Commissioners' Talking Points

Industrial Recommendations Related to Chemical Depots, Ammunition Plants, Ammunition Depots, the Watervliet Arsenal and the Lima Tank Plant.

Newport Chemical Depot, IN (Industrial # 8, Closure):

- Newport Chemical Depot is a Government Owned Contractor Operated (GOCO) facility.
- Only mission is chemical demilitarization.
- Three contractors at the facility as follows;
  - Mason & Hanger Corporation/Day Zimmerman, Philadelphia has 329 personnel for base operations (operating contractor for Newport),
  - Parsons, Pasadena, CA. has 501 personnel (including sub-contractors) for the destruction of the VX, and the,
  - Tennessee Valley Authority, Muscle Shoals, AL has 125 personnel for the destruction of the former VX production facility.
  - Contractor personnel will be released upon completion of the work specified in the contract.
- Newport Chemical Depot stores VX nerve agent in 1,700 tonne (TC) containers that each hold approximately 200 gallons of the chemical agent.
- The Army planned for a DuPont Co. plant in New Jersey to take the by-product of VX neutralization – a caustic wastewater known as hydrolysate (CVXH) – further treat it, and dispose of it via release into the Delaware River. Due to opposition in New Jersey and Delaware this plan is under review.
- This depot is best positioned to complete its mission on time and finish within the BRAC time periods.
  - Recommendation states 2nd quarter of FY 08
  - Updated projection states range 3rd quarter of FY 07 through 1st quarter of FY 12 (not certified data) closure in 3 years
  - Parsons, the demilitarization contractor, started VX destruction on May 5, 2005.
    - At peak efficiency the contractor expects to destroy the agent contained in 80 containers every month.
    - At this rate and including stoppage for 4 maintenance periods Parsons estimates completion of the agent destruction in 30 months or by October of 2007.
    - Depot managers estimate that the facility could close by November of 2008, dependent on the level of dismantling that will be required.
    - All estimates are subject to change if problems arise as events unfold.
- Amounts of agents destroyed/remaining (7/31/05):
  - Original tonnage: 1,269

  - Remaining tonnage: 1,269 (No credit until hydrolysate is destroyed)
  - Neutralized to date: 13.5 (1.1%) (18 Tonne Containers)
- Destined for closure at end of mission, may not have needed to close through BRAC
- The depot will benefit from closure under BRAC as resources will become available for:
  - site personnel relocation and training,
  - the community to continue planning for reuse and,
  - the environmental cleanup of the installation.
- Recommendation may need qualifying language to place on the record:
  - mission completion
  - treaty compliance
  - decontamination/disposal of demilitarization facilities per state requirements
  - any and all required certifications
- Voting options:
  - Exclude from BRAC because the time period exceeds the BRAC timeframe
  - Vote to accept closure with conditional language to the end of the mission in the event the time period exceeds the BRAC timeframe
- COBRA issues:
  - Military personnel figure used in COBRA included a large contingency of temporary personnel guarding the facility after the 9/11 attack, this force is no longer at the installation
    - Staffing levels provided by the depot as of 7/31/05 are – 1 Officer, 1 Enlisted, 19 civilians.
    - The military guard force has been civilianized.
    - Contract personnel not included in COBRA
  - Disagree with recapitalization cost savings application to a facility that was slated for closure upon completion of its chemical demil mission
- Environmental restoration cost:
  - DERA Cost to Complete – 1.32M
  - MMRP Cost to Complete - 0
  - Total – 1.32 M
  - DERA has spent $16.3M through FY03; no operational ranges; CMA reports 1 site contains buried VX munitions, cleanup not programmed or funded, cost TBD.

