will reduce the total excess to 694 acres.

Caretaking

A staff of three IMCOM Federal employees remains to provide caretaker services. These include oversight of facilities maintenance and operation, property accountability, local interface with community leaders, and on-the-ground coordination of the environmental cleanup and property conveyance efforts. The Presidio of Monterey is the IMCOM parent installation, providing additional support as needed.

Environmental Cleanup

In 1987, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency placed the site on the National Priorities List, because groundwater and on-site soil was contaminated by cleaning and degreasing solvents (including the volatile organic compounds, trichloroethylene, and tetrachloroethylene) and, to a lesser extent, by metals, pesticides, and nitrate. A groundwater pump and treat system was installed and has been continuously operated since the late 80s. In 2014, the lead agency transitioned from DLA to the IMCOM and the Army Environmental Command (AEC). Under AEC oversight, there are proposed changes to add in situ treatment (consisting of fracturing and amendment injection in high-concentration areas) and land use controls to prohibit on-site use of contaminated groundwater. All but 12 of the environmental sites are at Response Complete. The remaining sites are being addressed through U.S. Army Corps of Engineer and AEC contracts.



Property Conveyance

Summary:

Acres				Key Dates	
Total Excess:	Conveyed:	Remaining:	Army Retained:	First Conveyance:	Final Conveyance:
724	169 (23%)	555	0	22 Nov 2013	TBD

Property conveyance by parcel:

Parcel Name	Parcel Acres	Disposal Date	Parcel Recipient	Conveyance Authority
U.S. Army Reserve*	11.0	22 Nov 2013	63rd Region Spt Command	Fed to Fed
AAFES	105.0	23 Sep 2015	AAFES	Fed to Fed
U.S. Army National Guard	53.1	2 Nov 2015	U.S. Army National Guard	Fed to Fed
Government Services Administration	555.1	FY21	Purchaser	GSA Public Sale

* Acreage originally transferred to the U.S. Army Reserve has subsequently been transferred to the Army National Guard

Stanley R. Mickelsen Safeguard Complex, North Dakota

Property Description

The Stanley R. Mickelsen Safeguard Complex (SRMSC) was a cluster of military missile facilities near Nekoma in extreme northeast North Dakota. The 600-acre complex consisted of five geographically separate land parcels; one Missile Site Radar (MSR) site (431 acres), and four Remote Sprint Launch (RSL) sites (totaling 169 acres). The sites supported the United States Army's Safeguard Anti-Ballistic Missile Program.

History

SRMSC was the only operational Safeguard complex and was named for LTG Stanley Raymond Mickelsen, former commanding general (1952-1957) of the U.S. Army Air Defense Command. It was deployed in 1975 to defend the offensive Minuteman missiles based at Grand Forks AFB, ND, in the event of a nuclear Inter-Continental Ballistic Missile (ICBM) attack by the Soviet Union or China.

Under the terms of the 1972 Anti-Ballistic Missile (ABM) Treaty, the U.S. was permitted to deploy a single ABM system protecting an area containing ICBM launchers. The total of 100 launchers and 100 missiles was the max permitted under the treaty.

Initial operational capability (IOC) was achieved shortly after the scheduled date of 1 April 1975, with a less-than-full complement of defensive missiles installed in their launch cells and 24 X 7 system operation underway. Full operational status, with a total of 30 Spartan and 70 Sprint missiles, was achieved on 1 October 1975.

On 2 October 1975, one day after the site had achieved full operational status, Congress voted to deactivate the system. Tactical operations were terminated in November 1975, approximately eight months after reaching IOC. The complex was deactivated on 10 February 1976 and was placed in a caretaker status.

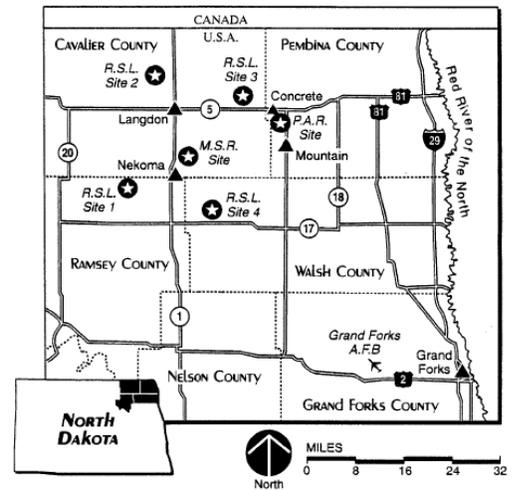
ACSIM received responsibility for disposal of the SRMSC from U.S. Army Space and Missile Defense Command in November 2005. DoD screening was conducted in July 2006. GSA initiated a public sale on 9 October 2012, and all 600 acres were sold to five different purchasers in January and February 2013.

