

Headquarters, Department of the Army



U.S. ARMY

Non-BRAC Excess Installations

Conveyance Progress Reports

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Office of the Deputy Assistant Secretary of the Army for Environment, Safety & Occupational Health
BRAC Directorate

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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
 Milan AAP (MLAAP), TN

The NBE installation list has been updated five 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. 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 in 2015. Lastly, On 16 August 2019, the Commander of the Headquarters, U.S. Army Joint Munitions Command determined that the MLAAP was no longer required to meet the Command's readiness needs. On 21 May 2021, the Deputy Assistance Secretary of the Army Installations, Housing and Partnerships approved the non-BRAC divestiture strategy, which divided the plant up into sections. One of those sections (5,000 acres +/-) was assigned to the DASA-ESOH BRAC Directorate for disposal.

There are significant differences between the 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 1992-2024, 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. Currently, eight of the installations have all property conveyed: BAAP, CMPSC, INAAP, RVAAP, SLAAP, SFAAP, SRMSC, TAMP, TCAAP, and VOAAP. With the transfer of RMA to IMCOM¹, the BRAC pro-gram's conveyances for that installation are also complete. 100% of NBE property remaining under BRAC program management is projected for conveyance by the end of FY32.

Conveyance Overview (Continued)**Updated 19 Mar 2026**

Installation	Year Excess Determined	Total Ex-cess Acres	Acres Disposed	Acres Remaining	FY26	FY27	FY28	FY29	FY30+
BAAP	2000	7,270	7,270	0					
CMPSC	2001	747	747	0					
INAAP	1998	9,992	9,992	0					
JOAAP	1993	23,492	22,048	1,444	703			584	157
LHAAP	1998	8,468	7,279	1,188	173			188	827
MLAAP	2021	5,039	0	5,039 ³					5,039
RVAAP	1993	21,419	21,419	0					
RMA	1992	15,803	15,803	0 ^{1,2}					
SHAD	2013	724	225	499				499	
SRMSC	2005	600	600	0					
SLAAP	1994	18	18	0					
SFAAP	1998	9,065	9,065	0					
TAMP	1995	32	32	0					
TCAAP	2002	2,306	2,263	0					
VOAAP	1998	6,439	6,439	0					
Totals		111,435	103,264	8,171	876	0	0	1,271	6,024

¹On 1 Oct 2014, responsibility for the remaining 1,247 acres at RMA was transferred 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.

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

³ Acreage and projected disposal date are very tentative (6 April 2026)

Environmental Cost To Complete (CTC)

The Non-BRAC Excess Installations' CTC of approximately \$407M 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 the BRAC program.

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

Installation	CTC (\$M)
BAAP	84.3
CMPSC	6.6
INAAP	6.7
JOAAP	52.5
LH AAP	118.0
MLAAP	TBD
RVAAP ¹	Note 1
RMA ²	Note 2
SHAD	163.4
SL AAP	0
SRMSC	0
SFAAP	59.6
TAMP	0
TC AAP	74.4
VOAAP	14.4
Total	579.9

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

Summary:

National Priorities List: No

Contaminants of Concern: Arsenic, VOCs, Lead

Affected Media of Concern: Groundwater

Total Number of Clean-Up Sites (Compliance Cleanup): 07 || **Sites Closed-Out:** 07

Total Number of Clean-Up Sites (ENV Restoration, Army): 38 || **Sites Closed-Out:** 32

Per- and Polyfluoroalkyl Substances (PFAS): A PA/SI is completed and determined that PFAS was not released at the installation.

Narrative:

The Army coordinates cleanup action with the WDNR. All explosive decontamination and soil remediation has been completed. Remediation efforts regarding groundwater, cap and cover maintenance, and Gruber's Grove Bay (off-site) are on-going. The Army installed two groundwater pump and treat systems. The WDNR approved closing both systems, and both are now closed. The final ECP documents are complete and signed. All property has been transferred.

Badger AAP, Wisconsin

Property Conveyance

Summary:

Legend

WDNR - Wisconsin Dept. Natural Resources

WDOT - Wisconsin Dept. of Transportation

Acres				Key Dates	
Total Original Excess:	Conveyed:	Remaining:	Army Retained:	First Conveyance:	Final Conveyance:
7,270	7,270 (100%)	0	0	9 Sep 2004	19 Jul 2022

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
Continued				

Badger AAP, Wisconsin

Property conveyance by parcel (Continued):

Parcel Name	Parcel Acres	Disposal Date	Parcel Recipient	Conveyance Authority
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
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	16 Apr 2021	WDNR	NS
O6 Pioneer Cemetery	2.6	19 Jul 2022	Sumpter Township	NS

*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.

