FT MONROE ITINERARY

White = Chairman
Gray = General Newton

TIME	EVENT	LOCATION	POC	ACTION
24-May (TBD)	Prebrief: Monroe & Eustis	126 Nate Turner Blvd, Newport News, VA	Gary Dinsick	Begin Ft Monroe Itinerary
25-May 0700-0800	En route	Ft Monroe	Gary Dinsick	
0800-0930	Working Breakfast	Bay Breeze Community Center	Dep Garrison Cdr, Mayor Kearney, Mr Sterling (Warner's Staff)	
0930-1000	Office Call	TRADOC Bldg 37	GEN Byrnes	TRADOC Commander
1000-~~1115~~ 1100	Major Tenant Meeting	TRADOC Bldg 37	LTG Jones (D/CoS TRADOC),	
	Major Tenant Meeting	TRADOC Bldg 37	LTG Van Antwerp (Cdr Accessions Command),	
	Major Tenant Meeting	TRADOC Bldg 37	MG Davis (Cdr JTF-Civil Support)	
	Major Tenant Meeting	TRADOC Bldg 37	MG Thrasher (Cdr Cadet Command),	
	Major Tenant Meeting	TRADOC Bldg 37	Ms Devens (Dir NERO)	
~~1115-1200~~ 1100-1130 1130-1215	Tour of Ft Monroe & Press Conf.	Ft Monroe	Commissioners	Press Conf. scheduled 1130 outside the gate
~~1200-1300~~	En Route	Ft Eustis	Dean Rhody	Meet front gate
24-May (TBD)	Prebrief: Monroe & Eustis	Extended Stay America 11708 Jefferson Ave Newport News, VA	Hal Tickle	Meet Gary Dinsick
25-May 0700-	En route	Ft Monroe	Gary Dinsick	

0800				
0800-0930	Working Breakfast	Bay Breeze Community Center	Dep Garrison Cdr, Mayor Kearney, Mr Sterling (Warner's Staff)	
0930-1000	Office Call	TRADOC Bldg 37	GEN Byrnes	TRADOC Commander
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	Major Tenant Meeting	TRADOC Bldg 37	MG Davis (Cdr JTF-Civil Support)	
	Major Tenant Meeting	TRADOC Bldg 37	MG Thrasher (Cdr Cadet Command),	
	Major Tenant Meeting	TRADOC Bldg 37	Ms Devens (Dir NERO)	
~~1115-1200~~ 1100-1130	Tour of Ft Monroe & Press Conf.	Ft Monroe	Commissioners	Press Conf. scheduled 1130 outside the gate
~~1200~~ 1130-1215	En Route	Ft Eustis	Dean Rhody	End Monroe Trip

DEFENSE BASE CLOSURE AND REALIGNMENT COMMISSION

BASE SUMMARY SHEET

Fort Monroe, VA

INSTALLATION MISSION

Fort Monroe, Home of Headquarters TRADOC, is located in the city of Hampton, close to Norfolk, Virginia Beach, Yorktown, Newport News, and Williamsburg. Rich in history and beauty, it is one of the best family vacation areas in Virginia. Historic sites, unique museums, and countless miles of scenic waterways are here for your discovery. Not only are the base facilities outstanding, but we've also been blessed with an outstanding location. Fort Monroe is located at the tip of the Virginia Peninsula and is at the heart of extensive historical, commercial, vacation and defense activities. When Fort Monroe construction was completed in 1834, it was referred to as the "Gibraltar of Chesapeake Bay."

Today its significance has expanded as the home of the Army's Training and Doctrine Command (TRADOC). TRADOC supports the Army's operational fighting forces through the development of doctrine and equipment requirements, in designing organization, and in training for combat. To carry out its mission, Fort Monroe supports a daytime population of about 2,096, including 1,105 people in uniform, 1,991 civilian and contract employees, and about 814 family members residing on post. Fort Monroe is surrounded by historic civilian communities that are well known for their beautiful beaches, recreational sports, water activities, parks, and cultural opportunities.

Fort Monroe was built between 1819 and 1834, but the history of fortifications on the site goes back much further. As early as 1608, Captain John Smith recognized the importance of building a fort at Point Comfort, as the English colonists called this land. In 1609 they built Fort Algernourne here, with the mission of protecting the approaches to the colony at Jamestown. Throughout the colonial period, there were other fortifications at this site, but none lasted very long.

When the United States entered the War of 1812 against Great Britain, the young nation soon found that its old systems of defense were inadequate to protect its coasts and port cities. The capture and burning of Washington, D.C. in 1814 was a hard lesson. But from that experience grew a new system of coastal defenses, of which the first and largest was Fort Monroe.

Fort Monroe's original mission was to protect the entrance to Hampton Roads and the several port cities that had access to its waters. The fort accomplished this mission by mounting an impressive complement of the most powerful artillery of the time, 32-pounder guns with a range of over one mile. This was just enough range to cover the main shipping channel into the area. In 1824, the fort received another important mission when it was chosen as the site for the Army's new Artillery School of Practice.

During the Civil War, Fort Monroe was quickly reinforced so that it would not fall to Confederate forces. In cooperation with the Navy, troops from Fort Monroe extended Union control along the coasts of the Carolinas. Several land operations against Confederate forces also

were mounted from the fort, notably the battle of Big Bethel in June 1861, Major General George McClellan's Peninsula Campaign of 1862 and the siege of Suffolk in 1863. In 1864 the Army of the James was formed at Fort Monroe. Fort Monroe is also the place at which Major General Benjamin Butler made his famous "contraband" decision, by which escaping slaves reaching Union lines would not be returned to bondage.

Over time the armament at the fort was improved, taking advantage of new technologies. In addition, the fort controlled several subinstallations around Hampton Roads, making the area one of the most heavily defended in the United States. By World War II Fort Monroe served as headquarters for an impressive array of coast artillery guns ranging from 3-inch rapid fire guns to 16-inch guns capable of firing a 2,000 pound projectile 25 miles. In addition, the Army controlled submarine barriers and underwater mine fields. But this vast array of armaments was all made obsolete by the development of the long-range bomber and the aircraft carrier.

After the operational armament was removed, Fort Monroe received a mission that it still maintains to this day. Since World War II the major headquarters that have been stationed here have all been responsible for training soldiers for war. Since 1973 Fort Monroe has been home to the Training And Doctrine Command, which combines the training of soldiers with the development of operational doctrine and the development and procurement of new weapons systems.

DOD RECOMMENDATION

Close Fort Monroe, VA. Relocate the US Army Training & Doctrine Command (TRADOC) Headquarters, the Installation Management Agency (IMA) Northeast Region Headquarters, the US Army Network Enterprise Technology Command (NETCOM) Northeast Region Headquarters and the Army Contracting Agency Northern Region Office to Fort Eustis, VA. Relocate the US Army Accessions Command and US Army Cadet Command to Fort Knox, KY.

DOD JUSTIFICATION

This recommendation closes Fort Monroe, an administrative installation, and moves the tenant Headquarters organizations to Fort Eustis and Fort Knox. It enhances the Army's military value, is consistent with the Army's Force Structure Plan, and maintains adequate surge capabilities to address future unforeseen requirements. The closure allows the Army to move administrative headquarters to multi-purpose installations that provide the Army more flexibility to accept new missions. Both Fort Eustis and Fort Knox have operational and training capabilities that Fort Monroe lacks and both have excess capacity that can be used to accept the organizations relocating from Fort Monroe.

The recommended relocations also retain or enhance vital linkages between them relocating organizations and other headquarters activities. TRADOC HQs is moved to Fort Eustis in order to remain within commuting distance of the Joint Forces Command (JFCOM) HQs in Norfolk,

VA. JFCOM oversees all joint training across the military. IMA and NETCOM HQs are moved to Fort Eustis because of recommendations to consolidate the Northeastern and Southeastern regions of these two commands into one Eastern Region at Fort Eustis. The ACA Northern Region is relocated to Fort Eustis because its two largest customers are TRADOC and IMA. The Accessions and Cadet Commands are relocated to Fort Knox because of recommendations to locate the Army's Human Resources Command at Fort Knox. The HRC recommendation includes the collocation of the Accessions and Cadet Commands with the Recruiting Command, already at Fort Knox and creates a Center of Excellence for military personnel and recruiting functions by improving personnel life-cycle management.

AHC - Records & Military Personnel Trans Assignment Hoffman to FT Knox

COST CONSIDERATIONS DEVELOPED BY DOD

- One-Time Costs: $72.4 million (Closure, Relocation, O&M & Construction, NEPA, Moving)
- Net Savings (Cost) during Implementation: $146.9 million (In 6 year window)
- Annual Recurring Savings: $56.9 million
- Return on Investment Year: Calendar Year 1 Year
- Net Present Value over 20 Years: $686.6 million

MANPOWER IMPLICATIONS OF THIS RECOMMENDATION (EXCLUDES CONTRACTORS)

	Military	Civilian	Students
Baseline			
Reductions	257	301	
Realignments	1116	1647	20
Total			

MANPOWER IMPLICATIONS OF ALL RECOMMENDATIONS AFFECTING THIS INSTALLATION (INCLUDES ON-BASE CONTRACTORS AND STUDENTS)

	Out		In		Net Gain (Loss)	
	Military	Civilian	Military	Civilian	Military	Civilian
This Recommendation	1393	1948			(1393)	(1948)
Other Recommendation(s)	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Total						

Savings of

ENVIRONMENTAL CONSIDERATIONS

Closure of Fort Monroe will necessitate consultations with the State Historic Preservation Office to ensure that historic properties are continued to be protected. Increased operational delays and costs are likely at Fort Knox in order to preserve cultural resources and tribal consultations may be necessary. An Air Conformity determination and New Source Review and permitting effort will be required at Fort Eustis. Significant mitigation measures to limit releases may be required at Fort Eustis to reduce impacts to water quality and achieve US EPA water quality standards. This recommendation will require spending approximately $2.0M for environmental compliance activities. These costs were included in the payback calculation. Although no restoration costs were reported, Fort Monroe has a probable Military Munitions Response Program site that may require some combination of UXO sweeps, clearance, munitions constituent cleanup, remediation, and land use controls. Because the Department has a legal obligation to perform environmental restoration regardless of whether an installation is closed, realigned, or remains open no cost for environmental remediate 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 installations in this recommendation has been reviewed. There are no known environmental impediments to implementation of this recommendation.

REPRESENTATION

Governor: Mark Warner
Senators: Senator Warner
Senator Allen

Representative: Congresswoman Thelma Drake

ECONOMIC IMPACT

- Potential Employment Loss: 7,982 jobs (3,564 direct and 4,418 indirect)
- MSA Job Base: 978,888 jobs
- Percentage: .8 percent decrease
- Cumulative Economic Impact (2006-2011): 0.0 percent decrease

MILITARY ISSUES

The disruption associated with the relocation of Army headquarters responsible for training and doctrine the acquisition of new soldiers.

COMMUNITY CONCERNS/ISSUES

The community is concerned with the preservation of the historic sites associated with Fort Monroe and how this unique property can be reused. The Fort Monroe real property will revert to the State of Virginia upon the completion of the Army's mission. Caretaker costs will be an issue with the state.

There is a perception in the community that environmental restoration will be significant. Historically, the Virginia has been very aggressive with DoD on environmental cleanup.

ITEMS OF SPECIAL EMPHASIS Questions for Commissioners

Will the relocation of the headquarters organizations from Fort Monroe create an unacceptable impact on the Army's training, recruitment and installation management?

Is the Army prepared to preserve and care take Fort Monroe's significant historic sites?

Is there any concern that the Army will lose expertise that cannot be replaced as a result of this closure?

How significant will the cleanup of munitions be and is it doable?

Donald Manuel/Army/20 May 2005

SECRETARY OF DEFENSE RECOMMENDATION

Recommendation: Close Fort Monroe, VA. Relocate the US Army Training & Doctrine Command (TRADOC) Headquarters, the Installation Management Agency (IMA) Northeast Region Headquarters, the US Army Network Enterprise Technology Command (NETCOM) Northeast Region Headquarters and the Army Contracting Agency Northern Region Office to Fort Eustis, VA. Relocate the US Army Accessions Command and US Army Cadet Command to Fort Knox, KY.

Candidate # USA-0113R

Candidate Recommendation: Close Ft. Monroe, VA. Relocate the US Army Training & Doctrine Command (TRADOC) Headquarters, the Installation Management Agency (IMA) Northeast Region Headquarters, the US Army Network Enterprise Technology Command (NETCOM) Northeast Region Headquarters and the Army Contracting Agency Northern Region Office to Ft. Eustis, VA. Relocate the US Army Accessions Command and US Army Cadet Command to Ft. Knox, KY.

Justification

- ✓ Ft. Monroe has a Low Military Value
- ✓ Ft. Monroe is an administrative installation with limited flexibility to accept other missions
- ✓ Co-locates and consolidates Ft. Monroe HQs organizations with similar organizations at installations with greater capabilities

Military Value

- ✓ Increases Military Value by moving from a low ranking installation to higher ranking installations
- ✓ Ft. Monroe (68), Ft. Eustis (33), Ft. Knox (12)
- ✓ HSA Major Admin HQs Military Value ranks Ft. Monroe 104th, Ft. Eustis 46th & Ft. Knox 32nd

Payback

✓ One-Time Cost:	$72.4M
✓ Net Implementation Savings:	$147.0M
✓ Annual Recurring Savings:	$56.9M
✓ Payback Period:	1 Year
✓ NPV (Savings):	$686.6M

Impacts

- ✓ Criterion 6 – Max potential reduction of 2,275 jobs (1,013 Direct & 1,262 Indirect) or less than 0.1% of the total ROI employment
- ✓ Criterion 7 – Of the 10 attributes evaluated only one decreases significantly (Employment when moving to Ft. Knox)
- ✓ Criterion 8 – Air analysis required (Eustis); potential Cult/Arch resource issues (Eustis); UXO remediation (Monroe)

☑ Strategy	☑ Capacity Analysis / Data Verification	☑ MILDEP Recommended	☑ De-conflicted w/JCSGs
☑ COBRA	☑ Military Value Analysis / Data Verification	☑ Criteria 6-8 Analysis	☑ De-conflicted w/Services

MILITARY VALUE:

This recommendation closes Fort Monroe, an administrative installation, and moves the tenant Headquarters organizations to Fort Eustis and Fort Knox. It enhances the Army's military value, is consistent with the Army's Force Structure Plan, and maintains adequate surge capabilities to address future unforeseen requirements. The closure allows the Army to move administrative headquarters to multi-purpose installations that provide the Army more flexibility to accept new missions. Both Fort Eustis and Fort Knox have operational and training capabilities that Fort Monroe lacks and both have excess capacity that can be used to accept the organizations relocating from Fort Monroe. The recommended relocations also retain or enhance vital linkages between them relocating organizations and other headquarters activities. TRADOC HQs is moved to Fort Eustis in order to remain within commuting distance of the Joint Forces Command (JFCOM) HQs in Norfolk, VA. JFCOM oversees all joint training across the military. IMA and NETCOM HQs are moved to Fort Eustis because of recommendations to consolidate the Northeastern and Southeastern regions of these two commands into one Eastern Region at Fort Eustis. The ACA Northern Region is relocated to Fort Eustis because its two largest customers are TRADOC and IMA. The Accessions and Cadet Commands are relocated to Fort Knox because of recommendations to locate the Army's Human Resources Command at Fort Knox. The HRC recommendation includes the collocation of the Accessions and Cadet Commands with the Recruiting Command, already at Fort Knox and creates a Center of Excellence for

Military Value of Installations (MVI)

The Army's MVI model ranked Army installations from 1-to-97, based on an analysis of 40 attributes across all installations. Fort Monroe ranked 68

Major Headquarters and Support Activities

The Army's analysis indicates that through coordination with and the leadership of the Headquarters and Support Activities, Medical, and Intel JCSGs, the Army developed recommendations to collocate headquarters at installations that supported the missions overseen by those headquarters, or to establish joint campuses by stationing the organizations with their counterparts from other Services. These principles enabled the closure of Fort McPherson, GA and FortMonroe, VA, by relocating the Headquarters, Forces Command (FORSCOM) to Pope AFB, NC, and Headquarters, Training and Doctrine Command to Fort Eustis, VA. Pope AFB provides a joint environment and close proximity to operational commanders at Fort Bragg, NC. Fort Eustis provides a continued joint training relationship with the US Joint Forces Command at Norfolk Naval Base, VA. A third major command, Army Materiel Command, is relocated to Redstone Arsenal, AL, in order to enable a large restructuring of the National Capitol Region and to collocate it with one of its Major Subordinate Commands. Other recommendations collocate the US Army Reserve Command with FORSCOM at Pope AFB; collocate Headquarters, 3rd US Army with the Air Force component of US Forces Central Command, CENTAF (9th Air Force), at Shaw AFB, SC; realign Headquarters, 1st US Army to the central United States at Rock Island Arsenal, IL (closing Fort Gillem, GA) to prepare for its transformation into the single Army Headquarters overseeing Reserve mobilization; and collocate the Army Criminal Investigative Division Headquarters with its Air Force and Navy counterparts at Quantico Marine Corps Base, VA.
An additional recommendation creates a new Walter Reed National Military Medical Center at Bethesda, MD, by relocating Walter Reed Army Medical Center's specialty care to Bethesda, and its primary and secondary care to Fort Belvoir, VA, to enhance Soldier and other patient quality of care. Smaller headquarters are relocated to pursue efficiencies by consolidating geographically- split organizations and aligning the regional structures of multiple missions. The Army Test and Evaluation Command (ATEC) and the Army Evaluation Center are moved to Aberdeen Proving Ground, MD where they will consolidate with other portions of ATEC and other test and evaluation organizations. The Human Resources Command is moved to Fort Knox, KY, where it is consolidated with other personnel commands to form a personnel Center of Excellence. The Ins tallation Management Agency (IMA), the Network Enterprise Technology Command and the Army Contracting Command collapse their regional headquarters structures into Eastern and Western Region Commands at Fort Eustis, VA, and Fort Sam Houston, TX. Headquarters, IMA is also relocated to Fort Sam Houston.