Caretaking

All property has been conveyed. There is no caretaking requirement.

Environmental Cleanup

SRMSC underwent a series of environmental restoration activities beginning in 1991. Various removal activities took place to address underground storage tanks, polychlorinated biphenyl (PCB) equipment, construction materials (paints and waterproofing compounds), and oily wastewater. An Expanded Preliminary Assessment/Site Inspection was completed to address potential release sites attributed to construction, maintenance, and salvage operations of the SRMSC. Potential contaminants of concern included total petroleum hydrocarbons, chlorinated solvents, heavy metals, and PCBs.



Stanley R. Mickelsen Safeguard Complex, North Dakota

Environmental Cleanup (Continued)

All of the original environmental sites requiring cleanup are in a response complete status after completion of various response actions and restoration activities. The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) completed a technical review of the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA) Expanded Site Investigation Final Report for SRMSC. The EPA reported that, based on the information provided, there are no longer sources of hazardous materials nor releases of hazardous substances sufficient to warrant placement on the National Priorities List. However, EPA noted that any remaining water contained in the Sprint/Spartan Missile Silos must be treated to remove the heavy metals and disposed of properly prior to any future demolition. The EPA then issued a No Further Remedial Action determination.



In August 2012, during the process of conveying the property, the North Dakota Dept of Health (NDDH) issued the Army a Notice of Violation (NOV) for the presence of contaminated water (Chromium) in the missile silos and for operating a hazardous storage facility without a permit. The Army disagreed with the violation as stated and responded that the water is encapsulated with no evidence of having migrated out of the silos. The Army believed uncapped/unplugged penetrations during site decommissioning may have led to the accumulation of water in the silos over the years. The Army accepted that the water in the silos accumulated during Army ownership and Army was therefore responsible. The Army let an Operations and Maintenance (O&M) funded contract to extract the contaminated water from 20-30 Spartan missile silos; dispose the water off-site; backfill each silo with sand/slurry mix and cap and seal the silos. This and site restoration activities were completed 19 November 2015. In May 2016, the contractor returned to validate site restoration and reseeded scored/scarified acres with unacceptable growth. On 22 August 2016, the landowner accepted the restoration work as complete. Army forwarded a project completion report to NDDH and the State Historical Preservation Office. Both agencies accepted the report and, on 14 February 2017, the Army submitted a request to NDDH to rescind the NOV. On 22 February 2017, NDDH formally acknowledged project completion and closed the NOV. The action is complete and site closure achieved.

Property Conveyance

Summary:

Acres				Key Dates	
Total Excess: 600	Conveyed: 600 (100%)	Remaining: 0	Army Retained: 0	First Conveyance: 30 Sep 2013	Final Conveyance: 30 Sep 2013

Property conveyance by parcel:

Parcel Name	Parcel Acres	Disposal Date	Parcel Recipient	Conveyance Authority
Remote Launch Site #1	40.6	30 Sep 2013	Purchaser	Public Sale
Remote Launch Site #2	35.8	30 Sep 2013	Purchaser	Public Sale
Remote Launch Site #3	43.2	30 Sep 2013	Purchaser	Public Sale
Remote Launch Site #4	49.5	30 Sep 2013	Purchaser	Public Sale
Missile Radar Site	431.0	30 Sep 2013	Purchaser	Public Sale

St. Louis AAP, Missouri

Property Description

The St. Louis Army Ammunition Plant (SLAAP) was located in the northwest section of the city of St. Louis, MO, bounded by Goodfellow Blvd to the west, a commercial/industrial complex to the south, and by Interstate 70 to the north and east. It was originally comprised of approximately 21 acres and nine buildings, all of which have been demolished.

