



**Annual Status Report
on the
Destruction of the United States Stockpile of Lethal
Chemical Agents and Munitions
for Fiscal Year 2015**

September 30, 2015

The estimated cost of report or study for the Department of Defense (DoD) is approximately \$7,184.00 in Fiscal Years 2015-2016. This includes \$1,850.00 in expenses and \$5,334.00 in DoD labor.

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I. Introduction

The DoD is submitting this annual report for Fiscal Year 2015 (FY15) to Congress, pursuant to Section 1521(i) of Title 50 United States Code (USC). The report documents the status of the U.S. Chemical Demilitarization Program (CDP) as of September 30, 2015.

II. Mission

The CDP mission is to enhance national security by eliminating chemical warfare materiel, while protecting the workforce, the public, and the environment and meeting obligations specified in the Chemical Weapons Convention (CWC) ¹. The CDP is a congressionally-mandated program prescribed by Section 1521 of Title 50, which directs the DoD to destroy the U.S. stockpile of lethal chemical agents and munitions.

III. Organization

The CDP is divided into two Acquisition Category ID Major Defense Acquisition Programs: (1) Chemical Demilitarization Program (Chem Demil) - U.S. Army Chemical Materials Activity (CMA) and (2) Chem Demil – Assembled Chemical Weapons Alternatives (ACWA). In accordance with Section 1521(g) of Title 50 USC, the Department of the Army manages Chem Demil-CMA and the DoD manages the Chem Demil-ACWA with a direct reporting relationship to the Office of the Under Secretary of Defense for Acquisition, Technology and Logistics.

The CMA mission included destruction of the stockpiles stored at Deseret Chemical Depot, Utah; Umatilla Chemical Depot (UMCD), Oregon; Anniston Chemical Activity (ANCA), Alabama; Pine Bluff Chemical Activity (PBCA), Arkansas; Newport Chemical Depot (NECD), Indiana; Aberdeen Proving Ground (APG), Maryland; and Johnston Atoll in the Pacific Basin. Destruction of these stockpiles is complete and these sites are closed. The CMA is also responsible for implementation of the Chemical Stockpile Emergency Preparedness Program (CSEPP) and the assessment and destruction of recovered chemical warfare materiel (RCWM) (formerly known as non-stockpile chemical materiel) in the United States.

The ACWA program is responsible for destruction of the stockpiles stored at Pueblo Chemical Depot (PCD), Colorado, and Blue Grass Army Depot (BGAD), Kentucky.

IV. Current Operations

CMA completed site closures and continued implementation of the CSEPP as well as the assessment and destruction of RCWM.

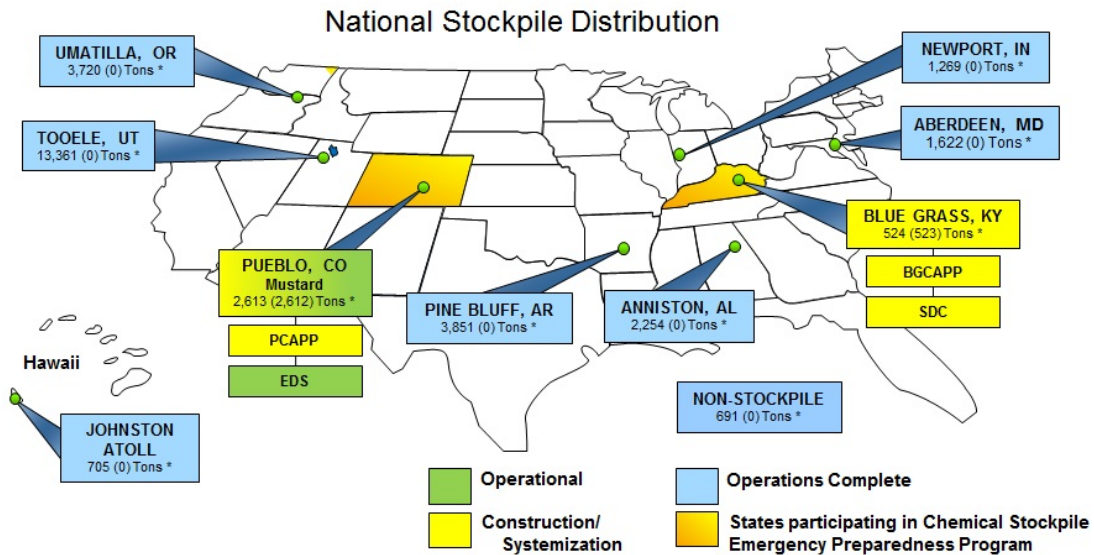
¹ The Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production, Stockpiling and Use of Chemical Weapons and on Their Destruction, commonly known as the CWC, defines the stockpile elimination milestone for 100 percent destruction of Category 1 chemical weapons as April 29, 2012, the latest date allowable under the CWC. Public Law 110-116 adds “but not later than December 31, 2017.”