INSTALLATION REVIEW

Fort Monroe is located at the tip of the Virginia Peninsula and is at the heart of extensive historical, commercial, vacation and defense activities. When Fort Monroe construction was completed in 1834, it was referred to as the "Gibraltar of Chesapeake Bay." Today its significance has expanded as the home of the Army's Training and Doctrine Command (TRADOC). TRADOC supports the Army's operational fighting forces through the development of doctrine and equipment requirements, in designing organization, and in training for combat. To carry out its mission, Fort Monroe supports a daytime population of about 2,096, including 1,105 people in uniform, 1,991 civilian and contract employees, and about 814 family members residing on post. Fort Monroe is surrounded by historic civilian communities that are well known for their beautiful beaches, recreational sports, water activities, parks, and cultural opportunities.

Fort Monroe was built between 1819 and 1834, but the history of fortifications on the site goes back much further. As early as 1608, Captain John Smith recognized the importance of building a fort at Point Comfort, as the English colonists called this land. In 1609 they built Fort Algernourne here, with the mission of protecting the approaches to the colony at Jamestown. Throughout the colonial period, there were other fortifications at this site, but none lasted very long.

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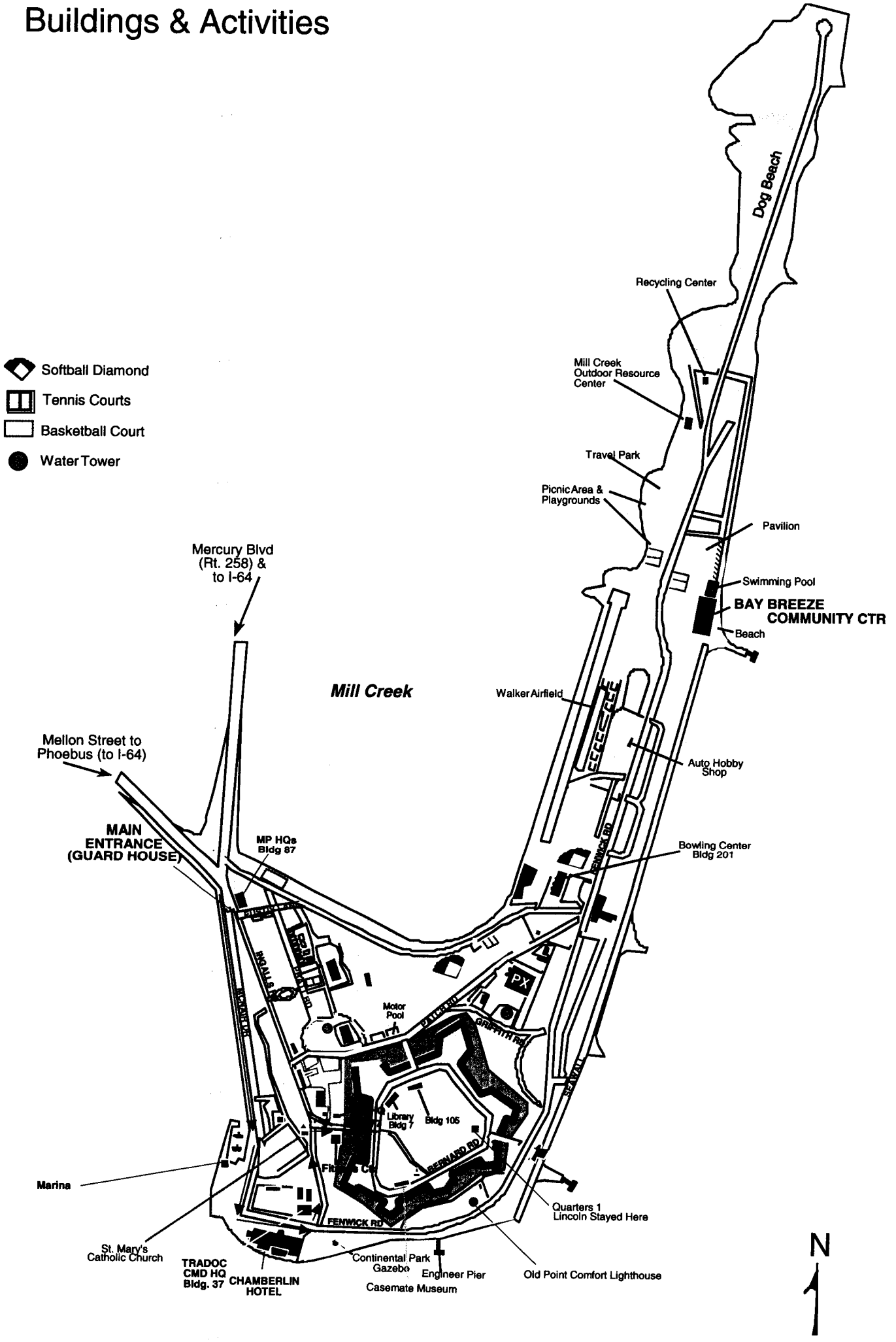
Over time the armament at the fort was improved, taking advantage of new technologies. In addition, the fort controlled several sub-installations around Hampton Roads, making the area one of the most heavily defended in the United States. By World War II Fort Monroe served as headquarters for an impressive array of coast artillery guns ranging from 3-inch rapid fire guns to 16-inch guns capable of firing a 2,000 pound projectile 25 miles. In addition, the Army controlled submarine barriers and underwater mine fields. But this vast array of armaments was all made obsolete by the development of the long-range bomber and the aircraft carrier.

After the operational armament was removed, Fort Monroe received a mission that it still maintains to this day. Since World War II the major headquarters that have been stationed here have all been responsible for training soldiers for war. Since 1973 Fort Monroe has been home to the Training and Doctrine Command, which combines the training of soldiers with the development of operational doctrine and the development and procurement of new weapons systems.

Buildings & Activities



VIRGINIA BASE CLOSURE & REALIGNMENT HISTORY

VIRGINIA

1788	Cameron Station	CLOSE
1988	Defense Mapping Agency (DMA) site, Herndon	CLOSE
1988	Manassas Family Housing	CLOSE
1988	NIKE Norfolk 85 Housing	CLOSE
1988	Woodbridge Housing Site	CLOSE
1991	Army Research Institute, Alexandria	REALIGN
1991	Belvoir Research and Development Center, Fort Belvoir	REALIGN
1991	Directed Energy and Sensors Basic and Applied Research Element of the Center for Night Vision and Electro-Optics, Ft. Belvoir	REALIGN
1991	Harry Diamond Laboratory, Woodbridge	CLOSE
1991	Naval Mine Warfare Engineering Activity, Yorktown	CLOSE
1991	Naval Sea Combat Systems Engineering Station Norfolk	REALIGN
1993	Air Force Data Processing Center 7th Communications Group, Pentagon, Arlington	CLOSE
1993	Bureau of Navy Personnel, Arlington (Including the Office of Military Manpower Management, Arlington)	REALIGN
1993	Data Processing Center Naval Air Station Oceana	CLOSE
1993	Data Processing Center Naval Supply Center Norfolk	CLOSE
1993	Data Processing Center Navy Recruiting Command, Arlington	CLOSE
1993	Defense Logistics Agency Information Processing Center, Richmond	CLOSE
1993	Fort Belvoir	REALIGN
1993	Naval Air Systems Command, Arlington	REALIGN
1993	Naval Aviation Depot Norfolk	CLOSE
1993	Naval Electronic Systems Engineering Center, Portsmouth	CLOSE
1993	Naval Facilities Engineering Command, Alexandria	REALIGN
1993	Naval Mine Warfare Engineering Activity, Yorktown (Realign to Panama City, FL vice Dam Neck, VA)	REDIRECT
1993	Naval Recruiting Command, Arlington	REALIGN
1993	Naval Reserve Center, Staunton	CLOSE
1993	Naval Sea Systems Command, Arlington	REALIGN
1993	Naval Supply Systems Command, Arlington (Including Defense Printing Office, Alexandria, VA and Food Systems Office, Arlington, VA)	REALIGN
1993	Naval Surface Warfare Center - Port Hueneme, Yorktown Detachment, Virginia Beach (Naval Mine Warfare Activity)	REALIGN
1993	Naval Undersea Warfare Center - Norfolk Detachment	DISESTAB
1993	Navy Data Processing Center Naval Computer & Telecommunications Area Master Station, Atlantic, Norfolk	CLOSE
1993	Navy Radio Transmission Facility, Driver	CLOSE
1993	Tactical Support Office, Arlington	REALIGN
1993	Vint Hill Farms	CLOSE
1993	Planning, Estimating, Repair, and Alterations Center (Surface) Atlantic, Norfolk	DISESTAB
1993	Naval Electronic Systems Engineering Center Portsmouth	CLOSE
1993	Space and Naval Warfare Systems Command	REALIGN
1993	Office of the General Counsel (Navy)	REALIGN
1993	Office of the Judge Advocate General (Navy)	REALIGN
1993	Office of the Secretary of the Navy (Legislative Affairs, Program Appraisal, Comptroller, Inspector General, and Information)	REALIGN
1993	Office of the Chief of Naval Operations	REALIGN
1993	Office of Civilian Manpower Management (Navy)	REALIGN
1993	International Programs Office (Navy)	REALIGN
1993	Combined Civilian Personnel Office (Navy)	REALIGN
1993	Navy Regional Contracting Center	REALIGN
1993	Naval Criminal Investigative Service	REALIGN
1993	Naval Audit Agency	REALIGN
1993	Strategic Systems Programs Office (Navy)	REALIGN
1993	Office of Naval Research	REALIGN
1993	Office of the Deputy Chief of Staff (Installations & Logistics), U.S. Marine Corps	REALIGN
1993	Office of the Deputy Chief of Staff (Manpower & Reserve Affairs), U.S. Marine Corps	REALIGN
1993	Marine Corps Systems Command (Clarendon Office)	REALIGN
1995	Fort Pickett	CLOSE
1995	Naval Command, Control, and Ocean Surveillance Center, In-Service Engineering East Coast Detachment, Norfolk	CLOSE
1995	Naval Information Systems Management Center, Arlington	REALIGN
1995	Naval Management Systems Support Office, Chesapeake	DISESTAB
1995	Fort Lee	REALIGN
1995	Information Systems Software Center (ISSC)	CLOSE

D. INSTALLATION CTT RANGE AND SITE DATA

This section presents information on the CTT ranges and sites with UXO, DMM or MC on or associated with the installation. It includes a summary of the total range and site area in acres, a summary of each individual CTT range and site, a table listing the details of each CTT range and site, a table with ownership and accessibility information, and a table illustrating the DERP eligibility determination.

Summary of CTT Range and UXO, DMM and MC Sites

The following is a summary of the range area at Fort Monroe:
A/I Range Area - N/A (no Phase 2)
CTT Range/Site Area - 68,474 acres
Total Range/Site Area (A/I and CTT combined) - 68,474 acres

Detailed maps of the range fans for the eleven batteries were prepared to provide additional information on the overlapping fans. These maps are included as Figures D-1 and D-2. Figures D-1 and E-1 do not have the closed portions of the batteries labeled due to size constraints. Please refer to figures D-2 and E-2 for identification of the closed portions of the batteries.

Table D-1: Ownership Summary Table

INSTALLATION NAME	RANGE / SITE NAME	OWNER	CTT ACREAGE
FORT MONROE	BATTERY ANDERSON/RUGGLES	DOD	9
FORT MONROE	BATTERY BARBER, BOMFORD, AND EUSTIS	DOD	27
FORT MONROE	BATTERY CHURCH/MONTGOMERY	DOD	5
FORT MONROE	BATTERY DERUSSY	DOD	5
FORT MONROE	BATTERY IRWIN/PARROTT	DOD	4
FORT MONROE	BATTERY RANGE FANS-1	STATE AGENCY	55915
FORT MONROE	BATTERY RANGE FANS-2	LOCAL GOVERNMENT PRIVATE SECTOR	12485
FORT MONROE	BUILDING 139	DOD	0.06
FORT MONROE	BUILDING 205	DOD	0.02
FORT MONROE	MOAT	DOD	18
FORT MONROE	TARGET RANGE	DOD	3
FORT MONROE	TARGET RANGE-TD	STATE AGENCY	2
FORT MONROE	WATER BATTERY	DOD	1
		Total Acreage	**68474.08**

side of the fort. The battery was located along the shore of the Chesapeake Bay for coastal defense. Munitions use at the battery ceased by 1943 and the battery was removed in March 1959 to provide room for a housing area. The former Battery Eustis area is now a family housing area. Recreational facilities and a child care center surround the area.

The closed portion of Battery Barber, Bomford, and Eustis covers 27 acres (3 acres of Battery Barber, 19 acres of Battery Bomford, and 5 acres of Battery Eustis) inside the installation boundary. No documentation of UXO responses to the battery area was identified.

BATTERY CHURCH/MONTGOMERY – Battery Church was completed in 1901. Two 10-inch Model 1888 M-I disappearing guns were mounted at the battery. These batteries were used for coastal artillery training and guarded the Chesapeake Bay. No information was located describing how often these batteries were used. Battery Church was located in the middle portion of installation along the shore of the Chesapeake Bay for coastal defense. Munitions use at Battery Church ceased by 1943. The former Battery Church area is undeveloped and family housing surrounds the area.

Battery Montgomery was completed in 1904. Two 6-inch Model 1900 rifles on barbette cartridges were mounted at the battery. The guns had a range of 13,077 yards. Battery Montgomery was located between Battery DeRussy and Battery Church along the shore of Chesapeake Bay for coastal defense. Munitions use ceased at the battery by 1943. The guns and carriages were removed in March 1948 and the battery itself was demolished in the early 1950's to make room for the Wherry family housing units. The former Battery Montgomery is now a family housing area. Recreational facilities and an airfield surround the area.

The closed portion of Battery Church/Montgomery covers 5 acres (3 acres of Battery Church and 2 acres of Battery Montgomery) inside the installation boundary. No documentation of UXO responses to the battery area was identified.

BATTERY DERUSSY – Battery DeRussy was completed in 1901. Three 12-inch disappearing guns were mounted at the battery. These guns had a maximum range of 11,636. This battery was used for coastal artillery training and guarded the Chesapeake Bay. No information was located describing how often the battery was used. Battery DeRussy was located in the middle portion of the installation along the shore of the Chesapeake Bay. Munitions use ceased at the battery by the middle of 1944. The former Battery DeRussy area is now used for storage. Recreational facilities and family housing surround the area. The closed portion of Battery DeRussy covers 5 acres inside the installation boundary. No documentation of UXO responses to the battery area was identified.

BATTERY IRWIN/PARROTT – Battery Irwin was completed in 1902. Four 15-

Church encompasses 45 acres and covers the water portion of the battery fan outside the installation boundary.

Three 12-inch disappearing guns were mounted at Battery DeRussy. Munitions use ceased at the battery by the middle of 1944. The transferred portion of Battery DeRussy encompasses 7,079 acres and covers the water portion of the battery fan outside the installation boundary.

Two 10-inch Model 1888 M-II disappearing guns were mounted at Battery Eustis. Munitions use at the battery ceased by 1943 and the battery was removed in March 1959 to provide room for a housing area. The transferred portion of Battery Eustis encompasses 21 acres and covers the water portion of the battery fan outside the installation boundary.

Four 15-pounder rapid-fire guns were mounted at Battery Irwin. Munitions use at the battery ceased by 1943. The transferred portion of Battery Irwin that covers the water portion of the battery fan encompasses 1,300 acres outside the installation boundary.

Two 6-inch Model 1900 rifles on barbette cartridges were mounted at Battery Montgomery. Munitions use ceased at the battery by 1943. The guns and carriages were removed in March 1948 and the battery itself was demolished in the early 1950's to make room for the Wherry family housing units. The transferred portion of Battery Montgomery encompasses 6 acres and covers the water portion of the battery fan outside the installation boundary.

Two 12-inch disappearing guns were mounted at Battery Parrott. Munitions use ceased at the battery early in 1943 and the armament was removed in November 1947. 90-mm guns were designated as the saluting battery in 1948, but these were removed in December 1950. The transferred portion of Battery Parrott that covers the water portion of the battery fan encompasses 8,271 acres outside the installation boundary.

The Water Battery originally contained 42-pounder seacoast guns. The 10-inch Rodman gun that is displayed in front of Post Headquarters was once mounted at the Water Battery. 15-inch Rodman guns were also mounted at the battery. The construction of Battery Parrott necessitated the removal of the Water Battery in 1901. The transferred portion of the Water Battery that covers the water portion of the battery fan encompasses 3,244 acres outside the installation boundary. No documentation of UXO responses to these areas was identified.

BATTERY RANGE FANS-2 – Portions of the battery fans of Battery Irwin, Battery Parrott, and the Water Battery cover land outside the installation boundary. Four 15-pounder rapid-fire guns were mounted at Battery Irwin. Munitions use at the battery ceased by 1943. The transferred portion of Battery Irwin that covers the land portion

specialized ordnance company for the removal of these items.

MOAT – The construction of Fort Monroe began in 1818 with excavation of an 8-foot moat. The moat served as a buffer area around the fort. The outer wall is 20 feet high and 10 feet thick at its base. Administration buildings and family housing surround the area. The moat covers 18 acres inside the installation boundary. During a 1978 project to clear UXO out of the moat, Navy Explosive Ordnance Disposal teams removed several tons of metal, including 182 cannonballs, 25,000 rounds of small-arms ammunition, 1,250 Mark III fuses, 10 3-inch rounds fused with picric acid, 800 Mark II fuses, 21 50-caliber shells, and other miscellaneous items from the top two feet of the moat sediments. The undisturbed levels of the moat contain more UXO, according to a test excavation made by the dive teams. One DSERTS site (Site 04) for the moat was identified. Site 04 includes all of Fort Monroe grounds but specifically addresses the moat. Site 04 is listed as study completed with no cleanup required under the Installation Restoration Program. The description also states that UXO will be cleaned up as found throughout the installation.