History

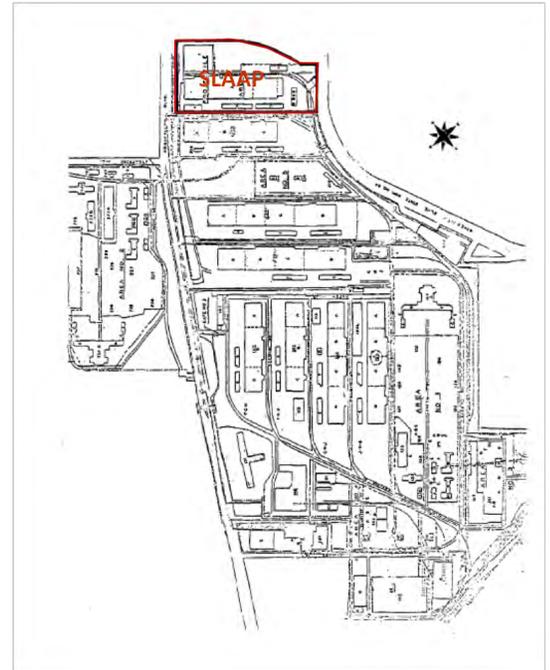
The SLAAP was part of the St. Louis Ordnance Plant (SLOP), which originally consisted of approximately 276 acres of land with over 300 buildings. The SLOP was one of six Government-Owned, Contractor-Operated (GOCO) facilities established nationwide at the onset of World War II to produce .30 and .50 caliber small arms ammunition. It was one of the largest such plants built in the U.S. at the time but which occupied the smallest footprint and located in the middle of an urban area as compared to other similar plants. SLOP closed its small arms ammunition production lines and the artillery projectile lines in 1944 and 1945 respectively, after which it was placed in inactive status. At its busiest in 1943, during 24 hour, seven day a week operations, the SLOP employed over 35,000 workers. The SLOP was reactivated during the Korea War to manufacture small arms ammunition and artillery projectiles.

In the mid-1960s, all facilities except the projectile manufacturing complex were sold as surplus property, reducing the installation to approximately 21 acres and nine buildings. In 1966, the remainder of the plant was renamed the SLAAP and, over the following three years, produced over 24,000,000 artillery projectiles for the Vietnam conflict. In December 1969, SLAAP was placed in a standby status largely because its production machinery required extensive and expensive modernization.

The SLAAP remained in caretaker status from 1969 until 1984, when several buildings were renovated to house 500 personnel conducting various administrative functions. In 1989, the Department of the Army determined that SLAAP was no longer required for its munitions mission, and all industrial equipment was removed from the plant. From 1986 to 1990, SLAAP was under the control of the U.S. Army Armament Munitions and Chemical Command (AMCCOM), and in 1990 SLAAP was placed under the U.S. Army Aviation and Troop Command (ATCOM). SLAAP was largely vacant from the mid-1990s and totally vacant in 1998 when all functions ceased in conjunction with the 1995 BRAC Commission-directed closure of the nearby 64-acre ATCOM facility at 4300 Goodfellow Boulevard.

In October 2002, responsibility for environmental cleanup operations and property conveyance were transferred from the Army Materiel Command to the ACSIM BRAC Division.

On 30 September 2006, the Land Clearance Redevelopment Authority (LCRA) of the City of St. Louis acquired 17.9 acres of the property through a negotiated sale after a Finding of Suitability for Early Transfer and a Remediation Agreement to address the contamination was completed. The City received a \$1 million grant from the Economic Development Administration (EDA) to demolish Bldg 2, which it did in 2007, but economic conditions in the area resulted in the planned redevelopment by Home Depot falling through and the property remaining vacant and unused. The conveyance of this parcel, along with the transfer of three acres to the State of Missouri for Interstate 70 expansion, completed the conveyance of all SLAAP property.



St. Louis AAP, Missouri

Caretaking

There are no caretaking requirements at SLAAP.

Environmental Cleanup

All sites requiring environmental cleanup are in a response complete status. The primary contaminants of concern were Polychlorinated Biphenyls (PCBs) and asbestos. SLAAP was subject to a Notice of Non-Compliance (NON) for substantial PCB contamination in Bldg 3. Per special legislation by Congressman Clay, the Army demolished Bldg 3 to address the NON. Demolition of Bldg 3 was completed in December 2002, and the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency lifted the NON. Shortly thereafter, Bldg 2, the iconic design structure that represented the ammunition plant for many years, was demolished.



Building 2

Despite being primarily contaminated with PCB and asbestos, solvents, cutting fluids, pesticides, lead paint, and dinitrotoluene were suspected at the site. These contaminants existed in concrete, soil, plumbing, and possibly groundwater. All of the remaining structures were demolished, and no additional remediation is planned.

Property Conveyance

Summary:

Acres				Key Dates	
Total Excess: 21	Conveyed: 21 (100%)	Remaining: 0	Army Retained: 0	First Conveyance: 30 Sep 2006	Final Conveyance: 30 Sep 2006

Property conveyance by parcel:

Parcel Name	Parcel Acres	Disposal Date	Parcel Recipient	Conveyance Authority
LCRA	17.9	30 Sep 2006	LCRA of St Louis	Negotiated Sale
Highway	3.0	30 Sep 2001	State of Missouri	PBC



Overhead view of Building 2 prior to its demolition in 2007. The adjacent cleared ground was the former location of Building 3.

