

TVAD

10 June 05

- Blue Force Tracking
- DoD's only joint CDISR depot
 - 28 FRAs (9 in SWA)
 - High Tech Regional Training Center (at TVAD)
- CITE for COM-EL, Australia
- all "CIP" does is give the installation authority to spend installation \$ on equip / facilities
- customer focused organization
- average age is about 47
- TVAD spends about \$4-5M a year on training and investing in the workforce
- average years of experience - 15/16 years after the new influx of new hires
- systems integration
 - install, build, design systems
 - sustainment support
- 35 people in SWA, over 100 in FRAs worldwide
- 1st agency PST under PBL
- RECAP - Frefade, ESV
- cost effectiveness #1 ranking based on TVAD having the lowest rates
- Joint depot to be ISO environmental & industrial certified
- FRAs are Dell Computer warranty sites
- COMSEC came from helix for Blue Grass
- IS came from LEXID
- tented partnership
- AD would do the avionics
- TVAD would do the avionics

TOBYHANNA ARMY DEPOT CONTACT LIST

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DCN: 11820

1 Jul 05

Ms. Bieri,

Enclosed please find a CD with Tobyhanna Army Depot's Command Perspectives briefing as presented to you on 10 Jun 05 per your request to Brad Jones, Chief of Staff.

Ann Super
570.895.8749

*Commission Staff
Base Visit Information*



**Tobyhanna Army Depot,
Pennsylvania
Recommendations**

10 June 2005

Questions for Tobyhanna:

1. With the recommendation to close Red River Army Depot, Tobyhanna will gain the depot maintenance of Tactical Vehicles.
 - a. Where this workload will be done and how the new function will be integrated into other missions.
 - b. Are the facilitization numbers correct as described in COBRA?
 - c. Do you have any concerns about this recommendation?

2. With the recommendation to Realign Naval Weapons Station Seal Beach, CA, Tobyhanna will gain the depot maintenance of Electronic Components (Non-Airborne), Fire Control Systems and Components, Radar, and Radio.
 - a. Where this workload will be done and how the new function will be integrated into other missions.
 - b. Are the facilitization numbers correct as described in COBRA?
 - c. Do you have any concerns about this recommendation?

3. With the recommendation to Realign Marine Corps Logistics Base Barstow, CA, Tobyhanna will gain the depot maintenance of Electronic Components (Non-Airborne), Electro-Optics/Night Vision/Forward-Looking-Infrared, Generators, Ground Support Equipment, Radar, and Radio.
 - a. Where this workload will be done and how the new function will be integrated into other missions.
 - b. Are the facilitization numbers correct as described in COBRA?
 - c. Do you have any concerns about this recommendation?

4. With the recommendation to Realign Lackland Air Force Base, TX, Tobyhanna will gain the depot maintenance of Computers, Crypto, Electronic Components (Non-Airborne), and Radio.
 - a. Where this workload will be done and how the new function will be integrated into other missions.
 - b. Are the facilitization numbers correct as described in COBRA?
 - c. Do you have any concerns about this recommendation?

5. Regarding the Supply and Storage Commodity Management Privatization recommendation:
 - a. What percentage of your weekly workload is associated with tires, packaged petroleum, oils and lubricants?
 - b. The realignment indicates no position losses for this recommendation. Is this correct?
 - c. What is the impact of implementing this recommendation?

6. Regarding the Supply and Storage Supply, Storage, and Distribution Management Reconfiguration recommendation:
 - a. After removing wholesale assets to Susquehanna, how much will your receipts and issues workload decrease?
 - b. Will this decrease in workload effect your storage rates?
 - c. What is the impact of implementing this recommendation?

DCN: 11820

- d. How are these functions currently performed?
 - e. What are the efficiencies which will be gained through this movement?
7. Is there any additional information that you would like to communicate that might impact on these recommendations?

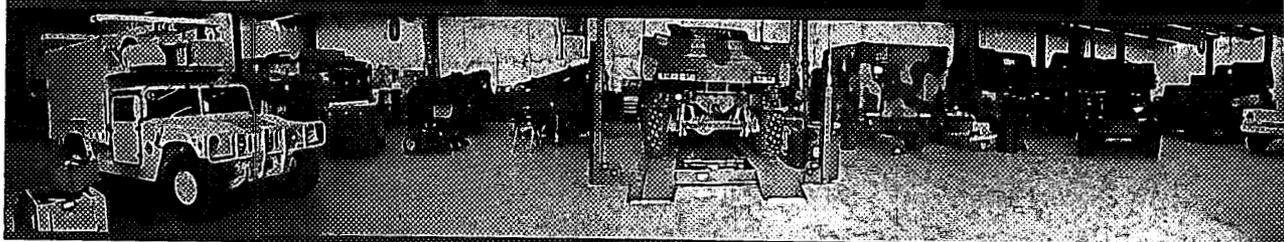
*Itinerary for the Visit of
Ms. Elizabeth Bieri
&
Mr. George Delgado
BRAC Commission Staffers*

10 June 2005

TIME	EVENT	LOCATION	PERSONNEL INVOLVED
0700	<i>Pick up at Guest Quarters</i>		<i>Motor Pool</i>
0715	<i>Arrival</i>	<i>Lobby of Headquarters Building</i>	<i>Command Group</i>
0720	<i>Breakfast</i>	<i>Post Restaurant</i>	<i>Command Group</i>
0815	<i>Courtesy Call</i>	<i>Command Suite</i>	<i>COL Tracy Ellis, Commander Mr. Frank Zardecki, Deputy Commander Mr. Brad Jones, Chief of Staff</i>
0830	<i>Installation Briefing</i>	<i>Pocono Room</i>	<i>COL Ellis Mr. Zardecki See note (1) below.</i>
1000	<i>Tour of Depot Sites</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>Electro Optics/Night Vision</i> - <i>Tactical Missiles</i> - <i>Electronics Enclosure</i> - <i>Blue Force Tracking</i> - <i>Computer Aided Engineering Demo</i> - <i>Aircraft Survivability Equipment</i> - <i>Electronic Shelters & Vans</i> - <i>Satellite Communications</i> - <i>TRC-170</i> - <i>TPS-75</i> - <i>ATCALs</i> - <i>MUTES</i> - <i>Fire Finder</i> - <i>Near Field Probe</i> - <i>1-C-6</i> - <i>Industrial Operations Facility</i> 	<i>Industrial Complex</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>1-B-1</i> <i>1-B-2</i> <i>1-A</i> <i>FCIM</i> <i>Tactical End Item Repair Facility</i> <i>4-4</i> <i>4-6</i> 	

1200	Lunch	Post Restaurant	COL Ellis See note (2) below
1245	Driving Tour <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Building 73 - Tower Track - Munson Road via Perimeter Road - Building 58 - North Range - Powder Smoke Ridge - ATCALs Range - Building 3-1 - Building 14 		COL Ellis Mr. Zardecki
1400	Departure	Depot Helipad	

Notes:**(1) Additional depot employees in the Installation Briefing will be:****Mr. Brad Jones, Chief of Staff****Mr. Anthony Zelinski, Director of Production Management****Mr. Ronald Cappellini, Director of Business Management****Mr. Herb Shirey, Director of Public Works****Mr. William Shuleski, Director of Resource Management****Ms. Lorraine Hunt, Director of Communications & Tactical Missile Systems****Mr. Terry Hora, Director of Surveillance Systems****Mr. George Brady, Director of Production Engineering****Mr. Joseph Maciejewski, Director of Industrial Risk Management****Mr. Kevin Toolan, Public Affairs Officer****Attorney Marti Stanczak, Depot Counsel****Mr. Keith Hill, President, American Federation of Government Employees, Local 1647****Mr. Robert Haas, Chief, Commodity Management Division****Ms. Sharon Smith, Chief, Research & Analysis Division****Mr. William Kelly, Business Management Directorate****Mr. John Heuberger, Deputy Commander, Defense Distribution Depot-Tobyhanna****Ms. Valencia Moore, Chief, Civilian Personnel Advisory Center****Mr. Dave Jadick, Civilian Personnel Advisory Center****(2) Mr. Frank Zardecki, Deputy Commander****Mr. Brad Jones, Chief of Staff****Ms. Lorraine Hunt, Director of Communications & Tactical Missile Systems****Attorney Marti Stanczak, Depot Counsel****Mr. Robert Haas, Chief, Commodity Management Division**



Tactical Wheeled Vehicle Capabilities

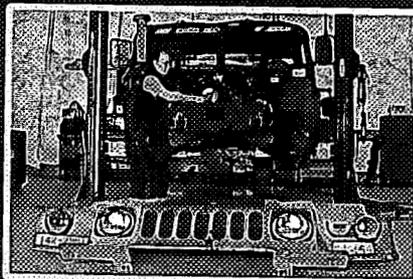
Drivetrain

- Remove & Replace Engine
- Remove & Reinstall Engine Heads
- Remove & Replace Transmissions
- Remove & Replace Differentials
- Compression Testing
- Fluids/ Filters
- Radiator/ Fan/ Belts/ Hoses
- Starter/ Glow Plugs
- Power Steering



Chassis

- Suspension
- Braking System- Pads, Rotors, Calipers
- Gas Tank & Lines
- Bumper Reinforcement Brackets
- Floor Access Panel
- Chassis Repair/ Welding
- Exhaust
- Tires
- Alignment



Body

- Windshields
- Seats/ Seatbelts
- Sand/ Wash/ Mask
- Paint
- Stencil



Electrical

- Battery
- Gauges & Sending Units
- Wiring Harnesses
- Lights
- Alternator/ Charging Systems

Modification

- Power Steering Cooler
- Seatbelts (3 point shoulder harnesses)
- Bumper Reinforcement Bracket
- Install Floor Access Panel (fuel sending unit)
- Install Differential Cooler

Inspection

- Road Test
- Final Inspection



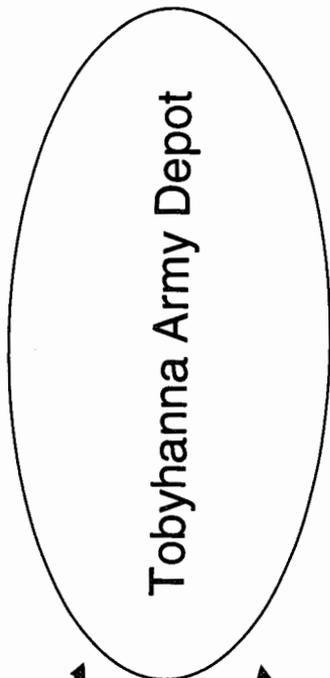
Net Site Impact for all Recommendations
+ 2 Military
± 273 Civilian
+ 275 Total Personnel

Marine Corps Logistics Base
Barstow, California

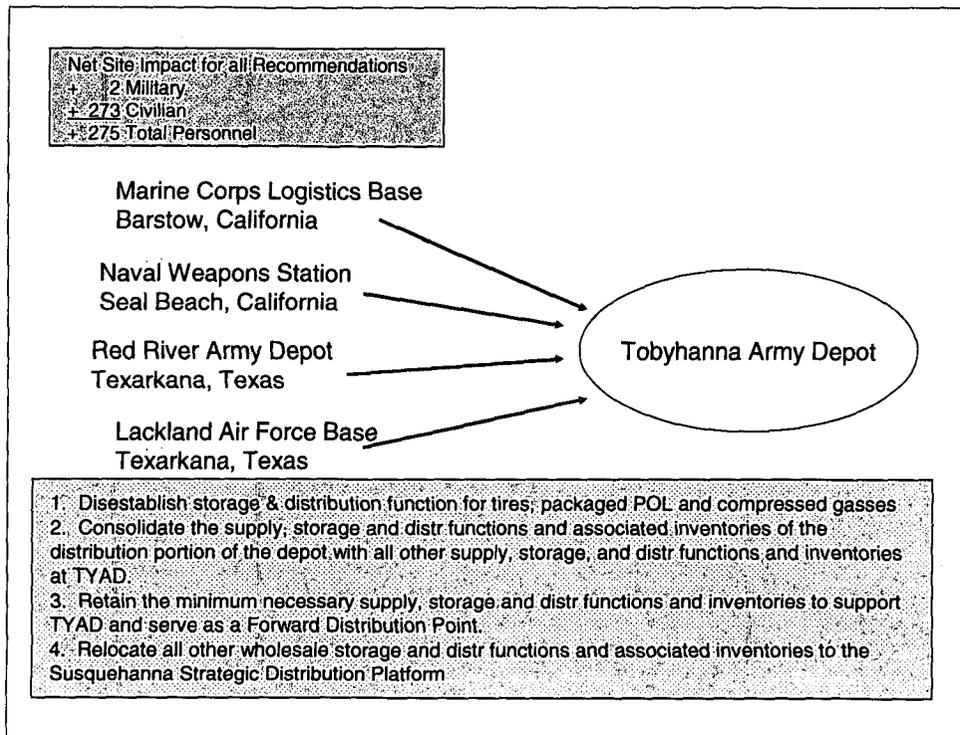
Naval Weapons Station
Seal Beach, California

Red River Army Depot
Texarkana, Texas

Lackland Air Force Base
Texarkana, Texas



1. Disestablish storage & distribution function for tires, packaged POL and compressed gasses
2. Consolidate the supply, storage and distr functions and associated inventories of the distribution portion of the depot with all other supply, storage, and distr functions and inventories at TYAD.
3. Retain the minimum necessary supply, storage and distr functions and inventories to support TYAD and serve as a Forward Distribution Point.
4. Relocate all other wholesale storage and distr functions and associated inventories to the Susquehanna Strategic Distribution Platform



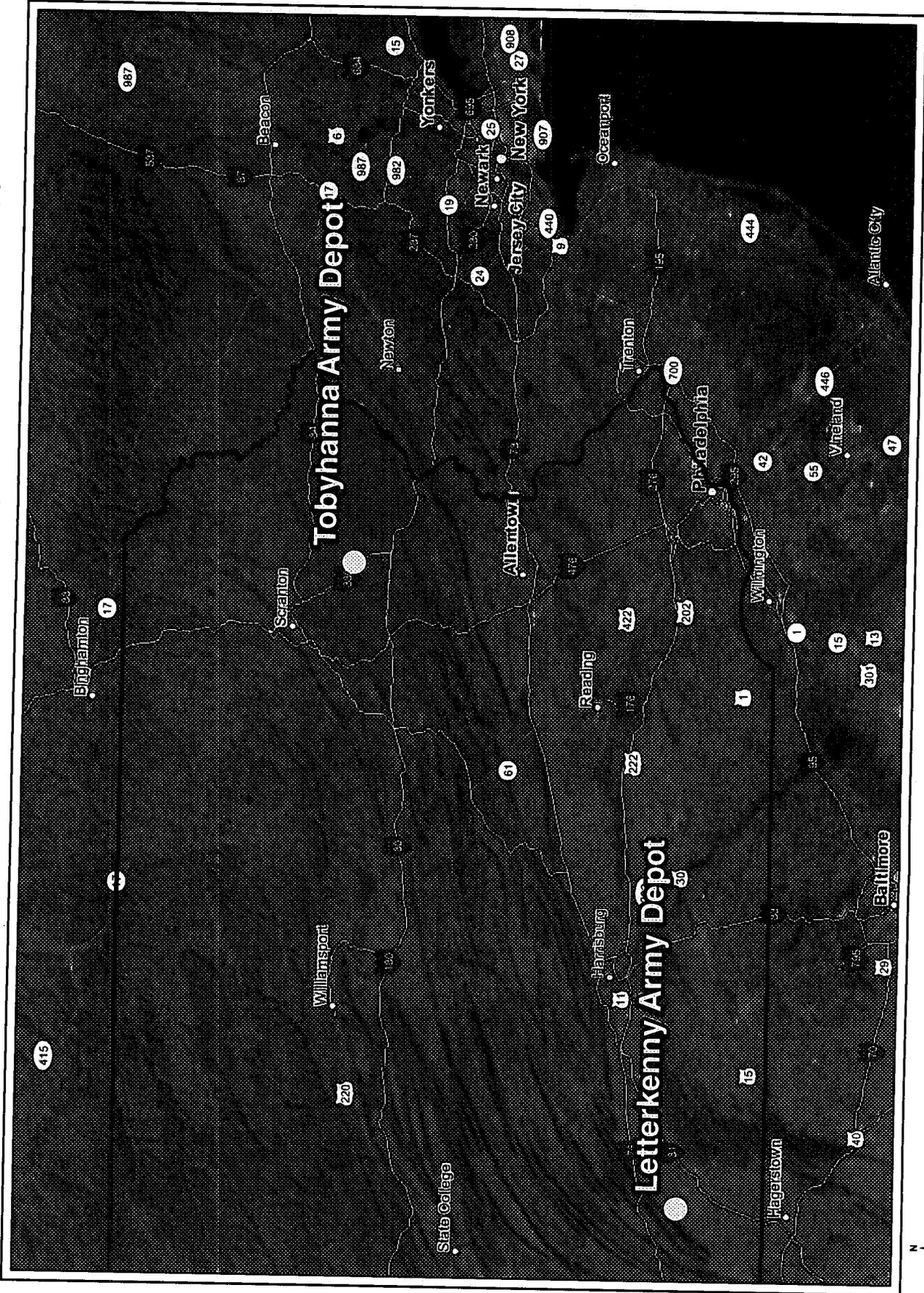
Overall TYAD gains workload

- Close Red River Army Depot, TX and relocate the depot maintenance of Tactical Vehicles to Tobyhanna Army Depot, PA and Letterkenny Depot, PA
- Realign Marine Corps Logistics Base Barstow, CA. Consolidate depot maintenance of Electronic Components (Non-Airborne), Electro-Optics/Night Vision/Forward-Looking-Infrared, Generators, Ground Support Equipment, Radar, and Radio at Tobyhanna Army Depot, PA.
- Realign Naval Weapons Station Seal Beach, CA, as follows: relocate the depot maintenance of Electronic Components (Non-Airborne), Fire Control Systems and Components, Radar, and Radio to Tobyhanna Army Depot, PA
- Realign Lackland Air Force Base, TX, by relocating the depot maintenance of Computers, Crypto, Electronic Components (Non-Airborne), and Radio to Tobyhanna Army Depot, PA; and disestablishing all depot maintenance capabilities.
- Realign Tobyhanna Army Depot, PA by disestablishing storage and distribution functions for tires, packaged petroleum, oils, and lubricants, and compressed gases at each location.
- Realign Tobyhanna Army Depot, PA, by consolidating the supply, storage, and distribution functions and associated inventories of the Defense Distribution Depot Tobyhanna, PA, with all other supply, storage, and distribution functions and inventories that exist at Tobyhanna Army Depot to support depot operations, maintenance, and production. Retain the minimum necessary supply, storage, and distribution functions and inventories required to support Tobyhanna Army Depot, and to serve as a wholesale Forward Distribution Point. Relocate all other wholesale storage and distribution functions and associated inventories to the Susquehanna Strategic Distribution Platform.