TARGET RANGE – The Target Range consisted of a rifle, pistol, and skeet range and was used from 1907 to 1965. The rifle and pistol ranges were used for training and the skeet range was recreational. The rifle range was a 300-yard known distance range with targets located on the closed portion of the range within the installation boundary. The Target Range was located on the northern end of the installation north of former Battery Anderson/Ruggles. Today the former Target Range is undeveloped and recreational facilities surround the area. The closed portion of the Target Range covers 3 acres inside the installation boundary. No documentation of UXO responses to the battery area was identified.

TARGET RANGE-TD – The Target Range consisted of a rifle, pistol, and skeet range and was used from 1907 to 1965. The rifle and pistol ranges were used for training and the skeet range was recreational. The rifle range was a 300-yard known distance range with targets located on the closed portion of the range within the installation boundary. The Target Range was located on the northern end of the installation north of former Battery Anderson/Ruggles. Today the former Target Range is undeveloped and recreational facilities surround the area. The transferred portion of the Target Range encompasses 2 acres and covers the water portion of the range fan outside the installation boundary. No documentation of UXO responses to the battery area was identified. This site may be FUDS eligible since its use was discontinued prior to 1986.

WATER BATTERY – The Water Battery was completed by 1866. The battery originally contained 42-pounder seacoast guns. The 10-inch Rodman gun displayed in front of Post Headquarters today was once mounted at the Water Battery. 15-inch Rodman guns were also mounted at the battery for coastal defense. This battery was used for coastal artillery training and guarded the Chesapeake Bay. No

LARGE CALIBER (37MM AND LARGER), HE					
FORT MONROE					
BUILDING 139	CLOSED	0.06	UNKNOWN	2	•OTHER
MUNITIONS TYPE(S)					
LARGE CALIBER (37MM AND LARGER), HE					
FORT MONROE					
BUILDING 205	CLOSED	0.02	UNKNOWN	2	•OTHER
MUNITIONS TYPE(S)					
BOMBS, PRACTICE					
LANDMINE, PRACTICE (WITH SPOTTING CHARGES)					
FORT MONROE					
MOAT	CLOSED	18	UNKNOWN	2	•BURIAL PITS
MUNITIONS TYPE(S)					
BLASTING CAPS, FUZES, BOOSTERS, OR BURSTERS					
LARGE CALIBER (37MM AND LARGER), HE					
SMALL ARMS (COMPLETE ROUNDS)					
FORT MONROE					
TARGET RANGE	CLOSED	3	UNKNOWN	5	•SMALL ARMS
MUNITIONS TYPE(S)					
SMALL ARMS					
FORT MONROE					
TARGET RANGE-TD	TRANSFERRED	2	UNKNOWN	5	•SMALL ARMS
MUNITIONS TYPE(S)					
SMALL ARMS					
FORT MONROE					
WATER BATTERY	CLOSED	1	UNKNOWN	1	•ARTILLERY
MUNITIONS TYPE(S)					
LARGE CALIBER (37MM AND LARGER), HE					

* The RAC score is a prioritization and sequencing tool used to rank the explosives safety risk at a site; 1 is the highest explosives safety risk, 5 is the lowest explosives safety risk. The RAC score is discussed further in section G. The RAC Score is only developed for range, UXO and DMM sites, not MC sites.

The area data reported in ARID is adjusted to account for CTT range and site overlaps with A/I range areas inventoried in Phase 2 to ensure that no area is reported more than once. By definition, if a portion of the CTT range/site is considered an A/I range and is reported in Phase 2, the range/site portion is not reported again in the Phase 3 acreage (where applicable).

CTT Range and Site Ownership, Use and Access Control Summary Table

The Range and Site Ownership Table (Table D-3) provides a summary of the owner, current use and access restrictions associated with each CTT site in the inventory.

Proulx, Michelle M MONROE

Dave Dickson, Executive Director, Virginia Commission on Military Bases

George Foresman, Assistant to the Governor for Commonwealth Preparedness

Comments to BRAC Commission

Hampton Mayor Ross A. Kearney, II

May 25, 2005

Introduction:

Hello, I'm Ross Kearney, mayor of Hampton, Virginia. With me today are
- One of my fellow Councilmembers, Charles Sapp
- Interim City Manager Jesse Wallace
- Assistant to the City Manager Brian Deprofio

We are pleased to have this opportunity to address you today.

Regarding the Base Realignment and Closure process, we know that the Department of Defense is making decisions in the best interests of national defense. We respect that.

We are, of course, concerned about the proposals affecting Fort Monroe. We know that, realistically, it is a challenge to have Fort Monroe removed from the base closure list.

At the same time, we know that the BRAC Commission is an astute body, and if there is sufficient evidence that the Fort should be saved, you will determine that.

Fort Monroe, as you know, is not just a military post. It's a command post.
- There are no foot soldiers on parade grounds at Fort Monroe.
- There are no convoys.
- There are no supply depots.

What Fort Monroe is, is a ***strategically located and secure command post*** in the heart of a cluster of many 4-star commands in the Hampton Roads area.

Among the key issues that are under consideration during this BRAC process, are:
- Military readiness; and
- Cost considerations

In that context we would, with all due respect, like to offer some insights and recommendations from the City of Hampton.

One of the BRAC recommendations has been to move FORSCOM from Fort McPhearson to Pope Air Force Base.

This appears to be a practical move, and one that was given much thought.

However, I would submit that there is an excellent opportunity at this time to instead move FORSCOM to the Hampton Roads region where it could be close to the Joint Forces Command. This would be in keeping with the BRAC emphasis on promoting jointness because most of the other elements of the Joint Forces Command are already here – including the Air Combat Command, Fleet Forces Command, Marine Forces Command, Special Operations Command and the Joint Reserve Unit. This would be reminiscent of the old Continental Army Command.

Fort Monroe, in our mind, would appear to be a viable location for FORSCOM. The key point to consider is that by bringing FORSCOM to this area, the Department of Defense would be strengthening the jointness and synergy of the Joint Forces Command.

From the same perspective, I would also offer that it makes sense for the Department of Defense to consolidate the Air & Space and Joint C4ISR in Hampton Roads rather than at Edwards Air Force Base and Fort Meade respectively.

In my view, locating these C4ISR facilities in the region would also locate these command and control functions near Joint Forces Command and the maritime C4ISR operation in Norfolk, as well as the modeling and simulation industry in the region.

These operations could be accommodated at Fort Monroe.

Over the past several months leading up to the BRAC recommendations, Hampton City Staff and the Hampton City Council worked diligently with a variety of consultants.

We spoke with members of the vast retired military community in the Hampton Roads area.

We came up with a very workable and exciting proposal to expand the military missions at Fort Monroe. We even created a brief video that explains this proposal in very concise fashion. I'd like to share that with you now.

SHOW VIDEO.

A key component of this plan has been the establishment of a Federal Areas Authority, which can work in conjunction with our Industrial Development Authority. What makes this Federal Areas Authority unique is that it can be used to facilitate office space or housing development on any federal grounds, as the opportunities arise.

This authority can play a key role in the construction of federal facilities in an efficient and seamless fashion. In addition, the construction cost per square foot would be significantly less than in other parts of this region, or other parts of the country.

In our discussions, we have found that when it comes to development on federal lands, the federal government prefers to work with this type of entity – one that is tailored specifically to deal with federal government issues.

We feel that this is something that is worth serious consideration from the Department of Defense.

Again, I thank you for your time today. On behalf of the significant military community in this region, and the contribution that it has made to our nation over the decades, I appreciate the opportunity to share with you our insights into this important process.

"This is Thune's first real test," Richardson said. "If he pulls it off he will be the hero in South Dakota."

Fort Monroe plan pitched
Hampton Mayor Floats His Proposal To Fight BRAC Closing
The Daily Press (Hampton Roads, VA)
John M.R. Bull
May 26 2005

Hampton Mayor Ross A. Kearney II pitched a plan to expand Fort Monroe instead of closing it Wednesday to two visiting members of a federal panel reviewing the Pentagon's base closing list.

He described the two-hour breakfast meeting as "extensive."

"We were very well received," Kearney said. "I don't think they came here with any intent that their minds were made up, that they were just walking the dog."

Kearney proposed that Hampton spend $13 million to construct new office buildings on the historic fort, and lease the one million square feet to the Department of Defense so that additional military-related operations could be transferred to the base.

He argued that the moat around the original fort on the base would make federal employees more secure than they would be if located elsewhere.

"I think we were given an open and fair shake," he said. But he got no promises on whether the base will be taken off the closing list.

"The mayor made a wonderful pitch," said William Leighty, chief of staff for Gov. Mark Warner.

The fort is home to 3,564 military and civilian personnel, many of whom would be transferred to Fort Eustis in Newport News under the base closing plan. Even with the transfer, Fort Eustis is slated to lose 2,100 jobs in the realignment.

According to projections, the base closing plan would drain $560 million from the Peninsula's economy.

The Pentagon wants to consolidate military operations nationwide and shed unnecessary bases to streamline military response and save almost $49 billion over the next 10 years.

The two members of the federal panel, known as the Base Realignment and Closure Commission, were on a fact-finding tour of Hampton Roads, touring area bases slated for closing or realignment.

Chairman Anthony Principi and retired Air Force Gen. Lloyd Newton toured three bases in South Hampton Roads on Tuesday - Naval Station Norfolk, Norfolk Naval Shipyard and Naval Medical Center Portsmouth.

Wednesday, Principi and Newton met with Fort Monroe and Fort Eustis base commanders and local public officials.

BRAC members will visit each of the 33 major bases slated for closing, and scores of smaller bases to be shut down, before this fall, when the panel will accept or modify the complicated base-closing plan.

The president and Congress will either accept or reject the panel's recommendations, but cannot change them. That is intended to reduce the role of politics in base closing decisions.

Kearney's pitch was "very beneficial," Principi said at a press conference after the Fort Monroe visit.

"I think we learned a lot," he said. "I can assure you we aren't a rubber stamp."

The prime consideration is Fort Monroe's military value at this point, but the cost of cleaning up buried ordnance must be carefully considered before deciding if it makes economic sense to close the base, Principi said.

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"It's a beautiful base," he said. "It's rich in history. It's contributed a great deal to our national security over the years."

Experts say getting a base removed from the closing list is a long shot at this point. Only 15 percent of the bases slated for closing in the four previous base-closing rounds were saved.

To remove a base from the list, the federal panel must conclude the Pentagon "substantially deviated" from criteria established to evaluate the value and economic benefits of a military base, Principi noted.

"We're trying to be sure each one of these facilities ... gets an equitable opportunity" to make their pitch that closing would be a bad idea, Newton said. "We will make this a very transparent, very open decision."

Local and state officials were surprised to learn Wednesday that if Fort Monroe closes the Big Bethel Reservoir on the York County-Newport News border would also likely be unloaded.

They said they didn't realize the reservoir was officially part of the fort. The reservoir was built as a secure water supply for the fort, but has not been needed in the decades since the base was hooked up to Hampton's water system.

That the military owns the reservoir would seem to have no bearing on whether the base should be closed, but could have redevelopment potential if the military gives up ownership, Kearney said.

It is unclear whether the state, York County or Newport News would have the best claim to the reservoir.

State hires lobbying, consulting firms
Clovis News Journal (Clovis, NM)
Marlena Hartz
May 26, 2005

SANTA FE — The state has hired a Washington, D.C., lobbying firm and an Albuquerque consulting company to help in the effort to save Cannon Air Force Base from closing.

The base at Clovis is one of only two Air Force bases recommended by the Pentagon for closing nationwide under realignments announced earlier this month.

Gov. Bill Richardson announced Wednesday that Keystone International Inc. of Albuquerque had been hired to provide staff support and analysis.

The firm of Hyjek & Fix Inc. will lobby the Defense Base Closure and Realignment Commission, which can change the Pentagon's proposals but must make its recommendations to the president by Sept. 8.

The firms were hired after a competitive bidding process.

The Clovis Committee of Fifty, which has supported Cannon for decades, hired international law firm DLA Piper to represent them in April.

According to Committee of Fifty member Chad Lydick, DLA Piper and the state-hired consultants will work together.

Hyjek & Fix Inc. will concentrate on the BRAC staff, Lydick said. DLA Piper primarily lobbies BRAC Commissioners.

"Every group has different contacts; Piper Rudnick has better access to the BRAC commission, Hyjek & Fix Inc. with the BRAC staff," Lydick said. "They will be helping the state analyze and put forth data for the BRAC staff. We're trying to make sure we have all the resources out there. But we're all one team."

New Mexico's congressional delegation is also putting pressure on the Defense Department, charging that the agency failed to release important data and as a result is compromising the work of the BRAC Commission.

In a letter sent Wednesday to Defense Secretary Donald Rumsfeld, the delegation said the

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drake.house.gov

Drake
Contact: Jim Jeffries (202) 225-4056

BRAC: Defense Department Recommends Net Gain for Virginia's Second Congressional District
Rep. Drake encouraged by outcome but vows to work with BRAC Commission to assure the best decision is made

Washington, May 13 -

The Department of Defense today released its recommendations to the Base Realignment and Closure (BRAC) Commission, which provides a positive net effect on Virginia's Second Congressional District, represented by Congresswoman Thelma Drake (R-VA). (Replaced Noem Sisisky)

Virginia's Second Congressional district would experience a net gain of 757 personnel. While the report proposes the closure of Fort Monroe, two of its tenant commands – the Army's Training and Doctrine Command and the Installation Management Agency – would be realigned to Ft. Eustis, keeping the jobs in the Hampton Roads region. Also, other military bases in the district would gain thousands of personnel, offsetting the losses created by its closure.

Nevertheless, Congresswoman Drake is determined to work with Senator Warner, the other members of the Hampton Congressional delegation and leaders of the City of Hampton to implement a strategy to make the case before the BRAC Commission for sustaining Ft. Monroe.

"As in the past, the Second District gained from BRAC," said Drake. "However, the proposal to close Ft. Monroe is troubling. It will take a team effort on the part of the City of Hampton, its citizens, the state and federal delegation to make the case for Ft. Monroe. We have four months to make our case and we will give it our best shot."

The report also proposes the relocation of fast attack submarines from Connecticut to Norfolk with all of their attendant personnel, equipment and support functions. Also, Fort Story would be realigned under the Navy Region Mid-Atlantic Command.

Naval Air Station Oceana would lose some personnel to Eglin Air Force Base, FL to establish a training command for the proposed Joint Strike Fighter. However, it would gain personnel as a new Fleet Readiness Command is established for Air Intermediate Maintenance. The impact on Oceana would be a net loss of 60 jobs.

* No big complaints

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Hampton, Va., Quietly Plans Different Future for Fort Monroe if Military Base is Closed

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By John M.R. Bull

Daily Press, Newport News, Va.

RISMEDIA, May 3 - (KRT) - Officials across the state have quietly been preparing contingency plans in case any Virginia military installations are lost in the coming round of base closings, as appears to be likely.

The state has formed a strike force to help local officials deal with the potentially devastating aftermath of a base closing.

Hampton officials have a plan to create an office park at Fort Monroe if it is shuttered.

As an alternative, one retired general described a plan to construct a marina, upscale restaurants and beach rental housing at Fort Monroe and open the beachfront from the fort north to the popular Buckroe Beach in Hampton.

He likened the concept to what's been done in Duck, on North Carolina's Outer Banks.

Several federal agencies have an eye on obtaining one particular Hampton Roads base. Which one, however, hasn't been revealed.

"If you're not ready to go at the beginning of a base closing, by the time the federal bureaucracy gets a round to you ... that property may be sitting out there for years," said Art Collins, executive director of the Hampton Roads Planning District Commission. "There are literally thousands of scenarios to think about."

Some bases that closed a decade ago remain undeveloped to this day, a drain on local tax revenue and often an environmental blight on a region.

Local and state officials now are anxiously waiting for May 16, the deadline for the Pentagon to unveil the list of bases it intends to close through the Base Realignment and Closure Commission. The Pentagon hopes to streamline military operations through closings and consolidations and save up to $7 billion a year.

Secretary of Defense Donald Rumsfeld has said the Pentagon may seek to close up to 20 percent of the country's 451 military installations, the largest base-closing effort ever.

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Because Virginia is home to 31 bases, the highest concentration of bases in the country, the odds are good that at least one base in the state will be closed.

"The problem is we are a huge target of opportunity here," Collins said. "If they're going to cut back, we're going to see it."

For more than a year, local and state officials have collected economic data on each base, mustered arguments why they shouldn't be closed and enlisted retired military officers to pitch the merits of individual bases.

The focus so far has been to keep bases from making the Pentagon's hit list. Local and state officials across the country have been reluctant to discuss publicly any contingency plans to redevelop a closed base. They fear that would signal a willingness to have a based closed and increase the odds the Pentagon would put a base on the closing list.

"We've thought of contingencies for all bases in the state," said George Foresman, an aide to Gov. Mark Warner. "You assume a best case and a worst case and plan accordingly. We don't want any installation in Virginia to close. If we do see realignment, if we don't see outright closures, we are optimistic."

He wouldn't divulge details of contingency plans for individual bases.

In most cases, other federal agencies would get first crack at a closed base. So far, a number of federal agencies have quietly expressed an interest in hearing from the Pentagon ahead of time if it decides to shed a base in Hampton Roads, Foresman said.

He wouldn't say which federal agency is interested in obtaining which base.

Hampton officials have a contingency plan for the creation of an office park at Fort Monroe, using $13 million in city funds, calculated at $13 a square foot for up to 1 million square feet of office space.