Deseret Chemical Depot, UT (Industrial # 17, Closure)

- Mission is chem. Demil.
- Destined for closure at end of mission, may not have needed to close through BRAC
  - This depot will likely miss its mission completion timeframe; its completion will fall out of the BRAC timeframes.
    - Recommendation states 2nd quarter of FY 08

        - Updated projection states range 4th quarter of FY 09 through 4th quarter of FY 14 (not certified data) closure in 5 years
- Amounts of agents destroyed/remaining (7/31/05):
    - Original tonnage: 13,617
    - Destroyed to date: 7,398
    - Remaining tonnage: 6,219
    - Percentage of original munitions destroyed: 89.1%
- Delay in completion of chem. demil mission at Deseret, will delay transfer of its igloos to adjacent Tooele Army Depot limiting Tooele potential to store retrograded munitions from OCONUS
- The depot will benefit from closure under BRAC as resources will become available for:
    - site personnel relocation and training,
    - the community to continue planning for reuse and,
    - the environmental cleanup of the installation.
- Recommendation may need qualifying language to place on the record:
    - mission completion
    - treaty compliance
    - decontamination/disposal of demilitarization facilities per state requirements
    - any and all required certifications
- Voting options:
    - Exclude from BRAC because the time period exceeds the BRAC timeframe
    - Vote to accept closure with conditional language to the end of the mission in the event the time period exceeds the BRAC timeframe
- COBRA issues:
    - Military personnel figure used in COBRA included a large contingency of temporary personnel guarding the facility after the 9/11 attack, this force is no longer at the installation
        - Staffing levels provided by the depot as of 7/31/05 are – 1 Officer, 0 Enlisted, 496 government employees.
        - Contract personnel not included in COBRA
        - The military guard force has been civilianized.
    - Disagree with recapitalization cost savings application to a facility that was slated for closure upon completion of its chemical demil mission
- Environmental restoration cost:
    - DERA Cost to Complete – 6.46 M
    - MMRP Cost to Complete – 59.64 M
    - Total – 66.10 M
    - DERA has spent $23.3M; UXO, chemical weapons, bldg decon, OB/OD range cleanup cost $1.04M - $4.98M, MMRP CTC $59.64M,FY2032

Umatilla Chemical Depot, OR (Industrial #14, Closure)

- Demilitarizes chemical weapons

Commissioners' Talking Points

- The Umatilla Chemical Depot has been planning for closure since the initial 1988 BRAC realignment of the site.
- Destined for closure at end of mission, may not have needed to close through BRAC
- Potential delay of chemical demilitarization mission may extend closure date beyond six-year period of BRAC actions.
    - This depot will likely miss its mission completion timeframe; its completion will fall out of the BRAC timeframes.
        - Recommendation states 2nd quarter of FY 11
        - Updated projection states range 2nd quarter of FY 12 through 4th quarter of FY 17 (not certified data) closure in 4 years
    - As of May 2005, the chemical demilitarization mission has only accomplished 14,000 of 30,000 planned rockets to be destroyed.
    - Safety concerns, a recent accidental ignition of a rocket's propellant caused the temporary shutdown of the demilitarization operation.
    - Trial agent burns that will determine destruction rates and schedules are also not yet completed or verified by the state of Oregon.
    - Based on past history with the closure of other demilitarization sites, Umatilla projects two to three years to tear down the chemical destruction facility after completion of the demilitarization mission.
- Amounts of agents destroyed/remaining (7/31/05)
    - Original tonnage: 3,717
    - Remaining tonnage: 3,583
    - Destroyed to date: 134 (3.6%)
    - Percent of original munitions destroyed: 11.3% (24,983 GB-M55 rockets)
- The depot will benefit from closure under BRAC as resources will become available for:
    - site personnel relocation and training,
    - the community to continue planning for reuse and,
    - the environmental cleanup of the installation.
- Recommendation may need qualifying language to place on the record:
    - mission completion
    - treaty compliance
    - decontamination/disposal of demilitarization facilities per state requirements
    - any and all required certifications
- Voting options:
    - Exclude from BRAC because the time period exceeds the BRAC timeframe
    - Vote to accept closure with conditional language to the end of the mission in the event the time period exceeds the BRAC timeframe
- COBRA issues:
    - Military personnel figure used in COBRA included a large contingency of temporary personnel guarding the facility after the 9/11 attack, this force is no longer at the installation