State Installation	Action	Out		In		Net Gain/(Loss)		Net Mission Contractor	Total Direct
		Mil	Civ	Mil	Civ	Mil	Civ		
Pennsylvania									
Bristol	Close	(9)	(2)	0	0	(9)	(2)	0	(11)
Engineering Field Activity Northeast	Close	(4)	(188)	0	0	(4)	(188)	0	(192)
Kelly Support Center	Close	(174)	(136)	0	0	(174)	(136)	0	(310)
Naval Air Station Willow Grove	Close	(865)	(362)	0	0	(865)	(362)	(5)	(1,232)
Navy Crane Center Lester	Close	(1)	(54)	0	0	(1)	(54)	0	(55)
Navy-Marine Corps Reserve Center Reading	Close	(18)	0	0	0	(18)	0	0	(18)
North Penn U.S. Army Reserve Center, Norristown	Close	(22)	(1)	0	0	(22)	(1)	0	(23)
Pittsburgh International Airport Air Reserve Station	Close	(44)	(278)	0	0	(44)	(278)	0	(322)
Serrenti U.S. Army Reserve Center, Scranton	Close	(47)	(8)	0	0	(47)	(8)	0	(55)
U.S. Army Reserve Center Bloomsburg	Close	(20)	(2)	0	0	(20)	(2)	0	(22)
U.S. Army Reserve Center Lewisburg	Close	(9)	(2)	0	0	(9)	(2)	0	(11)
U.S. Army Reserve Center Williamsport	Close	(25)	(4)	0	0	(25)	(4)	0	(29)
W. Reese U.S. Army Reserve Center/OMS, Chester	Close	(9)	(1)	0	0	(9)	(1)	0	(10)
Letterkenny Army Depot	Gain	0	0	0	409	0	409	0	409
Naval Support Activity Philadelphia	Gain	0	(10)	0	301	0	291	0	291
Navy-Marine Corps Reserve Center Lehigh	Gain	0	0	8	0	8	0	0	8
Navy-Marine Corps Reserve Center Pittsburgh	Gain	0	0	7	0	7	0	0	7
Tobyhanna Army Depot	Gain	(1)	(82)	3	355	2	273	0	275
Defense Distribution Depot Susquehanna	Realign	0	(15)	0	0	0	(15)	0	(15)
Human Resources Support Center Northeast	Realign	0	(174)	0	0	0	(174)	(9)	(183)
Marine Corps Reserve Center Johnstown	Realign	(86)	0	0	0	(86)	0	0	(86)
Naval Support Activity Mechanicsburg	Realign	0	(11)	0	0	0	(11)	0	(11)
Navy Philadelphia Business Center	Realign	0	(63)	0	0	0	(63)	0	(63)

This list does not include locations where there were no changes in military or civilian jobs.
 Military figures include student load changes.

Recommended Pennsylvania Base Realignments and Closures



Letterkenny Army Depot Statistics
 Total Acres: 18,684 Total Personnel: 1,542
 Acres Owned: 18,638 Mil: 2
 Civ: 1,225 Other: 315

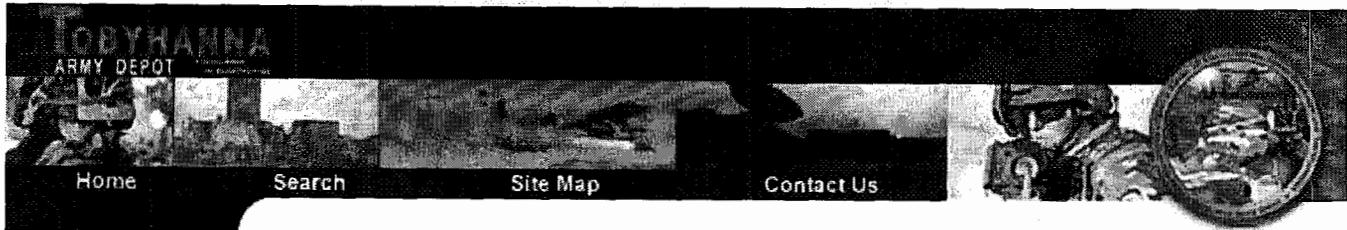
Tobyhanna Army Depot
 Total Acres: 1,296 Total Personnel: 3,391
 Acres Owned: 1,291 Mil: 173
 Civ: 2,839 Other: 379



Image © Space Imaging LLC

Tobyhanna Army Depot, PA

 Installation Boundary



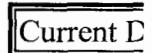
- Depot Organizations
- Depot News
- Employment
- Customer Service
- History
- Helpful Links
- Phone Directory
- Visitor Info
- Directions
- Tenant Activities
- Employee Email



Public-Private Partnership Conference



Curr



"C4ISR Logistics Support Center for Warfighter Readiness and Transformation"

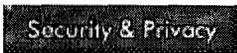
From handheld radios to satellite communications, Tobyhanna Army Depot utilizes advanced technologies to ensure the readiness of our Armed Forces. The depot, a major element of the U.S. Army Communications-Electronics Command, is a full-service repair, overhaul and fabrication facility. For over 50 years, Tobyhanna personnel have built a tradition of unparalleled customer satisfaction through the delivery of timely, cost-effective, and high-quality products and services.

Our installation is readily accessible to highways, railways, airports and seaports, industrial suppliers, and colleges and universities.

We at Tobyhanna are proud of the excellence we provide both in mission performance and community involvement. We look forward to working with you.

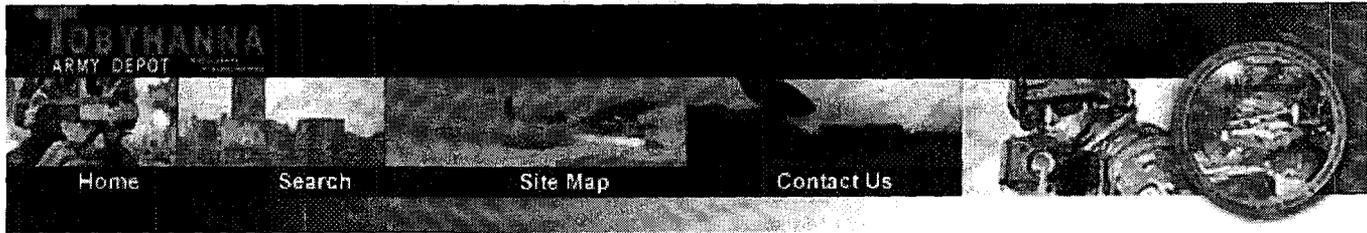


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- [Morale, Welfare & Recreation - MWR](#)
- [Commissary](#)
- [Reserve Component](#)
- [RSO - Retirement Services Office](#)
- [Defense Link](#)
- [U.S. Army](#)
- [AMC](#)
- [CECOM](#)
- [Army ABC Site](#)
- [DFAS/My Pay](#)
- [TYAD Safety Reg 385-1](#)



PURPOSE

Tobyhanna Army Depot provides this site as a public service. The site is intended to efficiently and effectively share information about Tobyhanna Army Depot, its history, missions and capabilities to support our Armed Forces, as well as information about activities and events that are of interest to the public. The site also contains information about other Defense Department and federal agencies located at this installation. The site's target audiences include our customers, all members of the Armed Forces and their family members, media representatives and the general public. Comments about this site are welcomed and may be directed to the Public Affairs Office.



Depot Structure

Command

[Commander](#)

[Deputy Commander](#)

Information Management

[Director](#)

[Administrative Support Division](#)

[Customer Support Division](#)

[Systems & Database Administration Division](#)

[Architect, Systems & Application Design Division](#)

Avionics/IEW Systems

[Director](#)

[Airborne/Communications/Instruments Division](#)

[Airborne Navigation Division](#)

[Airborne Signal Intelligence Division](#)

[Aircraft Survivability Equipment Division](#)

[Electro-Optic/Night Vision Division](#)

[Electronic Warfare Systems Division](#)

[Range Threat Division](#)

Business Management

[Director](#)

[Business Planning Division](#)

[Commodity Management Division](#)

[Technical Development Division](#)

[Reserve Component Development Division](#)

Civilian Personnel Advisory Center

[Director](#)

[Management Employee Relations](#)

[Classification, Staffing & Benefits](#)

Command Control and Computer Systems

[Director](#)

[Auto Test Equipment Repair Division](#)

[Telcom/TMDE Repair Division](#)

[Computer Service & Repair Division](#)

Communications Systems

[Director](#)

[Microwave Radio Division](#)

[Ground Radio Division](#)

[Digital Group Multiplexer\(DGM\)/Mobile Subscriber Equipment \(MSE\) Division](#)

[SINGARS Division](#)

[Field Service Division](#)

[Tactical Radio Division](#)

[Tactical Communications Facility Division](#)

[Wideband Communications Division](#)

Community Services

Director
Army Community Services

Communications Security & Tactical Missile Systems

Director
Secure Telecommunications and Inspection Division
Core Systems Productions Division
Advanced COMSEC Technologies Division
Accountability and Documentation Division
Support Services Division
Receiving and Storage Division
Quick Reference Guide
Shipping and Packaging Division

Contracting

Director
Contracting Division
Contract Administration Division
Purchasing Division

Engineering

Director
Engineering Support Division
Project Engineering Division
Project Design & Development Division
Industrial Process Division
Operations Support Division
Test Program Development Division
Mission Software Division
Technical Pubs and Provisioning Division
New Tech Research and Development Division
Industrial Modernization Division
Maintenance Engineering Division

Equal Opportunity Office

Equal Opportunity Office

Industrial Risk Management

Director
Environmental Management Division
Fire and Emergency Services Division
Safety Division
Security Division

Internal Review & Audit Comp

Internal Review & Audit Comp

Legal Office

Legal Office

Liaison Office

Liaison Office

Production Management

Director
Automated Storage & Retrieval System Division
Mission Management and Analysis Division
Tool Management Division
Communications Scheduling Division
Command Control Guide and Support Scheduling Division
Satellite Systems Scheduling Division

Air Traffic Control scheduling Division
Requisitioning Division
Avionics Intelligence Electronic Warfare Scheduling Division
Manufacturing Scheduling Division

Production Support Services

Director
Component Painting Division
Mobile Equipment Refinishing Division
Finishing and Etching Division
Ultra Blast Division
Vehicle/Generator Support Division
Woodworking/Fabric Applications Division

Public Affairs

Public Affairs

Public Works

Director
Administrative Support Division
Building and Grounds Division
Depot Property Division
Engineering Division
Equipment Management Division
Industrial Equipment Maintenance Division
Mobile Equipment Maintenance & Operations Division
Plant Maintenance Division
Utilities Division

Resource Management

Director
Budget Division
Financial Analysis Division
Manpower & Management Analysis Division

Satellite Communications Systems

Director
Tactical Multi-Band Systems Division
Tactical Multi-Band Antenna Systems Division
Jam Resistant Secure Communications (JRSC)
Power Systems Division
MILSTAR Division
Engineering Design and Development Division
Tactical MILSATCOM Facilities Division
Strategic Terminals Division
Baseband Support Division
Tactical Multi-Band Antenna Systems Support Division
TACSAT Support Division
Technical Development and Configuration Division

Surveillance Systems

Director
Air Defense Division
ATCALs Division
Firefinder Division
GCA/Sensors Division
Interrogator Division

Systems Integration

Director
Sheet Metal Component Assembly Division
Sheet Metal Structural Repair Division

[Sheet Metal Fabrication Division #1](#)
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Tobyhanna Army Depot History

Beginnings

The Army arrived at Tobyhanna in 1912 in the presence of Maj. Charles P. Summerall, who had been given the assignment to find an appropriate east coast location for an artillery training camp. Summerall was the commander of the 3rd Field Artillery at Fort Myer, Va.

In that era, the Army's only artillery training camp east of the Mississippi River was in Sparta, Wisconsin, although the greatest number of Regular Army and National Guard artillery units were concentrated in the northeastern states.

After inspecting several sites in Maryland and elsewhere in Pennsylvania, Summerall determined that a location near the rail station in Tobyhanna was suitable. He proceeded to lease land for \$300 in August from Dr. George Rhoads, a prominent local resident, and directed the 2nd Battalion, 3rd Field Artillery to train there as it was returning from maneuvers in Connecticut that summer. The unit remained in the Poconos until October.

That initial camp proved so successful that the Army decided to return the next summer, and to also set up a camp of instruction for militia batteries and a school for militia officers. In the summer of 1913, the 3rd Field Artillery marched to Tobyhanna from Fort Myer, leaving Virginia on June 2 and arriving at Tobyhanna on June 18. The march route passed through Baltimore, crossed the Susquehanna River at Conowingo, Md. and proceeded through "fertile and attractive land in Pennsylvania," as Summerall described the march. The 3rd Field Artillery arrived three days ahead of the first of several militia units, and assisted those units in their training.

Among the units which trained at Tobyhanna in 1913 were the Rhode Island Light Battery A, and militia units from Connecticut and the District of Columbia. This established a pattern that would last for the next several years.

The camp offered few amenities in its early years, but Summerall assessed its terrain as very favorable for artillery training. Land was cleared and temporary buildings serving as kitchens, latrines, showers and stables were constructed. Instructions for units arriving by train were simple:

Batteries will detrain on a siding near the camp.

Wagons will meet the trains to haul all baggage.

The post office, depot and telegraph station are at Tobyhanna.

Camp cots or bed sacks should be brought for all men.

Extra covering will be found useful, as the nights are generally cold.

Recreational opportunities were limited, but officers and soldiers participated in field day sports on July 4 and Sept. 1. Many local residents attended these events, which helped to establish good relations between the Army and local residents, Summerall reported.

The 3rd broke camp on Oct. 4 and reached Fort Myer on Oct. 24.

Based on the successful summer camps of 1912 and 1913, Congress authorized the Army to purchase land for a permanent camp at Tobyhanna. With \$50,000 authorized by Maj. Gen. Leonard Wood, Summerall acquired more than 18,000 acres for what was designated the Tobyhanna Artillery Target Range. Additional purchases of land would be made over the next several years until the reservation totalled some 23,000 acres. One purchase would be the Sherman farm. The Sherman farmhouse was located where the depot commander's residence now stands.

In its early years, it would have several names, including Camp Summerall, Camp Tobyhanna and the Tobyhanna Artillery Target Range. In the summers of 1912 and 1913, Summerall had established an Army presence that, with one break, continues until today.

Next: Charles Pelot Summerall, primarily responsible for bringing the Army to Tobyhanna, had a distinguished military career.

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12-Apr-2002

Tobyhanna Army Depot History

World War

World war erupted in August 1914, and although the United States would not enter it until three years later, activity increased at Tobyhanna as the nation moved to a war footing. Artillery training increased in pace in 1915 with units from Virginia, Maryland, Connecticut training here, as well as several Pennsylvania National Guard units.

The Army also continued to add to the size of the camp, purchasing additional land in 1914 and 1915. In 1917, additional acreage was acquired to establish several new artillery firing points.

In 1916, a Joint Camp of Instruction for field hospital companies was established. Field Hospital Company No. 6 and Ambulance Company No. 6 from Fort Ethan Allen, Vermont were sent to Tobyhanna to conduct training that summer for sanitary troops of the organized militia. Later, it also became a tank corps training camp, continuing until 1918. With its location adjacent to the main rail line to New York City, the camp also became an embarkation point for soldiers headed to Europe, according to local residents.

The Army closed the tank and sanitation camps in 1918. However, in 1919, activity increased at the camp with the establishment of the Tobyhanna General Ordnance Depot. This was created to provide a temporary storage location for huge quantities of ammunition and other high explosives coming back to the United States following the end of the war.

The ordnance was stored in an area between Warnertown and what is now Route 380. The depot was operated and secured by a unit of 195 soldiers and five officers for approximately six months before the explosives were distributed to permanent depots across the country. An estimated four million pounds of explosives were stored here.

After that unique episode, the camp reverted to its original field artillery training mission, although the pace slackened considerably during the period between 1919 and 1930. The peacetime Regular Army virtually abandoned the camp during this period, although National Guard units continued to use it for artillery training throughout the 1920s. In fact, control of the camp was transferred to the Militia Bureau from 1920 to 1923, when it reverted to the Army's III Corps area. Among the units that trained here was the 109th Field Artillery, Pennsylvania National Guard, of Wilkes-Barre. In fact, documents indicate that Tobyhanna was the only site in the commonwealth where live cannon fire was permitted.