The plan was pitched to the Pentagon as a way to attract more Department of Defense or military contractor operations to Fort Monroe's 93 developable acres. Local efforts to help pay to expand the base could help prevent it from closing, said Edward M. Novi, Hampton spokesman.

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Talk about the BRAC list

It's the first time in a decade that the Pentagon has launched the Base Realignment and Closure process, known more commonly as BRAC, and its effects will ripple across Hampton Roads. Tell us your thoughts.

Daily Press coverage
BRAC's impact, state by state *(Adobe Acrobat format)*

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1. No more Ft Monroe after 395 years of vital service means: NO history, heritage, central brain center for defense -- more needless condos & shopping; more hideous bldgs. like VA Air & Space Center, Cantamar, Buckroe Pavillion, waterfront Garage, Newmarket North? Farewell Hampton! Hello Gloucester!
Submitted by: L. C.
8:00 AM EDT, May 20, 2005

2. Newport News leaders just don't get it! Few high ranking personnel will live in Newport News, but the lower ranking personnel retire and stay in the area with their families. They will continue to grow Newport News. The higher ranking personnel move to Kingsmill.
Submitted by: JT
7:50 AM EDT, May 20, 2005

3. Why not turn it into a national park? I agree it is very historically significant, but it has long since lost it's place of significant in the US Army. But hey, those Generals do get some really nice quarters don't they?
Submitted by: S. Elliott
4:06 AM EDT, May 20, 2005

4. close it.
Submitted by: bobby
8:01 PM EDT, May 19, 2005

5. My thought, 'JUST LEAVE THIS BEAUTIFUL PEICE OF HISTORY ALONE'
Submitted by: Bettye
4:48 PM EDT, May 19, 2005

6. I think the fort should stay for the sake of the public. Don't worry about the tax money. If it is not spent here, it will be spent somewhere else. We will always have taxes. Too much development is not as good as you think. Keep South Hampton from becoming overcrowded.
Submitted by: g
3:00 PM EDT, May 19, 2005

7. If Bush wants to close a base, he should start in Iraq. If Hampton wants to preserve its seminal history, it should preserve this base as a park for the green space.
Submitted by: Susan
1:54 PM EDT, May 19, 2005

8. Newsflash: The liberal predictions are wrong once again. Looks like we are downsizing the military during Bush's final term.
Submitted by: George
8:13 AM EDT, May 19, 2005

9. Ft. Monroe: A historic hotel, prime waterfront and 150 years of history. The economic upside is enormous. The city should be ecstatic at the oppotunity to develop this site.
Submitted by: Tracy Christian
10:16 PM EDT, May 18, 2005

10. My guess is Hampton University will end up with Ft. Monroe and it will still be off the tax rolls. It they do, I' m moving.
Submitted by: L. HUSSY
1:43 PM EDT, May 18, 2005

Next

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THINGS YOU DON'T NEED NERDS FOR:

Fort Monroe lost rank in key areas

By **DALE EISMAN**, The Virginian-Pilot
© May 19, 2005

WASHINGTON — Hampton's historic Fort Monroe is among the Army's least militarily valuable major installations, the service said in documents released Wednesday.

Army analysts found that the moat-enclosed base ranked 68th among 97 installations reviewed in preparation for a new round of base closings. The facility scored poorly in its ability to provide training areas for troops, project U.S. power overseas, and serve the Army's future needs, the documents indicated.

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Fort Monroe was among the highest scoring bases only in ratings of the quality of life for troops, the report said. The base, a National Historic Landmark, includes an assortment of stately waterfront homes. The Army spends about $14 million annually maintaining those and other buildings.

Most of the facilities scoring lower than Fort Monroe are leased offices, ammunition plants or storage facilities.

The findings illustrate the difficulty local lawmakers and civic leaders face in making a case to save Fort Monroe, the only Virginia base targeted for closure by the Pentagon.

While members of the Defense Base Closure and Realignment Commission closely questioned Army leaders Wednesday about other major proposals – including plans to replace nearly 400 National Guard and Army Reserve facilities with 125 new regional

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installations – the plan to shut Fort Monroe was barely mentioned.

"Places that we are closing tend to be small, administrative in nature," Army Secretary Francis J. Harvey told the commissioners. The service looked to preserve multi-use facilities, where it can provide housing for large numbers of troops returning from overseas bases and training areas for those soldiers and others, he said

Judged by those standards, Fort Monroe didn't measure up, Harvey said .

More than 2,300 troops are assigned to the base at the western end of the Hampton Roads Bridge-Tunnel. Most are part of the Army's Training and Doctrine Command (TRADOC), essentially a think tank for Army leaders; the Army plans to relocate the command to Fort Eustis in Newport News.

Even with the TRADOC transfer, however, the Army also plans major cuts at Fort Eustis, moving out more than 2,900 troops. The service ranked Eustis 33rd of 97 installations in military value.

Reach Dale Eisman at (703) 913-9872 or icemandc@msn.com.

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LOOKS LIKE NERDS CAN GET BACK TO BEING DORKS.

Opinion / Editorial

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Hampton could benefit from closing Fort Monroe

The Virginian-Pilot
© May 17, 2005

Folks on the Peninsula have counted themselves lucky to have a facility like Fort Monroe in their midst. Not only does the old stone fortress ooze history, but it's a major employer in the Hampton/Newport News area.

The Base Realignment and Closure Commission has proposed shuttering Fort Monroe, much to the consternation of local lawmakers who have fought similar bids in the past. They're right to fight again. But while the base's closure would certainly be a blow to the Peninsula, it may only be a temporary one.

Here's why.

Though the base's 3,500 jobs are slated to go elsewhere, it's not a total loss. Many of the ones associated with the Army's Training and Doctrine Command , which is headquartered at Fort Monroe, will likely move to nearby Fort Eustis . That will help soften the blow. Keeping jobs on the Peninsula means keeping them in the local economy.

And thanks to a long-ago bureaucrat with foresight, Virginia only loaned the federal government the land on which Fort Monroe sits. The agreement, which dates from the early 1800s, says that if the military ever vacates the property, the title should revert to the state.

That means Virginia and Hampton would have a treasure on their hands.

First fortified in 1609 , two short years after the founding of Jamestown, Fort Monroe is the Army's only base within a moat, and it's listed as a National Historic Landmark. The fort's thick stone walls have housed runaway slaves and a young Robert E. Lee. Its prison was home to Jefferson Davis, former president of the Confederacy.

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The 570-acre post jutting into the Chesapeake Bay has always been prime military real estate. But given the scarcity and desirability of land with water views, the base has morphed into prime commercial and residential real estate. Unlike bases

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scheduled for closure in South Dakota and other underpopulated areas, Fort Monroe could have an effective and profitable reuse.

Hampton city officials say that developers have been knocking on their door for months with "outstanding" proposals for high-end homes and commercial ventures, which would add much-needed revenue to the city's tax base. Hampton has formed a commission to consider its options. Any development would have to wait until the federal government cleans up the post.

If Fort Monroe stays on the hit list, whatever fate the Hampton commission decides for the property should preserve as much of its historic character as possible, along with its Casemate Museum.

It may well be cheaper for developers concentrating on the bottom line to consider razing the old antebellum houses to build new ones. After all, the Army now spends nearly $14 million a year just to maintain the historic buildings. And preservation laws only require that diligent effort be made to avoid impacting those structures.

But surely Hampton and wise developers can see that it's not just water views, but the tangible history of Fort Monroe that make it so attractive. That history cannot be replicated through faux-antique houses, acres of vinyl siding or schlocky attractions.

If Fort Monroe meets its military end, Virginia and Hampton should value the Army's jewel for all its worth.

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LOOKS LIKE NERDS CAN GET BACK TO BEING DORKS.

The future of Fort Monroe: A light at the end of the tunnel?

By **JOANNE KIMBERLIN**, The Virginian-Pilot
© May 15, 2005

FORT MONROE — There was good news in the bad news.

After centuries of standing guard, Fort Monroe may fade into history, its 3,500 jobs scattered and its fate uncertain.

But there's a contract, inked ages ago by some unknown, long-forgotten fellow.

It seems that back in the early 1800s, Virginia only loaned the federal government the bulk of the Army fort's 570-acre property. The written agreement says that if the military ever vacates, as it now proposes to do, title to the land comes home to the commonwealth.

Such things aren't always a given, especially now, as the Department of Defense seeks ways to save money in a costly time of war. Many of the land deals that established military bases across the country are a hodgepodge of federal purchases and state give aways. In those cases, the future of the property in this era of base closure and downsizing is up to Defense officials.

That could mean a sale to the highest bidder. In California, surrounding communities wrangled for years over rights to the closed El Toro Marine Corps Air Station. A private developer recently won the place for $1 billion.

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"That may be the golden parachute for Fort Monroe," Paul Taibl said, "that some legal entity back in antiquity had the foresight to write a good contract."

Taibl is the director of policy for Business Executives for National Security, a Washington, D.C.-based organization interested in balancing strong defense with efficient government. Its members keep a close eye on base closings. Calls came to Taibl from concerned communities nationwide on Friday after the Pentagon released a list of 33 bases recommended for closing under the base realignment and closure process.

"You guys are lucky in other ways, too," Taibl said of Virginia's only base targeted for closure. "Fort Monroe is a nice chunk of real estate. I just got off the phone with people from Ellsworth, S.D . There's just not that much economic activity there to replace what they might be losing."

Indeed, most agree that Fort Monroe's real estate is now worth untold millions – which could translate into a bright future even without uniforms.

The post juts out like a bent arm into the Chesapeake Bay, within sight of where the Hampton Roads Bridge-

Tunnel touches the Peninsula. It's surrounded by the city of Hampton – where leaders plan to fight to keep the base open but hope to take its property within their fold if they fail.

Mayor Ross Kearney said he's talked with Gov. Mark Warner.

"He's promised us that Hampton will be an active participant in whatever happens there," Kearney said.

Richmond is making no other pledges.

"Multiple steps will have to be gone through to see where it ends up," said George Foresman, an assistant to the governor. "The bottom line is, we want to be able to get the property into the most effective reuse as soon as possible."

Hampton's mayor said developers are tracking the BRAC process, and have been knocking on the city's door for several months now.

"Some of the proposals have been so outstanding," Kearney said.

He declined to share any details, saying only that most ideas involved high-end homes or commercial ventures.

"It won't be a flea market," Kearney said. "No Get-n-Go. No Motel 8s."

He said Hampton has formed a commission to consider the options.

The old fort is full of waterfront views, sandy beaches, weathered stone, seasoned wood and red-brick, antebellum homes. First fortified in 1609, the fort's life span covers the entire military history of America. It's listed as a National Historic Landmark.

"That's the top tier in this country," said Kathleen Kilpatrick, director of the state's department of historic resources. "The Army has been an amazing steward of the place. Whatever happens to Fort Monroe, we must continue to take care of this treasure."

Age does have its drawbacks. Upkeep on the old buildings runs the Army about $14

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million a year. And any developer would have to deal with preservation guidelines. Such rules, however, do not offer blanket protection against change.

"The law only requires that diligent effort be made to avoid or minimize impact upon historic structures," Kilpatrick explained. "No one wants to see them standing empty. You can't love them to death."

There's still time to firm up any plans. If Fort Monroe stays on BRAC's hit list, the Army can't close it for two more years. It could take up to six years to hand over the keys. Unexploded ordnance and pollutants will have to be removed before the base can be taken out of service. Estimated cost for the clean up is $27 million.

Land can be turned over in parcels as it becomes ready, said Roxanne Yonn, a public affairs manager for URS Corporation in Sacramento. The architectural, construction and engineering firm has been involved in numerous base clean ups and turn overs.

"Getting those gates down as soon as possible is always a good idea," Yonn said. "Don't let it look like it's dying when the military moves out. A tumbleweed town is a hard image to come back from."

She has a warning: "Strong leadership is needed. Watch out for the vultures. They'll be circling."

Hampton's mayor says he won't speculate public l y on the future yet. Kearney did, say, however, that if Fort Monroe goes, it could be like "a daughter getting married.

"There's that disappointment that you lose her," he said, "but maybe we're gaining a son and a whole new family, and we're just not aware of it yet."

Reach Joanne Kimberlin at (757) 446-2338 or joanne.kimberlin@pilotonline.com.

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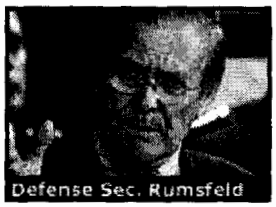
ONE FREE MONTH COUPON

Region gains 5,100 jobs in BRAC plan, but Fort Monroe closes

By **LOUIS HANSEN**, The Virginian-Pilot
© May 13, 2005


Defense Sec. Rumsfeld

South Hampton Roads expects to gain more than 5,100 civilian and military jobs under a base closure and realignment plan released by the Department of Defense this morning.

Norfolk Naval Station would pick up 2,800 jobs, and Norfolk Naval Shipyard in Portsmouth would gain 2,000 jobs. Secretary of Defense Donald Rumsfeld wants to close Portsmouth Naval Shipyard in Maine, leaving Norfolk Naval Shipyard as the lone Navy repair yard on the east coast.

The region seems poised to continue to expand its military mission.

The big blow to the area — the Department of Defense plans to close 180-year-old Fort Monroe in Hampton, shifting 3,500 jobs to more modern facilities. Fort Eustis in Newport News would lose 2,100 civilian and military jobs.

Fort Monroe is the only Virginia base slated to close. The defense department plans to move training and doctrine command and several other operations from Fort Monroe to Fort Eustis in Newport News.

The expected one-time cost is $72.4 million. The department expects to save $686 million over 20-years by closing Fort Monroe.

Smaller changes are expected at other key local bases. Oceana Naval Air Station and Naval Amphibious Base Little Creek would essentially remain untouched.

The recommendations will be considered by a nine-member commission, and will forward a report to the president by Sept. 8. A final decision could be made in late September.

The military expects to cut up to five and 11 percent of its excess capacity in military base on

Background:
BRAC members know they have a fight ahead

National impact:
- Latest news stories
- Plan highlights
- List, proposed closings
- Winners and losers
- Interactive state-by-state map
- Photos

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U.S. soil. Four previous rounds in 1988, 1991, 1993 and 1995 eliminated 21 percent of its unneeded bases and assets.

Rumsfeld said Thursday this year's recommendations should result in $5.5 billion in recurring, annual savings, and a net savings of nearly $50 billion over 20 years.

Overall, Virginia is expected to lose 1,574 jobs. Many of the losses will come from closure and re-alignment of leased space, where the majority of workers are civilian defense employees.

According to the Navy, specific recommendations include:

- Fast attack submarines and their crews and families moving to Norfolk naval Base from New London, Conn.
- Submarine maintenance, engineering and procurement operations will relocate from Naval Shipyard Portsmouth in Maine to Norfolk.
- A portion of the ship overhaul and repair from Portsmouth Naval Shipyard will shift to Norfolk Naval Shipyard. The shipyard will have additional workload from the relocated submarines, closure of the Naval Shipyard Portsmouth and the moving of ship repair functions from other east coast locations.
- Oceana will relocate instructor pilots and other support personnel to establish the initial joint training site at Eglin, AFB for the joint strike fighter.
- Mine-hunting helicopter squadrons will move from Texas to Norfolk

North Carolina could lose Pope Air Force base and its 4,100 jobs, while gaining 4,300 soldiers and civilians at Fort Bragg.

The state of Florida, which suffered in previous closure rounds, gains 2,700 jobs, with big growth at Eglin Air Force Base and Naval Air Station Jacksonville. Mayport Naval Station, home port to the aging aircraft carrier John F. Kennedy, would also receive additional sailors.

The Defense Department expects to cut 26,000 jobs across the country.

Reach Louis Hansen at (757) 446-2322 or louis.hansen@pilotonline.com

Read more details on Pilot Online as they become available or see a full report in Saturday's edition of The Virginian-Pilot and ePilot.