        - Staffing levels provided by the depot as of 7/31/05 are – 1 Officer, 0 Enlisted and, 348 government employees.
        - There are also 800 contract personnel who work at the chemical demilitarization facility that will be released upon completion of the chemical demilitarization contract (not included in COBRA).
        - The military guard force has been civilianized.
    - Disagree with recapitalization cost savings application to a facility that was slated for closure upon completion of its chemical demil mission
- Expected claim of the entire site from the local Confederation of Indian tribes.
- Environmental restoration cost:
    - DERA Cost to Complete – 8.99 M
    - MMRP Cost to Complete – 1.30 M
    - Total – 10.29 M
    - No DERA sites reported in BRAC data call, but DERP 2003 shows 117 sites $53.5M spent through FY03, and CTC is $10.3 M, add'l cost for UXO and or chemical $.5M - $20M, NPL, fact sheets, FY2023

Kansas Army Ammunition Plant, KS (Industrial # 9, Closure)

- The plant is located in a rural area, with limited transportation access
- Underutilized Government Owned, Contractor Operated (Load, Assemble and, Pack) plant: 2003 data indicates 5% utilization
- At start of IJCSG analysis, ammunition industrial base had 14 sites, highest utilization was 50% lowest was 0%
- DoD positions:
    - Reduce infrastructure by closing facility
    - Privatization transfers ownership to private sector, does not reduce (rationalize) the industrial base
- Private industry and some economists feel private industry is best qualified to rationalize capacity through competition
- Congressional representation and local community do not object to closure but have concerns about their ability to redevelop the facilities and property at the site and requested accelerated clean-up and transfer of property and facilities at no cost to local reuse authority for redevelopment (proposed language)
    - The community wants an interim lease (lease in furtherance of conveyance) on clean unused portions of the property to accelerate the development of those portions of the site.
    - During this transition phase, the community proposes a $1 dollar per annum lease between the U.S. Government and the Local Reuse Authority (LRA).
    - The Community would like to keep the existing contractor in place as a tenant who is available to compete for future DoD work, thereby retaining the jobs in the community.
        - Potential contractor job loss 267

Commissioners' Talking Points

- Current operating contractor, Day & Zimmermann has requested privatization-in-place (transfer property, facilities and, equipment to local reuse authority for leaseback agreement)
    - Day & Zimmermann provided cost/savings numbers in support of transferring the facility to a local reuse authority shows a reduction in one-time costs of $22.9 M (from $25.1 M) and an increase in the 20 year net present value savings of $21.6 M (added to $101.4 M) over the recommended option
- Operating contractor has contracts through 2008 and with extensions some will last through FY 2010
- Other Issues:
    - The operating contractor noted potential issues with proprietary processes
    - Difficulties of dismantling, moving and, installing equipment in another location
    - Problems of reestablishing production at new location
- Environmental restoration cost:
    - DERA Cost to Complete – 33.39M
    - MMRP Cost to Complete - 0
    - Total – 33.39 M
    - DERA has spent $30.7M through FY03; 5 operational ranges, 2 small arms ranges, $4.7M – $46.6M,

Lone Star Army Ammunition Plant, TX (Industrial #16, Closure)

- Underutilized Government Owned, Contractor Operated (Load, Assemble and, Pack) plant: 2003 data indicates 5% utilization
- At start of IJCSG analysis, ammunition industrial base had 14 sites, highest utilization was 50% lowest was 0%
- DoD positions:
    - Reduce infrastructure by closing facility
    - Privatization transfers ownership to private sector, does not reduce (rationalize) the industrial base
- Private industry and some economists feel private industry is best qualified to rationalize capacity through competition
- The community argues:
    - That Lone Star was only given credit for one of the functional areas used to make up a center of excellence and counters that the plant is a multifunctional site that performs the full scope of functions - demilitarization, production, maintenance and, storage.
    - Errors in the data including,
        - understatement of the personnel by 242 people,
        - reporting of current and maximum capacity as equal,
        - that one time relocation costs of $14 million were not included in the savings calculations,
        - some production lines were not accounted for in the data call and,

- that no credit was given for the complexity of producing ammunition.