Charles Melvin Price Support Center, Illinois

Property Description

Updated 17 Nov 2025

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 recognition of Illinois Congressman Melvin Price's contributions, the 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.

Environmental Cleanup

Summary:

National Priorities List: No

Contaminants of Concern: Arsenic, Metals, VOCs, SVOCs, TPHs, Lead, Iron

Affected Media of Concern: Groundwater, Soil

Total Number of Clean-Up Sites (ENV Restoration, Army): 31 || **Sites Closed-Out:** 29

Per- and Polyfluoroalkyl Substances (PFAS): A

PA/SI is underway to determine if PFAS was used at the installation.



Charles Melvin Price Support Center, Illinois

Environmental Cleanup (Continued)

Narrative:

The remaining environmental sites requiring cleanup are located on Parcel A (conveyed to the USAR) and Parcel E. These ongoing remedial action operations include a soil vapor extraction operation to remediate contaminated soil. All remedial response actions are complete except for LTM of GW for VOCs that are above the required limits. There are no issues with UXO/MEC. The 2012 decision document selected LUCs and LTM as the remedy at Parcel E. The remedy prohibits future residential land use, prohibits GW use within the property boundary, and monitors GW 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 hailstorm. Due to rainwater, mold and corrosion were present in the interior of the building and, the building exterior had deteriorated to the degree that it posed a safety hazard and prevented sampling of the interior monitoring wells necessary for compliance with the ROD. In 2021, the Army ultimately decided that the building posed a threat to human health and well-being and that it should be demolished. The Army also completed an asbestos survey report. The demolition of the building is complete and the missed quarterly sampling on key GW monitoring wells are complete. Upon completion of the building demolition, the Army resumed the conveyance activity by updating the FOST and the ECP. In addition, with the sampling of the groundwater wells, the site returned to compliance with the ROD.

Property Conveyance

Summary:

Acres				Key Dates	
Total Original Excess: 747	Conveyed: 747(100%)	Remaining: 0	Army Retained: 42	First Conveyance: 30 Apr 2002	Final Conveyance: 17 Nov 2025

Property conveyance by parcel:

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	17 Nov 2025	TCRPD	Special Legislation

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

Summary:

National Priorities List: No

Contaminants of Concern: Propellants, UXO/MEC, VOCs, SVOCs, and Metals

Affected Media of Concern: Soil

Total Number of Clean-Up Sites (BRAC): 02 || **Sites Closed-Out:** 02

Total Number of Clean-Up Sites (ENV Restoration, Army): 89 || **Sites Closed-Out:** 89

Total Number of Clean-Up Sites (OMA Non-BRAC Excess): 02 || **Sites Closed-Out:** 00

Per- and Polyfluoroalkyl Substances (PFAS): A PA/SI is underway to determine if PFAS was used at the installation.



Indiana AAP, Indiana

Environmental Cleanup (Continued)

Narrative:

All explosive decontamination and soil remediation has been completed, and all soil sites are closed. The Army transferred a RCRA-permitted landfill to the LRA but retained LTM responsibilities.

Property Conveyance

Summary:

Acres				Key Dates	
Total Original Excess:	Conveyed:	Remaining:	Army Retained:	First Conveyance:	Final Conveyance:
9,992	9,992 (100%)	0	0	25 Oct 2004	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	⁴ Special Legislation
D1	117.0	31 May 2005	River Ridge Redevelopment Authority	⁰ Special Legislation
C	1,600.2	31 May 2005	River Ridge Redevelopment Authority	⁵ 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
Continued				

Indiana AAP, Indiana

Property conveyance by parcel (Continued):

Parcel Name	Parcel Acres	Disposal Date	Parcel Recipient	Conveyance Authority
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
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

Updated 30 Sep 2025

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

Summary:

National Priorities List: Yes

Contaminants of Concern: VOCs, Metals, UXO/MEC

Affected Media of Concern: Groundwater, Soils

Total Number of Clean-Up Sites (ENV Restoration, Army): 61 || **Sites**

Closed-Out: 46

Per- and Polyfluoroalkyl Substances (PFAS): A PA/SI was completed and determined that PFAS did not exceed screening levels, but will proceed to RI to appease EPA.