The ACWA program continued systemization of the Pueblo Chemical Agent-Destruction Pilot Plant (PCAPP) and completed substantial construction and continued systemization of the Blue Grass Chemical Agent-Destruction Pilot Plant (BGCAPP). In addition, U.S. chemical weapons destruction operations resumed with the start of Explosive Destruction System (EDS) operations at PCD to destroy munitions unsuitable for processing by the PCAPP.

A. Site-by-Site Description of Chemical Weapons Stockpile Destruction

CDP Site Status Summary

Site	Destruction Operations	Storage Facility	Destruction Facility	Agent Destroyed (U.S. Tons)
Deseret/Tooele	Complete, Jan 2012	Closed, Jul 2013	Closed, Nov 2014	13,617
Umatilla	Complete, Oct 2011	Closed, Aug 2012	Closed, Jan 2015	3,720
Anniston	Complete, Sep 2011	Closed, May 2013	Closed, May 2014	2,254
Pine Bluff	Complete, Nov 2010	Closed, Aug 2012	Closed, Jan 2013	3,851
Newport	Complete, Sep 2008	Closed, Jun 2010	Closed, Jan 2010	1,269
Aberdeen	Complete, Feb 2006	Closed, Jun 2007	Closed, Jun 2007	1,622
Johnston Atoll	Complete, Nov 2000	Closed, Dec 2003	Closed, Dec 2003	2,031
Pueblo EDS	TBD	Active	Operational	.83
Pueblo	TBD	Active	In systemization	--
Blue Grass SDC	TBD	Active	In construction	--
Blue Grass	TBD	Active	In systemization	--



PCAPP: Pueblo Chemical Agent-Destruction Pilot Plant
 BGCAPP: Blue Grass Chemical Agent-Destruction Pilot Plant
 EDS: Explosive Destruction System
 SDC: Static Detonation Chamber

* Declared Stockpile (Remaining Stockpile)

NOTE:
 Tonnage destroyed prior to Treaty Declaration:
 1,326 U.S. tons at Johnston Atoll and 256 U.S. tons at Tooele, UT

CMA

During FY15, CMA successfully completed the physical closure of the Umatilla, Oregon and Tooele, Utah Chemical Weapons Destruction Facilities (CWDFs) and their related environmental permits. With the physical closure of the Umatilla and Tooele facilities, all demilitarization sites are now in administrative closure. There were no safety issues. The physical closure process is regulated to ensure continued protection of the environment and surrounding communities and includes:

- treatment and/or disposal of secondary wastes generated during destruction operations;
- decontamination of equipment, structures (storage igloos and buildings), and soil;
- dismantling all process and support equipment;
- demolition of structures and disposal of debris;
- verification of conformance with environmental permits and environmental requirements, and closure performance standards;
- preparation of documentation for Resource Conservation and Recovery Act of 1976 (RCRA) closure certification and support for a RCRA Certification Corrective Measures Study by an independent contractor, if needed; and administrative closure of the contracts, subcontracts, and finalizing cost adjustments. This work is managed by the contracting agency, Rock Island Contracting Command. The Defense Contract Auditing Agency must review and verify all requirements and costs. This is a multi-year process.