Some reported events during that period include the flyover of nine military aircraft, including three Martin bombers, three observation planes and three pursuit planes. Maj. Gen. Douglas MacArthur, then commanding the Army's III Corps area, was also reported to have visited the camp. Also from 1925 to 1928, a portion of the Army reservation was designated as the Tobyhanna National Forest, although this designation was revoked a few years later.

The Regular Army never totally abandoned its interest in Tobyhanna. In 1923, Maj. Gen. William Snow, chief of field artillery, inspected the camp. Several building projects took place in the 1920s, including \$96,000 in 1922 for construction of a power plant, machine shop, incinerator, new roads, ammunition magazines and the clearing of firing points. Later in the 1920s, funds for a water tower, gunsheds and a warehouse were authorized. In 1924, a signal detachment installed a telephone system at the camp.

In 1926, extensive improvements were made, including gun emplacements, mess halls, kitchens, an infirmary, water and sewer systems, stables and two concrete observation towers. Quartermaster records indicate the reservation totaled 32,000 acre.

Salaries paid to civilian workers at the camp in 1926 ranged from fifty cents an hour for laborers and painters to \$1.25 an hour for masons.

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12-Apr-2002

Tobyhanna Army Depot History

Depression, the CCC and Cadets

As the new decade of the 1930s approached, years of peace and prosperity had resulted in diminishing utilization of the camp throughout the 1920s. Both the Regular Army and the Pennsylvania National Guard continued to train there, but the level of activity decreased significantly from the period of the Great War.

As late as 1930, the 1st Battalion, 16th Field Artillery, Fort Myer, Va., marched north to train at Tobyhanna. In 1931, the Army expended approximately \$10,000 to construct two new warehouses at the camp.

By the early 1930s, Tobyhanna was the only location within Pennsylvania where live cannon fire was permitted. Camp capacity was listed at 275 officers, 4,000 enlisted personnel and 500 animals. Nevertheless, in 1932 the Adjutant General of Pennsylvania informed the National Guard Bureau that it no longer required the Tobyhanna Military Reservation for training. In 1934, a unit of 20 Army officers and soldiers dismantled the camp and shipped out 30 railroad cars of artillery equipment.

However, the stock market crash of October 1929 and the resulting collapse of the nation's economy would soon bring new and decidedly different missions to the Army installation at Tobyhanna.

As the financial disasters and personal tragedies increased with the spread of the Great Depression, many unemployed men took to the road in search of employment or simply to find food and shelter. Recognizing their plight, the Army authorized the use of Tobyhanna's barracks as temporary quarters for these homeless wanderers. Up to 1,000 men were housed here in 1930, and many were put to work in a reforestation program.

As the nation came to grips with the economic realities, both the state and federal governments initiated several public works projects and programs to provide gainful employment. One of the most successful was the Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC), which put the unemployed to work on environmental and conservation projects. Many of these camps where these workers lived and worked were led and staffed by military officers and NCOs. Tobyhanna became one of these camps in 1933.

In 1934, Pennsylvania opened a transient camp for 500 men, paying them \$15 monthly for roadwork, cutting fire trails, and general forestry work.

New buildings to house 200 men were built in 1935. In 1936, the federal Works Progress Administration was authorized to use the former state transient camp.

In 1938, the CCC camp also became a processing point for corps members going to work on conservation projects in national parks in the western states.

Others who remained at Tobyhanna worked on local projects, including constructing what is now the depot's Barney's Lake. The lake was named in honor of Maj. Barney, commander of the Tobyhanna CCC camp.

As the economy began its slow recovery in the late 1930s, and as the threat of a new World War loomed in both Europe and the Pacific, Tobyhanna reverted to its original military

training purpose. This time, the trainees were cadets from the U.S. Military Academy at West Point. During the summers of 1938-41, cadets between their junior and senior academic years received field artillery training at Tobyhanna. The experience is well documented in Cadet yearbooks from that period, and Shimko's tavern was a famous, although forbidden, gathering spot for thirsty cadets after long, hot days in the field.

In addition, two local congressmen issued a call in 1938 for either the Army or the Navy to establish a permanent installation at Tobyhanna. World war would bring a positive response to that call.

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Tobyhanna Army Depot History

During World War II

As war spread in Europe and the Pacific in the late 1930s, the pace of military activity quickened at the Tobyhanna Military Reservation. West Point cadets trained through the summer of 1941.

With the U.S. entry into the war in December 1941, Tobyhanna was initially selected as an anti-aircraft artillery (AAA) training site. However, technology had so increased the range of modern weapons that the Tobyhanna site was not physically large enough to accommodate this training mission. Area farmers and other residents complained about the disruption caused by the constant firing of the AA guns. Some shells fell on private property outside the reservation boundary, and in another incident, an aircraft towing a sleeve target tore down power lines. In announcing the Army decision to abandon Tobyhanna as an AAA training site, the Scranton Times reported that crews could only fire one or two shells during each pass of a target, and guns were limited to a 65-degree firing arc. Training that was originally scheduled for 8,000 officers and enlisted personnel was quickly curtailed, with only about 800 soldiers having completed training when the mission ended. The departure of the AAA trainees came shortly after the installation commander had lifted an off-limits ban on the City of Scranton, according to the Times.

Other uses were found as a storage and support facility for the Army Air Corps. Its official designations included the Army Air Force Service Units Training Center and the Tobyhanna Air Corps Storage Depot. A variety of supplies and material was stored here, most notably crated gliders destined for use in the D-Day invasion of Normandy and other airborne operations in Europe. Following the war, surplus gliders were much prized in northeastern Pennsylvania. The crates containing the gliders were made of high-quality lumber. Much of this lumber became the building material for cabins or home additions in the region throughout the late 1940s. The gliders often were discarded or abandoned in the woods.

Later in the war, an ambulance-training site opened here. This was an all-black unit, reflecting the Army's segregated status during World War II. A military hospital was constructed here in 1942 and 1943. It was built to accommodate the large number of wounded expected from an invasion of Japan. Since that invasion did not occur, the hospital was never fully utilized. However, the 19 single-story structures that make up the 1000-series of buildings have served the depot well for more than 50 years, including use as the first headquarters and administrative area during construction of the depot in the 1950s.

Finally, at the end of the war, a POW camp was constructed to house German enlisted personnel. The camp opened in early 1945, and the maximum number of prisoners confined at Tobyhanna approached 300. These prisoners harvested ice from area ponds, and worked on regional farms in the summer and fall of 1945. The prison compound was located in the general area of the present-day commissary. A report of October 1945 showed that 56 prisoners were assigned to farm work, 41 in logging operations, and 10 in ice storage. Others worked on post in glider storage operations. While imprisoned here, the Germans could take advantage of courses in English, Russian and French. In November 1945, all off-post work was ended and the prisoners were sent back to Germany before the onset of winter. The World War II headquarters was a large two-story building, located near the current depot entrance on route 423.

Tobyhanna Army Depot History

The Army Departs

The end of World War II brought a rapid demobilization of the U.S. armed forces and a reduction in the bases that had supported a global conflict.

The Tobyhanna Military Reservation would not escape this 1940s military downsizing. German prisoners-of-war went home in late 1945 and other activities at the installation slowed to a near halt. One activity that quickened was the disposal of excess gliders still stored at the installation. These were made available for sale to the general public and proved quite popular. More than 450 were sold at \$75 each. Ironically, it was not the powerless aircraft which local residents sought, but the high-quality lumber that made up the glider's storage box. This wood was converted into home additions, porches, and even small cottages by many area residents.

Following the war, the reservation came under control of the War Assets Administration. Many buildings at the installation were demolished or dismantled, including 15 steel barracks that were shipped to Fort Eustis, Va., for use as school buildings. The two-story headquarters building, located near the present Stroudsburg gate, also was demolished.

With the impending shutdown of military operations, regional leaders sought to find new uses for the base. The Monroe County Chamber of Commerce formed a United Nations Site Committee, which campaigned for the construction of UN headquarters at the installation. Proponents cited a healthful climate, room for expansion, and support from local residents, who voted unanimously in favor of the plan. The committee members also noted that the rural area would eliminate the distractions of a large city and enable members to focus on their mission of "building world peace." Nevertheless, the UN chose New York City as its permanent home.

Area veterans groups also staked a claim, urging that the Tobyhanna military hospital be transferred to the Veterans Administration as a temporary general hospital until the new VA medical center in Wilkes-Barre was completed. Once the Wilkes-Barre hospital was operational, the Tobyhanna hospital could become a tuberculosis sanitarium, the veterans proposed.

Despite these local efforts, the federal government moved ahead with its plan to abandon the site, transferring the 22,000-acre reservation to the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in 1949 for "recreation and conservation purposes." The land came under the direct control of Pennsylvania's Department of Forestry and Waters. Tobyhanna State Park and the nearby state gamelands resulted from this transfer.

The federal government's absence from Tobyhanna would prove to be short-lived, however.

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Tobyhanna Army Depot History

Tobyhanna Signal Depot: The Return of the Army

Pressing military requirements and a key Army leader with local ties brought the Army marching back to Tobyhanna within a few years of its departure.

The Army Signal Corps had operated from a leased facility in Baltimore during and after World War II. However, this facility was about to become unavailable to the Army, and the Signal Corps sought to maintain an East Coast presence by building a new depot.

Joseph Marinangeli, a Scranton native and chief of the Signal Corps' Plans and Project Branch, was tasked with finding a site for this new signal depot. An area native, he knew that the Army had operated at Tobyhanna for many years.

In determining an appropriate site, the Signal Corps required a location near eastern seaports and electronics manufactures, but outside of the then-anticipated nuclear blast zone around New York City or other strategic targets.

Marinangeli's search was reduced to three potential locations. However, the site near Easton was sold as farmland, and the second location near Scranton was ruled out since Scranton was considered a potential target in the event of war.

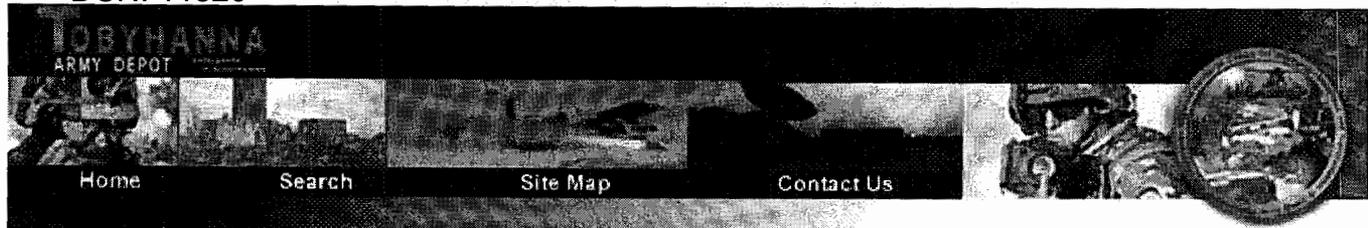
However, it was in Scranton on Jan. 17, 1951 that the Army formally announced its plan to reacquire 1,400 acres of the former Tobyhanna Military Reservation for a new \$35 million supply depot.

The new facility was welcome news to an economically depressed region severely suffering from the decline of the anthracite coal industry. An estimated 35,000 regional workers were unemployed and personnel officials would receive as many as 600 applications a day, even though the opening of the facility was more than two years away.

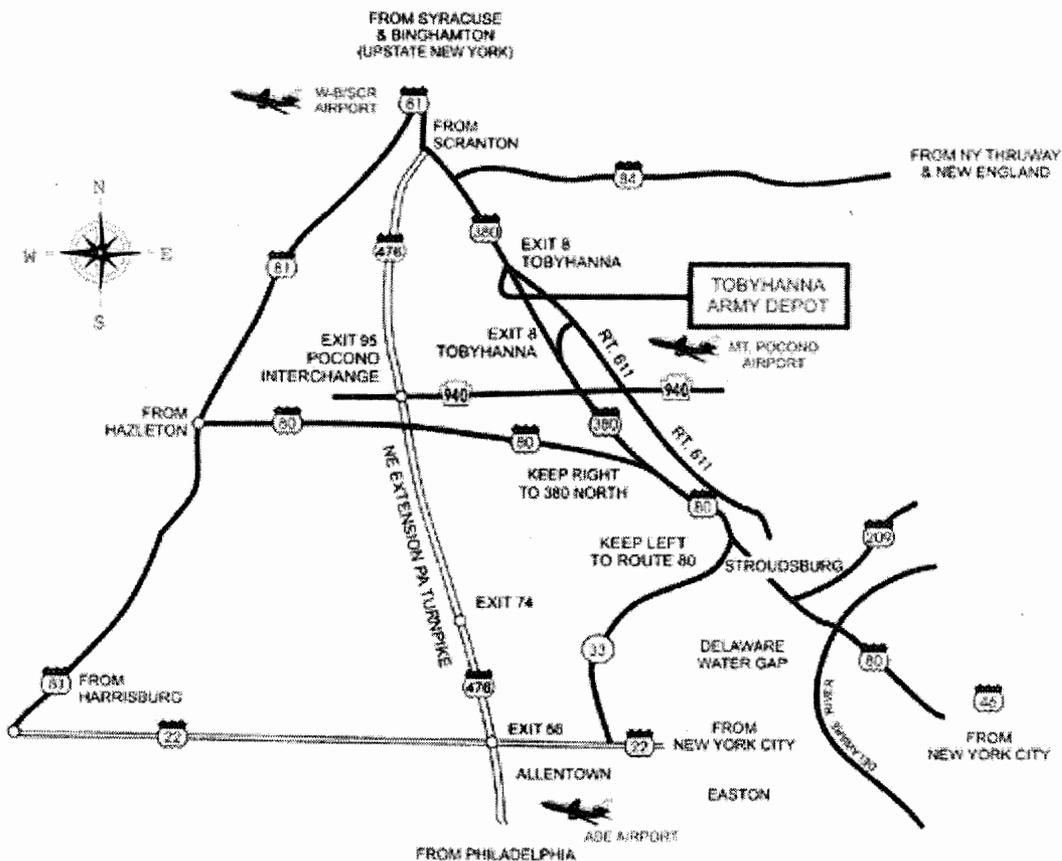
Site design and preparation began later that year and Tobyhanna Signal Depot would officially be established on Feb. 1, 1953.

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"Tobyhanna Army Depot Area Map"



High Resolution Map

Wilkes-Barre/Scranton International Airport to depot (26 mi) approx 10 mi north on I-81, then approx 22 mi south on I-380. Exit 8 from I-380 takes you directly into depot.

Lehigh Valley International Airport to depot (approx 50 mi) Rt 22 E (10 mi) Rt 33 N (25 mi) I-80 W to I-380 N (15 mi) exit 7 off I-380, turn right on Rt 423. At stop sign, turn left on Rt 611. 1/2 mi, turn right to depot.

From Hazleton take I-80 E to I-380 N (approx 5 mi) to exit 8 turn right at stop sign, go Rt 611 (approx 1/8 mi) turn left on 611, (approx 1/2 mi) turn right to depot.

From Stroudsburg take I-80 W to I-380 N (approx 5 mi) to exit 8. Turn right at stop sign, go to Rt. 611 (approx 1/8 mi) turn left on 611, go (approx 1/2 mi) turn right to depot.

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Tobyhanna Army Depot - Tobyhanna, PA

Original Date: 11/16/1998

Revision Date: 04/22/2003

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Tobyhanna (TYAD) Tobyhanna, PA

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- [U.S. Army Communications - Electronics Command Field Office](#)
- [Communications and Electronics Command Space and Terrestrial Communications Directorate - Field Office](#)

Reference

- [Tobyhanna Army Depot \(TEAD\)](#)

Tobyhanna Army Depot (TYAD) is the newest realigned organization of the US Army Communications-Electronics Command (CECOM) . Considered the largest and most progressive depot facility in the Department of Defense, TYAD performs worldwide depot level maintenance repair, overhaul and fabrication support for ground, airborne, navigational, and satellite communications-electronics equipment and missile systems.

Tobyhanna Army Depot is the Department of Defense's primary facility for repair, overhaul, maintenance, integration, fabrication, upgrade, and total life-cycle support of Communications-Electronics equipment and systems. TYAD is the largest, full-service communications and electronics maintenance facility in the Department of Defense. The systems at TYAD are used by virtually every unit in the force structure, and impact every aspect of the modern battlefield. Equipment and systems supported at TYAD include Air Traffic Control; Avionics; Command Control and Computers; Communications Security, Cryptographic; Electro Optics and Night Vision; Identification Friend or Foe; Intelligence Electronic Warfare; Meteorological; Power



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Generation; Radar; Radio Communications; Satellite Communications; Surveillance and Target Acquisition; and Data Communications.

TYAD operates Forward Repair Activities at Fort Hood, Texas; Fort Bragg, North Carolina;

Seoul, South Korea; Scholfield Barracks, Hawaii; and Friedrichsfeld, Germany. Additionally, TYAD provides the repair of information management systems at the Consolidated Maintenance Support Service Facility at Corozal, Panama.