Narrative:

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. Response actions are ongoing. Achieving 100% completion of the sites,



Joliet AAP, Illinois

Environmental Cleanup (Continued)

to include LTM and long-term operations, may stretch to 2059. The Army is conducting remedial actions for the removal of previously undetected MEC-related items at former firing ranges on land transferred to the USFS. This removal effort is projected to take two years. The Army will continue LTM of GW and review of established LUCs that result from Army cleanup actions. All cleanup actions continue to be conducted in close coordination with the U.S. EPA and the Illinois EPA. All Army site closure reports have been accepted. Negotiations are on-going between the Army and USFS over USFS desire for the Army to demolish the 186 buildings on the 584-acre parcel (FS-5). USFS raised two new issues; first they feel the buildings have friable asbestos and second, they believe that the Army-USFS MOA has expired and should be re-negotiated. The Army's position is that the MOA is still in effect, the Army funded work completed the Army's obligations, and USFS does not have a valid objection.

Property Conveyance

Summary:

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

The Army is preparing the LOT for USFS Parcel 4 which will not be sent to USFS until they sign the LOT for USFS Parcel 5. The conveyance of these two parcels is subject to USFS willingness to accept it. The environmental cleanup on the 30-acre "State 6" parcel is complete and conveyance is expected to be completed in FY26. The MEC-related removals for USFS #6 (157 acres) will take approximately two years with projected conveyance in FY27.

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	Midewin 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	Midewin 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	Midewin National Tallgrass Prairie	Special Legislation
T-5	234.5	26 May 2010	JADA/State of Illinois	Special Legislation
State 6	30.0	4 th Qtr FY26	JADA/State of Illinois	Special Legislation
USDA/FS 4	673.0	4 th Qtr FY26	Midewin National Tallgrass Prairie	Special Legislation
USDA/FS 5	584.1	FY29	Midewin National Tallgrass Prairie	Special Legislation
USDA/FS 6 (Landfill)	157.3	FY30	Midewin National Tallgrass Prairie	Special Legislation

Longhorn AAP, Texas

Updated 5 Nov 2025

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 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. 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

There is no on-site Army caretaker staffing requirement for LHAAP.

Environmental Cleanup

Summary:

National Priorities List: Yes

Contaminants of Concern: VOCs, Perchlorate, Metals, UXO/MEC

Affected Media of Concern: Groundwater, Soils

Total Number of Clean-Up Sites (ENV Restoration, Army): 58 || **Sites Closed-Out:** 16

Per- and Polyfluoroalkyl Substances (PFAS): A PA/SI identified AOPs for PFAS contamination. Therefore, additional investigation in the form of an RI which is likely to be initiated in FY 24.

Narrative:

The Army has implemented cleanup remedies, which include landfill caps, soil removal actions, UXO/MEC removal actions, GW extraction and treatment systems, in-situ bioremediation, and MNA. Army will continue remedial action operation, including the monitoring of LUCs until the established cleanup levels are met. The Army coordinates cleanup actions under the existing FFA with both the EPA and TCEQ. Remaining environmental sites requiring cleanup are being addressed through USACE and USAEC contracts. Disputes with EPA over remedies and action levels had slowed remediation

Longhorn AAP, Texas

Environmental Cleanup (Continued)

efforts and corresponding planned Fed-to-Fed Transfers. Resolution of the disputes was achieved in September 2016. Revised RODs have been signed by the Army and EPA. Ongoing remediation will be IAW the revised RODs. The Production Area Parcels 1 and 2 (173 acres) are in the process of being transferred to USFWS for addition to the refuge. The ECP VIII has been updated and is awaiting signatures. USFWS realty group is slated to conduct an onsite visit to visually inspect the land prior to conveyance.

Property Conveyance

Summary:

Acres				Key Dates	
Total Original Excess:	Conveyed:	Remaining:	Army Retained:	First Conveyance:	Final Conveyance:
8,468	7,279(86%)	1,188	0	29 Apr 2004	TBD

Property conveyance by parcel

Difficulty in getting USFWS review of ECP VIII has delayed conveyance of approximately 173 acres for over two years. Army letter sent to USFWS on 28 Feb 25 to request the initiation of property transfer activities. On 3 April, USFWS met and agreed to move forward with the transfer of the ECPVIII property.