The award fee contracts for all of the sites under Army control (Tooele Chemical Agent Disposal Facility [TOCDF], Umatilla Chemical Agent Disposal Facility [UMCDF], Anniston Chemical Agent Disposal Facility [ANCDF], and Pine Bluff Chemical Agent Disposal Facility [PBCDF]) were changed to cost plus fixed fee type contracts upon completion of physical closure. The management of the contracts is being performed by Rock Island Contracting Command. All incentive awards based on early closure have been awarded for each of the sites. The only activities continuing to receive funding are those necessary for completing administrative closure and any adjustments required based on the review process.

Deseret Chemical Depot and TOCDF, Utah

During FY15, TOCDF completed the physical closure phase and achieved RCRA permit termination in November 2014. The Government Field Office closed in November 2014. The site is in administrative closure. The TOCDF Systems Contractor (SC) was awarded its \$55 million closure bonus in September 2014.

ANCA and ANCDF, Alabama

ANCDF remains in administrative closure.

UMCD and UMCDF, Oregon

During FY 2015, UMCDF completed the physical closure phase and achieved RCRA permit termination in January 2015. The Government Field Office closed in January 2015. The UMCDF is in administrative closure. The UMCDF SC was awarded its \$55 million closure bonus in October 2014.

All of the sites have started or remain in administrative closure which requires review of all contracts, subcontracts and costs. It also requires adjustments to those costs as required. All other physical closure actions are complete. In addition to closure activities, the CMA continues to share lessons learned to facilitate greater effectiveness and efficiency within the ACWA program.

ACWA

The ACWA program continues to implement and refine cost control initiatives, which include performance-based incentives for the SC. Section 1521(n) of Title 50 USC allows the use of performance-based incentive clauses in contracts to accelerate safe elimination of the U.S. chemical weapons stockpiles and reduce total life-cycle cost of the CDP.

Both sites are undergoing a robust systemization process that tests plant readiness in four primary areas:

- Paper: Development of all procedures and maintenance instructions, as well as test plans for all elements of the plant and documentation to support Facilities Construction Certification.
- Plant: Commissioning, start-up, and testing of the physical plant – ensuring all systems and subsystems within the facilities work properly and function together. A good example of this is the sophisticated fire protection system installed in the plant and the robotic equipment used to disassemble and move munitions through the destruction process.
- People: Hiring and training of the operations and maintenance staff needed to complete the chemical weapons destruction mission. This includes training each individual for technical proficiency for their assigned duties and ensuring the highest standards are upheld for those included in the Chemical Personnel Reliability Program.
- Permitting: Working with state and federal regulators to develop, negotiate and resolve plant operating parameters and RCRA and Toxic Substance Control Act

permit conditions to prepare for plant operations and maintain regulatory compliance.

PCD and PCAPP, Colorado

Systemization of the PCAPP continued throughout FY15. As of September 30, 2015, systemization was just over 87 percent complete. The turnover of systems to the operations team continues as do corrective actions required for roof leaks, piping welds, and other issues that have arisen during systemization.

The Operations Phase of the PCAPP contract was successfully negotiated and awarded on April 9, 2015. PCAPP operations are expected to begin in or before June 2016.

The SC and the government worked to finalize cybersecurity requirements that will ensure all electronic systems are fully protected and secure, including integrated control systems. Experts from information technology, test and evaluation, and security organizations conducted numerous tests of internal systems to identify and mitigate risks.