Sunflower AAP, Kansas

Property Description

The former Sunflower Army Ammunition Plant (SFAAP) is located in northwest Johnson County, KS, approximately three miles southwest of De Soto, KS and 28 miles southwest of Kansas City, MO. At the time of closure, it was comprised of 9,065 acres.



History

The SFAAP was originally known as the Sunflower Ordnance Works (SOW). Established in 1941, it was the world's largest smokeless powder plant. Construction then began immediately and was followed by the first production of propellant 10 months later. The plant was a Government-Owned, Contractor-Operated (GOCO) facility operated by the Hercules Powder Company.

During World War II, the SOW produced more than 200 million pounds of propellants and employed as many as 12,067 people. Following the war, the plant was placed in a partial inactive status, and, in March 1947, the contract with Hercules Powder Company expired. The government took over maintenance and security in June 1948, when the plant was placed in full inactive status.

In 1951, the SOW was reactivated due to the Korean War, and the operation of the plant was again contracted out to Hercules. This time, the plant produced more than 166 million pounds of propellants with a peak employment of 5,374. The plant was inactivated again in June 1960.

On 1 August 1963, the name of the plant was changed from the SOW to SFAAP. Two years later, on 20 August 1965, the plant was reactivated to support the Vietnam War and produced in excess of 145 million pounds of propellants with a peak employment of 4,056. SFAAP ceased operations in June 1971 and, in 1972, was returned to inactive status.

A major facility modernization program was started in August 1967. Between 1975 and 1979, a facility for the production of nitroguanidine was added. This facility was the first of its kind in North America. Production ran from 1984 until 1992, when the plant was again inactivated.

Alliant Techsystems won a contract in March 1995 to market the use of the SFAAP facilities. In 1997, SFAAP was declared excess by the U.S. Army, and the General Services Administration began the process of selling the site. In October 2002, Army responsibility for disposal of the property was transferred from the Army Materiel Command to the ACSIM BRAC Division.

On 24 July 2003, the Governor of Kansas approved a preliminary Finding of Suitability for Early Transfer (FOSET) allowing the Army to develop conveyance and other transfer related agreements for the conveyance of certain portions of SFAAP prior to completion of all remedial action.

In October 2004, Public Law 108-375, Section 2841, was enacted to authorize the Army, in consultation with the General Services Administration, to convey SFAAP to an entity selected by the Johnson County Board of Commissioners. In July 2005, the Army submitted the transfer documentation to the Governor of Kansas for approval and signature. Pursuant to the enacted legislation and the Governor's approval, Johnson County approved Sunflower Redevelopment, LLC (SRL) as the redeveloper, and, on 31 August 2005, all 9,065 acres were conveyed to SRL.

Caretaking

All excess property has been conveyed, and there are no caretaking requirements. However, a staff of two Federal employees remains to provide oversight and on-the-ground coordination of the extensive environmental and explosive hazard cleanup. They provide contracting officer representation and interface with the property owner and community leaders as necessary until such time as the Army completes its remedial obligation at the site.

Sunflower AAP, Kansas

Environmental Cleanup

In February 1995, the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) proposed that the site be placed on the National Priorities List, but it was never listed.

Based on investigations, studies, and documentation, the Army has identified 5,300 acres of Sunflower that contain environmental and hazardous substances that will require further investigation and response actions. There are over 80 sites in the 5,300 acres identified as requiring environmental cleanup that have not yet reached a response complete status. The primary contaminants of concern are lead, volatile organic compounds, and munitions constituents (MC). The affected media of concern are groundwater, buildings, and soils. The presence of known or suspected explosive hazards is limited to high concentrations of MC such as nitrocellulose, nitroguanidine, and nitroglycerin from past propellant manufacturing. For the majority of the contaminated sites, the main soil contaminant is lead along with propellant compounds. Small pieces of propellant may be present on the ground or in shallow soil. There are approximately 2,800 acres, or 17 sites, potentially containing MC that pose a potential explosive hazard. Munitions constituents are known to be present in buildings/structures, production equipment, industrial sewer/process lines, and foundations. None of the 17 sites with explosive hazards were completely remediated or decontaminated. Sediments in drainage ditches and streams may be contaminated from past releases of hazardous constituents. Groundwater contamination was detected at depths ranging from 0.5 feet to 41.5 feet but over a limited portion of the site. The main groundwater contaminants are substances resulting from the degradation of propellants including nitrates, sulfates, and metals.