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	1.1	17 Aug 2020	USFWS	Fed to Fed
ECOP VII: South Test South Bomb	72.1	17 Aug 2020	USFWS	Fed to Fed
ECOP VII: Signal Test Area	79.5	17 Aug 2020	USFWS	Fed to Fed
ECOP VII: Demolition LF	13.0	17 Aug 2020	USFWS	Fed to Fed

Longhorn AAP, Texas

Parcel Name	Parcel Acres	Disposal Date	Parcel Recipient	Conveyance Authority
Production Area Parcel 1	160.0	3 rd Qtr FY26	USFWS	Fed to Fed
Production Area Parcel 2	13.0	3 rd Qtr FY26	USFWS	Fed to Fed
Production Area Parcel 3 (LHAAP-29)	188.0	FY29	USFWS	Fed to Fed
Production Area Parcel 4 (LHAAP-47)	209.0	FY30	USFWS	Fed to Fed
Remaining East FIA Parcel	236.3	FY30	USFWS	Fed to Fed
Burning Ground Parcel	379.9	FY32	USFWS	Fed to Fed
Static Test Area - INF Pond	2.1	FY32	USFWS	Fed to Fed



Destruction of a Pershing II

Milan Army Ammunition Plant (MLAAP), Tennessee

Updated 13 Apr 2026

Property Description

The Milan Army Ammunition Plant (MLAAP) was housed on 22,357 acres with 1,460 buildings, 873 igloos and a storage capacity of 2.4 million square feet – 216 miles of roads and 87 miles of railroad were on the plant.



History

MLAAP was originally the Milan Ordnance Depot and Wolf Creek Ordnance Plant, which was established in 1941. In 1943, both were merged, becoming Milan Ordnance Center, renamed Milan Arsenal in 1945. With peak employment of 11,000, MLAAP specialized in loading, assembling, and packing ammunition, including artillery projectiles, grenades, and mortars, while also handling demilitarization, renovation, and logistics support.

As the War ended Milan ceased production. However, the outbreak of the Korean War reignited demand for ammunition, drawing Milan back into service. By July 1951, the plant was rehabilitated and resumed operations to produce mortar and artillery ammunition.

In 1963 was renamed Milan Army Ammunition Plant and, with the Vietnam War, came an increased need for specialized munitions. Milan's approximately 7,000 employees produced fuses, primers, delay plungers, delay elements, boosters, grenades, artillery rounds, mines, cluster bomb unit dispensers, demolition kits, and shell metal parts.



During the Gulf War, the plant scaled up production to meet requirements, producing key munitions like the M864 projectile and 120mm tank ammunition. Milan also supported Operation Enduring Freedom and Operation Iraqi Freedom with artillery shells, 40mm tactical and training ammunition, demolition charges, and mine-clearing charges.

As part of BRAC 2005, Milan absorbed mission workload from closing sites, Kansas and Lone Star AAPs. The 155MM Improved Conventional Munition (ICM) artillery and 60MM, 81MM, and 120MM mortar functions were transferred from Kansas AAP to MLAAP. In addition, the Lone Star AAP in was closed and the 105MM and 155MM ICM artillery, Multiple Launch Rocket System (MLRS) artillery, hand grenades, and 60MM and 81MM mortar functions were relocated to MLAAP. In 2013, the production missions at MLAAP were transferred to the Iowa Army Ammunition Plant

On 16 August 2019, the Commander of the Headquarters, U.S. Army Joint Munitions Command determined that the MLAAP was no longer required to meet the Command's readiness needs. On 21 May 2021, the Deputy Assistance Secretary of the Army Installations, Housing and Partnerships approved the non-BRAC Closure divestiture strategy, which divided the plant up into sections. One of those sections (5,000 acres +/-) was assigned to the DASA-ESOH BRAC Directorate for disposal.

MLAAP continued to be an explosive storage and distribution center until February 2020.

On Aug. 9, 2022, MLAAP reassigned more than 16,000 acres to the Tennessee National Guard's Milan Volunteer Training Site, increasing the size of the Guard property to more than 18,500 acres.

MLAAP was formally deactivated on 10 April 2025.

Caretaking

The 3-person on-site caretaker staff's mission is to safely and efficiently cleanup and divest the plant as a non-Base Realignment and Closure action.

Milan Army Ammunition Plant (MLAAP), Tennessee

Environmental Cleanup

Summary:

National Priorities List: Yes

Contaminants of Concern: Hexogen (RDX) and trinitrotoluene (TNT), as well as metals, polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons (PAHs), and per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS)

Affected Media of Concern: Groundwater, Soil

Total Number of Clean-Up Sites (ENV Restoration, Army): 31 || **Sites Closed-Out:** 29

Per- and Polyfluoroalkyl Substances (PFAS): A RI is planned to address PFAS Identified in a 2021 PA.