The SC for PCAPP has recorded more than 1.9 million consecutive work hours without a lost-time injury and a Recordable Injury Rate (RIR) of 0.78, which is well below the industry average for industrial projects. In April 2015, PCAPP was awarded Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) Voluntary Protection Program (VPP) Star Status for the operations phase of the project which is a follow on to the VPP status achieved for the systemization phase.

Operation of the PCAPP EDS began on March 18, 2015, with the destruction of chemical weapons stored at PCD that are unsuitable for processing in the PCAPP main plant such as overpacked Surveillance Program Lethal Chemical Agents and Munitions samples and leaking munitions. In early August 2015, after safely and successfully destroying 347 of the 560 total munitions and items currently slated for destruction by the EDS, operators identified minor damage to the door of the destruction vessel. Operators paused destruction operations for several weeks to enable repairs, testing, and recertification to be completed. The SC completed repairs to the vessel at the end of September 2015, and operators recommenced destruction operations on October 5, 2015, after the unit was recertified by the Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment. Destruction of the remaining munitions currently set aside for destruction is anticipated to be complete in February 2016.

BGAD and BGCAPP, Kentucky

As of September 30, 2015, construction at BGCAPP was more than 98 percent complete and systemization was 38 percent complete.

Construction on the BGCAPP main plant achieved the substantially complete milestone on July 31, 2015, as major facilities were completed. The Munitions

Demilitarization Building, Supercritical Water Oxidation Processing Building, Container Handling Building, and other key facilities were completed and turned over to the systemization team. Some finish work and construction of small support buildings, to include the waste transfer area, will continue.

Two significant modifications to the plant design were initiated in 2015 to mitigate the potential formation of toxic or highly corrosive intermediates or by-products from the plant process. Equipment changes to the Energetics Neutralization System and changes to the Rocket Handling System and Munitions Washout Station continue into FY16.

Highlighting the transition out of the construction phase, the systemization team has assumed responsibility and control of the site. Pre-commissioning inspections and testing, commissioning, and startup of installed equipment is occurring throughout the plant. The heating, ventilation and air conditioning chillers completed testing and were brought on-line in June 2015. The fire water system was fully systemized and turned over to the operations team. Other plant utility systems including potable and process water, plant air, fire detection systems and alarms, and communications systems were turned over to systemization teams during the second half of FY15. The boiler system was in the final stages of its readiness assessment at the end of FY15.

Fabrication of the Static Detonation Chamber (SDC), which will be used for the destruction of the mustard-filled munitions stored at BGAD, is complete and construction of the site has begun. Civil site preparation, installation of underground utilities, and construction of the SDC Enclosure Building began in FY15 and are scheduled to be complete in second quarter FY16. Fabrication of the modular buildings supporting SDC operations is ongoing with delivery expected to begin in first quarter of FY16. The manufacturer successfully completed factory acceptance testing of the SDC and associated off-gas treatment system in June 2015. The units were subsequently disassembled and shipped to BGCAPP. The SDC will be installed in the Enclosure Building as part of the facility construction process.

The BGCAPP Laboratory was authorized by the BGCAPP Site Project Manager to receive dilute nerve agent standards in July 2015 after demonstrating readiness to the Edgewood Chemical Biological Center, Chemical Agent Standard Analytical Reference Material Quality Assurance team's standards. This cleared the way for development of the air monitoring and waste analysis methods needed for the main plant operations.

BGCAPP personnel logged over five million consecutive work hours without a lost-time injury in FY15. The project has a RIR of 0.17, well below the industry average for industrial construction. The BGCAPP maintains OSHA VPP Star Status.