- The Red River Redevelopment Authority proposes:
  - Closure and transfer of workload, equipment, facilities and personal property to the local reuse authority
  - Early transfer and clean-up (within 3 years)
  - Lease $1 per year to the local reuse authority
  - Sublease facilities and personal property to operating contractor to perform their current workload
  - At end of clean-up and transition, Government transfer all equipment, facilities and, property to local reuse authority at no cost
  - For transition period DA civilian and military remain in place to transition both workload and property and perform any transition activities necessary
- Current operating contractor, Day & Zimmermann has requested privatization-in-place (transfer property, facilities and, equipment to local reuse authority for leaseback agreement)
  - Day & Zimmermann provided cost/savings numbers in support of transferring the facility to a local reuse authority shows a reduction in one-time costs of $25.1 M (from $28.9 M) and an increase in the 20 year net present value savings of $23.7 M (added to $164.2 M) over the recommended option
- Operating contractor has contracts through 200X and with extensions some will go through FY 20XX
- Other Issues:
  - The operating contractor noted potential issues with proprietary processes
  - Difficulties of dismantling, moving and, installing equipment in another location
  - Problems of reestablishing production at new location
- Environmental restoration cost:
  - DERA Cost to Complete – 2.66 M
  - MMRP Cost to Complete – 0
  - Total – 2.66 M
  - DERA has spent $21.3M through Fy03; 3 operational ranges, $1.002M - $24.17M NPL, fact sheets, FY2012

Mississippi Army Ammunition Plant, MS (Industrial # 11, Closure)

- Underutilized Government Owned, Contractor Operated (Metal Parts) plant: data indicates 0%
- No issues
- The state of Mississippi supports the closure of the Army Ammunition Plant at Stennis Space Center
- The state has concerns about the projected costs for mitigation of the existing environmental and safety concerns.

Commissioners' Talking Points

- The state contends that these facilities can be more effectively utilized through more aggressive and responsive local control
- Environmental restoration cost:
  - DERA Cost to Complete – 2.30 M
  - MMRP Cost to Complete - 0
  - Total – 2.30 M
  - DERA has spent $0 through FY03; indicates they have MMRA, no operational ranges

Riverbank Army Ammunition Plant, CA (Industrial # 5, Closure)

- Underutilized Government Owned, Contractor Operated (Metal Parts) plant: data indicates 5%
- Industrial base has 4 sites producing metal parts
- DoD position: reduce infrastructure by closing facility
- Norris Industries, Inc. (NI) is the only producer of the deep drawn steel cartridge case in various calibers including the 155 mm caliber size to support Navy next generation fleet and potentially for the Army's Future Combat System.
- Production limited to small quantities
- Production is high technician (artisan level) input driven, almost on a one of a kind basis
- One of various sources for the manufacture of cargo grenade bodies, this line is in lay away
- Move to Rock Island allows for potential partnerings
- NI, Inc. is the sole producer of the deep drawn cartridge cases
- Facility now hosts thirteen tenants on site who employ more than 200 individuals
- The community:
  - believes that the closure recommendation was based on invalid criteria and faulty information,
  - adamantly opposes the closure and,
  - questions the costs to dismantle, move and, reassemble the plant's complex equipment in another location.
  - Expressed concerns that an unsuccessful relocation of equipment and a lack of highly skilled (artisan level) transferees will have significant repercussions on the military's ability to access the necessary ordnances in any future conflict.
- NI Inc. claims moving the equipment will cost approximately $60 M not $25.2 M as appears in the COBRA.
  - Expressed concerns with stockpiling sufficient production for transition
  - Difficulty of moving unique technology and experienced personnel to new location
  - Problems of reestablishing production at new location and successfully proving out the new production
- Environmental restoration cost:
  - DERA Cost to Complete - 10.73M

- MMRP Cost to Complete - 0.87M
- Total – 11.6 M
- DERA has spent $50.2M through FY03; no MMRA; no operational ranges, NPL, fact sheets, FY2017

Hawthorne Army Depot, NV (Industrial #12, Closure)