TYAD is located in the Pocono mountains of northeastern Pennsylvania, twenty miles southeast of Scranton. The Depot is readily accessible to major interstate highways, railways, port facilities, international airports, major industrial suppliers, colleges, and universities. TYAD has 4.1 million square feet of floor space in 143 buildings and two storage igloos. The replacement value of the buildings is \$655 million. TYAD owns a total of 1,293 acres of land, has an annual operating budget exceeding \$237 million, and locally procures more than \$12 million annually in goods and services. Being the largest employer in northeastern Pennsylvania, TYAD employs over 3,000 civilians and 30 military personnel. TYAD's annual payroll exceeds \$127 million. Its workforce is comprised of 200 job skills including engineers, electronic mechanics, computer programmers, and various industrial trade workers. TYAD hosts many community activities such as youth fishing tournaments, Operation Santa Clause, blood drives, Junior Achievement, Adopt A School, and Career Days. The Depot has membership in several regional Chambers of Commerce and actively participates in numerous community task forces and committees.

TYAD has assigned program managers and provides intensive program management for the following communications and electronic systems:

- Advanced Field Artillery Tactical Data System
- All Source Analysis System
- Defense Satellite Communications Systems
- Enhanced Positioning Location Reporting System
- FIREFINDER
- Integrated Family of Test Equipment
- Joint Surveillance Target Attack Radar System
- MILSTAR (ARMY)
- Multi-Level Information Security System Initiative
- NAVSTAR Global Positioning System
- SENTINEL
- Single Channel Ground to Air Radio System
- Space Communications

TYAD's mission has expanded through the Base Realignment and Closure (BRAC) commission direction. In 1988, the BRAC commission directed the transfer of the communications-security mission from Lexington-Blue Grass Army Depot, Kentucky to TYAD. BRAC 1991 closed Sacramento Army Depot, California and directed that its workload be competed among the Air Force Sacramento Air Logistics Center and five Army depots; TYAD won four of the five big packages it was permitted to bid. BRAC 1993 directed the transfer of the maintenance and repair function of the U.S. Army Communication-Electronic Command's Intelligence Material Maintenance Center to TYAD; The transfer was completed in FY95.

BRAC 1995 directed the closure of McClellan Air Force Base, Sacramento, California and the transfer of its Ground Communications-Electronics maintenance workload to TYAD. In March 1997, the Depot Defense Maintenance Council directed a three-year transfer phase-in of the workload beginning October 1, 1997. With this workload, TYAD will become the Department of Defense's premier maintenance facility for electro optics and night vision equipment. BRAC 1995 also directed the transfer of the AIM-7 Sparrow, AIM-9 Sidewinder, AGM-65 Maverick, and AIM-54 Phoenix Missile Guidance and Control Workload from Letterkenny Army Depot to TYAD. With this workload, TYAD will become the Department of Defense's Inter-service Missile Support Facility.

The Army has maintained a nearly-continuous presence in Tobyhanna since 1912, when the site was first used as a field artillery training camp. Other uses include as a Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC) camp, artillery training of West Point cadets, and as a World War II prisoner-of-war camp and storage point for gliders used in the D-Day landings at Normandy in 1944.

German prisoners-of-war went home in late 1945 and other activities at the installation slowed to a near halt. One activity that quickened was the disposal of excess gliders still stored at the installation. These were made available for sale to the general public and proved quite popular. More than 450 were sold at \$75 each. Ironically, it was not the powerless aircraft which local residents sought, but the high-quality lumber that made up the glider's storage box. This wood was converted into home additions, porches, and even small cottages by many area residents. The federal government moved ahead with its plan to abandon the site, transferring the 22,000-

acre reservation to the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in 1949 for "recreation and conservation purposes."

The Army Signal Corps had operated from a leased facility in Baltimore during and after World War II. However, this facility was about to become unavailable to the Army, and the Signal Corps sought to maintain an East Coast presence by building a new depot. In determining an appropriate site, the Signal Corps required a location near eastern seaports and electronics manufactures, but outside of the then-anticipated nuclear blast zone around New York City or other strategic targets. On Jan. 17, 1951 that the Army formally announced its plan to reacquire 1,400 acres of the former Tobyhanna Military Reservation for a new \$35 million supply depot. The new facility was welcome news to an economically depressed region severely suffering from the decline of the anthracite coal industry. An estimated 35,000 regional workers were unemployed and personnel officials would receive as many as 600 applications a day, even though the opening of the facility was more than two years away. Site design and preparation began later that year.

TYAD was established in 1953 under the jurisdiction of the Chief Signal Officer. In 1966, TYAD was placed under the command jurisdiction of Headquarters, Army Materiel Command. In 1986, the Depot was tasked as the Depot Systems Command Center for Technical Excellence for space communications. In 1988, the first of only two Reserve Component Training Facilities planned for the Army was constructed at TYAD. In 1994, as a result of BRAC, the Communications Security mission was transferred to TYAD from Lexington-Blue Grass Army Depot, Lexington, Kentucky. TYAD now operates under the Command and Control of the Communications and Electronics Command, Ft. Monmouth, New Jersey.

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This relocation never pays back because it involves the relocation of a newly activated unit. No permanent facilities exist to support the unit.

Payback: The total estimated one-time cost to the Department of Defense to implement this recommendation is \$435.8M. The net of all costs and savings to the Department of Defense during the implementation period is a cost of \$579.5M. Annual recurring costs to the Department after implementation are \$45.3M. This recommendation never pays back. The net present value of the costs and savings to the Department over 20 years is a cost of \$980.4M.

Economic Impact on Communities: Assuming no economic recovery, this recommendation could result in a maximum potential increase of 8,167 jobs (4,945 direct and 3,222 indirect jobs) over the 2006 – 2011 period in the Killeen-Temple-Fort Hood, TX metropolitan area, which is 4.4 percent of economic area employment. The aggregate economic impact of all recommended actions on this economic region of influence was considered and is at Appendix B of Volume I.

Community Infrastructure Assessment: A review of community infrastructure attributes revealed no significant issues regarding the ability of the community to support forces, missions, and personnel. When moving activities from Fort Hood to Fort Carson, one attribute improved (Population Center) and one (Education) was not as robust. There are no known community infrastructure impediments to implementation of all recommendations affecting the installations in this recommendation.

Environmental Impact: A New Source Review and permitting effort will be required at Fort Carson. To preserve archeological/cultural resources at Fort Carson, training restrictions may be imposed and increased operational delays and costs are possible. Tribal consultations may be required. Further analysis will be required to determine the extent of new noise impacts at Fort Carson. Added operations may impact threatened and endangered species at Fort Carson and result in further training restrictions. Distribution of potable water is severely restricted at Fort Carson. Increased missions at the installation may result in additional restrictions or mitigation requirements. Significant mitigation measures to limit releases may be required to reduce impacts to water quality and achieve US EPA water quality standards. This recommendation will require spending approximately \$1.1M for environmental compliance costs. These costs were included in the payback calculation. This recommendation does not otherwise impact the costs of environmental restoration, waste management, and environmental compliance activities. The aggregate environmental impact of all recommended BRAC actions affecting the installations in this recommendation has been reviewed. There are no known environmental impediments to implementation of this recommendation.

Red River Army Depot, TX

Recommendation: Close Red River Army Depot, TX. Relocate the storage and demilitarization functions of the Munitions Center to McAlester Army Ammunition Plant, OK. Relocate the munitions maintenance functions of the Munitions Center to McAlester Army Ammunition Plant, OK, and Blue Grass Army Depot, KY. Relocate the depot maintenance of Armament and

Structural Components, Combat Vehicles, Depot Fleet/Field Support, Engines and Transmissions, Fabrication and Manufacturing, Fire Control Systems and Components, and Other to Anniston Army Depot, AL. Relocate the depot maintenance of Powertrain Components, and Starters/Generators to Marine Corps Logistics Base Albany, GA. Relocate the depot maintenance of Construction Equipment to Anniston Army Depot, AL, and Marine Corps Logistics Base Albany, GA. Relocate the depot maintenance of Tactical Vehicles to Tobyhanna Army Depot, PA and Letterkenny Depot, PA. Relocate the depot maintenance of Tactical Missiles to Letterkenny Army Depot, PA. Disestablish the supply, storage, and distribution functions for tires, packaged Petroleum, Oil, and Lubricants, and compressed gases. Relocate the storage and distribution functions and associated inventories of the Defense Distribution Depot to the Defense Distribution Depot, Oklahoma City, OK.

Justification: This recommendation supports the strategy of minimizing the number of industrial base sites performing depot maintenance for ground and missile systems. The receiving depots have greater maintenance capability, higher facility utilization and greater opportunities for inter-service workloading. This recommendation reinforces Anniston's and Letterkenny's roles as Centers of Industrial and Technical Excellence for Combat Vehicles (Anniston) and Missile Systems (Letterkenny).

This recommendation decreases the cost of depot maintenance operations by consolidation and elimination of 30 percent of duplicate overhead structures required to operate multiple depot maintenance activities. This recommendation also increases opportunities for inter-service workloading by transferring maintenance workload to the Marine Corps.

This recommendation relocates storage, demilitarization, and munitions maintenance functions to McAlester Army Ammunition Plant, and thereby reduces redundancy and removes excess from Red River Munitions Center.

This recommendation allows DoD to create centers of excellence, generate efficiencies, and create deployment networks servicing all Services.

This recommendation relocates the storage and distribution functions and associated inventories to the Defense Distribution Depot Oklahoma City at Tinker Air Force Base. It also contributes to the elimination of unnecessary redundancies and duplication, and streamlines supply and storage processes.

The disestablishment of the wholesale supply, storage, and distribution functions for all packaged POL, tires, and compressed gas products supports transformation by privatizing these functions. Privatization of packaged POL, tires, and compressed gas products will eliminate inventories, infrastructure and personnel associated with these functions and products.

Payback: The total estimated one-time cost to the Department of Defense to implement this recommendation is \$456.2M. The net present value of all costs and savings to the Department of Defense during the implementation period is a cost of \$216.6M. Annual recurring savings to the Department after implementation are \$76.5M with a payback expected in 4 years. The net present value of the costs and savings to the Department over 20 years is a savings of \$539.0M.

Economic Impact on Communities: Assuming no economic recovery, this recommendation could result in a maximum potential reduction of 4,176 jobs (2,500 direct and 1,676 indirect) over the 2006 -2011 period in the Texarkana, TX - Texarkana, AR Metropolitan Statistical area, which is 6.2 percent of the economic area employment. The aggregate economic impact of all recommended actions on this economic region of influence was considered and is at Appendix B of Volume I.

Community Infrastructure Assessment: A review of community attributes indicates no significant issues regarding the ability of the infrastructure of the communities to support missions, forces and personnel. When moving from Red River Army Depot to Tobyhanna, 5 attributes improve (child care, medical health, safety, population center, and transportation) and 1 declines (employment). When moving from Red River to Letterkenny Army Depot, 2 attributes decline (child care and housing) and one improves (safety). When moving from Red River to Anniston Army Depot, 3 attributes improve (child care, cost of living and population center) and 1 declines (housing). When moving from Red River to Tinker, seven attributes improve (population, child care, education, employment, housing, medical and transportation) and one attribute declines (crime). There are no known community infrastructure impediments to implementation of all recommendations affecting the installations in this recommendation.

Environmental Impact: Closure of Red River Army Depot may require consultations with the State Historic Preservation Office to ensure that cultural sites are continued to be protected. Closure of operational ranges at Red River will necessitate clearance of munitions and remediation of any munitions constituents. The remediation costs for these ranges may be significant and the time required for completing remediation is uncertain. Contaminated areas at Red River will require restoration and/or monitoring. An Air Conformity Analysis is required at Anniston, Tobyhanna, and Letterkenny. Anniston is located over a sole-source aquifer, which may require additional mitigation measures/pollution prevention to protect the aquifer from increased depot maintenance activities. The industrial wastewater treatment plant at Anniston may require upgrades. Additional operations at Tinker may impact wetlands, which may lead to operational restrictions. This recommendation has no impact on dredging; marine mammals, resources, or sanctuaries; noise; or threatened and endangered species or critical habitat. This recommendation will require spending approximately \$4.8M for environmental compliance costs. These costs were included in the payback calculation. Red River reports \$49.1M in environmental restoration costs. Because the Department has a legal obligation to perform environmental restoration regardless of whether an installation is closed, realigned, or remains open, these costs were not included in the payback calculation. This recommendation does not otherwise impact the costs of environmental restoration, waste management, and environmental compliance activities. The aggregate environmental impact of all recommended BRAC actions affecting the installations in this recommendation has been reviewed. There are no known environmental impediments to implementation of this recommendation.

Recommendations and Justifications

Recommendation for Realignment Marine Corps Logistics Base, Barstow, CA

Recommendation: Realign Marine Corps Logistics Base Barstow, CA. Disestablish the depot maintenance of Aircraft Other Components, Aircraft Rotary, and Strategic Missiles. Consolidate depot maintenance of Engines/Transmissions, Other Components, and Small Arms/Personal Weapons at Anniston Army Depot, AL. Consolidate the depot maintenance of Conventional Weapons, Engines/Transmissions, Material Handling, Powertrain Components, Starters/Alternators/Generators, Test Measurement Diagnostic Equipment, and Wire at Marine Corps Logistics Base Albany, GA. Consolidate depot maintenance of Electronic Components (Non-Airborne), Electro-Optics/Night Vision/Forward-Looking-Infrared, Generators, Ground Support Equipment, Radar, and Radio at Tobyhanna Army Depot, PA. Consolidate depot maintenance of Tactical Missiles at Letterkenny Army Depot, PA. Realign Fleet Support Division Maintenance Center Barstow and Marine Corps Logistics Base Barstow operations to increase efficiencies and reduce infrastructure.

Justification: This recommendation follows the strategy of minimizing sites using maximum capacity of 1.5 shifts while maintaining a west coast depot maintenance presence at Marine Corps Logistics Base Barstow to provide west coast operating forces with a close, responsive source for depot maintenance support. Required capacity to support workloads and core requirements for the DoD is relocated to other DoD Centers of Industrial and Technical Excellence, thereby increasing the military value of depot maintenance performed at these sites. This recommendation decreases the cost of depot maintenance operations across DoD through consolidation and elimination of 30 percent of duplicate overhead structures required to operate multiple depot maintenance activities. This recommendation supports transformation of DoD's depot maintenance operations by increasing the utilization of existing capacity by up to 150 percent while maintaining capability to support future force structure. This recommendation also results in utilization of DoD capacity to facilitate performance of interservice workload. In addition, based on present and future wartime surge projections, Marine Corps Logistics Center Barstow will establish an additional 428 thousand hours of amphibious vehicle capacity.

This recommendation along with other recommendations affecting supply and storage functions, optimizes the depot maintenance operations at Marine Corps Logistics Base Barstow.

Payback: The total estimated one-time cost to the Department of Defense to implement this recommendation is \$26.0M. The net of all costs and savings during the implementation period is a savings of \$56.5M. Annual recurring savings to the Department after implementation are \$18.4M with an immediate payback. The net present value of the costs and savings to the Department over 20 years is a savings of \$230.6M.

Economic Impact on Communities: Assuming no economic recovery, this recommendation could result in a maximum potential reduction of 796 jobs (409 direct jobs and 387 indirect jobs) over the 2006-2011 period in the Riverside-San Bernardino-Ontario, CA Metropolitan Statistical

Area, which is less than 0.1 percent of economic area employment. The aggregate economic impact of all recommended actions on this economic region of influence was considered and is at Appendix B of Volume I.

Community Infrastructure Assessment: A review of community attributes indicates no issues regarding the ability of the infrastructure of the communities to support missions, forces, and personnel. There are no known community infrastructure impediments to implementation of all recommendations affecting the installations in this recommendation.

Environmental Impact: Marine Corps Logistics Base Albany, GA, is in Attainment although Title V permit modifications will be required. There are potential impacts to cultural, archeological, or tribal resources; threatened and endangered species or critical habitat; waste management; and wetlands. Anniston Army Depot, AL, is in Attainment. There are impacts anticipated for threatened and endangered species or critical habitat. Letterkenny Army Depot, PA is in Marginal Non-attainment for Ozone (1-Hour and 8-Hour) and an Air Conformity determination is required. Tobyhanna Army Depot, PA, is in Moderate Non-attainment for Ozone (1-Hour) and an Air Conformity determination is required. No impacts are anticipated for the remaining resource areas of dredging; land use constraints or sensitive resource areas; marine mammals, resources or sanctuaries; noise; or water resources. This recommendation indicates impacts of costs at the installations, which report \$0.9M in costs for waste management and environmental compliance. These costs were included in payback calculation. This recommendation does not otherwise impact the costs of environmental restoration, waste management or environmental compliance activities. The aggregate environmental impacts of all the recommended BRAC actions affecting the installations in this recommendation have been reviewed. There are no known environmental impediments to implementation of this recommendation.

Recommendation for Closure Naval Support Activity Corona, CA

Recommendation: Close Naval Support Activity Corona, CA. Relocate Naval Surface Warfare Center Division Corona, CA to Naval Base Ventura County (Naval Air Station Point Mugu), CA.

