timeline



1934

Executive Order 6935 transfers control of Johnston Atoll, located 825 miles southwest of Hawaii, to U.S. Navy.

1948

U.S. Air Force assumes control.



1971

The U.S. Army ships chemical weapons from Okinawa, Japan, to Johnston Island, one of four islands at Johnston Atoll.

1971-2000

1985

Chemical weapons are stored safely on Johnston Island.



1990

begins—the first full-scale facility in the U.S. constructed to get rid of chemical weapons. JACADS to use high heat and incineration as a disposal method.

Johnston Atoll Chemical Agent Disposal System (JACADS) construction

U.S. chemical weapons are transferred to Johnston Island from former West Germany.

U.S. Army **begins disposal** of Johnston Island chemical weapons stockpile.



Range-recovered chemical munitions received from Solomon Islands.



1998

Nerve agent GB campaign complete.

1999

Blister agent HD campaign complete.



2000

Nerve agent VX campaign complete—destruction of all chemical weapons on Johnston Island complete on Nov. 29, 2000. JACADS becomes the first chemical agent disposal facility in the U.S. to complete its destruction mission by destroying more than 410,000 chemical weapons.



2001

JACADS closure starts.

2002

JACADS destroys all legacy-contaminated charcoal.

2003

JACADS completes stored-secondary waste destruction.

Last of four JACADS disposal furnaces/incinerators shut down.

JACADS Closure Ceremony held in Honolulu.



2004

JACADS closure complete.