- Only GOCO Depot – Largely Commercial – minimally organic
- DoD's positions:
  - Capacity and capability for Storage and Demilitarization exists at numerous munitions sites.
  - To reduce redundancy and remove excess from the Industrial Base, the closure allows DoD to create centers of excellence and establish deployment networks that support readiness.
  - Hawthorne Army Depot has infrastructure problems that severely limit the ability to offload.
- HWAD has a high storage quantitative military value score (2 of 23 assessed).
- The recommendation reduces storage capacity as large quantities of ammunition returns (retrograde) from Europe, Korea, and Southwest Asia to CONUS
  - More than 2,400 storage structures, its storage capacity is 56% full as of May 31, 2005.
  - HWAD's underutilized storage capacity could be used to store most overseas retrograde.
  - PEO Ammo estimates that all existing organic depots will be at 100% of storage capacity by FY08.
- As of May 31, 2005 HWAD reports storing 305,348 tons of explosives, and 36,126 inert items.
  - Of the ammunition inventory:
    - 47% belongs to the Army,
    - 31% is demilitarization and other,
    - 14% belongs to the Navy,
    - 6% belongs to the Air Force and,
    - 2% belongs to the U.S. Marine Corps.
- Timing of retrograde munitions may not coincide with additional igloo availability at Tooele. Delay in completion of chem. demil mission at Deseret, will delay transfer of its igloos to adjacent Tooele Army Depot.
- HWAD reports no infrastructure problems that severely limit the ability to offload.
  - Its investigation into concerns over weather related damages to rail revealed only one incident in 20 years and only for a short time.
  - Averaged over the last 19 years HWAD received 45,392 tons and shipped 40,346 tons of ammunition each year.
  - As of June 26, 2005 depot supply operations have shipped 12,940 tons and received 13,614 tons.
- HWAD has a high demilitarization quantitative military value score (1 of 13 assessed) the depot only demilitarizes conventional ammunition.

- For CY 03 HWAD reported demilitarizing 6,535 tons of munitions.
- In the past 12 years, HWAD has Resource Recovered /Recycled / Disposed 120,848 tons.
  - Explosives/metals recovered from demilitarization operations at HWAD for the past 12 years:
    - Explosives 24,650,000 pounds @ $1.596 per pound = $39,341,400. This figure represents a cost avoidance of buying new explosives.
    - Mixed Metals 91,400,000 pounds with an estimated value of $7,000,000

- The inventory of obsolete ammunition has increased over time due to limitations or diversion of demilitarization funds.
- Continued munitions demilitarization funding limitations or diversions will extend the time required to complete the work. The timeframe for completing the munitions demilitarization mission may extend beyond the BRAC time period.
- Returning munitions from Europe, Korea, and Southwest Asia will create storage and demilitarization difficulties for the entire Army storage system. Closure of Hawthorne will increase the shortfall problem.
- As of May 31, 2005 Hawthorne Army Depot (HWAD) had a total of 553 personnel, 1 military, 50 DoD civilians (including the tenants), 488 contractors and, 14 sub-contractors.
- HWAD restores ammunition deteriorated from rough handling or exposure. This work involves cleaning, rust removal, painting, repair of containers, and component replacement. For CY 03 HWAD reported renovating 3,510 tons of munitions.
- With its high altitude desert terrain environment, HWAD is a premier military/special forces training site.
  - Its training mission was approved Oct. 04, after the BRAC data calls, therefore HWAD did not receive a military value score for the training mission.
  - The training mission provides utilization of 71,287 acres similar to terrain in Afghanistan and Iraq.
  - HWAD provides a joint training environment for:
    - Navy Special Warfare,
    - Marine Force RECON,
    - Marine Conventional,
    - Army National Guard and,
    - Army Reserve units.
  - Types of training available at HWAD include:
    - firing ranges,
    - high altitude patrolling,
    - high angle sniper range and,
    - desert convoy operations.
  - Over 1,500 military personnel have trained at HWAD between Jan 05 and Apr 05.

- Plans are in the works for an Afghan Village (modular, semi-permanent small urban training facility) and desert live fire convoy training. At the LCpl Carter Test Range planned upgrades include high angle sniper firing range targetry and classroom and hygiene facilities.
- HWAD has been working on two proposals to expand its training area by approximately 178 square miles.
  - The 178 square miles comes from 113,919 acres from the Bureau of Land Management.
  - In addition, another 16 square miles may be available through acquisition of an adjacent private property owned by Aerojet.