Aerial view of SFAAP

At the time of transfer, one third of the property was transferred clean, and the other two thirds were transferred under the FOSET prior to the completion of the cleanup. A sole-source contract with SRL was put into place for the Explosive Decontamination and Environmental Remediation of the FOSET property. The contract expired in 2010 without completing the remediation, and no new contract with SRL is feasible. The Army initiated its plan to self-perform the remainder of the remediation at the site. Several competitively sourced cleanup contracts were awarded in June and September 2015. Additional contracts were awarded September 2016 and December 2018 to address explosive hazards and to provide reports for Army Decision Documents respectively. In 2019, two additional contracts were awarded to address some of the remaining requirements. With two contracts completed and being fiscally closed, work is ongoing on the remaining seven contracts. The Army continues to coordinate with SRL, the property owner, on changes to the priority of work to achieve full cleanup and No Further Action determination.

Property Conveyance

Summary:

Acres				Key Dates	
Total Excess: 9,065	Conveyed: 9,065 (100%)	Remaining: 0	Army Retained: 0	First Conveyance: 31 Aug 2005	Final Conveyance: 31 Aug 2005

Property conveyance by parcel:

Parcel Name	Parcel Acres	Disposal Date	Parcel Recipient	Conveyance Authority
Sunflower	9,065.0	31 Aug 2005	Sunflower Redevelopment, LLC	Special Legislation

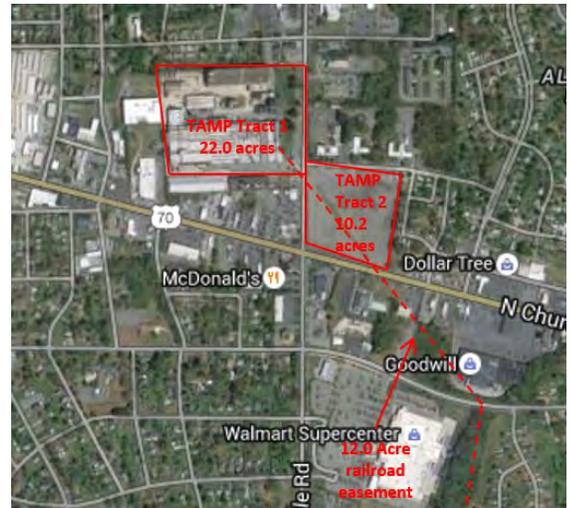
Tarheel Missile Plant, North Carolina

Property Description

The 32 acre Tarheel Army Missile Plant (TAMP) is located at 204 Graham-Hopedale Road, just off U.S. 70 in Burlington, NC. The property closed in 1992 and consists of two tracts of land. Tract 1 is 22 acres with 25 buildings totaling 720,588 square feet of manufacturing and assembly space overlying contaminated groundwater. Tract 2 is an uncontaminated 10 acre parking lot across the street from Tract 1.

History

The oldest portion of the Tarheel Army Missile Plant (TAMP) was constructed in 1927 as a textile manufacturing plant manufacturing the synthetic fabric rayon. In November 1931, the rayon manufacturing plant was closed, and from 1931 until 1942, the plant remained virtually idle.



In 1942, the Defense Plant Corporation (DPC) acquired the rayon mill property and leased it to Fairchild Engines and Airplane Corporation to manufacture training aircraft for the U.S. Army Air Force (USAAF). Fairchild made extensive modifications to the existing plant, including building expansion and improvements to a nearby airstrip, Huffman Field, which was used for testing aircraft manufactured at the plant. From May 1943, when the expanded plant became operational, until the fall of 1944, Fairchild manufactured over 100 AT-21 trainer aircraft for the USAAF. In December 1944, Fairchild vacated the plant, which was then leased to Firestone Tire and Rubber Company, which operated a tank rebuilding program until its contract with the U.S. Army was cancelled in the summer of 1945. At the end of World War II, the plant was categorized as surplus, and administration of the facility was transferred from the DPC to the General Services Administration (GSA).

In March 1946, the Western Electric Company leased the plant from GSA for manufacturing commercial electronic equipment. Beginning in 1951, the manufacture of electronic equipment fell and production focused increasingly on defense contracts. In 1952, the plant was expanded under a contract funded by Army Ordnance to provide a test and assembly facility for the Army's NIKE Ajax guided missile program. Production of ground guidance systems for the NIKE Ajax missile was initiated at the plant in 1953 and continued until 1956, when work was redirected to the production of NIKE Hercules missile ground guidance components.

In 1958, jurisdiction of the industrial plant was transferred from GSA to the Army Chief of Ordnance, and production was shifted to development of the NIKE Zeus. The Army Missile Command (MICOM) assumed control of the plant in 1962 and in August 1963 named it TAMP. TAMP continued to operate as a Government-Owned, Contractor-Operated (GOCO) facility until the final contractor, Lucent Technologies, vacated the facility in 1992.

