GARRISON AND TENANT UNITS PROPERTY VALUE - FORT INDIANTOWN GAP

FORT INDIANTOWN GAP		As of 1715 EST, 12 January 1995					
GARRISON & TENANT UNITS PROPERTY VALUE							
	FY94		Major/Minor		Property		Real Estate
UNIT/AGENCY	O & M		Construction		Value		Value
U.S. Army Garrison	19,174,400		6,525,000		41,631,444		54,525,836
Important Note: Of the Garrison's $19,174,400 OMAR (O&M) funds,							
only $16,927,400 are attributable to the Execution of the Training Mission.							
Balance of $2,247,000 expenses apply to such functions							
as second destination and troop issue subsistence for off-base units.							
TENANT UNITS							
Readiness Group	165,527				324,473		
Regional Tng Brigade & LANES Tng	19,333		100,000		70,000		
Defense Finance Accounting Office	78,000				209,000		
Reserve Component Pay	25,000				276,000		
56 Ord Det (EOD)	22,000		10,000		1,078,929		
U.S. Army Health Center	357,300				279,287		42,800
RTS Maintenance	256,600		145,000		5,000,000		
ECS #24	485,300				183,000,000		10,000,000
Class IX (HOT)	200,000				375,000		
1079 Garrison	172,500				13,000,000		
378 Corps Support Bn	90,500		1,131,188		2,900,000		
441 Pers Svc Co	88,900				3,500,000		
925 AG Postal Co	20,000				1,000,000		
SUB-TOTALS TENANT UNITS	1,980,960		1,386,188		211,012,689		10,042,800
TOTALS GARRISON & TENANT UNITS	211,553,360		7,911,188		252,644,133		64,568,636

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GAO

United States
General Accounting Office
Washington, D.C. 20548

National Security and
International Affairs Division

950424-13

May 5, 1995

The Honorable Alan J. Dixon, Chairman
The Defense Base Closure and
Realignment Commission
1700 North Moore Street, Suite 1425
Arlington, VA 22209

Re: 950424-13

Dear Chairman Dixon:

Following our testimony before your Commission on April 17, 1995, you requested that we respond to numerous additional questions pertaining to the base realignment and closure process. Enclosed are our answers to those questions.

Sincerely yours,

Henry L. Hinton, Jr.

Henry L. Hinton, Jr.
Assistant Comptroller General

Enclosure

COSTS

Question: GAO previously criticized DOD's decision to expend no effort capturing the total costs to government of BRAC recommendations. You cited the example of Kirtland AFB where DOD might not have captured total costs. Please provide your estimate of the costs to the U.S. Government for the DOD proposal to realign Kirtland AFB.

Answer: The Air Force's ongoing reassessments do not allow us to give such an estimate. However, available information indicates that the Air Force's initial estimate of $62 million a year in recurring savings is overstated from a government-wide cost perspective. This is because the Air Force did not reflect between approximately $18 and $31 million in annual operating costs identified in subsequent Air Force and Department of Energy (DOE) studies identifying the costs required to support a DOE cantonment at Kirtland. The above variance results from DOE's assumption that it must independently establish base support operations for its cantonment while the Air Force study indicated a lower estimate of incremental Air Force cost to support DOE as part of the planned remaining active Air Force cantonment under a host-tenant relationship.

Additionally, the Air Force now recognizes that it overstated personnel savings by 179 personnel which we calculate overstated savings by about $7 million using average Air Force salary factors. However, the Air Force has not yet recognized increased salary costs of about $6 million that could be required if Kirtland transitioned to a largely civilian operated facility. These latter costs are based on our review of Phillips Laboratory and Kirtland Underground Munitions Storage Complex analyses. Further, the Air Force's one-time cost estimate of $278 million for the realignment could increase significantly, including between $18 and $64 million in estimated one-time DOE costs depending on the host-tenant relationship, and $227 million in DOD construction costs depending on the final results of Air Force site surveys and reviews. Air Force officials cautioned that both their initial cost and savings estimates, and the revised site survey data, are subject to on-going reviews, refinement, and consideration of other options that will continue for some time.

DOD SELECTION CRITERIA

Question 1: Written guidance for the selection process was provided by the Office of the Secretary of Defense (OSD) to the services. What is GAO's opinion of the OSD guidance? Did you detect instances of substantial deviation from the Secretary's guidance by the Joint Cross Service Groups or by the Services?

Answer: Our report noted some areas where there were

inconsistencies in some services' application of policy guidance or established processes, such as the Navy's action in applying economic impact criteria. More generally, however, we found that DOD components and cross-service groups adhered to OSD guidance and their internal decision-making processes. We recognize, however, that under law, the determination of "substantial deviation" is committed solely to the Commission's discretion.

OSD guidance provided an important framework for BRAC decision-making by the services. At the same time, it was sufficiently broad that it permitted the components to establish decision-making processes unique to their individual organizations. An important element of consistency between BRAC rounds resulted from DOD's decision to retain the same eight selection criteria in BRAC 1995 as it used in both the 1991 and 1993 rounds. Much of the guidance OSD issued for BRAC 1995 was similar to that issued for BRAC 1993. In general, this guidance has improved with each BRAC round. The Joint Cross-Service Groups were new in BRAC 1995, and OSD guidance pertaining to them likewise was also new.