- No encroachment issues.
- The community contends that DoD:
  - used erroneous data for employment and economic consideration,
  - undervalued depot capabilities,
  - excluded consideration of joint activities and tenants and,
  - understated the costs associated with closure.
- The community argues that closure of the depot will result in the loss of about 10 million square feet of storage capacity now filled to almost 70% of capacity (depot reported 56% as 5/31/05).
- DoD erroneously used The Reno-Sparks Metropolitan Statistical Area for its economic impact analysis.
  - The correct Region of Influence is Mineral County, Nevada.
  - The community contends that closure of Hawthorne Army Depot would result in direct job losses of 30% in the town of Hawthorne.
  - Adding the effect on indirect jobs, total job losses could reach as high as 50%.
- Mineral County is 98% federally managed and the community is concerned that closure of the depot will make the small town of Hawthorne a ghost town.
- The town of Babbit, immediately adjacent to Hawthorne, was razed as the result of the Navy pullout from Hawthorne in 1985. Twenty years later, no development of Babbit has occurred due to the weak local economy in Hawthorne.
- Environmental restoration cost:
  - DERA Cost to Complete – 21.59 M
  - MMRP Cost to Complete – 361.65 M
  - Total – 383.24 M
  - DERA IRP CTC $21.079, has spent $28.5M through FY03; 16 operational ranges, $29.2M - $324.8M, FY2032

Sierra Army Depot, CA (Industrial # 6, Realign)

- The utilization rate for munitions storage was computed at 12% by the IJCSG
- DoD's position: Capacity and capability for storage exists at numerous munitions sites. To reduce redundancy and remove excess from the Industrial Base, the realignment allows DoD to create centers of excellence and remove inefficiencies.

Commissioners' Talking Points

- Storage facilities are 749 igloos and 12 standard above ground magazines
- Certified data collected in 2003 showed 30, 940 short tons of munitions were stored at the depot, the current stockpile is 32,611 short tons
- Types of munitions include bombs, projectiles and, cluster bomb units
- Sierra does not have a permit for demilitarization. The depot has not performed significant demilitarization in 5 years
- With permission from the state and only in case of emergency they demilitarize munitions.
- No issues with interstate transportation of munitions
- No personnel would be affected by the realignment
- No community issues

Lima Tank Plant, OH (Industrial # 10, Realign)

- IJCSG determined that 27% excess footprint in production floor space could be reduced
- No loss of jobs for the installation
- DoD BRAC recommendation requires retaining portion needed to support manufacture of armored combat vehicles to include Army FCS, USMC EFV, and M1 Tank recap program
- Army intends to transform LATP to Joint Systems Manufacturing Center (JSMC) supporting manufacture of armored combat vehicles.
- The community contends that due to program changes since the BRAC data calls there has been a significant change in capacity requirements and utilization at the plant.
- The community argues that a 27% reduction in the manufacturing footprint would require termination or relocation of either all Abrams related workload or Stryker and Expeditionary Fighting Vehicle.
- IJCSG reports current utilization rate of 94.9% plant management reports 95%
- Changing Environment has Resulted in Near Term Programs
    - Sustained Programs
        - Abrams Integrated Management – US & Australian
        - Abrams Systems Enhancement Program
        - Egyptian
    - New Programs
        - Abrams Reset
        - U.S. Marine Corps' Expeditionary Fighting Vehicle (EFV)
        - Stryker Programs
            - Slat Armor
            - Mobile Gun System
            - Stryker Common Ballistic Shield
            - Canadian Mobile Gun System
            - Light Armored Vehicle Turrets
            - Slat Spares