More information:
The full recommendations are posted to this Web site:
http://www.defenselink.mil/brac/

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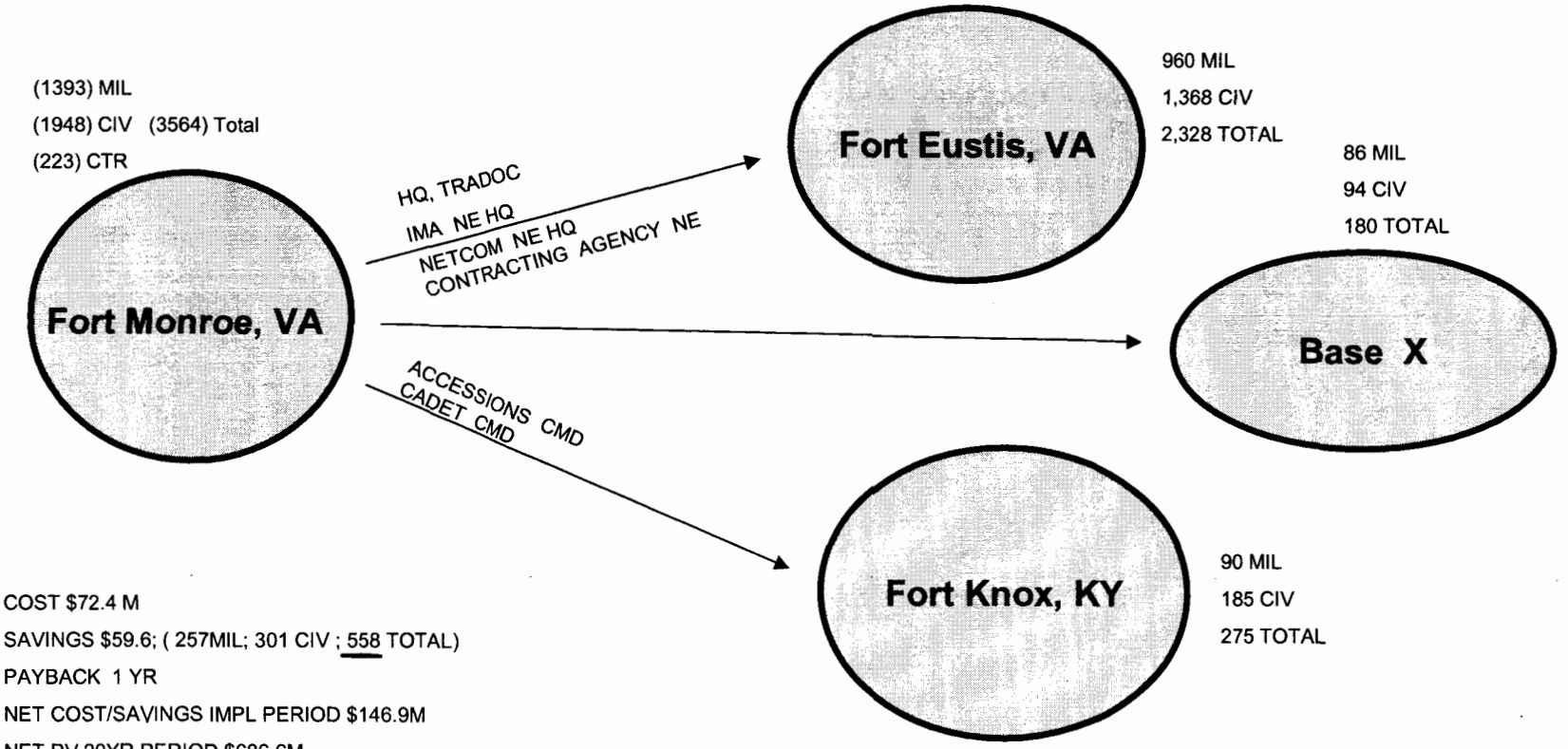
Fort Monroe, VA
Close

Recommendation: Close Fort Monroe, VA. Relocate the US Army Training & Doctrine Command (TRADOC) Headquarters, the Installation Management Agency (IMA) Northeast Region Headquarters, the US Army Network Enterprise Technology Command (NETCOM) Northeast Region Headquarters and the Army Contracting Agency Northern Region Office to Fort Eustis, VA. Relocate the US Army Accessions Command and US Army Cadet Command to Fort Knox, KY.



COST $72.4 M

SAVINGS $59.6; (257MIL; 301 CIV ; 558 TOTAL)

PAYBACK 1 YR

NET COST/SAVINGS IMPL PERIOD $146.9M

NET PV 20YR PERIOD $686.6M

COBRA REALIGNMENT SUMMARY REPORT (COBRA v6.10) - Page 1/2
Data As Of 04/20/2005 11:39:58 AM, Report Created 04/20/2005 11:40:04 AM

Department : Army
Scenario File : J:\RECOMMENDATION DEVELOPMENT\REVIEW FINAL\USA-0113R Close Ft. Monroe\Criterion 5-COBRA\USA-0113R Close Ft. Monroe.CBR
Option Pkg Name: Close Ft. Monroe
Std Fctrs File : D:\Army COBRA 6.10\BRAC2005.SFF

Starting Year : 2006
Final Year : 2008
Payback Year : 2009 (1 Year)

NPV in 2025($K): -686,602
1-Time Cost($K): 72,396

Net Costs in 2005 Constant Dollars ($K)

	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	Total	Beyond
MilCon	4,511	32,939	0	0	0	0	37,450	0
Person	0	-2,906	-22,296	-45,500	-45,500	-45,500	-161,702	-45,500
Overhd	-789	-39	-9,421	-12,458	-12,458	-12,458	-47,623	-12,802
Moving	0	1,343	10,422	0	0	0	11,765	0
Missio	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	7,321	27	1,449	1,449	1,449	1,449	13,145	1,449
TOTAL	11,043	31,363	-19,846	-56,508	-56,508	-56,508	-146,964	-56,852

	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	Total
POSITIONS ELIMINATED							
Off	0	16	63	0	0	0	79
Enl	0	35	143	0	0	0	178
Civ	0	51	250	0	0	0	301
TOT	0	102	456	0	0	0	558
POSITIONS REALIGNED							
Off	0	11	606	0	0	0	617
Enl	0	16	483	0	0	0	499
Stu	0	0	20	0	0	0	20
Civ	0	35	1,612	0	0	0	1,647
TOT	0	62	2,721	0	0	0	2,783

Summary:

USA-0113: Close Ft. Monroe, VA. Relocate the US Army Training & Doctrine Command (TRADOC) Headquarters to Ft. Eustis, VA. Relocate the US Army Accessions Command and US Army Cadet Command to Ft. Knox, KY. Relocate the Installation Management Agency's Northeast Region HQs, the NETCOM Northeast Region HQs and the Army Contracting Agency Northern Region Office to Ft. Eustis, VA.

Several other Service and DOD offices resident on Ft. Monroe are moved to Base X. These include, a PEO STAMIS Office, an Army Audit Agency office, an installation supply management activity, one Civilian position attached to the US Army War College, one MP Detachment, one Civilian position attached to the Space & Missile Defense Command, a USAF element MCA, some personnel from the 0001 Fighter Wing at Langley AFB, a Naval Surface Warfare Center Detachment, a Defense Contract Management Agency office and a Defense Finance & Accounting office.

(BUDGET FOR implementing Monroe)

COBRA REALIGNMENT SUMMARY REPORT (COBRA v6.10) - Page 2/2
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Option Pkg Name: Close Ft. Monroe
Std Fctrs File : D:\Army COBRA 6.10\BRAC2005.SFF

Costs in 2005 Constant Dollars ($K)

	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	Total	Beyond
MilCon	4,511	32,939	0	0	0	0	37,450	0
Person	0	1,730	13,799	8,736	8,736	8,736	41,737	8,736
Overhd	3,949	4,994	10,675	8,184	8,184	8,184	44,170	8,184
Moving	0	1,388	10,841	0	0	0	12,229	0
Missio	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	7,321	27	1,449	1,449	1,449	1,449	13,145	1,449
TOTAL	15,782	41,077	36,765	18,369	18,369	18,369	148,731	18,369

Savings in 2005 Constant Dollars ($K)

	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	Total	Beyond
MilCon	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Person	0	4,636	36,095	54,235	54,235	54,235	203,439	54,235
Overhd	4,738	5,033	20,096	20,642	20,642	20,642	91,793	20,986
Moving	0	44	419	0	0	0	463	0
Missio	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	4,738	9,714	56,611	74,877	74,877	74,877	295,695	75,221

INSTALLATION ENVIRONMENTAL PROFILE
FORT MONROE

1. **Air Quality (DoD Question #210-225):**

   a. The Clean Air Act (CAA) establishes health-based standards for air quality and all areas of the country are monitored to determine if they meet the standards. A major limiting factor is whether the installation is in an area designated nonattainment or maintenance (air quality is not meeting the standard) and is therefore subject to more stringent requirements, including the CAA General Conformity Rule. Conformity requires that any new emissions from military sources brought into the area must be offset by credits or accounted for in the State Implementation Plan (SIP) emissions budget. The criteria pollutants of concern include: CO, O3 (1 hour & 8 Hour), and PM (PM10, and PM2.5). Installations in attainment areas are not restricted, while activities for installations in non-attainment areas may be restricted. Non-attainment areas are classified as to the degree of non-attainment: Marginal, Moderate, Serious, and in the case of O3, Severe and Extreme. SIP Growth Allowances and Emission Reduction Credits are tools that can be used to accommodate increased emissions in a manner that conforms to a state's SIP. All areas of the country require operating permits if emissions from stationary sources exceed certain threshold amounts. Major sources already exceed the amount and are subject to permit requirements. Synthetic minor means the base has accepted legal limits to its emissions to stay under the major source threshold. Natural or true minor means the actual and potential emissions are below the threshold.

   b. FORT MONROE is in Attainment for all Criteria Pollutants. It holds a CAA Synthetic Minor Operating Permit. Emission credit programs may be available. FORT MONROE is in an area projected or proposed to be designated nonattainment for the 8-hour Ozone or the PM2.5 NAAQS.

2. **Cultural/Archeological/Tribal Resources (DoD Question #229-237):**

   a. Many installations have historical, archeological, cultural and Tribal sites of interest. These sites and access to them often must be maintained, or consultation is typically required before changes can be made. The sites and any buffers surrounding them may reduce the quantity or quality of land or airspace available for training and maneuvers or even construction of new facilities. The presence of such sites needs to be recognized, but the fact that restrictions actually occur is the overriding factor the data call is trying to identify. A programmatic agreement with the State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) facilitates management of these sites.

   b. Historic property has been identified on FORT MONROE. There is no programmatic agreement for historic property in place with the SHPO. It has sites with high archeological potential identified, which do not restrict construction and do not restrict operations.

3. **Dredging (DoD Question # 226-228):**

   a. Dredging allows for free navigation of vessels through ports, channels, and rivers. Identification of sites with remaining capacity for the proper disposal of dredge spoil is the primary focus of the profile. However, the presence of unexploded ordnance or any other impediment that restricts the ability to dredge is also a consideration.

   b. FORT MONROE has no impediments to dredging.

4. **Land Use Constraints/Sensitive Resource Areas (DoD Question #198-201, 238, 240-247, 254-256, 273):**

   a. Land use can be encroached from both internal and external pressures. This resource area combines several different types of possible constraints. It captures the variety of constraints not otherwise covered by other areas that could restrict operations or development. The areas include electromagnetic radiation or emissions, environmental restoration sites (on and off installation), military munitions response areas, explosive safety quantity distance arcs, treaties, underground storage tanks, sensitive resource areas, as well as policies, rules, regulations, and activities of other federal, state, tribal and local agencies. This area also captures other constraining factors from animals and wildlife that are not endangered but cause operational restrictions. This resource area specifically includes information on known environmental restoration costs through FY03 and the projected cost-to-complete the restoration.

   b. FORT MONROE reports that 93 unconstrained acres are available for development out of 570 total acres. FORT MONROE has spent $0M thru FY03 for environmental restoration, and has estimated the remaining Cost to Complete at $0M. FORT MONROE does not have Explosive Safety Quantity Distance Arcs, some of which require safety waivers. It has Military Munitions Response Areas.

5. **Marine Mammal/Marine Resources/Marine Sanctuaries (DoD Question #248-250, 252-253):**

   a. This area captures the extent of any restrictions on near shore or open water testing, training or operations as a result of laws protecting Marine Mammals, Essential Fish Habitat, and other related marine resources.

   b. FORT MONROE is not impacted by laws and regulations pertaining to Marine Mammal Protection Act, Essential Fish Habitats & Fisheries and Marine Sanctuaries, which may adversely restrict navigation and operations.

6. **Noise (DoD Question # 202-209, 239):**

   a. Military operations, particularly aircraft operations and weapons firing, may generate noise that can impact property outside of the installation. Installations with significant noise will typically generate maps that predict noise levels. These maps are then used to identify whether the noise levels are compatible with land uses in these noise-impacted areas. Installations will often publish noise abatement procedures to mitigate these noise impacts.

   b. FORT MONROE does not have noise contours that extend off the installation's property. It does not have published noise abatement procedures for the main installation.

7. **Threatened and Endangered Species/Critical Habitat (DoD Question #259-264)**

   a. The presence of threatened and endangered species (TES) can result in restrictions on training, testing and operations. They serve to reduce buildable acres and maneuver space. The data in this section reflects listed TES as well as candidate species, designated critical habitat as well as proposed habitat, and restrictions from Biological Opinions. The legally binding conditions in Biological Opinions are designed to protect

TES, and critical habitat. The data call seeks to identify the presence of the resource, TES, candidate or critical habitat, even if they don't result in restrictions, as well places where restrictions do exist.

b. FORT MONROE reported that federally-listed TES are not present, candidate species are not present, critical habitat is not present, and the installation does not have a Biological Opinion.

8. Waste Management (DoD Question # 265-272):

a. This resource area identifies whether the installation has existing waste treatment and/or disposal capabilities, whether there is additional capacity, and in some case whether the waste facility can accept off-site waste. This area includes Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) Treatment, Storage and Disposal facilities, solid waste disposal facilities, RCRA Subpart X (open/burning/open detonation) and operations.

b. FORT MONROE does not have a permitted RCRA Treatment Storage and Disposal Facility (TSDF) . FORT MONROE does not have an interim or final RCRA Part X facility . FORT MONROE does not have an on-base solid waste disposal facility .

9. Water Resources (DoD Question # 258, 274-299):

a. This resource area asks about the condition of ground and surface water, and the legal status of water rights. Water is essential for installation operations and plays a vital role in the proper functioning of the surrounding ecosystems. Contamination of ground or surface waters can result in restrictions on training and operations and require funding to study and remediate. Federal clean water laws require states to identify impaired waters and to restrict the discharge of certain pollutants into those waters. Federal safe drinking water laws can require alternative sources of water and restrict activities above groundwater supplies particularly sole source aquifers. Water resources are also affected by the McCarran Amendment (1952), where Congress returned substantial power to the states with respect to the management of water. The amendment requires that the Federal government waive its sovereign immunity in cases involving the general adjudication of water rights. On the other hand existence of Federal Reserve Water Rights can provide more ability to the government to use water on federal lands.

b. FORT MONROE does not discharge to an impaired waterway. Groundwater contamination is not reported. Surface water contamination is not reported. The state requires permits for the withdrawal of groundwater. The installation reported restrictions or controls that limited the production or distribution of potable water.
(The following water quantity data is from DoD Question # 282, 291, 297, 822, 825, 826):
FORT MONROE has 3863.4000000000001 Acre-Feet of surplus water potentially available for expansion. On average, it uses 0.23999999999999999 MGD of potable and non-potable water, with the capacity to produce 6.0999999999999996 MGD. It processed on average 0.47999999999999998 MGD of domestic wastewater in the peak month (past 3 years), with the capacity to process 0.20000000000000001 MGD. It processed on average 0 MGD of industrial wastewater in the peak month (past 3 years), with the capacity to process (No Capacity Reported) MGD.

10. Wetlands (DoD Question # 251, 257):

a. The existence of jurisdictional wetlands poses restraints on the use of land for training, testing or operations. In the data call the installations were asked to report the presence of jurisdictional wetlands and compare the percent of restricted acres to the total acres. The presence of jurisdictional wetlands may reduce the ability of an installation to assume new or different missions, even if they do not presently pose restrictions, by limiting the availability of land.

b. FORT MONROE reported no wetland restricted acres on the main installation, and no wetland restricted acres on ranges.

SUMMARY OF SCENARIO ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS [TABS FINAL VERSION]

SCENARIO #302 **TITLE: USA-0113 CLOSE FT MONROE**

GENERAL DESCRIPTION: Close Ft Monroe. Moves the US Army Training and Doctrine Command (TRADOC) Headquarters to Ft. Eustis: moves the US Army Accessions Command to Ft. Knox where it will co-locate with the Army Recruiting Command and the Army Cadet Command; moves the Installation Management Agency's Northeast Region HQs to Ft. Eustis where it will consolidate with the IMA Southeast Region HQs moving from Ft. Monroe; moves the NETCOM Northeast Region HQs to Ft. Eustis where it will consolidate with the NETCOM Southeast Region HQs moving from Ft. Monroe; and moves the Army Contracting Agency Northern Region Office to Ft. Eustis.

Proposal Affects the following Army installations:
1. Ft Eustis gains approximately 2300 personnel and construction of approximately 183,000 SF MilCon.
2. Ft Knox gains approximately 300 personnel and construction of approximately 12,000 SF MilCon.
3. Ft Monroe closes.

ANALYST COL CRABTREE **LAST UPDATE: 04/11/05**

Env Resource Area	*#1 Gaining* Installation Assessment Inst Name: Ft Eustis	Analyst Comments (& data source(s) that drive assessment)
Air Quality	Impact Expected. The receiving installation is in Non-attainment area for Ozone. Added operations will require New Source Review permitting and Air Conformity Analysis.	#213 – Non-attainment for O3(8 hr) #211 - No permit/Major Source thresholds projected to be exceeded (based on 50% of emissions at Ft Monroe). #220 -Synthetic Minor operating permit. #218/ISR2 - No mission impact indicated.
Cultural/Archeological/Tribal Resources	139 arch/cultural resources, but no restrictions to training/operations/construction.60 historic properties listed. Potential impact may occur since resources must be evaluated on a case-by-case basis, thereby causing increased delays and costs.	#230, 231,232 - 139 arch resources, but no restrictions to tng/opns reported; #233, 90% surveyed; #234 - No tribes assert interest; #235- 60 historic props; #236 - No programmatic agreement; ISR2 - no adverse impact to mission.
Dred g-ing	No Impact	#228 - Reports dredging maintenance reqt, and spoil site has 25 years remaining. No impacts to dredging expected w/ proposal.
Land Use Constraints/Sensitive Resource Areas	No Impact	#30 - Buildable Acres – approximately 40 acres req'd (based on .9 Large Admin organ), approx 500 acres available. #201, 254- no restr. #256 - 8 SRAs, no restr CERL Study – moderate encroachment projected
Marine Mammals	No Impact	#248, #249, #250, #252, #253 - No restrictions
Noise	No Impact	#239 - No noise contours off-installation.