Narrative:

Multiple cleanup actions are underway at MLAAP under the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA), with cleanup phases and actions specific to various "Operable Units" (OUs). A 2014 Record of Decision finalized the approach for managing site-wide groundwater plumes. The cleanup involves operating two groundwater treatment plants and conducting a monitoring program. The active treatment is expected to last for decades, with the EPA projecting aquifer restoration from munitions contamination by 2074. The Army constructed several caps over contaminated soils in areas like the Open Burning Ground. These caps, along with land use controls, prevent exposure to contaminants. Cleanup work is in progress, and the Army has sought a permit renewal to conduct closure operations. The Army maintains LUCs to protect people from contaminated areas, including restricting access, performing inspections, and enforcing city ordinances. The City of Milan has also enacted ordinances restricting the use of groundwater. A Restoration Advisory Board (RAB) provides community members with updates on the cleanup process.



Property Conveyance

Summary:

Acres				Key Dates	
Total Original Excess:	Conveyed:	Remaining:	Army Retained:	First Conveyance:	Final Conveyance:
22,351	16,133(72%)	6,218*	16,133	9 Aug 2022	TBD

Property conveyance by parcel:

Parcel Name	Parcel Acres	Disposal Date	Parcel Recipient	Conveyance Authority
Tennessee ARNG Parcel 1	16,133	9 Aug 2022	TNARNG via NGB	Reassignment
City of Milan	292.0	13 Apr 2026	City of Milan	Special Legislation
University of Tennessee	900	FY26	University of Tennessee	Special Legislation
Tennessee ARNG Parcel 2	24	FY26	TNARNG via NGB	Special Legislation
BRAC Directorate Disposal**	5,059	TBD	TBD	TBD Spec Leg / Sale / PBC

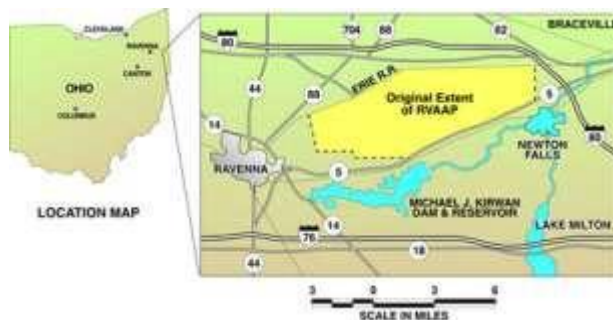
* The DASA-ESOH BRAC is only responsible for the conveyance of approximately 5,039 of the remaining property.

** Under current guidance, only the land will be conveyed; the buildings will remain Army real property until demolished.

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 last used 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 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

Summary:

National Priorities List: No

Contaminants of Concern: VOCs, Heavy Metals, Perchlorate, PCB, Hazardous Waste, Mercury, Lead, UXO/MEC

Affected Media of Concern: Groundwater, Soils, Surface Water

Total Number of Clean-Up Sites (ENV Restoration, Army): 89 || **Sites Closed-Out:** 64

Narrative:

Remedial actions include eliminating hazardous wastes and removing soils contaminated with lead and MEC-related items, to various depths. The Army expects to conduct LTM of groundwater and will continue to monitor established LUCs 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 Ohio ARNG. 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 Original Excess: 21,419	Conveyed: 21,419 (100%)	Remaining: 0	Army Retained: 21,419*	First Conveyance: 6 May 1999	Final Conveyance: 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 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 encompassed 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, the Army leased RMA facilities to private industries for the production of pesticides from 1946 to 1982. One of the major lessees involved, 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 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 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.

Environmental Cleanup

Summary:

National Priorities List: Yes

Contaminants of Concern: VOCs, Pesticides, Heavy Metals, Solvents, and UXO/MEC

Affected Media of Concern: Groundwater, Soils, Surface Water

Total Number of Clean-Up Sites (ENV Restoration, Army): 213 || **Sites Closed-Out:** 202

Narrative:

The Army will continue operating four GW pump and treatment systems until the COCs are below established cleanup standards. Additionally, the Army will monitor LUCs established as a result of Army cleanup actions. The Army has been coordinating cleanup actions with both the U.S. EPA and the CDPHE 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 Original 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 is no longer the lead HQDA activity for conveyance at RMA. For BRAC acreage accountability purposes, BRAC 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 excess 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

Updated 19 Mar 2026

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 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. The supply operations workload ramped down after the cessation of hostilities and, 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 and SHAD became the major pipeline for supplies moving to Southeast Asia. SHAD also had the mission to prepare Army aircraft 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. The consolidation began in October 1990 and was completed on 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. 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 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. On 22 September 2015, IMCOM subsequently determined that SHAD was excess to its requirements, and responsibility for property disposal passed to the ACSIM BRAC Division. DASA-IHP subsequently determined the Sharpe Site was excess to Army requirements. Initially, the Army reported all 724 acres as excess to its requirements. The Army subsequently decided to retain property by transferring parcels to the U.S. Army Reserve (11 acres) and the U.S. Army National Guard (53 acres) which reduced its excess total to 660 acres. Acreage originally transferred to the USAR was subsequently transferred to the USARNG. On 1 May 2020, the Army withdrew Building 240 and approximately 29.4 surrounding acres from the property previously turned over from DoD to the GSA and transferred it to AAFES on 1 May 2020.