Justification: The Naval Surface Warfare Center Division Corona performs three required missions for Department of the Navy (Independent Assessment Capability, Metrology and Calibration Laboratories, and Tactical Aircrew Combat Training System Ranges). It was analyzed under 11 Research, Development & Acquisition, and Test & Evaluation functions (Air Platforms Development & Acquisition; Air Platforms Test & Evaluation; Ground Vehicles Test and Evaluation; Information Systems Technology Development & Acquisition; Information Systems Technology Test & Evaluation; Sea Vehicles Development & Acquisition; Sea Vehicles Test & Evaluation; Sensors, Electronics, and Electronic Warfare Development & Acquisition; Sensors, Electronics, and Electronic Warfare Test & Evaluation; Weapons Technology Development & Acquisition; and Weapons Technology Test & Evaluation). In each functional area, Naval Surface Warfare Center Division Corona's quantitative military value scores fell in

Summary of Scenario Environmental Impacts

DON Scenario: DON-0165Rv4

Action 1: Maintain a multi-commodity west coast depot maintenance capability at MCLB Barstow, CA as follows:

- 1.1. Depot Maintenance workload and capacity for the commodity Amphibious Vehicles.
- 1.2. Depot maintenance workload and capacity for the commodity group Armament and Structural Components.
- 1.3. Depot maintenance workload and capacity for the commodity group Combat Vehicles.
- 1.4. Depot maintenance workload and capacity for the commodity group Tactical Vehicles.
- 1.5. Depot maintenance workload and capacity for the commodity group Construction Equipment.
- 1.6. Depot maintenance workload and capacity for the commodity group Fire Control Systems and Components.
- 1.7. Depot maintenance workload and capacity for the commodity group Other Equipment.

Action 2: Establish additional depot maintenance capacity for the commodity group Amphibious Vehicles at MCLB Barstow, CA.

Action 3: Deleted and re-incorporated into S&S-0048.

Action 4: Realign or eliminate NAVHOSP Camp Pendleton function and personnel at Branch Medical Clinic Barstow. (Data from DON-0165.)

Action 5: Realign or eliminate NAVDENCEN Camp Pendleton function and personnel at Branch Dental Clinic Barstow. (Data from DON-0165.)

Action 6: Realign and consolidate, where practical, base, Maintenance Center, and Fleet Support Operations at MCLB Barstow to enhance efficiencies and reduce overhead requirements.

General Environmental Impacts (Realigned Installation)

Environmental Resource Area	Marine Corps Logistics Base Barstow CA (Installation Realigned)
Air Quality	No impact.
Cultural/ Archeological/ Tribal Resources	No impact.
Dredging	No impact.
Land Use Constraints/Sensitive Resource Areas	No impact.
Marine Mammals/ Marine Resources/ Marine Sanctuaries	No impact.
Noise	No impact.
Threatened& Endangered Species/Critical Habitat	No impact.
Waste Management	Decrease to waste disposal.
Water Resources	Decrease in water demand.
Wetlands	No impact.

Impacts of Costs (Realigned Installation)

Selection Criterion 8 Environmental Points	Marine Corps Logistics Base Barstow CA (Installation Realigned)
Environmental Restoration	DERA costs \$97.2 K thru FY03; \$38.3 M CTC
Waste Management	\$7.5K for the cleanup and disposal of hazardous wastes at the test fire range.
Environmental Compliance	100K NEPA (per IAT analyst assessment)

General Environmental Impacts (Receiving Installations)

Environmental Resource Area	Marine Corps Logistics Base Albany GA (Receiving Installation)
Air Quality	Installation is in Attainment for all Criteria Pollutants. No Air Conformity determination required. Title V permit modifications.
Cultural/ Archeological/ Tribal Resources	Sites with high archeological potential have been identified which do not restrict current construction and operations. Potential impact to new MILCON.
Dredging	No impact.
Land Use Constraints/Sensitive Resource Areas	Installation reports that 2772 unconstrained acres are available for development out of 7493 total acres. Installation has Explosive Safety Quantity Distance Arcs, none of which require safety waivers, and some with the potential for expansion. No impact.
Marine Mammals/Marine Resources/ Marine Sanctuaries	No impact.
Noise	No impact.
Threatened& Endangered Species/Critical Habitat	Federally listed TES are present. Potential impact.
Waste Management	The installation does have a permitted hazardous waste RCRA TSD facility.
Water Resources	No impact.
Wetlands	3.6% wetland restricted acres on the military installation. Consideration for new MILCON.

Impacts of Costs (Receiving Installations)**(DON Installations only)**

Selection Criterion 8 Environmental Points	Marine Corps Logistics Base Albany GA (Receiving Installation)
Environmental Restoration	DERA costs \$33.2 K thru FY03; \$9 M CTC

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Waste Management	None
Environmental Compliance	\$100K NEPA EA \$35 K Emission survey and Title V Air Operating permit modifications.

General Environmental Impacts
(Data from IND-0127A)

Action 1: Disestablish all depot maintenance workload and capacity for the commodity group AIRCRAFT OTHER COMPONENTS at MCLB BARSTOW. (Data from DON-0165B)

Action 2: Disestablish all depot maintenance workload and capacity for the commodity group AIRCRAFT ROTARY at MCLB BARSTOW CA.

Actions 3 through 6 were deleted for this scenario.

Action 7: Consolidate all depot maintenance workload and capacity for the commodity group CONVENTIONAL WEAPONS at MCLB BARSTOW CA to MCLB ALBANY, GA.

Action 8: Consolidate all depot maintenance workload and capacity for the commodity group ELECTRONIC COMPONENTS (NON-AIRBORNE) at MCLB BARSTOW CA to TOBYHANNA ARMY DEPOT.

Action 9: Consolidate all depot maintenance workload and capacity for the commodity group ELECTRO-OPTICS/NIGHT VISION/FLIR at MCLB BARSTOW CA to TOBYHANNA ARMY DEPOT.

Action 10: Consolidate 37.68 DLH K of depot maintenance workload and capacity for the commodity group ENGINES/TRANSMISSIONS at MCLB BARSTOW CA to MCLB ALBANY GA.

Action 11: Consolidate 3.85 K DLH of depot maintenance workload and capacity for the commodity group ENGINES/TRANSMISSIONS from MCLB BARSTOW to ANNISTON AD.

Action 12 was deleted for this scenario.

Action 13: Consolidate all depot maintenance workload and capacity for the commodity group GENERATORS at MCLB BARSTOW CA to TOBYHANNA ARMY DEPOT.

Action 14: Consolidate all depot maintenance workload and capacity for the commodity group GROUND SUPPORT EQUIPMENT at MCLB BARSTOW CA to TOBYHANNA ARMY DEPOT.

Action 15: Consolidate all depot maintenance workload and capacity for the commodity group MATERIAL HANDLING at MCLB BARSTOW CA to MCLB ALBANY GA.

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Action 16: Consolidate all depot maintenance workload and capacity for the commodity group OTHER at MCLB BARSTOW CA to ANNISTON ARMY DEPOT.

Action 17: Consolidate all depot maintenance workload and capacity for the commodity group OTHER COMPONENTS at MCLB BARSTOW CA to ANNISTON ARMY DEPOT.

Action 18 deleted for this scenario.

Action 19: Consolidate all depot maintenance workload and capacity for the commodity group POWERTRAIN COMPONENTS at MCLB BARSTOW CA to MCLB ALBANY GA.

Action 20: Consolidate all depot maintenance workload and capacity for the commodity group RADAR at MCLB BARSTOW CA to TOBYHANNA ARMY DEPOT.

Action 21: Consolidate all depot maintenance workload and capacity for the commodity group RADIO at MCLB BARSTOW CA to TOBYHANNA ARMY DEPOT.

Action 22: Consolidate all depot maintenance workload and capacity for the commodity group SMALL ARMS/PERSONAL WEAPONS at MCLB BARSTOW CA to ANNISTON ARMY DEPOT.

Action 23: Consolidate all depot maintenance workload and capacity for the commodity group STARTERS/ALTERNATORS/GENERATORS at MCLB BARSTOW CA to MCLB ALBANY GA.

Action 24: Disestablish all depot maintenance workload and capacity for the commodity group STRATEGIC MISSILES at MCLB BARSTOW CA. (Data from DON-0165B.)

Action 25: Consolidate all depot maintenance workload and capacity for the commodity group TACTICAL MISSILES at MCLB BARSTOW CA to LETTERKENNY ARMY DEPOT.

Action 26 and 27 deleted for this scenario.

Action 28: Consolidate all depot maintenance workload and capacity for the commodity group TMDE at MCLB BARSTOW CA to MCLB ALBANY GA.

Action 29: Consolidate all depot maintenance workload and capacity for the commodity group WIRE at MCLB BARSTOW CA to MCLB ALBANY GA.

General Environmental Impacts

(Data on Army installations was provided by the Army TABS office.)

Environmental Resource Area	Anniston AD (Installation Gaining Function)	Letterkenny AD (Installation Gaining Function)	Tobyhanna AD (Installation Gaining Function)
Air Quality	No likely impact. Currently, exceeding major source thresholds for VOC, Pb, PM10, NOx, methylene chloride, toluene, trichloroethylene and methyl ethyl ketone, but Permit levels provide ample buffer.	Impact expected. Letterkenny AD is in marginal non-attainment for Ozone (1-hour and 8-hour) and exceeds Major Source thresholds for Pb, SO2, PM10 and PM2.5. Air Conformity Analysis required.	Installation in moderate non-attainment for Ozone (8-hour). No likely impact. Consider increased vehicle emissions, paint fumes, industrial manufacturing emissions. Due to non attainment status for Ozone, Air Conformity Analysis required.
Cultural/Archeological/Tribal Resources	No impact.	No impact.	No impact.
Dredging	No impact.	No impact.	No impact.
Land Use Constraints/Sensitive Resource Areas ESQD arcs	No impact.	No impact.	No impact. 5 SRAs identified.
Marine Mammals/Marine Resources/ Marine Sanctuaries	No impact.	No impact.	No impact.
Noise	No impact.	No impact.	No impact.
Threatened& Endangered Species/Critical Habitat	TES include Tennessee Yellow-eyed Grass but does not impact operations. Additional operations may impact TES, candidate	No impact.	No impact.

	species and/or critical habitats, possibly leading to restrictions on operations.		
Waste Management	No impact.	No impact.	No impact.
Water Resources	No impact.	No impact.	No impact.
Wetlands	No impact.	No impact.	No impact.

Impacts of Costs

Selection Criterion 8 Environmental Points	Anniston AD (Installation Realigned)	Letterkenny AD (Installation Gaining Function)	Tobyhanna AD (Installation Gaining Function)
Environmental Restoration	None	None	None
Waste Management	None	None	None.
Environmental Compliance	\$133,548 (per 18 APR 05 SAIE-IA memo)	\$149,882 (per 18 APR 05 SAIE-IA memo)	\$358,127 (per 18 APR 05 SAIE-IA memo)

Recommendations and Justifications

Naval Weapons Station Seal Beach, CA

Recommendation: Realign Naval Weapons Station Seal Beach, CA, as follows: relocate the depot maintenance of Electronic Components (Non-Airborne), Fire Control Systems and Components, Radar, and Radio to Tobyhanna Army Depot, PA; relocate the depot maintenance of Material Handling to Marine Corps Logistics Base Albany, GA; relocate the depot maintenance of Other Components to Anniston Army Depot, AL; and relocate the depot maintenance of Tactical Missiles to Letterkenny Army Depot, PA.

Justification: This recommendation supports depot maintenance function elimination at Naval Weapons Station Seal Beach and follows the strategy of minimizing sites using maximum capacity at 1.5 shifts. This recommendation eliminates over 243,000 square feet of depot maintenance production space with annual facility sustainment and recapitalization savings of \$1.1M. Required capacity to support workloads and Core requirements for the Department of Defense (DoD) is relocated to other DoD Centers of Industrial and Technical Excellence, thereby increasing the military value of depot maintenance performed at these sites. This recommendation decreases the cost of depot maintenance operations across DoD by consolidation and elimination of 30 percent of duplicate overhead structures required to operate multiple depot maintenance activities. Additionally, this recommendation supports transformation of the Department's depot maintenance operations by increasing the utilization of existing capacity by up to 150 percent while maintaining capability to support future force structure. Another benefit of this recommendation includes utilization of DoD capacity to facilitate performance of interservice workload.

Payback: The total estimated one time cost to the Department of Defense to implement this recommendation is \$4.1M. The net of all costs and savings to the Department during implementation period is a savings \$2.3M. Annual recurring savings to the Department after implementation are \$1.6M with payback expected in 1 year. The net present value of the costs and savings to the Department over 20 years is a savings of \$17.7M.

Economic Impact on Communities: Assuming no economic recovery, this recommendation could result in a maximum potential reduction of 85 jobs (47 direct jobs and 38 indirect jobs) over the 2006-2011 period in the Santa Ana-Anaheim-Irvine, CA Metropolitan Division, which is less than 0.1 percent of economic area employment. The aggregate economic impact of all recommended actions on this economic region of influence was considered and is at Appendix B of Volume I.

Community Infrastructure Assessment: A review of community attributes indicates no issues regarding the ability of the infrastructure of the communities to support missions, forces and personnel. There are no known community infrastructure impediments to implementation of all recommendations affecting the installations in this recommendation.

Environmental Impact: This recommendation has the potential to impact air quality at MCLB Albany, and Tobyhanna AD; and an expected impact at Letterkenny AD. This recommendation has a possible impact on historic properties at MCLB Albany. This recommendation has the potential to impact threatened and endangered species or critical habitat at MCLB Albany and Anniston AD. Anniston AD may require additional mitigation and pollution prevention measures with increased depot maintenance activities. Anniston may also require upgrades to its industrial wastewater treatment plant due to increased depot maintenance activities. This recommendation has no impact on dredging; land use constraints or sensitive resource areas; or marine mammals, marine resources, or marine sanctuaries; noise; waste management; or wetlands. This recommendation will require spending approximately \$0.1M for environmental compliance activities. This cost was included in the payback calculation. This recommendation does not otherwise impact the costs of environmental restoration, waste management, or environmental compliance activities. The aggregate environmental impact of all recommended BRAC actions affecting the bases in this recommendation has been reviewed. There are no known environmental impediments to implementation of this recommendation.

Riverbank Army Ammunition Plant, CA

Recommendation: Close Riverbank Army Ammunition Plant, CA. Relocate the artillery cartridge case metal parts functions to Rock Island Arsenal, IL.

Justification: There are 4 sites within the Industrial Base producing Metal Parts. To remove excess from the Industrial Base, the closure allows DoD to generate efficiencies and nurture partnership with multiple sources in the private sector.

Payback: The total estimated one-time cost to the Department of Defense to implement this recommendation is \$25.2M. The net of all costs and savings to the Department during the implementation period is a cost of \$10.4M. Annual recurring savings to the Department after implementation are \$6.5M with a payback expected within 3 years. The net present value of the costs and savings to the Department over 20 years is a savings of \$53.3M.

Economic Impact on Communities: Assuming no economic recovery, this recommendation could result in a maximum potential reduction of 106 jobs (89 direct jobs and 17 indirect jobs) over the 2006 – 2011 period in the Modesto, CA Metropolitan Statistical Area, which is less than 0.1 percent of economic area employment. The aggregate economic impact of all recommended actions on this economic region of influence was considered and is at Appendix B of Volume I.

Community Infrastructure Assessment: A review of community attributes indicates no issues regarding the ability of the infrastructure of the community to support missions, forces, and personnel. There are no known community infrastructure impediments to implementation of all recommendations affecting the installations in this recommendation.

Environmental Impact: This recommendation has the potential to impact air quality at Rock Island Arsenal. A new Source Review will be needed for new construction and the added operations will require an Air Conformity analysis to determine the impact. Continued

personnel. There are no known community infrastructure impediments to implementation of all recommendations affecting the installations in this recommendation.

Environmental Impact: Surveys and consultation with the SHPO will be required to determine disposition of archaeological and historical resources. Restoration, monitoring, access control, and deed restrictions may be required for former waste management areas to prevent disturbance, health and safety risks, and/or long term release of toxins to environmental media. Restoration and monitoring of contaminated sites will likely be required after closure to prevent significant long-term impacts to the environment. This recommendation has no impact on air quality; dredging; marine mammals, resources, or sanctuaries; noise; threatened and endangered species or critical habitat; waste management; water resources; or wetlands. This recommendation will require spending approximately \$1.3M for environmental compliance activities. This cost was included in the payback calculation. Umatilla reports approximately \$10.3M in environmental restoration costs. Because the Department of Defense has a legal obligation to perform environmental restoration regardless of whether an installation is closed, realigned, or remains open, this cost was not included in the payback calculation. This recommendation does not otherwise impact the costs of environmental restoration, waste management, and environmental compliance activities. The aggregate environmental impact of all recommended BRAC actions affecting the bases in this recommendation has been reviewed. There are no known environmental impediments to implementation of this recommendation.

Lackland Air Force Base, TX

Recommendation: Realign Lackland Air Force Base, TX, by relocating the depot maintenance of Computers, Crypto, Electronic Components (Non-Airborne), and Radio to Tobyhanna Army Depot, PA; and disestablishing all depot maintenance capabilities.

Justification: This recommendation supports depot maintenance function elimination at Lackland Air Force Base, TX and follows the strategy of minimizing sites using maximum capacity at 1.5 shifts. This recommendation eliminates over 36,200 square feet of depot maintenance production space with annual facility sustainment and recapitalization savings of \$0.1M. Required capacity to support workloads and Core requirements for the Department of Defense (DoD) is relocated to other DoD Centers of Industrial and Technical Excellence, thereby increasing the military value of depot maintenance performed at these sites. This recommendation decreases the cost of depot maintenance operations across DoD by consolidation and elimination of 30 percent of duplicate overhead structures required to operate multiple depot maintenance activities. Additionally, this recommendation supports transformation of the Department's depot maintenance operations by increasing the utilization of existing capacity by 150 percent while maintaining capability to support future force structure. Another benefit of this recommendation includes utilization of DoD capacity to facilitate performance of interservice workload.

Payback: The total estimated one time cost to the Department of Defense to implement this recommendation is \$10.2M. The net of all costs and savings to the Department during implementation period is a cost of \$0.07M. Annual recurring savings to the Department after

implementation are \$2.9M with payback expected in 3 years. The net present value of the costs and savings to the Department over 20 years is a saving of \$28.0 M.