B. Safety Status of Chemical Weapons Stockpile Storage

The CMA, through its subordinate relationship with the U.S. Army Materiel Command, is responsible for safe storage of the remaining chemical weapons stockpiles stored at PCD and BGAD. The CMA continues to assess the safety and

integrity of these stockpiles through a monitoring and inspection program that includes analytical sampling and analysis along with an enhanced ammunition surveillance program on the munitions, the agent, and explosives involved. The CMA continues to test the stockpile to ensure there is no degradation of any components involved. The CMA uses high-performance overpack containers to safely store leaking chemical agent-filled containers and munitions. Leaks that occur in storage are extremely unlikely to endanger on- or off-post communities in the vicinity of the storage sites; thus, the stockpile can be safely stored until treated and/or destroyed. During FY15, no leaking munitions were identified at PCD, and one was identified and overpacked at BGAD. For historical leaker information, see Appendix B.

During FY15, there was one non-surety emergency (informational response for a negligent discharge of a weapon outside the chemical limited area) chemical event; one limited area/post only emergency (site response for containerization of a leaking mustard 105mm projectile at BGAD) chemical event; and no community emergency (external response) chemical events. At no time was the community or environment at risk of exposure to chemical agents.

V. Funding Execution

The H.R. 4870, DoD Appropriations Act, 2015 set funding for the Chemical Agents and Munitions Destruction, Defense (CAMD,D) appropriation at \$802.268 million; \$38.715 million of Chemical Demilitarization Construction, Defense (CDC,D) funds were appropriated for BGCAPP in FY 2015. The ACWA program portion of the CAMD,D appropriation was \$575.8 million.

The following table reflects disbursements as of September 30, 2015.

FY15 Disbursements

(includes disbursement amounts for all active fiscal years)
(\$ IN THOUSANDS)

Purpose	Funds Disbursed
Construction of and equipment for CWDFs (includes systemization)	754,141
Operation of CWDFs	75,584
Dismantling and closure of CWDFs	178,373
Recovered chemical warfare materiel research and development	12,859
Program Management (includes CMA, PM CSE and ACWA)	46,344
RCWM disposal	52,658
CSEPP (On and Off Post)	40,014
Travel and associated travel costs for Chemical Demilitarization Citizens' Advisory Commission members (detailed in the following paragraphs)	-
TOTAL	1,159,973

Note: Total ±1 thousand dollars due to rounding

Sources: (1) Defense Finance and Accounting System 218 report with data, as of September 30, 2015 and (2) General Fund Enterprise Business System Reconciliation reports as of September 30, 2015

The table at Appendix C shows a detailed listing of funds disbursed by project and location as of September 30, 2015.

Chemical Demilitarization Citizens' Advisory Commissions (CACs), in accordance with Section 1521(m) of Title 50 USC, continued to be important partners of the ACWA program. There were no funds expended for travel and associated travel costs incurred by CAC members during FY15. Colorado and Kentucky CAC travel funds are approved by the Office of the Assistant Secretary of Defense for Nuclear, Chemical, and Biological Defense Programs when travel is required.

VI. Chemical Stockpile Emergency Preparedness Program (CSEPP)

The CSEPP is a joint program between the Army (CMA) and the Department of Homeland Security (DHS)/Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) with the Army responsible for the on-post mission and DHS/FEMA responsible for the off-post mission. The DHS/FEMA accomplishes its off-post mission through cooperative agreements with states to augment emergency preparedness in the communities surrounding the chemical storage sites. The CSEPP activities have been implemented at all continental U.S. chemical weapons storage sites. As of September 30, 2015, the CSEPP is only active at the PCD and BGAD storage sites. The CMA on-post mission continued to maintain emergency preparedness and readiness at chemical weapons storage installations and DHS/FEMA executed the off-post mission with state and local governments to meet the CDP mandate of maximum protection. The CMA continues to participate in Community Integrated Process Teams (IPTs) that consist of representatives from the impacted counties, and state along with representatives from DHS/FEMA Region and Headquarters, the local installation, and CMA to maintain emergency plans, synchronize efforts with community partners, and address specific community issues. The DHS/FEMA provides a separate report to Congress outlining accomplishments and issues in participating civilian communities, pursuant to Section 1521(e) of Title 50 USC.