Sharpe AD, California

History (Continued)

The FY21 National Defense Authorization Act (NDAA), as amended by the FY23, FY24 and FY26 NDAA's, authorized the Secretary of the Army to transfer the remaining property to the Port of Stockton. Property will be transferred via PBC, if the Port qualifies and via fair market sale if it does not. In 2021, the CA ARNG requested an additional 26.7 acres be withdrawn from excess. DASA (IHP) approved that request and the property was transferred to the National Guard Bureau for use by the CA ARNG on 19 March 2026. This reduced the acreage available to the Port to 499.

Caretaking

There is no Federal caretaker staff on-site. Base operations are conducted by a contractor to include facilities maintenance and operation, and on-the-ground coordination of the environmental cleanup activities. The Presidio of Monterey provides Command & Control.

Environmental Cleanup

Summary:

National Priorities List: Yes

Contaminants of Concern: VOCs, TCE, Metals, Pesticides, Nitrate

Affected Media of Concern: Groundwater, Soils

Total Number of Clean-Up Sites (ENV Restoration, Army): 155 || **Sites Closed-Out:** 146

Per- and Polyfluoroalkyl Substances (PFAS): A PA/SI determined that PFAS was released at the installation. A RI/FS is underway to determine the nature and extent of the PFAS contamination in GW.

Narrative:

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 IMCOM-AEC. Under AEC oversight, there are proposed changes to add in-situ treatment (consisting of fracturing and amendment injection in high-concentration areas) and LUCs to prohibit on-site use of contaminated groundwater. The remaining environmental cleanup sites are being addressed through USACE and AEC contracts. Transfer of property has been delayed by a dispute with California (CA) regulators over whether the CRUP would be considered an ARAR in site RODs. The Army has no authority to enforce CRUP. This affects all CA BRAC Sites. Discussion on this issue is between ESOH, EPA, DTSC, and CA Water Board are at the executive level.



Property Conveyance

Summary:

Acres				Key Dates	
Total Original Excess: 724	Conveyed: 225(31%)	Remaining: 499	Army Retained: 90.8	First Conveyance: 22 Nov 2013	Final Conveyance: 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
AAFES	29.4	1 May 2020	AAFES	Fed to Fed
U.S. Army National Guard	26.7	19 Mar 2026	U.S. Army National Guard	Assignment
Port Parcel	499.0	FY29	Port of Stockton	PBC/Special Legislation

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, on 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

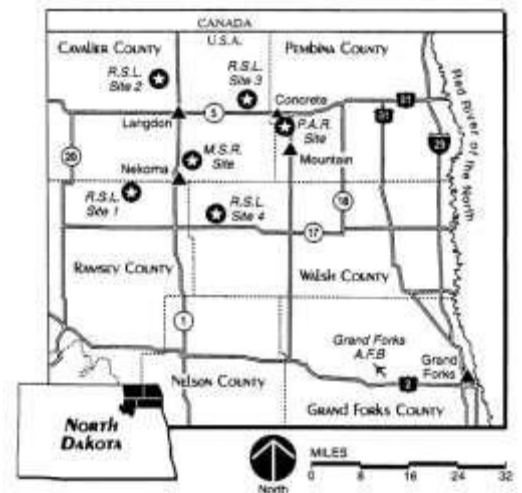
Summary:

National Priorities List: No

Contaminants of Concern: POLs, PCBs, TPHs, Solvents, Heavy Metals

Affected Media of Concern: Groundwater, Soils

Total Number of Clean-Up Sites (ENV Restoration, Army): 7 || **Sites Closed-Out:** 7



Stanley R. Mickelsen Safeguard Complex, North Dakota

Environmental Cleanup (Continued)

Narrative:

Various removal activities took place since 1991 to address USTs, PCB equipment, construction materials (paints and waterproofing compounds), and oily wastewater. An Expanded PA/SI was completed to address potential release sites attributed to construction, maintenance, and salvage operations. The U.S. EPA completed a technical review of the CERCLA Expanded Site Investigation Final Report for the installation and 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 EPA NPL. 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 NFA determination. In August 2012, during the process of conveying the property, the NDDH issued the Army a 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 extracted the contaminated water from 20-30 Spartan missile silos; disposed of the water off-site; and filled, capped, and sealed the silos by 19 November 2015. In May 2016, acres with unacceptable growth as a result of the cleanup were reseeded. The landowner accepted the restoration work as complete, and Army forwarded a project completion report to NDDH and the SHPO. On 22 February 2017, NDDH formally acknowledged project completion and closed the NOV.