Threatened& Endangered Species/Critical Habitat	Installation has Federally listed species (Bald Eagle), that restricts operations on <4% of installation land. Restrictions include 3.24 mile buffers around nest habitat and associated (aircraft) flight restrictions. Additional operations may further impact threatened / endangered species leading to additional restrictions on training or operations.	#259 TES listed Bald Eagle, restr 3.1% of total installation land. #260-264 - No habitat/candidate species, no BO. ISR2 shows no impact.
Waste Management	No Impact	#269 No RCRA Subpart X Permit, none needed
Water Resources	Installation currently discharges to an impaired waterway, and increased population and training activity may add to pollutant load. Mitigation measures to limit releases may be required to reduce impacts to water quality and achieve US EPA water quality standards.	#276,278 No restr; #293 - 40 days restr in 2003 IREM - infr can support 92K more people #279 - Discharges to 2 imp waterwys (does not impair them). #291 –2 off-installation public owned production plants #297 – 2 off-installation dom ww treatment plts #282 – 2 off-installation industrial ww treatment plts ISR2 - No adverse impact to mission
Wetlands	No Impact	#251 - No survey date reported #257 - 25% wetlands, with permits req'd for constr, dredging, training.

SUBJECT: SUMMARY OF SCENARIO ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS (CONTINUED);

SCENARIO #302

Env Resource Area	#2 *Gaining* Installation Assessment Inst Name: Ft Knox	Analyst Comments (& data source(s) that drive assessment)
Air Quality	No impact. Installation is in attainment area for all criteria pollutants.	#213 – Installation is in attainment area for all criteria pollutants. #211 - No major source thresholds projected to be exceeded #220 -Major operating permit (but no permit limits shown on #211) #218/ISR2 - No mission impact indicated.
Cultural/Archeological/Tribal Resources	194 historic properties listed. 1 Native American tribe has asserted an interest in archeological sites. Due to interest from Native American tribes, a potential impact may occur as a result of increased time delays and negotiated restrictions. Also resources must be evaluated on a case-by-case basis, thereby causing increased delays and costs since there is no Programmatic Agreement in place.	#230-232 - No arch resources #233 - 32% surveyed; #234 - 1 tribe (Cherokee) asserts interest #235- 194 historic props #236 - No Programmatic Agreement ISR2 - No adverse impact to mission
Dre dg- ing	No impacts	#226, 227, 228 – N/A
Land Use Constraints/Sensit ive Resource Areas	No impacts.	#30 - Buildable Acres – approximately 4 acres req'd (based on ½ Small Admin Organizations), 1321 acres available #201, 254- no restrictions. #256 - 1 SRA, restricts development on 1.3% of inst CERL Study – moderate encroachment projected
Marin e Mamm als/Ma rine Resou rces/	No impacts	#248, 249, 250, 252, 253 – N/A
Noise	No impacts - no noise generated by this proposal.	#239 - 12609 acres of Noise Zone 2 and 3 extends off the installation, which is moderately encroached by development.
Threatened& Endangered Species/Critical Habitat	Three TES species exist on main installation (Bald Eagle, Indiana Bat, Grey Bat), with no restrictions to operations. Additional operations may impact threatened / endangered species possibly leading to restrictions on training or operations	#259 – Three TES species identified on main installation (Bald Eagle, Indiana Bat, Grey Bat), w/ no restr. #260-264 - No habitat/candidate species ISR2 shows no impact.
Wast e Mana geme nt	No impacts - Incoming personnel do not need OB/OD area.	Q#269 – Installation does not have RCRA Subpart X permit

Water Resources	Installation / range is located over the recharge zone of a sole-source aquifer, which may result in future regulatory limitations on training activities.	#276 – over sole source aquifer #278, 279, 293 – No water restr IREM - infr can support 65K more people #291 –2 on-installation govt owned production plants #297 – 1 on-installation dom ww treatment plt #282 – no industrial ww treatment plts
Wetlands	No impacts	#251 - Survey dated 11/1994 #257 - Wetlands restrict less than 3% of the range and less than 3% of the main installation.

SUBJECT: SUMMARY OF SCENARIO ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS (CONTINUED);

SCENARIO # *302*

Env Resource Area	*Losing* Installation Assessment Inst Name: Ft Monroe	Analyst Comments (& data source(s) that drive assessment)
Air Quality	No impact	#213 In attainment for all Crit Pollutants
Cultural/Archeologic al/Tribal Resources	No impact expected. Surveys and consultation with the SHPO will be required to determine existence and disposition of any archeological or historical resources.	#230, 232 - 1 Arch site - no restr #231,234 No Native People sites; no interest; #233 - 97% surveyed #235 150 Historic Properties listed #236 - No Programmatic Agreement
Dre dg-ing	No impact	
Land Use Constraints/Sensitive Resource Areas	Special waste management areas at the installation include unexploded ordnance in the moat. Restoration, monitoring/sweeps, access controls, and/or deed restrictions may be required for this area to prevent disturbance, health and safety risks, and/or long-term release of toxins to environmental media.	#273 - Installation has no MMRAs No operational ranges. #240 No DERA sites reported AEDB-R - shows Munitions Response sites containing UXO in the moat.
Marine Mammals/ Marine Rese	No impact	
Noise	No impact	
Threatened& Endangered Species/ Critical Habitat	No impact.	#259-264 - No TES/habitat/cand species
Waste Management	No impact.	#265 No RCRA TSD facility on site #269 No RCRA Subpart X Permit #272 No permitted solid waste disposal facility
Water Resources	No impact.	#275, 281 - No ground or surfacewater contamination. #822- Has domestic wastewater treatment plant #297 - 1 off-installation public dom ww treatment plant.
Wetlands	No impact	

SUBJECT: SUMMARY OF SCENARIO ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS (CONTINUED);

SCENARIO #302

IMPACTS OF COSTS

Env Resource Area	Gaining Installation Inst Name: Ft Eustis, Ft Knox	Losing Installation Inst Name: Ft Monroe
Environmental Restoration*	None for all three installations.	UXO sweep and restoration - $500K - $20M
Waste Management	None for all three installations.	None
Environmental Compliance	Eustis: -Air Conformity Analysis - $25K-$75K -New Source Review - $100K-$500K -Develop PA -$10K -Install Best Mgt Practices to protect impaired waterways and reduce non-point source runoff from training areas and ranges - $100K - $3M. -Endangered Species Management (includes monitoring) $20K-$2M -NEPA (EA) - $400K Knox: -Develop PA -$10K -Conduct Tribal govt to govt consultations - $2K-$10K per meeting. -Endangered Species Management (includes monitoring) $20K-$2M -NEPA (EA) - $100K	Environmental Baseline Survey (EBS) $300K-500K. Access controls / caretaker management - $500K - 1M (annually). Asbestos / lead paint removal - $200K - $1M. Land Use controls management / enforcement in perpetuity - $50K - $100K per year.
COBRA Costs:	Eustis: Air Conformity Analysis - $50K New Source Review - $100K NEPA (EA) - $400K Knox: NEPA (EA) - $100K	Monroe: EBS plus disposal EA - $1.3M.

Environmental Impacts

Fort Monroe

This recommendation closes Fort Monroe. Due to presence of a significant number of historical properties and one archeological site at Fort Monroe, closure of this installation will necessitate consultations with the State Historic Preservation Office to ensure that historic properties are continued to be protected through use of access controls and caretaker management. Fort Monroe has a probable Military Munitions Restoration Program site (Fort Monroe moat containing Munitions and Explosives of Concern), that may require some combination of UXO sweeps, clearance, munition constituent cleanup, remediation, and land use controls. No adverse impact to any other environmental resource area is expected.

Fort Eustis

This recommendation moves additional personnel and causes additional construction at Fort Eustis. This installation is located in a non-attainment area for Ozone (8-hour) and therefore, an Air Conformity determination and New Source Review and permitting effort will be required. This installation is discharging to two impaired waterways, so significant mitigation measures to limit releases may be required to reduce impacts to water quality and achieve US EPA water quality standards. No adverse impact to any other environmental resource area is expected.

Fort Knox

This recommendation moves additional personnel to Fort Knox and causes additional construction. Fort Knox has 194 historic properties and a Native American tribe has asserted interest in one cultural resource, but only 32% of the installation has been surveyed for cultural resources. Increased operational delays and costs are likely in order to preserve these resources and tribal consultations may be necessary. The installation is located over the recharge zone of a sole-source aquifer, which may result in future regulatory limitations on training activities. No adverse impact to any other environmental resource area is expected.

This recommendation will require spending approximately $1.95M for environmental compliance costs. These costs were included in the payback calculation. Although no costs were reported, Fort Monroe has a probable Military Munitions Restoration Program site (Fort Monroe moat containing Munitions and Explosives of Concern), that may require some combination of UXO sweeps, clearance, munition constituent cleanup, remediation, and land use controls. The Department has a legal obligation to perform environmental restoration regardless of whether an installation is closed, realigned, or remains open. This recommendation does not otherwise impact the costs of environmental restoration, waste management, and environmental compliance activities.

Economic Impact Report

This report depicts the economic impact of the following Scenarios:

USA-0113: Close Ft. Monroe

The data in this report is rolled up by Region of Influence

As of: Sun Apr 17 16:31:03 EDT 2005

ECONOMIC IMPACT DATA

Scenario: All Selected (see title page)
Economic Region of Influence(ROI): Elizabethtown, KY Metropolitan Statistical Area
Base: All Bases
Action: All Actions

Overall Economic Impact of Proposed BRAC-05 Action:

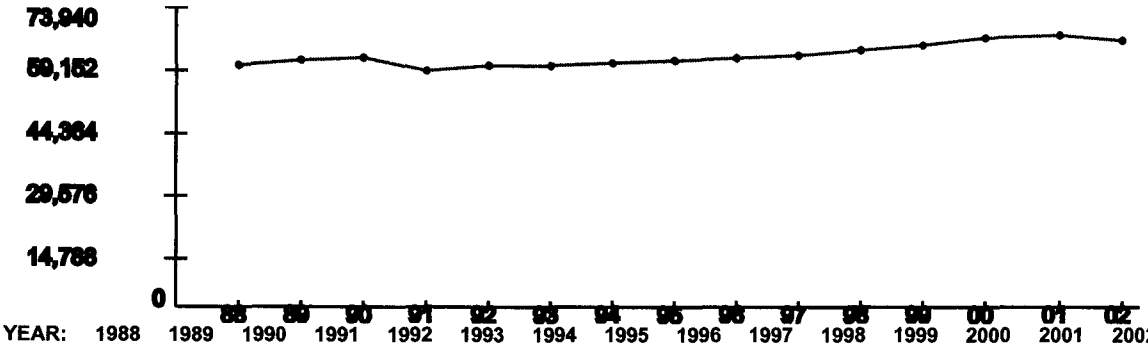
ROI Population (2002):	109,223
ROI Employment (2002):	65,926
Authorized Manpower (2005):	16,937
Authorized Manpower(2005) / ROI Employment(2002):	25.69%
Total Estimated Job Change:	479
Total Estimated Job Change / ROI Employment(2002):	0.73%

Cumulative Job Change (Gain/Loss) Over Time:

YEAR:	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Direct Military:	0	1	75	0	0	0
Direct Civilian:	0	2	183	0	0	0
Direct Student:	0	0	14	0	0	0
Direct Contractor:	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cumulative Direct:	0	3	275	275	275	275
Cum Indir/Induc:	0	2	204	204	204	204
Cumulative Total:	0	5	479	479	479	479

Elizabethtown, KY Metropolitan Statistical Area Trend Data

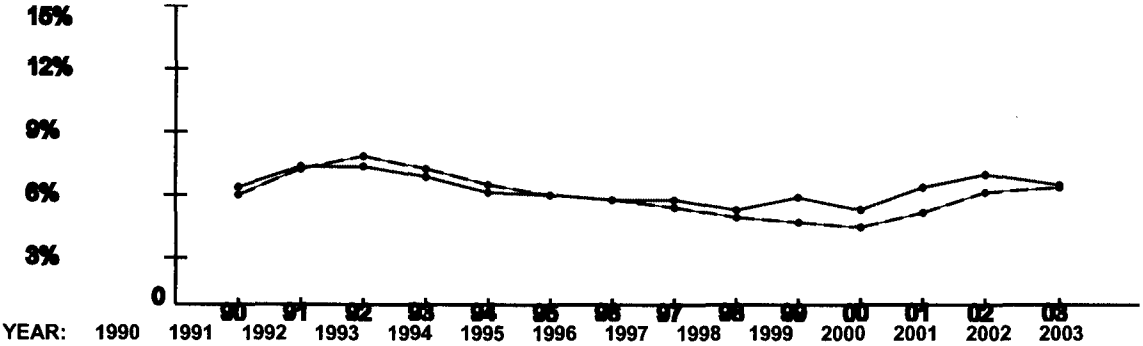
Employment Trend (1988-2002)



YEAR:	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
Index:	1	1.02	1.03	0.98	1	1	1.01	1.03	1.03	1.04	1.06	1.08	1.11	1.13	1.1

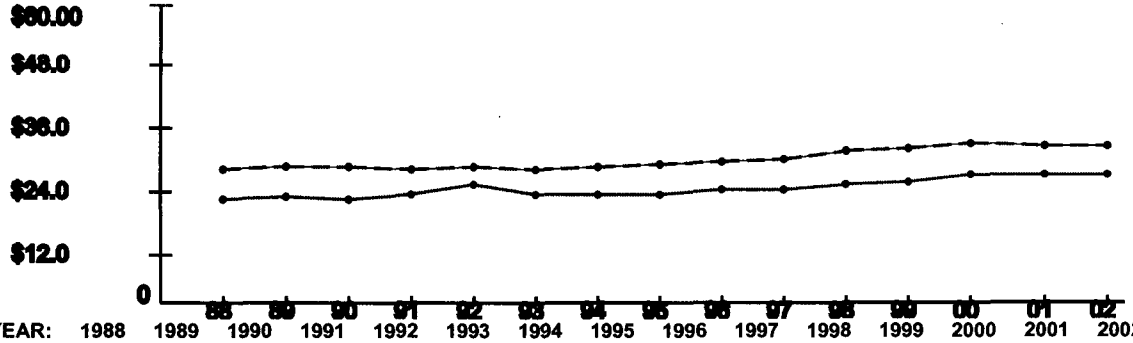
Represents the ROI's indexed employment change since 1988

Unemployment Percentage Trend (1990-2003)



YEAR:	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
ROI:	6.04%	6.98%	6.95%	6.47%	5.81%	5.64%	5.35%	5.43%	4.9%	5.5%	4.89%	5.94%	6.58%	6.14%
USA:	5.6%	6.83%	7.5%	6.91%	6.09%	5.59%	5.4%	4.94%	4.51%	4.21%	3.99%	4.74%	5.79%	5.99%

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



YEAR:	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
ROI:	$20.97	$21.51	$21	$21.99	$23.87	$22.14	$22.04	$21.96	$22.87	$23.25	$24.18	$24.39	$25.98	$25.83	$25.9
USA:	$26.96	$27.48	$27.42	$26.87	$27.35	$27.18	$27.53	$27.86	$28.35	$29.04	$30.35	$30.86	$31.89	$31.72	$31.61

Note: National trend lines are dashed

As of: Sun Apr 17 16:31:03 EDT 2005

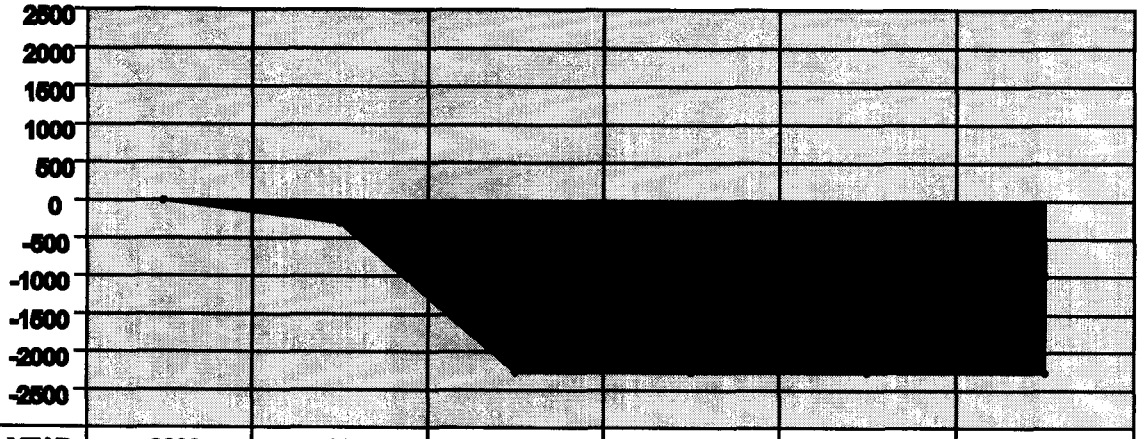
ECONOMIC IMPACT DATA

Scenario: All Selected (see title page)
Economic Region of Influence(ROI): Virginia Beach-Norfolk-Newport News, VA-NC Metropolitan Statistical Area
Base: All Bases
Action: All Actions

Overall Economic Impact of Proposed BRAC-05 Action:

ROI Population (2002):	1,613,728
ROI Employment (2002):	978,888
Authorized Manpower (2005):	15,226
Authorized Manpower(2005) / ROI Employment(2002):	1.56%
Total Estimated Job Change:	-2,275
Total Estimated Job Change / ROI Employment(2002):	-0.23%

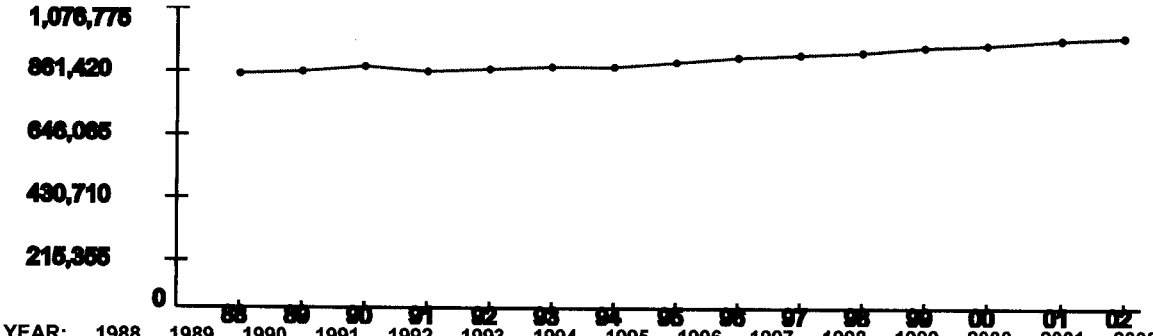
Cumulative Job Change (Gain/Loss) Over Time:



YEAR:	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Direct Military:	0	-69	-350	0	0	0
Direct Civilian:	0	-72	-508	0	0	0
Direct Student:	0	0	-14	0	0	0
Direct Contractor:	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cumulative Direct:	0	-141	-1013	-1013	-1013	-1013
Cum Indir/Induc:	0	-173	-1262	-1262	-1262	-1262
Cumulative Total:	0	-314	-2275	-2275	-2275	-2,275

Virginia Beach-Norfolk-Newport News, VA-NC Metropolitan Statistical Area Trend Data

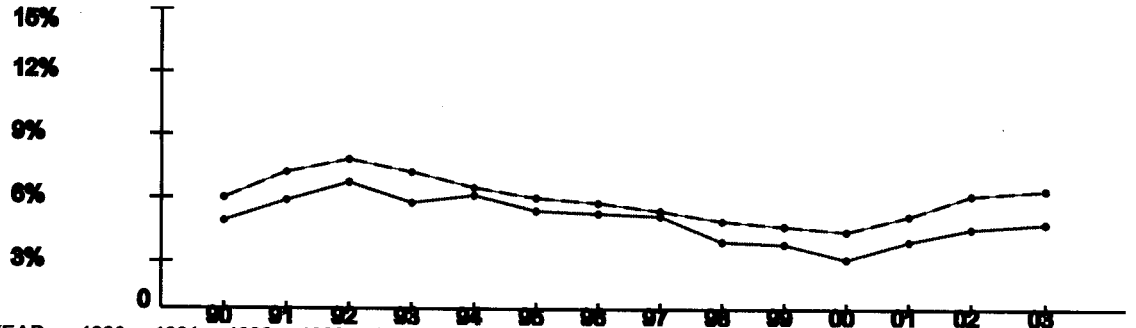
Employment Trend (1988-2002)



YEAR:	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
Index:	1	1.02	1.03	1.02	1.03	1.04	1.04	1.06	1.08	1.09	1.11	1.12	1.14	1.15	1.17

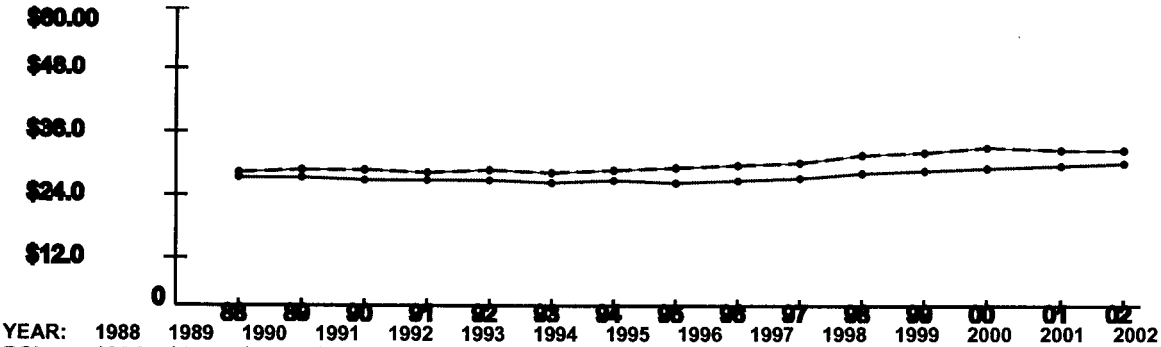
Represents the ROI's indexed employment change since 1988

Unemployment Percentage Trend (1990-2003)



YEAR:	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
ROI:	4.55%	5.56%	6.34%	5.41%	5.75%	4.95%	4.85%	4.8%	3.45%	3.37%	2.62%	3.51%	4.18%	4.42%
USA:	5.6%	6.83%	7.5%	6.91%	6.09%	5.59%	5.4%	4.94%	4.51%	4.21%	3.99%	4.74%	5.79%	5.99%

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



YEAR:	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
ROI:	$25.9	$26.04	$25.47	$25.31	$25.43	$25.21	$25.31	$25.18	$25.65	$26.18	$27.12	$27.51	$28.16	$28.63	$29.01
USA:	$26.96	$27.48	$27.42	$26.87	$27.35	$27.18	$27.53	$27.86	$28.35	$29.04	$30.35	$30.86	$31.89	$31.72	$31.61

Note: National trend lines are dashed

Recommendation Supporting Information

21-Apr-05

Close Ft. Monroe

Competing Recommendations and Other Information:

This proposal fully incorporates one HSA candidate recommendation (HSA-0057) and portions of two others (HSA-0006 & HSA-0077). The closure of Ft. Monroe is enabled by the HSA recommendation to move TRADOC HQs to Ft. Eustis and HSA recommendations to consolidate Army service providing organizations (IMA, NETCOM, ACA, CFSC, AEC, etc.).

Several other Service and DOD offices resident on Ft. Monroe are moved to Base X. These include, a PEO STAMIS Office, an Army Audit Agency office, an installation supply management activity, one Civilian position attached to the US Army War College, one MP Detachment, one Civilian position attached to the Space & Missile Defense Command, a USAF element MCA, some personnel from the 0001 Fighter Wing at Langley AFB, a Naval Surface Warfare Center Detachment, a Defense Contract Management Agency office and a Defense Finance & Accounting office.

86 MIL
94 CIV
180 T.
(TBD.)

The closure of Ft. Monroe allows the Army to pursue transformational options by co-locating multi-location headquarters in single locations and co-locating institutional training, MTOE units, RDT&E organizations and other TDA units in large numbers on single installations to support force stabilization. This recommendation supports the BRAC objectives to retain the DoD installations with the most flexible capability to accept new missions, to co-locate common business functions with other agencies and to create multifunctional, multi-component and multi-Service installations that provide a better level of service at a reduced cost.

Force Structure Capabilities:

This recommendation ensures that the Department will retain necessary capabilities to support the Force Structure Plan. Army installations currently contain an overall excess of 1.72M square feet of excess administrative space. The closure of Ft. Monroe shuts down 560,000 square feet of administrative facilities and recommends the occupation of excess space at Ft. Knox and Ft. Eustis. The totality of the candidate recommendations for administrative facilities retains sufficient capacity to ensure the Department has the capability to support the Force Structure Plan.

MVA Results:

The closure of Ft. Monroe enhances the Army's military value by closing a single-purpose administrative installation with a lower military value ranking (68th) and moving the Headquarters organizations to installations with more value to the Army and with greater flexibility than Ft. Monroe (see Army Military Value Table). Both Ft. Eustis and Ft. Knox have capacity for basing operational units. Ft. Eustis ranks 38th in Army military value and provides the Army with power projection and joint logistics

Recommendation Supporting Information

21-Apr-05

Close Ft. Monroe

capabilities. Ft. Knox ranks 12th and provides the Army maneuver land and range assets. Besides ranking higher in overall Army military value, both Ft. Eustis and Ft. Knox rank higher than Ft. Monroe in the Headquarters & Support Activities (HSA) JCSG rankings of Major Administrative Headquarters Activities. The HSA JCSG ranks Ft. Monroe 104th out of 150 installations, Ft. Eustis ranks 46th and Ft. Knox 32nd (see HSA Military Value Table). The gaining installations in this recommendation rank higher than Ft. Monroe across the 40 Army capabilities assessed in its military value model and also rank higher when considering the installation environments for hosting headquarters activities.

Capacity Analysis Results:

This recommendation makes use of the total Army excess in administrative facilities and buildable acres. While Ft. Eustis has no existing excess administrative space for HQs activities, it does have 496 buildable acres (excluding housing and training land). When considered in conjunction with US Army recommendations to move the Transportation school and the Aviation Logistics schools off of Ft. Eustis, an estimated 10 of the buildable acres are required for MILCON. Ft. Knox currently has 680,000 excess square feet of administrative space available and has 1,321 buildable acres (excluding housing and training land).

**** End of Report ****

Fort Monroe

BRAC 05 recommendations close Fort Monroe. This supports the Army objective of developing a portfolio of multi-functional installations matched to Army requirements, while eliminating excess capacity.

Incoming Activities

None.

Departing Activities

What: US Army Training & Doctrine Command (TRADOC) to Ft. Eustis, VA.

Why: The Joint Forces Command (JFCOM) at Norfolk Naval station is the proponent for joint training. There are organizational relationships between TRADOC and JFCOM that are preserved by TRADOC remaining in the Tidewater area of Virginia.

What: Installation Management Agency (IMA) Northeast Region Office and the Network Enterprise Technology Command (NETCOM) Northeast Region Office to Ft. Eustis, VA

Why: Supports the consolidation of the IMA Northeastern and Southeastern Region Offices into a single Eastern Region and the consolidation of the NETCOM Northeastern and Southeastern Region Offices into a single Eastern Region.

What: The Army Contracting Agency Northern Region to Ft. Eustis, VA.

Why: Provides for continued support of IMA and TRADOC, the two largest customers of this Agency.

What: Accessions Command and the Cadet Command to Ft. Knox, KY.

Why: Supports the creation of a single Human Resources Command at Ft. Knox.

Other

What: Several offices, including the Joint Task Force Civil Support, a PEO STAMIS Office, and other small Navy, Air Force and DoD offices.

Why: These small offices will be placed after the major BRAC movements in coordination with their agencies guidance.

08 Sept 05	BRAC Commission recommendations due to President
23 Sept 05	President approves/disapproves Commission recommendations
20 Oct 05	Commission resubmits recommendations (if initially rejected by President)
07 Nov 05	President submits final recommendations to Congress. Once submitted, the plan becomes final within 45 legislative days, unless Congress passes a joint resolution to block the entire package.

BRAC Recommendations impacting Ft. Monroe

- Close Ft. Monroe

FORT MONROE, VA

Demographics

The following tables provide a short description of the area near the installation/activity. FORT MONROE is 8.4 miles from Hampton, VA, the nearest city with a population of 100,000 or more. The nearest metropolitan statistical area (MSA) is

MSA	Population
Norfolk-VA Beach-Newport News MSA	1,569,541

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

County/City	Population
Gloucester	34780
Hampton	146437
James City	48102
Mathews	9207
Newport News	180150
Poquoson	11566
Williamsburg	11998
York	56297
Total	498,537

Child Care

This attribute captures the number of nationally accredited child-care centers within the local community: 1

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.

Median Household Income	(US Avg $41,994)	$42,448	Basis: MSA
Median House Value	(US Avg $119,600)	$110,100	
GS Locality Pay	("Rest of US" 10.9%)	10.9%	
O-3 with Dependents BAH Rate		$1,074	
In-state Tuition for Family Member		No	
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, percentage of certified teachers 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.

If the installation/activity/agency has incomplete information from the local school system in order to accurately compute a score in this area, the number of school districts reporting information will be captured in addition to the computed answer.

		Basis
School District(s) Capacity	95,440	5 of 5 districts
Students Enrolled	87,900	5 of 5 districts
Average Pupil/Teacher Ratio	17.8:1	5 of 5 districts
High School Students Enrolled	23,482	5 of 5 districts
Average High School Graduation Rate (US Avg 67.3%)	97.0%	5 of 5 districts
Average Composite SAT I Score (US Avg 1026)	1032	5 of 5 districts
Average ACT Score (US Avg 20.8)	21	5 of 5 districts
Available Graduate/PhD Programs	14	
Available Colleges and/or Universities	6	
Available Vocational and/or Technical Schools	11	

Employment

Unemployment and job growth rates provide a relative merit of job availability in the local community. National rates from the Bureau of Labor Statistics are also provided.

The unemployment rates for the last five-years:

	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
Local Data	3.4%	2.6%	3.5%	4.2%	4.4%
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	.1%	1.3%	1.0%	1.8%	1.9%
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; Total Vacant Housing Units may also include units that are vacant but not on the market for sale or rent.

Total Vacant Housing Units	41,676	Basis: MSA
Vacant Sale Units	7,856	
Vacant Rental Units	13,560	

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.

	# Physicians	# Beds	Population	
Local Community	3,599	2,936	1,569,541	Basis: MSA
Ratio	1:436	1:535		
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:

Local UCR	4,479.0	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 FORT MONROE to nearest commercial airport: 10.8 miles
Is FORT MONROE served by regularly scheduled public transportation? No

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

FORT EUSTIS, VA

Demographics

The following tables provide a short description of the area near the installation/activity. FORT EUSTIS is within Newport News, VA, the nearest city with a population of 100,000 or more. The nearest metropolitan statistical area (MSA) is

MSA	Population
Norfolk-VA Beach-Newport News MSA	1,569,541

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

County/City	Population
Gloucester	34780
Hampton	146437
James City	48102
Mathews	9207
Newport News	180150
Poquoson	11566
Williamsburg	11998
York	56297
Total	498,537

Child Care

This attribute captures the number of nationally accredited child-care centers within the local community: 15

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.

Median Household Income	(US Avg $41,994)	$42,448	Basis: MSA
Median House Value	(US Avg $119,600)	$110,100	
GS Locality Pay	("Rest of US" 10.9%)	10.9%	
O-3 with Dependents BAH Rate		$1,074	
In-state Tuition for Family Member		No	
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, percentage of certified teachers 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.

If the installation/activity/agency has incomplete information from the local school system in order to accurately compute a score in this area, the number of school districts reporting information will be captured in addition to the computed answer.

		Basis
School District(s) Capacity	292,261	12 of 12 districts
Students Enrolled	275,446	12 of 12 districts
Average Pupil/Teacher Ratio	15.6:1	12 of 12 districts
High School Students Enrolled	76,159	12 of 12 districts
Average High School Graduation Rate (US Avg 67.3%)	87.4%	12 of 12 districts
Average Composite SAT I Score (US Avg 1026)	889	11 of 12 districts
Average ACT Score (US Avg 20.8)	11	6 of 12 districts
Available Graduate/PhD Programs	14	
Available Colleges and/or Universities	6	
Available Vocational and/or Technical Schools	11	

Employment

Unemployment and job growth rates provide a relative merit of job availability in the local community. National rates from the Bureau of Labor Statistics are also provided.

The unemployment rates for the last five-years:

	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
Local Data	3.4%	2.6%	3.5%	4.2%	4.4%
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	.1%	1.3%	1.0%	1.8%	1.9%
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; Total Vacant Housing Units may also include units that are vacant but not on the market for sale or rent.

Total Vacant Housing Units	41,676	Basis: MSA
Vacant Sale Units	7,856	
Vacant Rental Units	13,560	

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.

	# Physicians	# Beds	Population	
Local Community	3,599	2,936	1,569,541	Basis: MSA
Ratio	1:436	1:535		
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:

Local UCR	4,479.0	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 FORT EUSTIS to nearest commercial airport: 8.0 miles
Is FORT EUSTIS 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

FORT KNOX, KY

Demographics

The following tables provide a short description of the area near the installation/activity. FORT KNOX is 29.2 miles from Louisville, KY, the nearest city with a population of 100,000 or more. The nearest metropolitan statistical area (MSA) is

MSA	Population
Louisville, KY MSA	1,025,598

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

County/City	Population
Breckinridge	18648
Bullitt	61236
Hardin	94174
Meade	26349
Total	200,407

Child Care

This attribute captures the number of nationally accredited child-care centers within the local community: 0

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.

Median Household Income	(US Avg $41,994)	$39,222	Basis: 4 of 4 counties
Median House Value	(US Avg $119,600)	$90,860	
GS Locality Pay	("Rest of US" 10.9%)	10.9%	
O-3 with Dependents BAH Rate		$ 811	
In-state Tuition for Family Member		Yes	
In-state Tuition Continues if Member PCSs Out of State		Yes	

Education

This attribute defines the population in local school districts and identifies capacity. The pupil/teacher ratio, graduation rate, percentage of certified teachers 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.

If the installation/activity/agency has incomplete information from the local school system in order to accurately compute a score in this area, the number of school districts reporting information will be captured in addition to the computed answer.

		Basis
School District(s) Capacity	36,734	5 of 5 districts
Students Enrolled	33,876	5 of 5 districts
Average Pupil/Teacher Ratio	20.1:1	5 of 5 districts
High School Students Enrolled	9,255	5 of 5 districts
Average High School Graduation Rate (US Avg 67.3%)	96.8%	5 of 5 districts
Average Composite SAT I Score (US Avg 1026)	1115	5 of 5 districts
Average ACT Score (US Avg 20.8)	21	5 of 5 districts
Available Graduate/PhD Programs	13	
Available Colleges and/or Universities	29	
Available Vocational and/or Technical Schools	25	

Employment

Unemployment and job growth rates provide a relative merit of job availability in the local community. National rates from the Bureau of Labor Statistics are also provided.

The unemployment rates for the last five-years:

	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
Local Data	6.3%	4.4%	5.7%	6.3%	6.4%
National	4.2%	4.0%	4.7%	5.8%	6.0%
Basis:	4 of 4 counties	4 of 4 counties	4 of 4 counties	4 of 4 counties	4 of 4 counties

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

	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
Local Data	2.0%	2.6%	-3.3%	-2.8%	.6%
National	1.5%	2.4%	.03%	-.31%	.86%
Basis:	5 of 4 counties	5 of 4 counties	5 of 4 counties	4 of 4 counties	5 of 4 counties

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; Total Vacant Housing Units may also include units that are vacant but not on the market for sale or rent.

Total Vacant Housing Units	7,554	Basis: 4 of 4 counties
Vacant Sale Units	1,276	
Vacant Rental Units	1,784	

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.