In July 2015, DHS/FEMA reported that the Blue Grass and Pueblo communities achieved compliance with the 12 CSEPP benchmarks for emergency preparedness. The CSEPP benchmarks cover the areas that support the communities' ability to respond to a chemical accident/incident at the stockpile storage sites. The CMA will continue to support sustainment and make state-of-the-art improvements in both depot and community capabilities until the chemical weapons stockpiles are eliminated. The new Emergency Operations Center (EOC) at PCD became operational in December 2014 and a new mass warning system was implemented.

At the Pueblo and Blue Grass sites, initial testing of local implementation of the national Integrated Public Alert and Warning System laid the foundation for greater speed and effectiveness in alerting the public to emergencies. In Kentucky, three new county EOCs became operational, with work on the remaining facilities scheduled for completion in 2016. In Colorado, the public safety radio system was enhanced to improve the reliability of communications between first responders throughout the area.

The CMA conducted joint annual CSEPP exercises with the Pueblo community on May 6, 2015, and with the Blue Grass community on September 16, 2015. In Colorado, following a series of disaster recovery workshops, the CMA and DHS/FEMA participated in a state CSEPP recovery tabletop exercise on August 25, 2015. Community officials also participate in the PCD and BGAD quarterly Chemical Accident/Incident Response Assistance exercises.

To coordinate activities locally, the CMA and DHS/FEMA attended Community IPT meetings held regularly at both sites in 2015. At the national level, Program Management Team meetings were held in February 2015 in Arlington, Virginia, and in July 2015 in Richmond, Kentucky. Attendees included personnel from CMA; Program Executive Office, ACWA; Kentucky and Colorado State Departments of Emergency Management; BGAD; PCD; and CSEPP counties surrounding the installations.

APPENDIX A
ABBREVIATIONS AND SYMBOLS

APPENDIX A ABBREVIATIONS AND SYMBOLS

ACWA	Assembled Chemical Weapons Alternatives
ANCA	Anniston Chemical Activity
ANCDF	Anniston Chemical Agent Disposal Facility
APG	Aberdeen Proving Ground
BGAD	Blue Grass Army Depot
BGCAPP	Blue Grass Chemical Agent-Destruction Pilot Plant
CAC	Citizens' Advisory Commission
CAMD,D	Chemical Agents and Munitions Destruction, Defense
CDC,D	Chemical Demilitarization Construction, Defense
CDP	Chemical Demilitarization Program
Chem Demil	Chemical Demilitarization
CMA	U.S. Army Chemical Materials Activity
CSEPP	Chemical Stockpile Emergency Preparedness Program
CWC	Chemical Weapons Convention
CWDF	Chemical Weapons Destruction Facility
DHS	Department of Homeland Security
DoD	Department of Defense
EDS	Explosive Destruction System
EDT	Explosive Destruction Technology
EOC	Emergency Operations Center
FEMA	Federal Emergency Management Agency
FY	Fiscal Year [October 1 through September 30]
IPT	Integrated Process Team
NECD	Newport Chemical Depot
OSHA	Occupational Safety and Health Administration
OPCW	Organisation for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons
PBCA	Pine Bluff Chemical Activity
PBCDF	Pine Bluff Chemical Disposal Facility
PCAPP	Pueblo Chemical Agent-Destruction Pilot Plant
PCD	Pueblo Chemical Depot
PEO	Program Executive Office
RCRA	Resource Conservation and Recovery Act of 1976
RCWM	Recovered Chemical Warfare Materiel

RIR	Recordable Injury Rate
SDC	Static Detonation Chamber
SC	Systems Contractor
SME	Subject Matter Expert
TOCDF	Tooele Chemical Agent Disposal Facility
UMCD	Umatilla Chemical Depot
UMCDF	Umatilla Chemical Agent Disposal Facility
USC	United States Code
VPP	Voluntary Protection Program