In 1990, MICOM submitted an initial Report of Excess (ROE) to GSA. MICOM submitted a second ROE to GSA in 1997, when a transfer to the Department of the Interior was planned. That conveyance fell through, and a dispute over getting a license for disposing of some radiation-contaminated waste (source was discovered in 1999) delayed conveyance.

In October 2002, responsibility for environmental cleanup operations and property conveyance were transferred from the Army Materiel Command to the ACSIM BRAC Division.

In August 2004, GSA conducted a public auction, and the property sold to American Media International. The transfer was completed on 29 November 2004.

Tarheel Missile Plant, North Carolina

Caretaking

There are no caretaking requirements at TAMP.

Environmental Cleanup

All but one of the sites identified as requiring environmental remediation are in a response complete status. In 1993, Lucent Technologies leased the facility from the Army. In 2004, the North Carolina Department of Environment and Natural Resources (NCDENR) issued a Notice of Violation (NOV) to Lucent for the volatile organic compound contamination in groundwater/soil at TAMP. The Army and Lucent Technologies developed an agreement allocating cleanup responsibilities on the property. Under a NCDENR approved Corrective Action Plan, Lucent installed a soil vapor extraction/air sparging system to address the contamination. In order to better contain the plume, Lucent later installed a pump and treat system in the northwest corner of the property. In 2004, the property was transferred under an early transfer agreement with the Army agreeing to perform remediation of the solvent plume. Lucent turned off the SVE systems and abandoned the wells in 2013. Property is currently owned by a real estate developer, who is demolishing the structures. The Army Environmental Command (USAEC) is developing an acquisition package to perform a Remedial Investigation (RI)/Feasibility Study (FS) to address the solvent contamination for the remaining open site (TAMP-13). Based on the results of the RI/FS, Army and NCDENR will coordinate any additional response actions.

Property Conveyance

Summary:

Acres				Key Dates	
Total Excess: 32*	Conveyed: 32 (100%)	Remaining: 0	Army Retained: 0	First Conveyance: 29 Nov 2004	Final Conveyance: 29 Nov 2004

Property conveyance by parcel:

Parcel Name	Parcel Acres	Disposal Date	Parcel Recipient	Conveyance Authority
Parcel 1	22.0	29 Nov 2004	American Media International	Public Sale
Parcel 2	10.2	29 Nov 2004	American Media International	Public Sale



TAMP complex in 2015

*In addition to the 32 fee acres above, the U.S. Army had the easement rights for a one-mile, 12-acre railroad spur that connected TAMP to the main rail line running south of the installation. These rights were terminated after TAMP closed and the property excessed. The railroad spur has since been removed and the property redeveloped.

Twin Cities AAP, Minnesota

Property Description

The Twin Cities Army Ammunition Plant (TCAAP) is bound by Interstate 35W on the west, Highway 96 on the south, Lexington Ave on the east, and County Road I on the north and located approximately eight miles to the north of Minneapolis, MN. It contains specialized infrastructure that supported ammunition manufacturing and testing.



History

TCAAP was a product of the Government-Owned, Contractor-Operated (GOCO) war materials production program established by the War Department during World War II. The Minneapolis - Saint Paul area emerged as a potential GOCO candidate primarily on the basis of labor supply. TCAAP was one of six GOCO plants built to produce small arms ammunition during World War II and was operated by the Federal Cartridge Corporation under contract to the War Department.

Construction of the plant began in August 1941. The mission of TCAAP was to produce .30, .50, and .45 caliber ammunition. Production of small arms ammunition began on 9 March 1942, and the plant remained in production for 42 months. Between 1942 and 1945, TCAAP produced all five main small arms types: ball, armor piercing, tracer, incendiary, and blanks. In 1944, the plant opened an important small arms ammunition reclamation center. The design of the .30 and .50 caliber cartridge-disassembly machines by TCAAP personnel in the late 1940s represented a significant technological advance in small arms salvage technology. Development in ammunition salvage begun during World War II continued at the facility during the Cold War period. The work force reached its peak in July 1943, when employment totaled about 26,000 people, more than half of whom were women.



After Victory over Japan Day, Twin Cities Ordnance Plant was placed in reserve status and mothballed. Renamed the Twin Cities Arsenal, it was operated by the U.S. Army from 1946 to 1950, when the installation was brought back into production to manufacture small arms and artillery ammunition for the Korean War. The Arsenal remained in service until 1957, when it was again closed down. In 1965, during the Vietnam War, the plant was re-opened for the manufacture of new types of small arms ammunition. It was on standby status from 1976 through 2002, when the Army made a determination of excess, making the remaining acres available for reuse.