Economic Impact on Communities: Assuming no economic recovery, this recommendation could result in a maximum potential reduction of 376 jobs (177 direct jobs and 199 indirect jobs) over the 2006-2011 period in the San Antonio, TX, Metropolitan Statistical Area which is less than 0.1 percent of economic area employment. The aggregate economic impact of all recommended actions on this economic region of influence was considered and is at Appendix B of Volume I.

Community Infrastructure Assessment: A review of community attributes indicates no issues regarding the ability of the infrastructure of the community to support missions, forces and personnel. There are no known community infrastructure impediments to implementation of all recommendations affecting the installations in this recommendation.

Environmental Impact: This recommendation has a potential to impact air quality at Tobyhanna. This recommendation has no impact on cultural, archeological, or tribal resources; dredging; land use constraints or sensitive resource areas; marine mammals, resources, or sanctuaries; noise; threatened and endangered species or critical habitat; waste management; water resources; or wetlands. This recommendation will require spending approximately \$0.4M for environmental compliance activities. This cost was included in the payback calculation. This recommendation does otherwise not impact the costs of environmental restoration, waste management, and environmental compliance activities. The aggregate environmental impact of all recommended BRAC actions affecting the bases in this recommendation has been reviewed. There are no known environmental impediments to implementation of this recommendation.

Lone Star Army Ammunition Plant, TX

Recommendation: Close Lone Star Army Ammunition Plant (AAP), TX. Relocate the Storage and Demilitarization functions to McAlester AAP, IL. Relocate the 105MM and 155MM ICM Artillery, MLRS Artillery, Hand Grenades, 60MM and 81MM Mortars functions to Milan AAP, TN. Relocate Mines and Detonators/Relays/Delays functions to Iowa AAP, IA. Relocate Demolition Charges functions to Crane Army Ammunition Activity (AAA), IN.

Justification: Capacity and capability for Artillery, Mortars, Missiles, Pyro/Demo, and Storage exists at numerous munitions sites. There are 8 sites producing Artillery, 5 producing Mortars, 9 producing Pyro-Demo, 15 performing storage, and 13 performing Demilitarization. To reduce redundancy and remove excess from the Industrial Base, the closure allows DoD to create centers of excellence, avoid single point failure, and generate efficiencies. Goal is to establish multi-functional sites performing Demilitarization, Production, Maintenance, and Storage. Lone Star primarily performs only one of the 4 functions.

Payback: The total estimated one-time cost to the Department of Defense to implement this recommendation is \$29.0M. The net of all costs and savings to the Department during the implementation period is a cost of \$4.7M. Annual recurring savings to the Department after

Rep. Robert C. "Bobby" Scott, D-Newport News, who represents parts of both Hampton and Newport News, could not be reached for comment Tuesday. But Scott has pledged that he will "specifically not give up on Fort Monroe."

Forbes, meanwhile, makes no apologies for changing his stance on base closures and fighting for new jobs in his district.

"This isn't a ballgame I wanted to play in," he said. "But I played by their rules, and we knocked a home run so far. It would be unfair to say now we should go through the process all over again."

Lackland Shift's Cost More Than Just Jobs

San Antonio Express-News (San Antonio, TX)
L.A. Lorek
May 25, 2005

The loss of a military organization at Lackland AFB known as the Cryptologic Support Group is greater than just the number of jobs involved, local technology officials said. The recent report from the Defense Base Closure and Realignment Commission, known as BRAC, recommended relocating the center to Tobyhanna Army Depot in Pennsylvania.

The move would cost 177 direct jobs and 199 indirect jobs, and those include many high-tech experts with advanced degrees. Workers with the Cryptologic Support Center repair and maintain computers, electronic components, radios and other equipment.

"Even though those jobs may be relatively small in comparison to other considerations, the intellectual capital of those jobs has a multiple effect," said Randy Goldsmith, president of the San Antonio Technology Accelerator Initiative, a public and private technology booster group.

The loss of the group would be a blow to San Antonio's growing intelligence community, which is home to the Air Intelligence Agency at Lackland and the new campus of the National Security Agency, Goldsmith said. The

Cryptologic Support Group works closely with the Air Intelligence Agency.

"We're going to have to do more analysis on what their rationale is," said retired Air Force Brig. Gen. John Jernigan, who heads San Antonio's military missions task force. "It's not huge, but it's a large enough number of people that if there's a counterargument, we want to make it."

In a global sense, San Antonio is "pretty happy" with the BRAC list, Jernigan said.

Overall, the report proposes 68 realignments at the city's four military bases, involving the loss of anywhere from 10 jobs to thousands at Wilford Hall Medical Center.

"We're going to have to pick our battles pretty carefully," he said.

A Lackland spokesman said no one was available to comment on the move Tuesday.

The report estimates relocating the center would cost the Defense Department \$10.2 million initially, but the military would save \$28 million by consolidating the operations during the next 20 years.

Rumsfeld's naval cutbacks start local war over future of Hueneme:

Port must fight for space at neighbouring

Ventura base
Lloyd's List
Janet Porter
May 25, 2005

US Defense Secretary Donald Rumsfeld has opened up a new battle front, but this time the war zone is the US west coast rather than the Middle East.

The Pentagon has drawn up a list of military installations that should be closed or scaled down. One of those earmarked for cutbacks is Naval Base Ventura County, some 60 miles up the coast from Los Angeles.

Recommendations and Justifications

Commodity Management Privatization

Recommendation: Realign Detroit Arsenal, MI, by relocating the supply contracting function for tires to the Inventory Control Point at Defense Supply Center Columbus, OH, and disestablishing all other supply functions for tires.

Realign Hill Air Force Base, UT, as follows: relocate the supply contracting function for tires to the Inventory Control Point at Defense Supply Center Columbus, OH; disestablish all other supply functions for tires; and disestablish the storage, and distribution functions for tires, packaged petroleum, oils, and lubricants, and compressed gases.

Realign Naval Support Activity, Mechanicsburg, PA, by relocating the supply contracting function for packaged petroleum, oils, and lubricants to the Inventory Control Point at Defense Supply Center, Richmond, VA, and disestablishing all other supply functions for packaged petroleum, oils, and lubricants.

Realign Defense Supply Center, Richmond, VA by disestablishing storage and distribution functions for tires, and the supply, storage, and distribution functions for packaged petroleum, oils, and lubricants, and compressed gases. Retain the supply contracting function for packaged petroleum, oils, and lubricants, and compressed gases.

Realign Defense Supply Center Columbus, OH, Tobyhanna Army Depot, PA, Defense Distribution Depot Susquehanna, PA, Naval Station Norfolk, VA, Marine Corps Air Station Cherry Point, NC, Marine Corps Logistics Base, Albany, GA, Robins Air Force Base, GA, Anniston Army Depot, AL, Naval Air Station Jacksonville, FL, Tinker Air Force Base, OK, Corpus Christi Army Depot, TX, Naval Station Bremerton, WA, Naval Station San Diego, CA, Defense Distribution Depot Barstow, CA, Defense Distribution Depot San Joaquin, CA, and Naval Station Pearl Harbor, HI, by disestablishing storage and distribution functions for tires, packaged petroleum, oils, and lubricants, and compressed gases at each location.

Justification: This recommendation achieves economies and efficiencies that enhance the effectiveness of logistics support to forces as they transition to more joint and expeditionary operations. This recommendation disestablishes the wholesale supply, storage, and distribution functions for all tires; packaged petroleum, oils and lubricants; and compressed gases used by the Department of Defense, retaining only the supply contracting function for each commodity. The Department will privatize these functions and will rely on private industry for the performance of supply, storage, and distribution of these commodities. By doing so, the Department can divest itself of inventories and can eliminate infrastructure and personnel associated with these functions. This recommendation results in more responsive supply support to user organizations and thus adds to capabilities of the future force. The recommendation provides improved support during mobilization and deployment, and the sustainment of forces when deployed worldwide. Privatization enables the Department to take advantage of the latest technologies, expertise, and business practices, which translates to improved support to customers at less cost.

It centralizes management of tires; packaged petroleum, oils, and lubricants; and compressed gases and eliminates unnecessary duplication of functions within the Department. Finally, this recommendation supports transformation by privatizing the wholesale storage and distribution processes from DoD activities.

In addition to the actions described in this recommendation, the Department is also disestablishing storage and distribution functions for tires, packaged petroleum, oils, and lubricants, and compressed gases at Red River Army Depot, TX. The storage and distribution functions at this additional location are now being disestablished as part of a recommendation for the full closure of the Red River Army Depot installation. The recommendation to close the installation fully supports all objectives intended by this recommendation.

Payback: The total estimated one-time cost to the Department of Defense to implement this recommendation is \$6.4M. The net of all costs and savings to the Department during the implementation period is a savings of \$333.6M. Annual recurring savings to the Department after implementation are \$43.7M with a payback expected immediately. The net present value of the costs and savings to the Department over 20 years is a savings of \$735.3M.

Economic Impact on Communities: Assuming no economic recovery, this recommendation could result in the maximum potential job reductions (direct and indirect) over the 2006-2011 period, as follows:

Region of Influence	Direct Job Reductions	Indirect Job Reductions	Total Job Reductions	% of Economic Area Employment
Harrisburg-Carlisle, PA, Metropolitan Statistical Area	16	15	31	Less than 0.1
Richmond, VA, Metropolitan Statistical Area	32	25	57	Less than 0.1
Bremerton-Silverdale, WA, Metropolitan Statistical Area	1	1	2	Less than 0.1
Virginia Beach-Norfolk- Newport News, VA, Metropolitan Statistical Area	7	10	17	Less than 0.1
Oklahoma City, OK, Metropolitan Statistical Area	1	1	2	Less than 0.1
Stockton, CA, Metropolitan Statistical Area	31	20	51	Less than 0.1
Honolulu, HI Metropolitan Statistical Area	1	1	2	Less than 0.1

Region of Influence	Direct Job Reductions	Indirect Job Reductions	Total Job Reductions	% of Economic Area Employment
Anniston-Oxford, AL, Metropolitan Statistical Area	1	1	2	Less than 0.1
Detroit-Livonia-Dearborn, MI, Metropolitan Division	30	19	49	Less than 0.1

The aggregate economic impact of all recommended actions on these economic regions of influence was considered and is at Appendix B of Volume I.

Community Infrastructure Assessment: A review of community attributes indicates no issues regarding the ability of the infrastructure of the communities to support missions, forces, and personnel. There are no known community infrastructure impediments to implementation of all recommendations affecting the installations in this recommendation.

Environmental Impact: This recommendation has no impact on air quality; cultural, archeological, or tribal resources; dredging; land use constraints or sensitive resource areas; marine mammals, resources, or sanctuaries; noise; threatened and endangered species or critical habitat; waste management; water resources; or wetlands. This recommendation will require spending approximately \$0.2M for waste management and environmental compliance activities. This cost was included in the payback calculation. This recommendation does not otherwise impact the costs of environmental restoration, waste management, and environmental compliance activities. The aggregate environmental impact of all recommended BRAC actions affecting the bases in this recommendation has been reviewed. There are no known environmental impediments to implementation of this recommendation.

Depot Level Repairable Procurement Management Consolidation

Recommendation: Realign Lackland Air Force Base, TX, as follows: relocate the Budget/Funding, Contracting, Cataloging, Requisition Processing, Customer Services, Item Management, Stock Control, Weapon System Secondary Item Support, Requirements Determination, Integrated Materiel Management Technical Support Inventory Control Point functions for Consumable Items to Defense Supply Center Columbus, OH, and reestablish them as Defense Logistics Agency Inventory Control Point functions; relocate the procurement management and related support functions for Depot Level Repairables to Robins Air Force Base, GA, and designate them as Defense Supply Center Columbus, OH, Inventory Control Point functions; relocate the remaining integrated materiel management, user, and related support functions to Robins Air Force Base, GA.

Realign Soldier Systems Center, Natick, MA, by relocating the Budget/Funding, Contracting, Cataloging, Requisition Processing, Customer Services, Item Management, Stock Control, Weapon System Secondary Item Support, Requirements Determination, Integrated Materiel Management Technical Support Inventory Control Point functions for Consumable Items to

activities. These costs were included in the payback calculation. This recommendation does not otherwise impact the costs of environmental restoration, waste management, or environmental compliance activities. The aggregate environmental impact of all recommended BRAC actions affecting the bases in this recommendation has been reviewed. There are no known environmental impediments to implementation of this recommendation.

Supply, Storage, and Distribution Management Reconfiguration

Recommendation: Realign Defense Supply Center Columbus, OH, by disestablishing the Defense Distribution Depot Columbus, OH. Relocate the storage and distribution functions and associated inventories to the Defense Distribution Depot Susquehanna, PA, hereby designated the Susquehanna Strategic Distribution Platform.

Realign Tobyhanna Army Depot, PA, by consolidating the supply, storage, and distribution functions and associated inventories of the Defense Distribution Depot Tobyhanna, PA, with all other supply, storage, and distribution functions and inventories that exist at Tobyhanna Army Depot to support depot operations, maintenance, and production. Retain the minimum necessary supply, storage, and distribution functions and inventories required to support Tobyhanna Army Depot, and to serve as a wholesale Forward Distribution Point. Relocate all other wholesale storage and distribution functions and associated inventories to the Susquehanna Strategic Distribution Platform.

Realign Naval Station Norfolk, VA, by consolidating the supply, storage, and distribution functions and associated inventories of the Defense Distribution Depot Norfolk, VA, with all other supply, storage, and distribution functions and inventories that exist at Norfolk Naval Base and at Norfolk Naval Shipyard to support shipyard operations, maintenance, and production. Retain the minimum necessary supply, storage, and distribution functions and inventories required to support Norfolk Naval Shipyard operations, maintenance and production, and to serve as a wholesale Forward Distribution Point. Relocate all other wholesale storage and distribution functions and associated inventories to the Susquehanna Strategic Distribution Platform.

Realign Defense Supply Center Richmond, VA, by relocating the storage and distribution functions and associated inventories of the Defense Distribution Depot Richmond, VA, to the Susquehanna Strategic Distribution Platform. Retain the minimum necessary storage and distribution functions and associated inventories at Defense Distribution Depot Richmond, VA, to serve as a wholesale Forward Distribution Point.

Realign Marine Corps Air Station, Cherry Point, NC by consolidating the supply, storage, and distribution functions and associated inventories of the Defense Distribution Depot, Cherry Point, NC, with all other supply, storage, and distribution functions and inventories that exist at Naval Aviation Depot Cherry Point, NC, to support depot operations, maintenance and production. Retain the minimum necessary supply, storage, and distribution functions and inventories required to support Naval Air Depot Cherry Point, and to serve as a wholesale Forward Distribution Point. Relocate all other wholesale storage and distribution functions and

associated inventories to the Defense Distribution Depot Warner Robins, GA, hereby designated the Warner Robins Strategic Distribution Platform.

Realign Robins Air Force Base, GA, by consolidating the supply, storage, and distribution functions and associated inventories supporting depot operations, maintenance, and production at the Warner Robins Air Logistics Center with the supply, storage, and distribution functions at the Warner Robins Strategic Distribution Platform.

Realign Marine Corps Logistics Base, Albany, GA, by consolidating the supply, storage, and distribution functions and associated inventories of the Defense Distribution Depot Albany, GA, with all other supply, storage, and distribution functions and inventories that exist at the Maintenance Center Albany, GA, to support depot operations, maintenance, and production. Retain the minimum necessary supply, storage, and distribution functions and inventories required to support the Maintenance Center Albany, GA, and to serve as a wholesale Forward Distribution Point. Relocate all other wholesale storage and distribution functions and associated inventories to the Warner Robins Strategic Distribution Platform.

Realign Naval Air Station Jacksonville, FL, by consolidating the supply, storage, and distribution functions and associated inventories of the Defense Distribution Depot, Jacksonville, FL, with all other supply, storage, and distribution functions and inventories that exist at the Naval Aviation Depot, Jacksonville, FL, to support depot operations, maintenance, and production. Retain the minimum necessary supply, storage, and distribution functions and inventories required to support the Naval Aviation Depot, Jacksonville, FL, and to serve as a wholesale Forward Distribution Point. Relocate all other wholesale storage and distribution functions and associated inventories to the Warner Robins Strategic Distribution Platform.

Realign Anniston Army Depot, AL, by consolidating the supply, storage, and distribution functions and associated inventories of the Defense Distribution Depot Anniston, AL, with all other supply, storage, and distribution functions and inventories that exist at Anniston Army Depot, AL, to support depot operations, maintenance, and production. Retain the minimum necessary supply, storage, and distribution functions and inventories required to support Anniston Army Depot, AL, and to serve as a wholesale Forward Distribution Point. Relocate all other wholesale storage and distribution functions and associated inventories to the Warner Robins Strategic Distribution Platform.

Realign Corpus Christi Army Depot, TX, by consolidating the supply, storage, and distribution functions and associated inventories of the Defense Distribution Depot, Corpus Christi, TX, with all other supply, storage, and distribution functions and inventories that exist at Corpus Christi Army Depot, TX, to support depot operations, maintenance, and production. Retain the minimum necessary supply, storage, and distribution functions and inventories required to support Corpus Christi Army Depot, TX, and to serve as a wholesale Forward Distribution Point. Relocate all other wholesale storage and distribution functions and associated inventories to the Defense Distribution Depot Oklahoma City, hereby designated the Oklahoma City Strategic Distribution Platform.