APPENDIX B
OCCURRENCES OF LEAKING CHEMICAL MUNITIONS

APPENDIX B: OCCURRENCES OF LEAKING CHEMICAL MUNITIONS

Fiscal Year	Leaker Occurrences by Type				Leaker Occurrences by State or Territory ^a									
	M55 Rockets ^b	SUPLECAM Samples ^c and Overpack Containers	All Other Munitions	TOTAL	AL	AR	CO	IN	JI	KY	MD	OR	UT	Other
2015	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
2014	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
2013	0	0	3	3	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2012	3	0	9	12	0	0	0	0	0	12	0	0	0	0
2011	0	0	5	5	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2010	1	3	13	17	0	0	5	0	0	7	0	5	0	0
2009	4	1	345	350 ^d	184 ^e	0	2	0	0	9	0	154 ^e	1	0
2008	0	3	62	65 ^d	40	1	0	0	0	2	0	14	8	0
2007	0	7	59	66 ^{df}	5	0	1	0	0	1	0	25	34	0
2006	3	6	57	66 ^d	4	2	0	0	0	1	0	45	14	0
2005	14	28	131	173 ^d	14	1	16	0	0	8	0	20	114	0
2004	34	46	77	157 ^d	33	0	9	0	0	0	1	11	103	0
2003	15	7	25	47	15	0	1	0	0	2	0	8	21	0
2002	45	18	32	95 ^d	40	6	0	0	0	0	0	8	41	0
2001	58	35	187	280 ^d	58	0	1	0	2	6	0	8	205	0
2000	68	142	35	245 ^d	51	2	0	0	0	6	0	6	180	0
1999	72	69	222	363 ^d	65	1	0	0	0	8	0	4	286	0
1998	27	27	45	99 ^d	17	2	0	0	0	0	0	5	74	0
1997	61	11	46	118 ^d	62	2	12	0	1	2	0	6	33	0
1996	153	3	98	254 ^d	119	0	2	0	70	7	0	3	53	0
1995	107	11	17	135	66	0	0	0	0	1	0	13	55	0
1994	144	29	27	200	82	4	2	0	0	6	0	5	103	0
1993	82	3	37	122	37	1	1	0	2	11	0	7	61	0
1992	81	139	52	272	52	1	1	1	6	21	0	7	183	0
1991	68	3	42	113	28	3	0	0	5	6	0	8	63	0
1990	76	5	27	108	17	11	1	0	7	2	0	12	58	0
1980 ^g -1989	851 ^h	60	922	1,833	317	15	26	0	70	105	0	280	993	27
TOTAL	1,968	656	2,576	5,200	1,306	52	88	1	163	225	1	654	2,683	27

Notes:

- a AL Alabama (ANCA) (operations completed in 2011)
- AR Arkansas (PBCA) (operations completed in 2010)
- CO Colorado (PCD)
- IN Indiana (NECD) (operations completed in 2008)
- JI Johnston Island (includes the storage site and Johnston Atoll Chemical Agent Disposal System; operations completed in 2000)
- KY Kentucky (Blue Grass Chemical Activity)
- MD Maryland (Edgewood Area of APG) (operations completed in 2006)
- OR Oregon (UMCD) (operations completed in 2011)
- UT Utah (Dugway Proving Ground and Deseret Chemical Depot) (operations completed in 2012)
- Other Germany (munitions from German retrograde program that were transferred to Johnston Island in December 1990)
- b Includes GB and VX rockets and rocket warheads.
- c Surveillance Program, Lethal Chemical Agents and Munitions (SUPLECAM) (leaks from drilled and plugged holes in munitions selected for ammunition stockpile reliability testing).
- d Some leaking munitions were detected during disassembly at the Chemical Demilitarization Facilities prior to destruction, rather than at the storage area (69 in FY 1996, 10 in FY 1997, 37 in FY 1998, 211 in FY 1999, 30 in FY 2000, 152 in FY 2001, 27 in FY 2002, 61 in FY 2004, 116 in FY 2005, 36 in FY 2006, 33 in FY 2007, 57 in FY 2008, and 333 in FY 2009). All leaks detected during these operations were under engineering controls.
- e The apparent spike in leakers at AL and OR in 2009 was due to the processing of M23 mines at those locations.
- f Leaker numbers were updated after the final submission of the FY 2007 Annual Report.
- g Specific totals for years prior to FY 1980 were not included, as early records were incomplete, and any total incorporating those time frames could not be considered accurate.
- h A large number of M55 GB rockets were inspected in 1984 and 1985, and a more sophisticated and more sensitive monitoring protocol was adopted. Quarterly storage monitoring inspections of M55 GB rockets were conducted thereafter.