Commissioners' Talking Points

- Workload projection for 2004 through 2009 shows increase from 1.095 MMH to 2.235 MMH
- The center has expanded from 450 to 759 employees to meet production requirements with 100% plant capacity utilization.
- Certified data reported 1179 KSF manufacturing production facilities
- LATP leaders and community officials report buildings contain approximately 1.21 MSF of combat vehicle production area
- Abrams reset, USMC EFV and Stryker requirements have increased substantially since data call:
    - M1A1 work including M1A2 SEP, AIM, Reset and Foreign Military Sales requires .416 MSF of production space
    - EFV and Stryker fabrication/assembly requires .351 MSF of production space
        - Existing plan schedules for EFV manufacturing is scheduled to commence in FY 2006 and run through FY 2020
    - There is approximately .5 MSF of production area common to two or more programs (manufacturing support operations, paint booths, component machining, maintenance, material storage and staging, electrical substations)
    - Installation will use in FY 06 96.9% of production square footage for its workload requirements
    - Projected available square footage at FY 06 is approximately 3.1% of total production SF.
        - Vacant areas discontinuous and scattered vary from 1,500 to 11,000 SF in size
- Army reported (8-9-05) Current utilization of buildings at Lima Army Tank Plant, Ohio:
    - Manufacturing Area: Currently, Joint Systems Manufacturing Center (JSMC)-Lima utilizes 4 primary buildings in support of manufacturing
        - Building 147 – Primary Manufacturing Building
            - Total Square Footage 1,018,000
            - Unutilized 62,531
        - Building 266 – Vehicle Test and Acceptance
            - Total Square Footage 86,275
            - Unutilized 0
        - Building 281 – Vehicle Final Paint, Prep and Load
            - Total Square Footage 37,824
            - Unutilized 0
        - Building 351 – Secure Manufacturing Facility (Special Armor)
            - Total Square Footage 150,211
    - Unutilized N/A
        - Total ----------1,290,000 square feet
        - Unutilized---------- 62,531 square feet
    - Manufacturing Support

- Building 186 – Engineering Center, General Dynamics Land Systems (GDLS)--- This facility houses the following GDLS operations: Computer Operations, Engineering, Government Furnished Material (GFM) storage, manufacturing tool room, electronics lab, and small parts packaging
    - Total Square Footage 118,495
    - Unutilized 0

- Building 317 – Motor Pool, Rolling Stock Battery Charging Facility, Locomotive Repair, and Motor Pool Work Basin.
    - Total Square Footage 35,136
    - Unutilized 0

- In 4th quarter of FY 05 LAV turret production will start for U.S. Marine Corps.
- These figures do not include space requirements for support of the Future Combat System
    - FCS in infancy, no firm low rate initial production (LRIP) but GDLS performing various manufacturing development contracts

Watervliet Arsenal, NY (Industrial # 13 Realign)

- IJCSG determined 43% footprint reduction
- No loss of jobs for the installation
- 2003 data Watervliet has a 57% utilization rate
- Disestablish other field artillery components
- Disestablish following capabilities
    - HMV Armor Survivability Kits,
    - miscellaneous metal work,
    - motor vehicle tow bars,
    - Tomahawk Missile Containers,
    - Bomb racks and,
    - mobile tool carts
- Considered partnering with Local Development Authority, considered complete transfer but not done unsure of LDA commitment to leaseback and at desirable rate
- The community does not oppose the realignment of the Watervliet Arsenal.
    - The workforce at the arsenal has experienced a steady and significant decline over the last ten years, representing economic hardship in the city of Watervliet.
    - While supporting the recommendation the community desires a clarification of the Secretary's recommendation on the issue of leaseback arrangements.
    - The Secretary's recommendation addresses the option of partnering with the local community and exploring leaseback options, but does not directly address the issue of conveyance.

Commissioners' Talking Points

  - They request adding clarifying language to the recommendation by adding the word "conveyance". They argue that adding the word is not a modification, as the recommendation already implies this action by addressing the options of partnering and leaseback arrangements.
- The community proposes that the entire arsenal site be conveyed to a Local Reuse Authority that will in turn lease-back to the Department of the Army for $1 dollar per year for as long as needed those facilities it will need for continuation of core functions detailed in the Secretary's recommendation.
- Conveyance to and leaseback from a Local Reuse Authority will provide a greater opportunity for establishing a high technology business park that will support the Arsenal's core functions and the technology research and development functions of tenant Benet Laboratory.