	# Physicians	# Beds	Population	
Local Community	226	313	200,407	Basis: 4 of 4 counties
Ratio	1:887	1:640		
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:

Local UCR	2,903.0	Basis: 4 of 4 counties
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 FORT KNOX to nearest commercial airport: 30.7 miles
Is FORT KNOX 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

MV
DOD/104
DA/68

HSA JCSG Military Value
Major Administrative Headquarters Activities

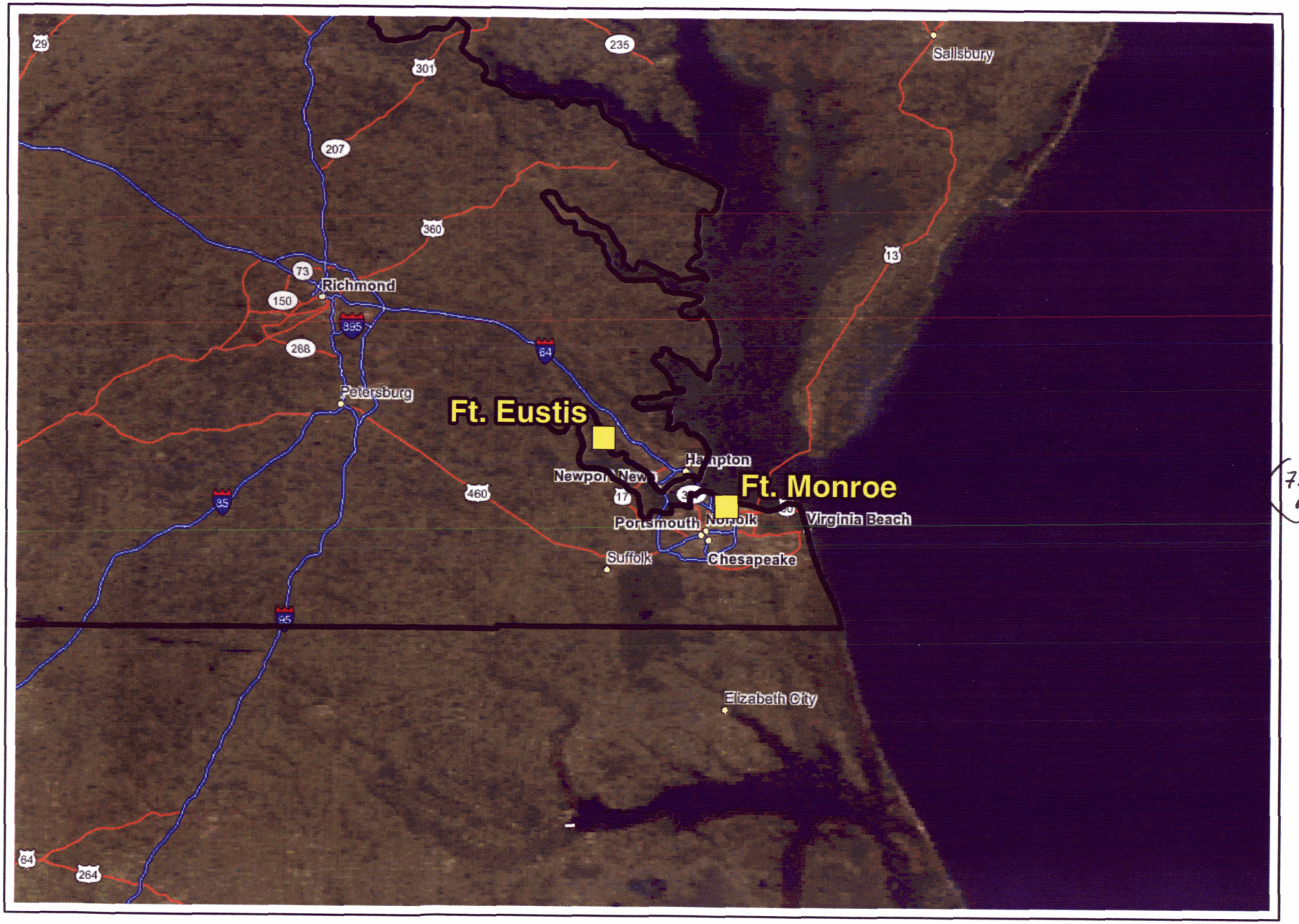
Rank	Installation/Activity Name	MV Score
1	FORT BLISS	0.916106
2	Hurlburt Field	0.904459
3	Peterson AFB	0.898482
4	Offutt AFB	0.897804
5	FORT SILL	0.897530
6	Cannon AFB	0.894840
7	Robins AFB	0.894621
8	Langley AFB	0.894364
9	Fairchild AFB	0.891209
10	Wright-Patterson AFB	0.890106
11	Kirtland AFB	0.889335
12	Charleston AFB	0.889139
13	Eglin AFB	0.889118
14	Davis-Monthan AFB	0.888693
15	Ellsworth AFB	0.888462
16	Francis E. Warren AFB	0.888071
17	Tyndall AFB	0.888046
18	Sheppard AFB	0.887698
19	FORT SAM HOUSTON	0.887542
20	Barksdale AFB	0.885399
21	Naval Station Norfolk	0.884987
22	MacDill AFB	0.884476
23	Nellis AFB	0.884352
24	Joint Reserve Base New Orleans	0.883714
25	Lackland AFB	0.883065
26	Hill AFB	0.882924
27	Pope AFB	0.882312
28	Naval Weapons Station Charleston	0.880734
29	Little Rock AFB	0.880006
30	FORT JACKSON	0.879598
31	Minot AFB	0.879044
32	FORT KNOX	0.878055
33	McConnell AFB	0.877979
34	Columbus AFB	0.877866
35	Buckley AFB	0.877640
36	Naval Station and USWC Newport	0.877276
37	McChord AFB	0.877039
38	Malmstrom AFB	0.876998
39	Grand Forks AFB	0.876953
40	Naval Air Station Pensacola	0.875960
41	NSA New Orleans, LA	0.875943
42	Keesler AFB	0.875409
43	Maxwell AFB	0.874951
44	Tinker AFB	0.874479
45	Randolph AFB	0.873869
46	FORT EUSTIS	0.873396
47	Patrick AFB	0.872872
48	REDSTONE ARSENAL	0.872540
49	Naval Air Station Jacksonville	0.869268
50	Marine Corps Base Camp Lejeune	0.868848
51	Naval Air Station Brunswick	
52	Andrews AFB	
53	Bolling AFB	
54	FORT RILEY	
55	Dyess AFB	
56	Naval Support Activity Mechanicsburg	
57	FORT BELVOIR	
58	FORT STEWART	
59	FORT LEONARD WOOD	
60	FORT BRAGG	
61	FORT GORDON	
62	Washington Navy Yard	
63	Henderson Hall	
64	FORT HOOD	
65	Naval Air Station Meridian	
66	FORT DRUM	
67	Homestead ARS	
68	Naval Support Activity Millington	
69	FORT HUACHUCA	
70	Naval Air Station Corpus Christi	
71	FORT LEAVENWORTH	
72	Seymour Johnson AFB	
73	Scott AFB	
74	Anacostia Annex	
75	Naval Research Laboratory	
76	Marine Corps Air Station Cherry Point	
77	Naval Support Activity Norfolk	
78	Marine Corps Base Quantico	
79	Arlington Service Center	
80	Hickam AFB	
81	Elmendorf AFB	
82	FORT MYER	
83	NAVSUPPACT INDIAN HEAD	
84	March ARB	
85	FORT CARSON	
86	Shaw AFB	
87	Saufley Field	
88	NAVSTA ANNAPOLIS	
89	Brooks City-Base	
90	FORT RUCKER	
91	Marine Corps Air Station Miramar	
92	FORT DETRICK	
93	FORT WAINWRIGHT	
94	FORT MEADE	
95	Eielson AFB	
96	FORT LEE	
97	Naval Air Station North Island	
98	FORT BENNING	
99	Joint Reserve Base Fort Worth	
100	Naval Air Station Whiting Field	

HSA JCSG Military Value
Major Administrative Headquarters Activities

Rank	Installation/Activity Name	MV Score
101	Vandenberg AFB	0.840607
102	Marine Corps Base Hawaii Kaneohe	0.839421
103	Vance AFB	0.838288
104	FORT MONROE	0.838263
105	FORT MCNAIR	0.837711
106	McGuire AFB	0.837355
107	Naval Station San Diego	0.834858
108	FORT MCPHERSON	0.834280
109	National Naval Medical Center Bethesda	0.834077
110	Naval Air Station Key West	0.834073
111	Marine Corps Support Activity Kansas City	0.834021
112	WALTER REED ARMY MEDICAL CENTER	0.833714
113	Naval Submarine Support Base Kings Bay	0.833382
114	FORT LEWIS	0.833013
115	FORT RICHARDSON	0.832621
116	Marine Corps Base Hawaii Camp Smith	0.831913
117	Army National Guard Readiness Center	0.831220
118	Naval Station Pearl Harbor	0.830818
119	Luke AFB	0.828890
120	CARLISLE BARRACKS	0.827509
121	Beale AFB	0.827114
122	FORT POLK	0.819481
123	Marine Corps Air Station Beaufort	0.819057
124	SCHOFIELD BARRACKS	0.816340
125	Mountain Home AFB	0.816236

Rank	Installation/Activity Name
126	Potomac Annex, Washington DC
127	FORT SHAFTER
128	ABERDEEN PROVING GROUND
129	FORT MCCOY
130	Travis AFB
131	Naval Amphibious Base Coronado
132	FORT GILLEM
133	FORT HAMILTON
134	NAVSUPPACT DAHLGREN
135	FORT MONMOUTH
136	FORT CAMPBELL
137	FORT DIX
138	Altus AFB
139	Naval Air Station Patuxent River Webster Field
140	Whiteman AFB
141	Naval Air Engineering Station Lakehurst
142	Joint Reserve Base Willow Grove
143	Naval Air Station Whidbey Island
144	Dover AFB
145	FORT A P HILL
146	Naval Air Station Patuxent River
147	Naval Station Everett
148	Marine Corps Base Camp Pendleton
149	Naval Submarine Base Bangor
150	Naval Air Station Point Mugu

Recommended Virginia Base Realignments and Closures



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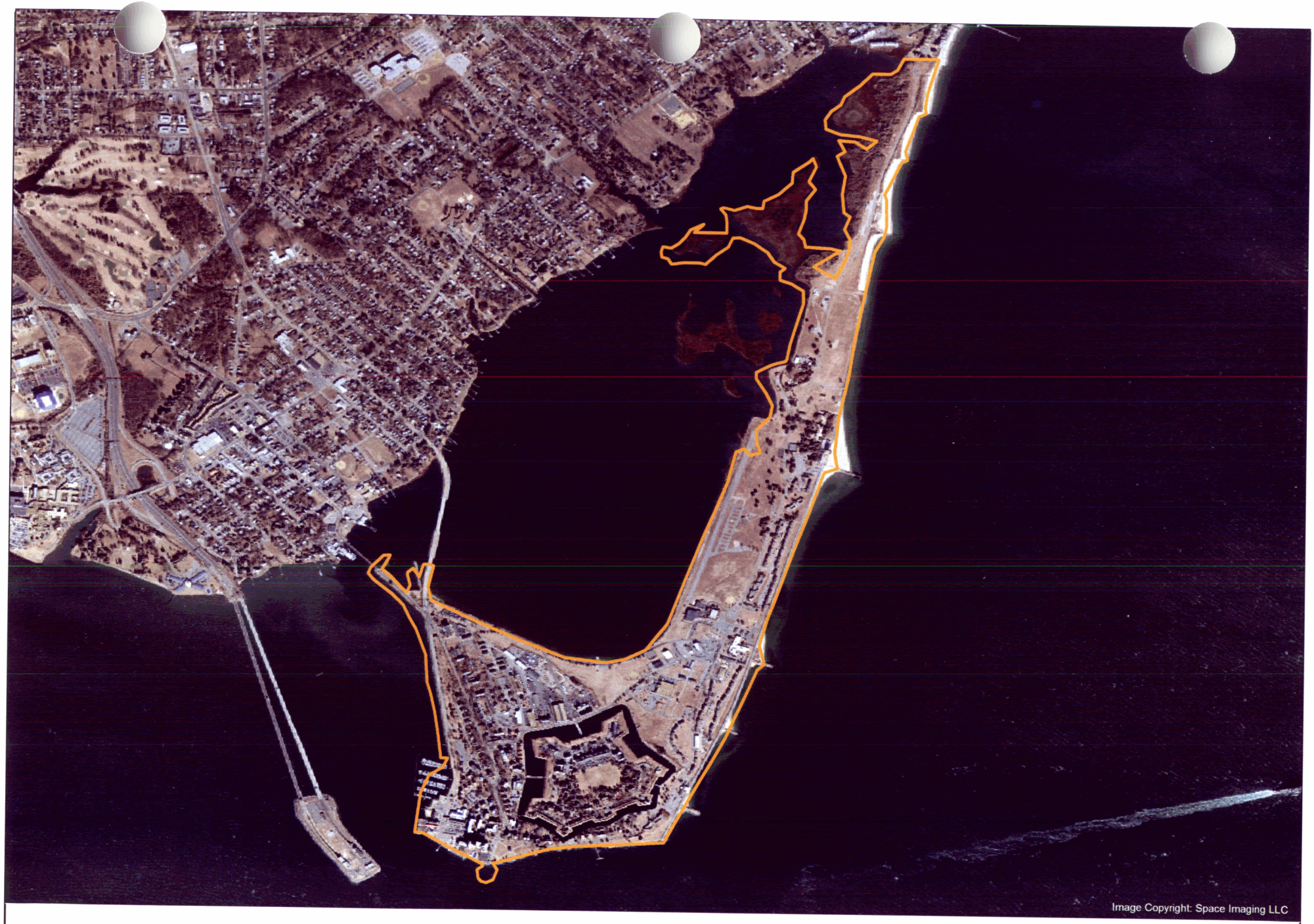
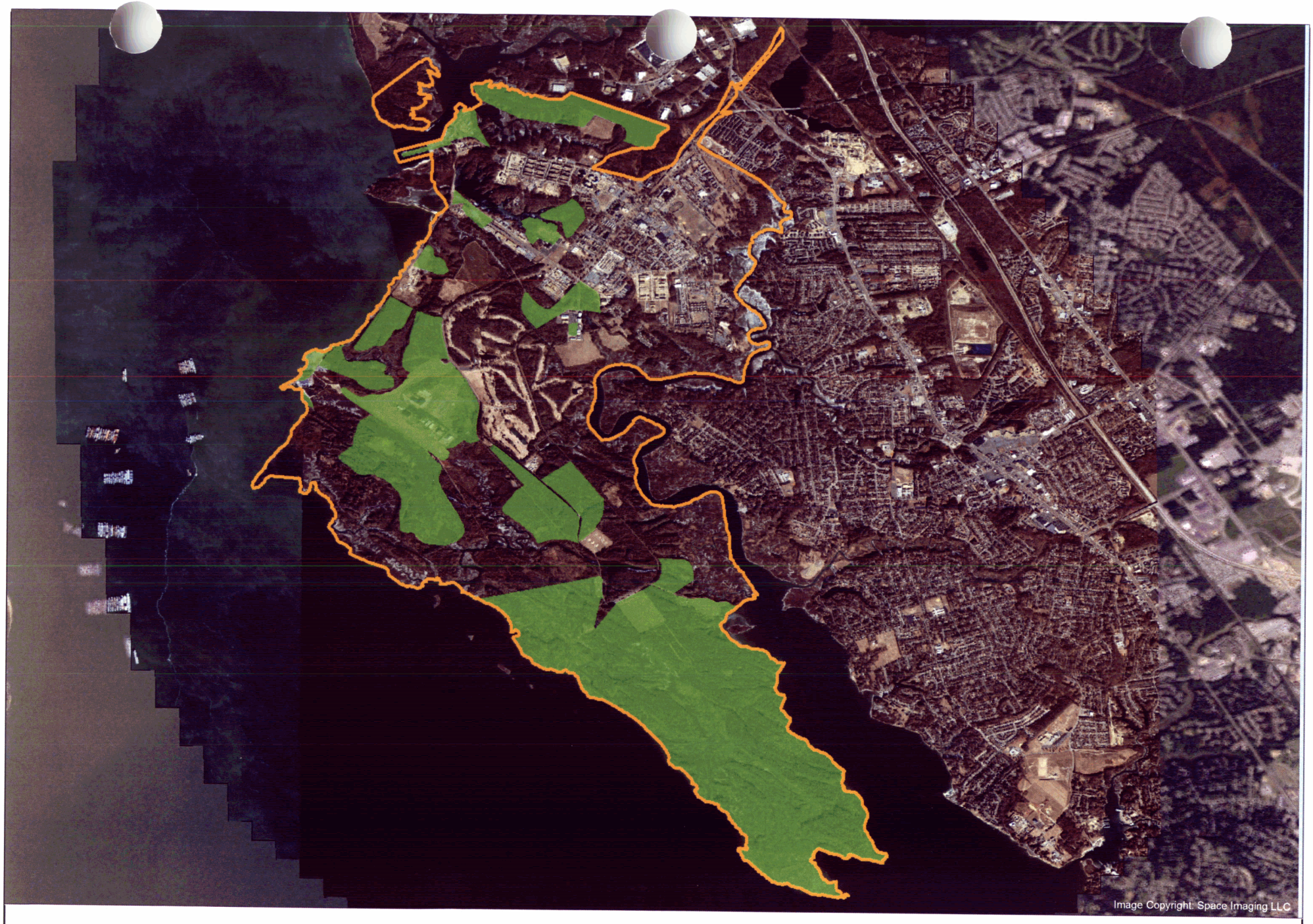


Fort Monroe - U.S Army

Installation Boundary



Fort Eustis, VA - U.S. Army

Installation Boundary

Range Complex Boundaries