In October 2002, responsibility for environmental cleanup operations and property conveyance was transferred from the Army Materiel Command to the ACSIM BRAC Division.

In October 1999, Public Law 106-65, Section 2840 authorized the Secretary of the Army to convey two parcels from the Twin Cities Army Ammunition Plant to support local redevelopment: one parcel "consisting of approximately four acres" to the City of Arden Hills for the construction of a city hall complex and another "consisting of approximately 35 acres" to Ramsey County to construct a maintenance facility.

Caretaking

No Federal employees remain.

Environmental Cleanup

The primary contaminants of concern are volatile organic compounds; pesticides; heavy metals; and solvents in groundwater, soils, sediments, and surface water. Of the 28 original sites requiring cleanup, 19 are at response complete. The Army will continue to operate four groundwater pump

Twin Cities AAP, Minnesota

Environmental Cleanup (Continued)

and treatment systems until the contaminants of concern are below the established cleanup standards. Additionally, the Army will monitor land use controls (LUCs) established as a result of Army cleanup actions. The Army has been coordinating cleanup actions with both the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and the Minnesota Pollution Control Agency and continues to work closely with the environmental regulators to resolve the remaining environmental issues.

Property Conveyance

Summary:

Acres				Key Dates	
Total Excess: 2,306	Conveyed: 2,263 (98%)	Remaining: 42	Army Retained: 0	First Conveyance: 27 Sep 2000	Final Conveyance: TBD

Property conveyance by parcel:

Parcel Name	Parcel Acres	Disposal Date	Parcel Recipient	Conveyance Authority
National Guard Bureau (NGB) 1	1,245.0	27 Sep 2000	NGB	Fed to Fed
Arden Hills A	6.9	25 Jan 2001	Arden Hills City	Special Legislation
NGB 2	276.0	1 Aug 2002	NGB	Fed to Fed
Ramsey Maintenance Facility	39.8	30 Sep 2004	Ramsey County	Special Legislation
Rice Creek & Railroad Spur, Rush Lake	115.5	27 Jun 2006	Ramsey County	PBC
Highway Right of Way	33.9	27 Sep 2007	State of Minnesota	PBC
Highway Right of Way	3.0	17 Jan 2013	State of Minnesota	PBC
Railroad Spur	23.5	31 Jan 2013	Commercial	Negotiated Sale
Ramsey County	397.0	13 Apr 2013	Ramsey County	Negotiated Sale
Ramsey County (Lease)	30.0	17 Dec 2017	Ramsey County	Negotiated Sale
Wildlife Corridor	92.8	20 May 2019	Ramsey County	PBC
Primer/Tracer Area	42.5	4 th Qtr FY20	Minnesota Dept. of Transportation (MDOT)	Negotiated Sale

Due to the discovery of 1,4-dioxane in the groundwater, GSA was unable to complete the transfer of the last parcels. The EPA would not issue an Operating Properly and Successfully (OPS) determination. As a result, the Army prepared a Finding of Suitability for Early Transfer (FOSET) for one of the three parcels where the soils were ready for transfer, and the Minnesota Governor concurred. On 12 December 2017, Army transferred a 30-acre parcel (consisting of numerous environmental carve-outs) to Ramsey County. The Army also prepared a FOSET for the Wildlife Corridor Parcel and the Governor concurred. On 20 May 2019, Army transferred the Wildlife Corridor to Ramsey County. GSA is currently working with the Minnesota Department of Safety concerning possible interest in the last Twin Cities parcel, Primer/Tracer Area. Earliest transfer would be 4th Quarter, FY20.

Volunteer AAP, Tennessee

Property Description

Volunteer Army Ammunition Plant (VOAAP) is located in the southeast corner of Tennessee, occupying 6,439 acres in eastern Hamilton County and lying approximately 10 miles northeast of central Chattanooga, TN. At the time of closure, approximately 60 percent of the total installation area was covered by forest with the remaining acreage consisting of improved, semi-improved, and unimproved areas adjacent to administrative and former manufacturing areas. Post-closure redevelopment includes parks and recreation facilities, commercial activities and an industrial park, which is home to a Volkswagen assembly plant constructed in 2011.



History

VOAAP was established in 1941 as one of the 60 munitions production facilities established between May 1940 and December 1941. The Army acquired the land in a right of eminent domain process. VOAAP operated in World War II, Korean and Vietnam War periods, being sequentially reactivated in response to operational requirements. Although plans were made for reactivation in 1995, these plans were never fulfilled. The last batch process production lines for TNT were closed in 1975, and, in 1977, TNT production at VOAAP ceased altogether.