Realign Tinker AFB, OK, by consolidating the supply, storage, and distribution functions and associated inventories supporting depot operations, maintenance, and production at the Air Logistics Center, Oklahoma City, OK, with the supply, storage, and distribution functions and inventories at the Oklahoma City Strategic Distribution Platform.

Realign Hill AFB, UT, by consolidating the supply, storage, and distribution functions and associated inventories of the Defense Distribution Depot, Hill, UT, with all other supply, storage, and distribution functions and inventories that exist at the Ogden Air Logistics Center, UT, to support depot operations, maintenance, and production. Retain the necessary supply, storage, and distribution functions and inventories required to support the Ogden Air Logistics Center, UT, and to serve as a wholesale Forward Distribution Point. Relocate all other wholesale storage and distribution functions and associated inventories to the Defense Distribution Depot, San Joaquin, CA, hereby designated the San Joaquin Strategic Distribution Platform.

Realign Naval Station Bremerton, WA, by consolidating the supply, storage, and distribution functions and associated inventories of the Defense Distribution Depot, Puget Sound, WA, with all other supply, storage and distribution functions and inventories that exist at Puget Sound Naval Shipyard, WA, to support shipyard operations, maintenance, and production. Retain the minimum necessary supply, storage, and distribution functions and inventories required to support Puget Sound Naval Shipyard, WA, and to serve as a wholesale Forward Distribution Point. Relocate all other wholesale storage and distribution functions and associated inventories to the San Joaquin Strategic Distribution Platform.

Realign Naval Station, San Diego, CA, by consolidating the supply, storage, and distribution functions and associated inventories of the Defense Distribution Depot, San Diego, CA, with all other supply, storage and distribution functions and inventories that exist at Naval Aviation Depot, North Island, CA, to support depot operations, maintenance, and production. Retain the minimum necessary supply, storage, and distribution functions and inventories required to support Naval Aviation Depot, North Island, CA, and to serve as a wholesale Forward Distribution Point. Relocate all other wholesale storage and distribution functions and associated inventories to the San Joaquin Strategic Distribution Platform.

Realign Marine Corps Logistics Base, Barstow, CA, by consolidating the supply, storage, and distribution functions and associated inventories of the Defense Distribution Depot Barstow CA, with all other supply, storage, and distribution functions and inventories that exist at the Maintenance Center Barstow, CA, to support depot operations, maintenance, and production. Retain the minimum necessary supply, storage, and distribution functions and inventories at Defense Distribution Depot Barstow, CA, that are required to support the Maintenance Center Barstow, CA, and to serve as a wholesale Forward Distribution Point. Relocate all other wholesale storage and distribution functions and associated inventories to the San Joaquin Strategic Distribution Platform.

Justification: This recommendation achieves economies and efficiencies that enhance the effectiveness of logistics support to operational joint and expeditionary forces. It reconfigures the Department's wholesale storage and distribution infrastructure to improve support to the future force, whether home-based or deployed. It transforms existing logistics processes by

creating four CONUS support regions, with each having one Strategic Distribution Platform and multiple Forward Distribution Points. Each Strategic Distribution Platform will be equipped with state-of-the-art consolidation, containerization and palletization capabilities, and the entire structure will provide for in-transit cargo visibility and real-time accountability. Distribution Depots, no longer needed for regional supply, will be realigned as Forward Distribution Points and will provide dedicated receiving, storing, and issuing functions, solely in support of on-base industrial customers such as maintenance depots, shipyards and air logistics centers. Forward Distribution Points will consolidate all supply and storage functions supporting industrial activities, to include those internal to depots and shipyards, and those at any intermediate levels that may exist. This consolidation eliminates unnecessary redundancies and duplication, and streamlines supply and storage processes.

In addition to the actions in this recommendation, the Department is abolishing the Defense Distribution Depot at Red River Army Depot. This action is included as part of a recommendation to close the Red River Army Depot installation. The recommendation to fully close the installation achieves the objective of disestablishing the Defense Distribution Depot and is consistent with the intent of this recommendation.

Payback: The total estimated one-time cost to the Department of Defense to implement this recommendation is \$192.7M. The net of all costs and savings to the Department of Defense during the implementation period is a savings of \$1,047.3M. Annual recurring savings to the Department after implementation are \$203.2M with a payback expected immediately. The net present value of the costs and savings to the Department over 20 years is a savings of \$2,925.8M.

Economic Impact on Communities: Assuming no economic recovery, this recommendation could result in the maximum potential job reductions (direct and indirect) over the 2006-2011 period, as follows:

Region of Influence	Direct Job Reductions	Indirect Job Reductions	Total Job Reductions	% of Economic Area Employment
Columbus, OH, Metropolitan Statistical Area	21	16	37	Less than 0.1
Scranton-Wilkes-Barre, PA, Metropolitan Statistical Area	86	60	146	Less than 0.1
Virginia Beach-Norfolk-Newport News, VA-NC, Metropolitan Statistical Area	307	426	733	Less than 0.1
Richmond, VA, Metropolitan Statistical Area	47	36	83	Less than 0.1

Region of Influence	Direct Job Reductions	Indirect Job Reductions	Total Job Reductions	% of Economic Area Employment
New Bern, NC, Micropolitan Statistical Area	10	9	19	Less than 0.1
Albany, GA, Metropolitan Statistical Area	40	31	71	Less than 0.1
Jacksonville, FL, Metropolitan Statistical Area	29	40	69	Less than 0.1
Anniston-Oxford, AL, Metropolitan Statistical Area	90	67	157	0.3
Corpus Christi, TX, Metropolitan Statistical Area	92	133	225	0.1
Ogden-Clearfield, UT, Metropolitan Statistical Area	64	62	126	Less than 0.1
Bremerton-Silverdale, WA, Metropolitan Statistical Area	59	62	121	0.1
Riverside-San Bernadino-Ontario, CA, Metropolitan Statistical Area	10	8	18	Less than 0.1
San Diego-Carlsbad-San Marcos, CA, Metropolitan Statistical Area	3	3	6	Less than 0.1

The aggregate economic impact of all recommended actions on these economic regions of influence was considered and is at Appendix B of Volume I.

Community Infrastructure Assessment: A review of community attributes indicates there are no issues regarding the ability of infrastructure of communities to support missions, forces, and personnel. There are no known community infrastructure impediments to implementation of all recommendations affecting the installations in this recommendation.

Environmental Impact: Additional operations at Tinker may impact wetlands and may restrict operations. At Susquehanna and San Joaquin, permits may be required for new boilers, generators, and paint booths. Increased solid and hazardous waste may also require new permits. Drinking water consumption will increase at these two locations and MILCON projects require storm water permits. This recommendation has no impact on cultural, archeological, or tribal resources; dredging; land use constraints or sensitive resource areas; marine mammals, resources, or sanctuaries; noise; or threatened and endangered species or critical habitat. This recommendation will require spending approximately \$0.7M for waste management and

environmental compliance activities. This cost was included in the payback calculation. This recommendation does not otherwise impact the costs of environmental restoration, waste management, and environmental compliance activities. The aggregate environmental impact of all recommended BRAC actions affecting the bases in this recommendation has been reviewed. There are no known environmental impediments to implementation of this recommendation.

TOBYHANNA ARMY DEPOT, PA

Demographics

The following tables provide a short description of the area near the installation/activity. TOBYHANNA ARMY DEPOT is 56 miles from Allentown, PA, the nearest city with a population of 100,000 or more. The nearest metropolitan statistical area (MSA) is

MSA	Population
Scranton-Wilkes-Barre-Hazleton MSA	624,776

The following entities comprise the military housing area (MHA):

County/City	Population
Lackawanna	213295
Luzerne	319250
Monroe	213295
Total	745,840

Child Care

This attribute captures the number of nationally accredited child-care centers within the local community: 25

Cost of Living

Cost of Living provides a relative measure of cost of living in the local community. General Schedule (GS) Locality pay provides a relative scale to compare local salaries with government salaries and Basic Allowance for Housing (BAH) is an indicator of the local rental market. In-state tuition is an indicator of the support provided by the state for active duty family members to participate in higher-level education opportunities. For median household income and house value, the basis of the data (either MSA or number of counties in the MHA or the county of the installation) is indicated.

Median Household Income	(US Avg \$41,994)	\$34,161	Basis: MSA
Median House Value	(US Avg \$119,600)	\$88,100	
GS Locality Pay	("Rest of US" 10.9%)	10.9%	
O-3 with Dependents BAH Rate		\$ 877	
In-state Tuition for Family Member		Yes	
In-state Tuition Continues if Member PCSs Out of State		No	

Education

This attribute defines the population in local school districts and identifies capacity. The pupil/teacher ratio, graduation rate, and composite SAT I/ACT scores provide a relative quality indicator of education. This attribute also attempts to give communities credit for the potential intellectual capital they provide.

NOTE: "MFR"--means a Memorandum For Record is on file at the installation/activity/agency to document problems in obtaining the required information. Reasons for not being able to obtain information may be that the school district refused to provide the information or the school district does not use or track the information. For each entry, the number of school districts for which data are available of the total number of school districts reported, and the number of MFRs is indicated.

		Basis
School District(s) Capacity	171,522	31 of 31 districts
Students Enrolled	112,123	31 of 31 districts
Average Pupil/Teacher Ratio	16.5:1	31 of 31 districts
High School Students Enrolled	37,172	31 of 31 districts
Average High School Graduation Rate (US Avg 67.3%)	93.7%	29 of 31 districts
Average Composite SAT I Score (US Avg 1026)	978	31 of 31 districts
Average ACT Score (US Avg 20.8)	21	9 of 31 districts, 22 MFRs
Available Graduate/PhD Programs	3	
Available Colleges and/or Universities	7	
Available Vocational and/or Technical Schools	2	

Employment

Unemployment and job growth rates provide an indicator of job availability in the local community. National rates from the Bureau of Labor Statistics are also provided. For each entry, the basis of the data (either MSA or number of counties in the MHA or the county of the installation) is indicated.

The unemployment rates for the last five years:

	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
Local Data	5.6%	4.9%	5.6%	6.2%	6.0%
National	4.2%	4.0%	4.7%	5.8%	6.0%
Basis:	MSA	MSA	MSA	MSA	MSA

The annual job growth rate for the last five-years:

	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
Local Data	.3%	.3%	.6%	-.7%	-1.2%
National	1.5%	2.4%	.03%	-.31%	.86%
Basis:	MSA	MSA	MSA	MSA	MSA

Housing

This attribute provides an indication of availability of housing, both sales and rental, in the local community. Note: According to the 2000 Census, Vacant Sale and Vacant Rental Units do not equal total Vacant Housing Units. Vacant housing units may also include units that are vacant but not on the market for sale or rent. For each entry, the basis of the data (either MSA or number of counties in the MHA or the county of the installation) is indicated.

Total Vacant Housing Units	27,912	Basis: MSA
Vacant Sale Units	3,919	
Vacant Rental Units	6,864	

Medical Providers

This attribute provides an indicator of availability of medical care for military and DoD civilians in the local community. The table reflects the raw number of physicians/beds and ratio of physicians/beds to population. The basis of the data (either MSA or number of counties in the MHA or the county of the installation) is indicated.

	# Physicians	# Beds	Population	
Local Community	1,433	2,423	624,776	Basis: MSA
Ratio	1:436	1:258		
National Ratio (2003)	1:421.2	1:373.7		

Safety/Crime

The local community's Uniform Crime Reports (UCR) Index for 2002 per 100,000 people and the national UCR based on information from the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) for 2002 is provided. The basis of the data (either MSA or state) is indicated.

Local UCR	2,541.0	Basis: MSA
National UCR	4,118.8	

Transportation

Distance to an airport shows convenience and availability of airline transportation. Public transportation shows potential for members and DoD civilians to use it to commute to/from work under normal circumstances and for leisure.

Distance from TOBYHANNA ARMY DEPOT to nearest commercial airport: 30.1 miles
Is TOBYHANNA ARMY DEPOT served by regularly scheduled public transportation? Yes

Utilities

This attribute identifies a local community's water and sewer systems' ability to receive 1,000 additional people.

Does the local community's water system have the ability to meet an expanded need of an additional 1,000 people moving in the local community? Yes

Does the local community's sewer system have the ability to meet an expanded need of an additional 1,000 people moving in the local community? Yes

Economic Impact Report

This report depicts the economic impact of the following Scenarios:

DON-0165G: Barstow Realignment

The data in this report is rolled up by Action

As of: Fri May 06 17:27:46 EDT 2005

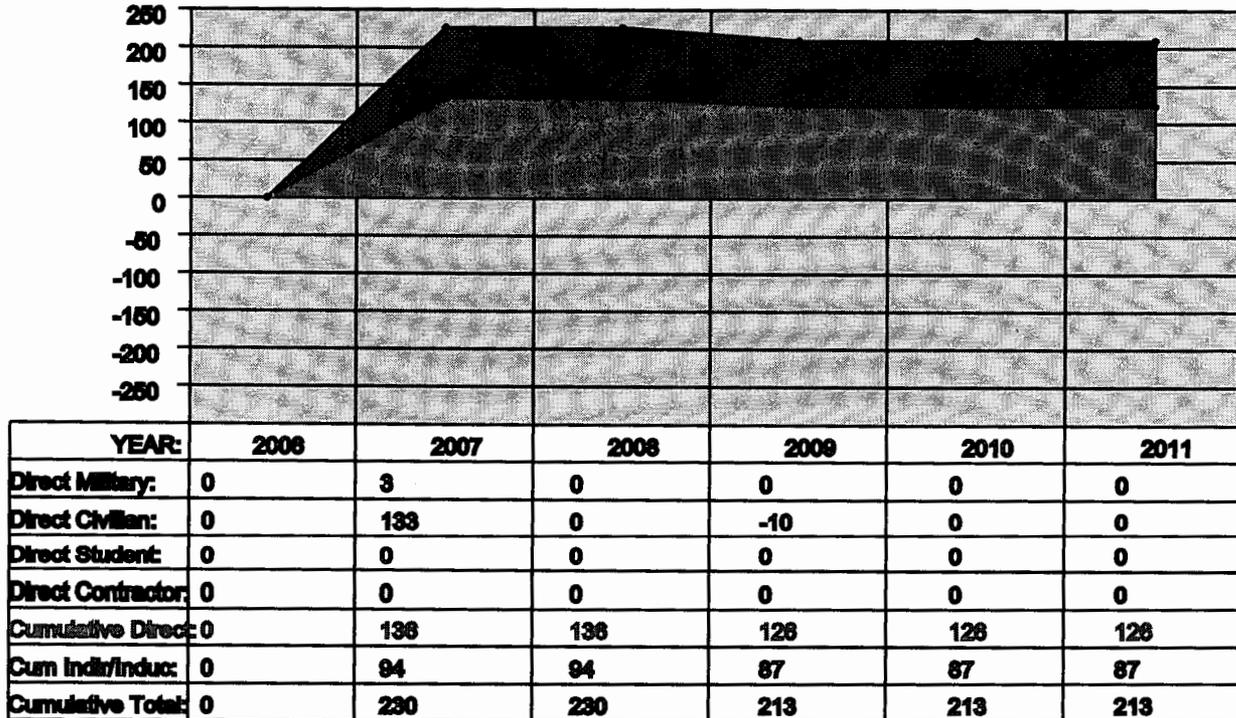
ECONOMIC IMPACT DATA

Scenario: Barstow Realignment
 Economic Region of Influence(ROI): Scranton--Wilkes-Barre, PA Metropolitan Statistical Area
 Base: TOBYHANNA
 Action: Tobyhanna

Overall Economic Impact of Proposed BRAC-05 Action:

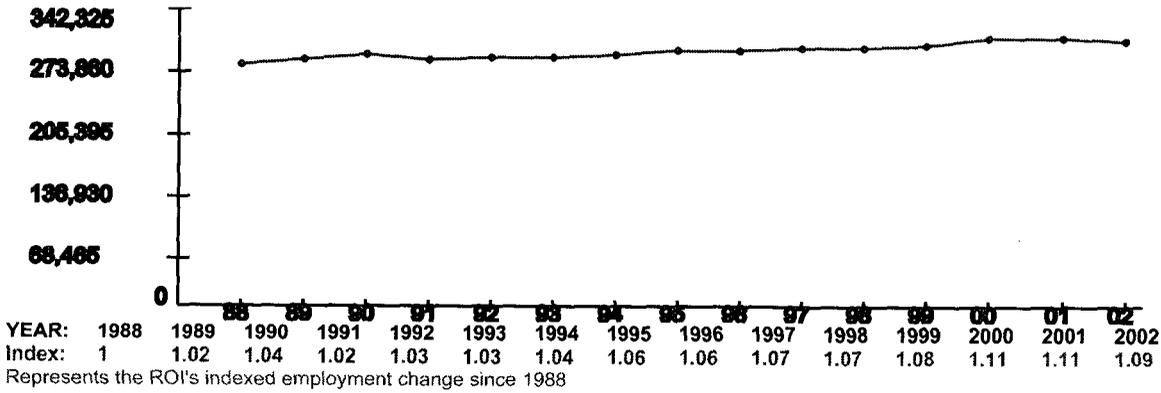
ROI Population (2002): 553,566
 ROI Employment (2002): 306,854
 Authorized Manpower (2005): 3,150
 Authorized Manpower(2005) / ROI Employment(2002): 1.03%
 Total Estimated Job Change: 213
 Total Estimated Job Change / ROI Employment(2002): 0.07%

Cumulative Job Change (Gain/Loss) Over Time:

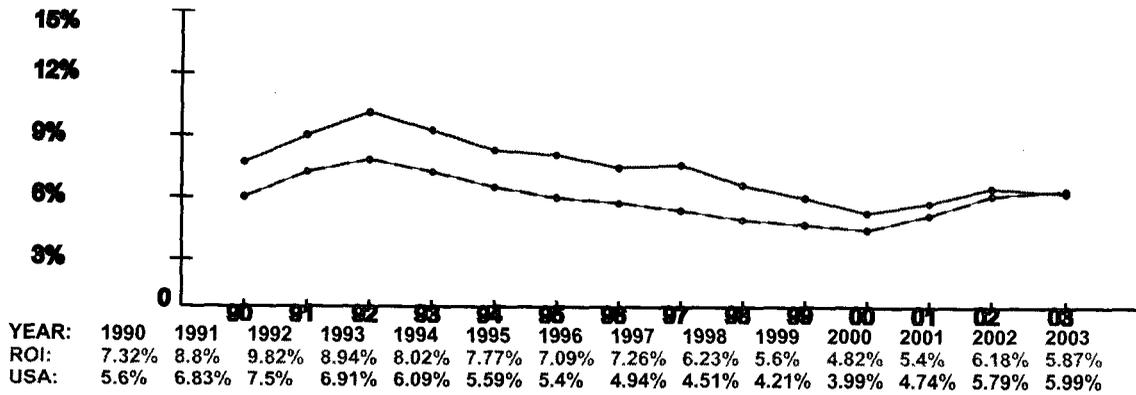


Scranton--Wilkes-Barre, PA Metropolitan Statistical Area Trend Data

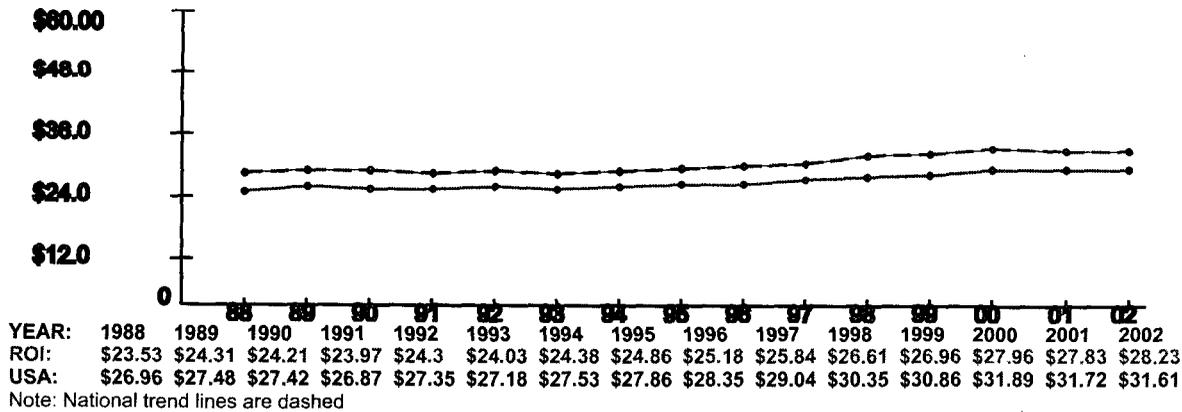
Employment Trend (1988-2002)



Unemployment Percentage Trend (1990-2003)



Per Capita Income x \$1,000 (1988-2002)





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Tobyhanna Army Depot makes the cut

By Chris Birk and Christopher J. Kelly, Staff Writers

05/14/2005

Email to a friend Printer-friendly

TOBYHANNA - Fast-growing Tobyhanna Army Depot, which has added 1,100 jobs in the last year, is poised to expand again as the federal government considers whether to close or consolidate up to 150 military installations nationwide.

Northeastern Pennsylvania's largest employer avoided a spot on the Department of Defense list of military installations recommended for closure, issued Friday morning by Secretary Donald H. Rumsfeld.

In fact, Tobyhanna is slated to add up to 275 new jobs in the wake of possible closings by the Base Realignment and Closure commission. The independent, nine-member commission will now scrutinize 150 military sites from Maine to Hawaii, including 33 major bases, targeted for closure.

More than 100 other smaller facilities could be shuttered, including the Serrenti U.S. Army Reserve Center in Scranton and nearly a dozen other sites in Pennsylvania. The Serrenti Center is home to four units, including C Company of the 365th Engineer Battalion, currently deployed in Iraq.

The center has about 13 full-time employees, said 365th administrator William Henry.

In all, the Defense Department proposed adding 358 new communications-electronics maintenance positions at Tobyhanna. But the possible boon would be tempered with the potential loss of 83 jobs from shipping services at Tobyhanna, which would move to the Defense Distribution Depot Tobyhanna.

The distribution depot, a separate entity, stores and ships out communications and electronics equipment repaired by Tobyhanna workers.

Cheers and high-fives erupted at the sprawling site in Monroe County on Friday morning, after word spread that jobs - and retirements - were secure. Tobyhanna employs about 4,400 people.

"I haven't seen too many people without smiling faces," Col. Tracy L. Ellis, depot commander, said during an afternoon news conference.

Col. Ellis stressed that the closure list remains subject to change, but said the omission means the depot "is of significant military value to our current and transforming Armed Forces."

For Gerald C. Space, it's of significant value to his wife and two children. At Tobyhanna for only six months, Space, 42, of Eynon, left his old job and took a payout to do repair work on military communications equipment.

"It looked like weights got lifted off everybody's shoulders," said Space, who previously worked for Cinram International Inc. "I didn't want to get a new job and lose it." If the recommendations stand as is, Tobyhanna would become the primary center for

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communications-electronics for all four branches of the military, said Col. Ellis. That proposed new work force would come from four military installations in two states - Lackland Air Force Base near San Antonio, Texas; Red River Army Depot, near Texarkana, Texas; Naval Weapons Station at Seal Beach, Calif.; and the Marine Corps Logistics Base in Barstow, Calif. Over the first hurdle

U.S. Rep. Paul Kanjorski, D-Nanticoke, said the news was reason for celebration, but cautioned that the list is not yet final. "This is a hurdles race," he said. "We've met the first hurdle and we went over it." While Tobyhanna Army Depot was spared a spot on the closures list, many other communities received crushing news, he said.

"There is a tremendous tendency to celebrate or be overly charged, but let's take a deep breath and remember that 100 communities across America have been struck very serious blows to their economies," he said.

U.S. Rep. Don Sherwood, R-Tunkhannock, said "every time" he has met with Rumsfeld and other high-ranking Pentagon officials, they have lauded Tobyhanna as "an asset to our war fighters."

Both said they would remain "vigilant" until the base closures list passes Congress. While the depot could still be added to the list, both said it was unlikely, because new rules require seven of the nine commission votes to do so. "And Secretary Rumsfeld is a strong personality," Sherwood said.

"It'll take a lot to sway his recommendations."

Five Army Reserve Centers, including Scranton's Serrenti Center, are also on the list, but the congressmen said they've been "working for years" on consolidation of Reserve Centers. Both said there are long-term plans to build a consolidated center for Air Force, Navy, Army and Marine Reserve units on a 20-to-30-acre parcel near Wilkes-Barre/Scranton International Airport. Such a move would be "a few years down the road," Sherwood said.

Meanwhile, any final decision on the closure or realignment list remains months down the road.

Before closures or downsizings can take effect, the Defense Department's proposal must be approved or changed by the Base Realignment and Closure commission, and then approved by Congress and President Bush.

The process will run into the fall.

Rumsfeld has said the move would save \$48.8 billion over 20 years while reshaping the military for America's expected 21st century adversaries.

In four previous rounds of closures starting in 1988, commissions have accepted 85 percent of bases the Pentagon recommended for closure or consolidation. The base closure process has allowed Tobyhanna to absorb more than 1,000 jobs through four previous closure rounds, the last in 1995.

Since 1988, the BRAC committee has closed 97 major bases and hundreds of smaller installations for a net savings of nearly \$28 billion.

Tobyhanna, Letterkenny Army Depot in Chambersburg, Franklin County, Naval Support Activity Center in Philadelphia, and Navy-Marine Corps Reserve centers in Lehigh and Pittsburgh were included on a Pentagon list of facilities that could pick up jobs and work. This summer, Tobyhanna is expecting at least one visit from the commission, said Col. Ellis.

He said the depot will continue to provide data and information - on anything from productivity and capacity to the make-up of the work force - to the nine-member body. Along with the site in Scranton, other Pennsylvania locations on the closure list are: Naval Air Station, Willow Grove; U.S. Navy Engineering Field Activity Northeast, Lester; Kelly Support Center, Pittsburgh; Navy-Marine Corps Reserve Center, Reading; North Penn U.S. Army Reserve Center, Morristown; Pittsburgh International Airport Air Reserve Station; W. Reese U.S. Army Reserve Center/OMS, Chester; and U.S. Army Reserve Centers in Bloomsburg, Lewisburg and Williamsport.

Among the major closures nationally is Ellsworth Air Force Base in South Dakota, home to 29 B-1B bombers, half the nation's fleet of the aircraft, and the state's second largest employer.

Rumsfeld also recommended closing the Naval Station in Pascagoula, Miss., which barely survived previous base closure rounds.

The decision was a blow to Sen. Trent Lott, R-Miss., who had fought the 1995 round of closures. At stake are 844 military jobs and 112 civilian jobs.

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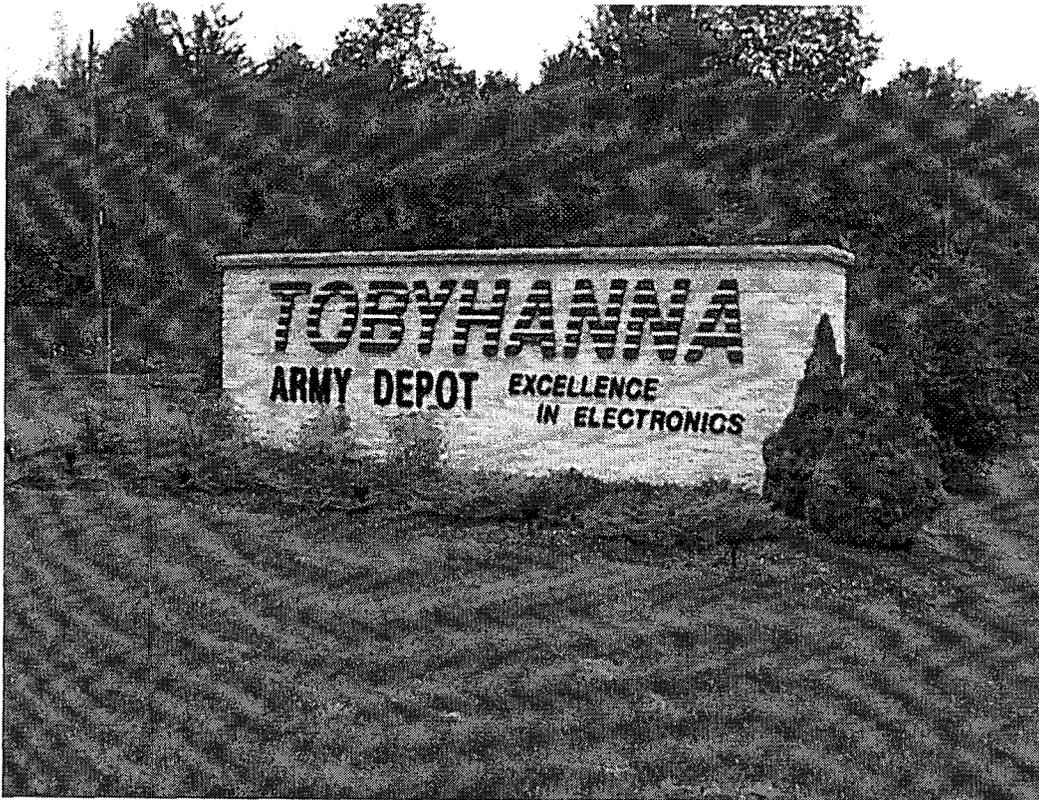
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TOBYHANNA ARMY DEPOT SUCCESS STORY



In Fiscal Year 2000, Tobyhanna Army Depot (TYAD) became the first Federal Facility in Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) Region III to achieve "Construction Complete" status. Construction Complete means that all required restoration work has been accomplished at a National Priority List (NPL) site.

Construction Complete was a goal set by TYAD, the EPA, and the Pennsylvania Department of Environmental Protection (PADEP) for FY 2000. The success was due to the excellent partnering between the three agencies. In order to reach the goal, one Closeout Document for five sites and two Records of Decision documents had to be written, reviewed, and signed. These documents were co-written by the TYAD, EPA, and PADEP Remedial Project Managers. Because the work was done by the agencies directly involved, review time was considerably reduced.

The EPA will now petition to partially remove the depot from the NPL list. There are two groundwater sites that will require monitored natural attenuation. Groundwater samples from these sites will be collected and analyzed twice a year to monitor progress of natural attenuation.

In 1994, the cost estimate for the clean-up of sites at TYAD was thirty-three million dollars. Through the successful partnering effort with the EPA and PADEP, and the use of innovative techniques, TYAD has reduced the earlier projected clean-up cost to sixteen million dollars. This represents a savings to the taxpayer of nearly eighteen million dollars over the years of scheduled remedial activities. Of that sixteen million, thirteen was used for investigations and operations to date. The remaining 4 million will be used for groundwater sampling and analysis and that number is expected to be reduced in the future.



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INDUSTRIAL JOINT CROSS SERVICE GROUP

June 7, 2005

MEMORANDUM FOR KEN SMALL, AIR FORCE TEAM LEADER
BRAC COMMISSION R&A STAFF

SUBJECT: Workloads to Tobyhanna Army Depot

The following is in response to your e-mail inquiry of June 6, 2005, where you asked:

TYAD will be gaining the depot maintenance of computers, crypto, electronic components (non-airborne), fire control systems and components, radar, and radio workload from the proposed Lackland AFB realignment. Any information you could provide as to the specific systems that will transfer would be greatly appreciated. The Commission would appreciate detail on number of units expected in depot at one time, total population of units to be supported and any other depot activities associated with the reallocation of the workload. We know this is a short turn time request; the information will be most useful if available to the Commission staff by Noon Wednesday, June 8. If the suspense is impossible, please provide a status of when the information will be complete and available.

The level of detail requested in the question was not captured by the Industrial JCSG. The commodity groups from the analysis are the standard Work Breakdown Structure (WBS) codes, with some minor modifications, used by DoD to calculate capacity within the industrial base. Commodity group capacity is calculated using the procedures in DoD Handbook 4151.18H and identifies the estimated capacity, in DLHs (Direct Labor Hours). The realignments into Tobyhanna matches commodities already being performed and will fit into the available capacity at Tobyhanna. The movement of the workload includes the required workstations and test equipment, personnel (moves and hires), and all other ancillary support needed to perform the depot maintenance.

The breakout of the recommended realignment of work into Tobyhanna Army Depot is specified below. Tobyhanna should receive depot maintenance workload from the four BRAC actions listed. This information is from the certified data provided by Services from the various data calls. The authorizations cited below represent both government and contractor. The specific details will be determined during implementation.

Realign Red River Army Depot, TX, as follows: relocate the depot maintenance of Tactical Vehicles to Tobyhanna Army Depot, PA

	Estimated Workload (Thousand Hours)	Estimated Authorizations Transferred (Full Time Equivalents)	Receiving Site
RED RIVER ARMY DEPOT			
Tactical Vehicles	89.72	65	Tobyhanna AD

Realign the Marine Corps Logistics Base (MCLB) Barstow, CA as follows: relocate the depot maintenance of Electronic Components (Non-Airborne), Electro-Optics/Night Vision/FLIR, Generators, Ground Support Equipment, Radar, and Radio to Tobyhanna Army Depot, PA

	Estimated Workload (Thousand Hours)	Estimated Authorizations Transferred (Full Time Equivalents)	Receiving Site
CO_MCLB_BARSTOW_CA			
Electronic Components (non-airborne)	74.96		Tobyhanna AD
Electro-Optics/Night Vision/FLIR	4.67		Tobyhanna AD
Generators	5.84		Tobyhanna AD
Ground Support Equipment	0.30		Tobyhanna AD
Radar	84.18		Tobyhanna AD
Radio	2.93		Tobyhanna AD
Total	172.88	128	

Realign Naval Weapons Station Seal Beach, CA, as follows: relocate the depot maintenance of Electronic Components (Non-Airborne), Fire Control Systems and Components, Radar, and Radio to Tobyhanna Army Depot, PA;

	Estimated Workload (Thousand Hours)	Estimated Authorizations Transferred (Full Time Equivalents)	Receiving Site
NAVWPNSTA_SEAL_BEACH_CA			
Electronic Components (non-airborne)	21.00		Tobyhanna AD
Fire Control Systems & Components	17.00		Tobyhanna AD
Radar	43.00		Tobyhanna AD
Radio	5.00		Tobyhanna AD
Total	86.00	47	

Realign Lackland Air Force Base, TX by relocating the depot maintenance of Computers, Crypto, Electronic Components (Non-Airborne), and Radio to Tobyhanna Army Depot, PA; and disestablishing all depot maintenance capabilities.

	Estimated Workload (Thousand Hours)	Estimated Authorizations Transferred (Full Time Equivalents)	Receiving Site
LACKLAND AFB			
Computers	33.00		Tobyhanna AD
Crypto	23.00		Tobyhanna AD
Electronic Components (non-airborne)	11.00		Tobyhanna AD
Other	70.00		Tobyhanna AD
Radio	10.00		Tobyhanna AD
Total	147.00	137	

Please advise if we can be of any further assistance.


Jay Berry
Executive Secretary