Property Conveyance

Summary:

Acres				Key Dates	
Total Original 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

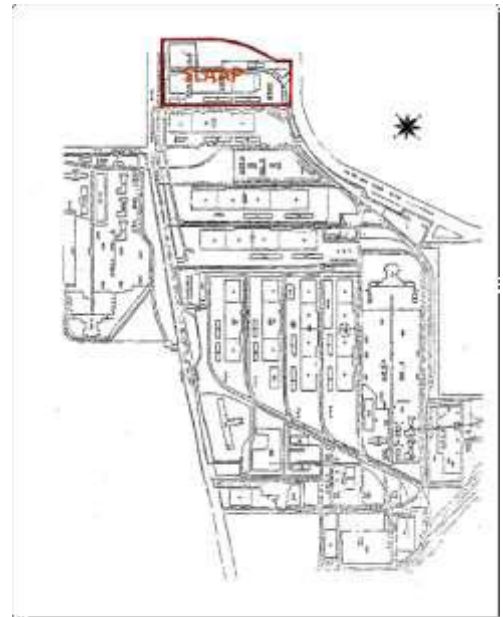
St. Louis AAP, Missouri

Property Description

The St. Louis Army Ammunition Plant (SLAAP) was located in the northwest section of the city of St. Louis, MO, bounded by Good-fellow 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 operation, 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.

Caretaking

There are no caretaking requirements at SLAAP.

St. Louis AAP, Missouri

Environmental Cleanup

Summary:

National Priorities List: No

Contaminants of Concern: Asbestos, PCBs, Solvents, Cutting Fluids, Pesticides, LBP, Dinitrotoluene

Affected Media of Concern: Building materials, Soil, Groundwater

Total Number of Clean-Up Sites (ENV Restoration, Army): 06 || **Sites Closed-Out:** 06

Per- and Polyfluoroalkyl Substances (PFAS): A PA/SI is underway to determine if PFAS was used at the installation.



Building 2

Narrative:

SLAAP was subject to a NON for substantial PCB contamination in Bldg. 3. Per special legislation by Congressman Clay, the Army demolished Bldg. 3 in December 2002 to address the NON, which was lifted by the EPA. Shortly thereafter, Bldg. 2 was also demolished. Despite being primarily contaminated with PCB and asbestos, solvents, cutting fluids, pesticides, lead paint, and dinitrotoluene were suspected at the site. All remaining structures were demolished, and no additional remediation is planned.

Property Conveyance

Summary:

Acres				Key Dates	
Total Original Excess: 18	Conveyed: 18 (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



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 one Federal employee remains to provide oversight and on-the-ground coordination of the extensive environmental and explosive hazard cleanup. To 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

Summary:

National Priorities List: No

Contaminants of Concern: Lead, VOCs, UXO/MEC

Affected Media of Concern: Groundwater, Building Materials, Soils

Total Number of Clean-Up Sites (ENV Restoration, Army): 100

|| Sites Closed-Out: 36

Total Number of Clean-Up Sites (OMA Non-BRAC Excess): 1 ||
Sites Closed-Out: 0



Building 2

Per- and Polyfluoroalkyl Substances (PFAS): A PA/SI was completed to determine if PFAS was used at the installation. Results are that localized PFAS contamination exists at Sunflower.

Narrative:

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 approximately 2,800 acres potentially containing MEC that pose a potential explosive hazard. None of the sites with explosive hazards were completely remediated or decontaminated. GW contamination was detected at depths ranging from 0.5 feet to 41.5 feet but over a limited portion of the site. 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 contract was put in place for the Explosive De-contamination and Environmental Remediation of the FOSET property. The contract expired in 2010 without completing the remediation. The Army initiated its plan to self-perform the remainder of the remediation at the site. Additional contracts were awarded to address explosive hazards and to provide reports for Army Decision Documents. The Army continues to coordinate with the property owner regarding the work required to achieve full cleanup and NFA determination.