In 1997, the Army's determination of excess made 6,439 acres available for reuse.

In October 1998, Congress enacted special legislation under Public Law 105-261 that permitted the Secretary of the Army to convey, at fair market value, approximately 1,033 acres at VOAAP for the purpose of developing the parcel as an industrial park.

In October 2002, responsibility for oversight of environmental cleanup operations and property conveyance were transferred from the Army Materiel Command to the ACSIM BRAC Division.

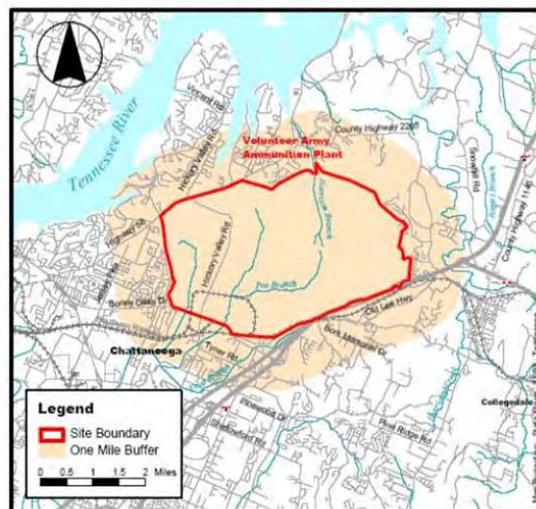
The 2005 BRAC Commission Recommendation #43 closed the Guerry U.S. Army Reserve Center, Chattanooga, TN, and Bonny Oaks U.S. Army Reserve Center, Chattanooga, TN and relocated the units into a new Armed Forces Reserve Center on VOAAP.

Caretaking

There are no on-site caretaker staffing requirements for VOAAP.

Environmental Cleanup

Although measures were used to limit contamination during the several phases of production at VOAAP, the massive amounts of TNT produced to meet operational requirements for three wars (1,765 million pounds of TNT for the Vietnam War alone) generated significant environmental pollution. All but two of the sites identified for environmental cleanup are in a response complete status. For the remaining two sites, the remedial action is in place. Long-term monitoring (LTM) required for groundwater, asbestos burial pits, and landfills will remain an ongoing Army BRAC responsibility.



Volunteer AAP, Tennessee

Property Conveyance

Summary:

Acres				Key Dates	
Total Excess: 6,439	Conveyed: 6,439 (100%)	Remaining: 0	Army Retained: 0	First Conveyance: 28 Sep 2000	Final Conveyance: 31 Dec 2014

Property conveyance by parcel:

Parcel Name	Parcel Acres	Disposal Date	Parcel Recipient	Conveyance Authority
The 940	941.2	28 Sep 2000	Chattanooga City, Hamilton County (CCHC)	Negotiated Sale
The 285	260.7	15 Apr 2003	CCHC	Negotiated Sale
Law Enforcement	0.5	27 Jun 2003	Hamilton County	PBC
Hwy 58 Firehall	2.5	27 Jun 2003	Hamilton County	PBC
The 8	8.0	16 Jun 2004	CCHC	Negotiated Sale
Enterprise South Nature Park	2,791.8	28 Mar 2005	CCHC	PBC
CFIWAPS Area (FOSET)	370.2	15 Apr 2005	CCHC	Negotiated Sale
C-Clamp Parcel (FOSET)	400.0	15 Apr 2005	CCHC	Negotiated Sale
Railroad East and West	5.5	15 Apr 2005	CCHC	Special Legislation
Southern Rail Area (FOSET)	37.7	15 Apr 2005	CCHC	Special Legislation
Main Manufacturing Area (FOSET)	966.0	15 Apr 2005	CCHC	Special Legislation
Firehall Tract	4.7	9 Jun 2005	Hamilton County	PBC
Board of Education, Admin Offices	25.8	9 Sep 2005	Hamilton County	PBC
Parcel F	189.9	17 Dec 2005	University of Tenn., Chattanooga	PBC
Water Treatment Plants 1 & 2	163.5	28 Nov 2006	East Side Utility District	Negotiated Sale
Parcel G	106.0	14 Oct 2008	Hamilton County	PBC
Interstate 75	2.2	17 Jul 2009	Tenn. Dept. of Transportation	PBC
Roadway	34.8	18 Nov 2011	CCHC	Negotiated Sale
Western Ridge VAAP 036	128.0	27 Feb 2015	CCHC	PBC



Original VOAAP Power Plant