APPENDIX C
PROGRAM DISBURSEMENTS SUMMARY

APPENDIX C
CHEMICAL DEMILITARIZATION PROGRAM
FY15 DISBURSEMENTS SUMMARY – AS OF SEPTEMBER 30, 2015
(INCLUDES DISBURSEMENT AMOUNTS FOR ALL ACTIVE FISCAL YEARS)
(\$ IN THOUSANDS)

Project/Facility	Chemical Agents and Munitions Destruction, Defense				Chemical Demilitarization Construction, Defense
	RDT&E	PROC	O&M	Total*	Total
Programmatic Function					
Program Management (CMA)	-	-	6,633	6,633	-
Program Management (PMCSE)	-	-	14,009	14,009	-
CAMDS (Closure)	-	-	743	743	-
JACADS (Closure)	-	-	(2)	(2)	-
TOCDF (Operations)	-	-	582	582	-
TOCDF (Closure)	-	-	80,079	80,079	-
ANCDF (Operations)	-	-	2	2	-
ANCDF (Closure)	-	-	9,627	9,627	-
UMCDF (Operations)	-	-	75,000	75,000	-
UMCDF (Closure)	-	-	87,576	87,576	-
PBCDF (Operations)	-	-	-	-	-
PBCDF (Closure)	-	-	366	366	-
NECDF (Closure)	-	-	(16)	(16)	-
ABCDF (Closure)	-	-	-	-	-
Recovered Chemical Warfare Materiel	12,859	70	52,588	65,517	-
ACWA Program Management	25,702	-	-	25,702	-
PCAPP (Construction & Equipment)	338,118	-	-	338,118	2,003
BGCAPP (Construction & Equipment)	312,491	-	-	312,491	101,529
Chemical Stockpile Emergency Preparedness	-	7	40,007	40,014	-
TOTAL	689,170	77	367,194	1,056,441	103,532
			GRAND TOTAL		1,159,973

*Totals ±due to rounding

ABCDF	= Aberdeen Chemical Agent Disposal Facility	NECDF	= Newport Chemical Agent Disposal Facility
ACWA	= Assembled Chemical Weapons Alternatives	O&M	= Operations and Maintenance
ANCDF	= Anniston Chemical Agent Disposal Facility	PBCDF	= Pine Bluff Chemical Agent Disposal Facility
BGCAPP	= Blue Grass Chemical Agent-Destruction Pilot Plant	PCAPP	= Pueblo Chemical Agent-Destruction Pilot Plant
CAMDS	= Chemical Agent Munitions Disposal System	PMCSE	= Project Manager for Chemical Stockpile Elimination
CMA	= U.S. Army Chemical Materials Activity	PROC	= Procurement
CSEPP	= Chemical Stockpile Emergency Preparedness Program	RDT&E	= Research, Development, Test and Evaluation
FY	= Fiscal Year	TOCDF	= Tooele Chemical Agent Disposal Facility
JACADS	= Johnston Atoll Chemical Agent Disposal System	UMCDF	= Umatilla Chemical Agent Disposal Facility