Property Conveyance

Summary:

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

Sunflower AAP was conveyed under a Finding of Suitability for Early Transfer in 2005 and the Army is in the process of completing the cleanup and issuing the CERCLA Covenants on parcels it has remediated and thereafter removed from the RCRA permit to pave the way for redevelopment. In June 2022, SRL announced that they were negotiating with Panasonic Energy of North America(PENA) to convey acreage to build an Electric Vehicle Battery Factory in Kansas, specifically De Soto, KS at Sunflower. PENA has purchased and has begun building its first standalone EV battery facility in the US on 350 acres at the former ammunition plant. The construction of the plant is expected complete and operational in 2025 at a cost of ~\$4Billion consisting of ~5Million square feet and will employ over 4,000 people.

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 NI-KE 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 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 Army Environmental Command and the BRAC Division respectively. In August 2004, GSA conducted a public auction, and the property sold to American Media International. The transfer was completed on 29 November 2004.

Caretaking

There are no caretaking requirements at TAMP.

Tarheel Missile Plant, North Carolina

Environmental Cleanup

Summary:

National Priorities List: No

Contaminants of Concern: POLs, VOCs, Solvents

Affected Media of Concern: Groundwater, Soil

Total Number of Clean-Up Sites (ENV Restoration, Army): 28 || **Sites Closed-Out:** 27

Per- and Polyfluoroalkyl Substances (PFAS): A PA/SI is underway to determine if PFAS was used at the installation.

Narrative:

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 NCDENR issued a NOV to Lucent for the VOC contamination in groundwater/soil at TAMP. The Army and Lucent Technologies developed an agreement allocating cleanup responsibilities on the property. Under a NCDENR approved CAP, Lucent installed an SVE/air sparging system to address the contamination. 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. The property is currently owned by a real estate developer, who is demolishing the structures. USAEC is developing an RI/FS to address the solvent contamination for the remaining open site. Based on the results of the RI/FS, USAEC and NCDENR will coordinate any additional response actions.

Property Conveyance

Summary

Acres				Key Dates	
Total Original 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

Updated 18 Feb 2026

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

Summary:

National Priorities List: No

Contaminants of Concern: VOCs, Pesticides, Heavy Metals, Solvents

Affected Media of Concern: Groundwater, Soil, Sediments, Surface Water

Total Number of Clean-Up Sites (ENV Restoration, Army): 28 || **Sites**

Closed-Out: 7

Per- and Polyfluoroalkyl Substances (PFAS): A PA/SI is underway to determine if PFAS was used at the installation.



Twin Cities AAP, Minnesota

Environmental Cleanup (Continued)

Narrative:

The Army will continue to operate four GW pump and treatment systems until the COCs are below the established cleanup standards. Additionally, the Army will monitor LUCs established as a result of Army cleanup actions. The Army has been coordinating cleanup actions with both the U.S. EPA and the Minnesota Pollution Control Agency and continues to work closely with the environmental regulators to resolve the remaining environmental issues. Due to the discovery of 1,4-dioxane in the groundwater, GSA was unable to complete the transfer for several of the last parcels. The EPA would not issue an OPS determination. As a result, the Army prepared a FOSET for two 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. On 18 February 2026, GSA executed a public sale for the Primer/Tracer Area which marked the final property disposal action at TCAAP.

Property Conveyance

Summary:

Acres				Key Dates	
Total Original Excess: 2,325	Conveyed: 2,325 (100%)	Remaining: 0	Army Retained: 1,521	First Conveyance: 27 Sep 2000	Final Conveyance: 18 Feb 2026

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	62.1	18 Feb 2026	Private Owner	Public Sale

Volunteer AAP, Tennessee

Updated 5 Nov 2025

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 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

Summary:

National Priorities List: No

Contaminants of Concern: Asbestos, VOCs, Explosives

Affected Media of Concern: Groundwater, Soil

Total Number of Clean-Up Sites (ENV Restoration, Army): 23 ||

Sites Closed-Out: 23

Total Number of Clean-Up Sites (OMA Non-BRAC Excess): 1 || **Sites Closed-Out:** 1

Per- and Polyfluoroalkyl Substances (PFAS): A PA/SI is completed and determined that PFAS was not released at the installation.

Narrative:

All property has been transferred. The Army produced massive amounts of TNT to meet operational requirements for three wars (1,765 million pounds of TNT for the Vietnam War alone) and this generated significant environmental pollution. All environmental sites requiring cleanup are in a response complete status with either remedial action (operations) (RA(O)) or long term monitoring (LTM) in place. LTM required for groundwater, asbestos burial pits, and landfills will remain an ongoing Army responsibility.



Volunteer AAP, Tennessee

Property Conveyance

Summary:

Acres				Key Dates	
Total Original 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
CFI/WAPS 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



Office of the Deputy Assistant Secretary of the Army for Environment, Safety & Occupational Health

BRAC Directorate