§ 176.45 Disposal of buildings and property.

(a) Public benefit transfer screening. Not later than the LRA’s submission of its redevelopment plan to DoD and HUD, the Military Development will conduct an official public benefit transfer screening in accordance with the Federal Property Management Regulations (41 CFR 101–47.303–2) based upon the uses identified in the redevelopment plan. Federal sponsoring agencies shall notify eligible applicants that any request for property must be consistent with the uses identified in the redevelopment plan. At the request of the LRA, the Military Department may conduct the official State and local public benefit screening at any time after the publication of available property described at §176.20(b).

(b) Environmental analysis. Prior to disposal of any real property, the Military Department shall, consistent with NEPA and section 2905 of the Defense Base Closure and Realignment Act of 1990, as amended (10 U.S.C. 2687 note), complete an environmental impact analysis of all reasonable disposal alternatives. The Military Department shall consult with the LRA throughout the environmental impact analysis process to ensure both that the LRA is provided the most current environmental information available concerning the installation, and that the Military Department receives the most current information available concerning the LRA’s redevelopment plans for the installation.

(c) Disposal. Upon receipt of a notice of approval of an application from HUD under §176.35(c)(1) or §176.35(d)(2), DoD shall dispose of buildings and property in accordance with the record of decision or other decision document prepared under §176.45(b). Disposal of buildings and property to be used as homeless assistance facilities shall be to either the LRA or directly to the representative(s) of the homeless and shall be without consideration. Upon receipt of a notice from HUD under §176.40(b), DoD will dispose of the buildings and property at the installation in consultation with HUD and the LRA.

(d) LRA’s responsibility. The LRA shall be responsible for the implementation and compliance with legally binding agreements under the application.

(e) Reversions to the LRA. If a building or property reverts to the LRA under a legally binding agreement under the
application, the LRA shall take appropriate actions to secure, to the maximum extent practicable, the utilization of the building or property by other homeless representatives to assist the homeless. An LRA may not be required to utilize the building or property to assist the homeless.

PART 179—MUNITIONS RESPONSE SITE PRIORITIZATION PROTOCOL (MRSPP)

§ 179.1 Purpose.

The Department of Defense (the Department) is adopting this Munitions Response Site Prioritization Protocol (MRSPP) (hereinafter referred to as the "rule") under the authority of 10 U.S.C. 2710(b). Provisions of 10 U.S.C. 2710(b) require that the Department assign to each defense site in the inventory required by 10 U.S.C. 2710(a) a relative priority for response activities based on the overall conditions at each location and taking into consideration various factors related to safety and environmental hazards.

§ 179.2 Applicability and scope.

(a) This part applies to the Office of the Secretary of Defense, the Military Departments, the Defense Agencies and the Department Field Activities, and any other Department organizational entity or instrumentality established to perform a government function (hereafter referred to collectively as the "Components").

(b) The rule in this part shall be applied at all locations:

(1) That are, or were, owned by, leased to, or otherwise possessed or used by the Department, and

(2) That are known to, or suspected of, containing unexploded ordnance (UXO), discarded military munitions (DMM), or munitions constituents (MC), and

(3) That are included in the inventory established pursuant to 10 U.S.C. 2710(a).

(c) The rule in this part shall not be applied at the locations not included in the inventory required under 10 U.S.C. 2710(a). The locations not included in the inventory are:

(1) Locations that are not, or were not, owned by, leased to, or otherwise possessed or used by the Department,

(2) Locations neither known to contain, or suspected of containing, UXO, DMM, or MC,

(3) Locations outside the United States,

(4) Locations where the presence of military munitions results from combat operations,

(5) Currently operating military munitions storage and manufacturing facilities,

(6) Locations that are used for, or were permitted for, the treatment or disposal of military munitions, and

(7) Operational ranges.

§ 179.3 Definitions.

This part includes definitions for many terms that clarify its scope and applicability. Many of the terms relevant to this part are already defined, either in 10 U.S.C. 101, 10 U.S.C. 2710(e), or the Code of Federal Regulations. Where this is the case, the statutory and regulatory definitions are repeated here strictly for ease of reference. Citations to the U.S. Code or the Code of Federal Regulations are provided with the definition, as applicable. Unless used elsewhere in the U.S. Code or the Code of Federal Regulations, these terms are defined only for purposes of this part.

Barrier means a natural obstacle or obstacles (e.g., difficult terrain, dense vegetation, deep or fast-moving water), a man-made obstacle or obstacles (e.g., fencing), and combinations of natural and man-made obstacles.

Chemical agent (CA) means a chemical compound (to include experimental compounds) that, through its chemical properties produces lethal or other