ECONOMIC IMPACT

Question 1: Some of the functions on installations recommended for closure or realignment are operated by contractors' employees. When we asked what is the appropriate way to count these job losses, you offered to provide a response. Please provide your answer.

Answer: The portion of overhead costs (base operating support) attributable to contractor or non-appropriated fund employees is included in COBRA for BRAC 1995; that cost was not included in COBRA in prior BRAC rounds. Also, on-base contractors (those in support of a base's mission) are counted in the economic impact database in a manner similar to civilian employees. They are included in the calculation with multipliers for civilians. Sub-contractors were considered as part of indirect impact as were off-base contractors. This approach makes sense from a consistency standpoint, since it is similar to the manner in which military and civilian employees are counted.

EXCESS CAPACITY/CROSS SERVICE

Question 1: When discussing Joint Cross-Service Group recommendations, Commissioner Kling addressed the subject of GAO's review of Wilford Hall and excess capacity in the San Antonio, TX area. Do you agree with the Air Force's decision not to downsize Wilford Hall Medical Center? Do you believe the issue of excess hospital bed capacity (both military and civilian) in the San Antonio area warrants further study?

Answer: As we stated in our report,[1] a crucial task facing the Congress and DOD as they plan for the future of the military health services system is reaching agreement on the size and structure of the medical force needed to meet wartime requirements. Also, as we have noted, several key variables that greatly affect the wartime demand for medical care are still a matter of debate, making it difficult to prescribe the extent of additional infrastructure reductions that could or should be undertaken at this time. Further study of excess hospital bed capacity is certainly warranted as requirements become more clearly defined. However, at this time, we have not studied, nor are we able to definitively establish within the short time remaining in the 1995 BRAC process, the amount of military and civilian excess hospital bed capacity in the San Antonio, Texas area.

Question 2: Mr. Kling also discussed the number of small, close-proximity military hospitals around the country. Do you believe the DOD missed opportunities to close, realign, or consolidate services at small military hospitals?

Answer: As discussed in question one above, until DOD resolves the requirements issue, conclusive answers are not possible. However, DOD still has the opportunity to close, realign, or consolidate services at small hospitals outside of the BRAC process. Many hospitals or the realignment of some larger facilities would fall below the current BRAC threshold of authorized civilian positions.

Question 3: One early Joint Cross-Service Group decision was to separate the evaluation of research and development activities (Labs) from test and evaluation (T&E) activities. What is your view on the decision to separate these functions? To what extent did that result in retaining excess capacity/infrastructure?

Answer: If there are further BRAC rounds these two functions should not be separated. One of the problems DOD officials identified in this area was the separation of test and evaluation and laboratory functions between two cross-service groups. This created artificial barriers around the functions and facilities that each group could consider. While it would appear that this was a contributing factor affecting the retention of excess capacity/infrastructure in this area, sufficient data is not available to accurately quantify its impact.

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[1] Military Bases: Analysis of DOD's 1995 Process and Recommendations for Closure and Realignment (GAO/NSIAD-95-133, Apr. 14, 1995).

Question 4: According to the DOD closure and realignment report, the services concluded that the need to preserve "core" test facilities precluded major closures, and that cross-servicing of T&E functions would not be cost effective. What is GAO's view on the controversy over the "core" alternatives suggested by the T&E Joint Cross-Service Group? What happened in the process that resulted in service non-responsiveness?

Answer: Because the services did not completely analyze the core set of alternatives developed by the chairpersons of the cross-service group for test and evaluation, we suggest that the Commission have the services complete detailed analyses, including cost analyses, of these alternatives for its consideration. Since the cross-service group identified a large amount of excess capacity and analyzed certified data collected within the BRAC process, the Commission may find it useful to know if the core alternatives were feasible and cost-effective options.

Question 5: Commissioner J.B. Davis asked Mr. Holman to define GAO's recommendation for the Commission to review the DOD recommendation on Letterkenny Army Depot. The GAO report expresses concerns that the BRAC 95 recommendation represents a change to the BRAC 93 decision consolidating tactical missile maintenance. What is the impact of the separation of missile disassembly/storage at Letterkenny, guidance systems at Tobyhanna, and ground support equipment (including trucks and trailers) at Anniston? Do the Army assumptions and associated costs for the Letterkenny recommendation appear to support the recommendation? Are there additional costs associated with the Letterkenny recommendation? What is the impact of these costs on the ROI?

Answer: As we indicated in our report, we identified about $3 to $5 million in additional costs to implement the realignment than indicated by the Army. We are also aware, as we indicated in our testimony, that the Army is currently developing an implementation plan for the realignment. The process of developing this plan should identify any operational impacts and impediments to its implementation, as well as additional costs. For that reason, we suggest that the Commission obtain a briefing on the implementation plan and updated cost data from the Army in the late May or early June 1995 timeframe to more completely assess the operational and cost factors and the impact on the Army's projected return on investment. Until this information is provided, the feasibility of the maintenance concept and cost implications cannot be fully determined.

ARMY

Question 1: The Army's cost data concerning Fort McClellan, Alabama includes barracks construction expenditures at Fort Leonard Wood, MO to accommodate joint-service training, and costs at other

bases to move basic training out of Fort Leonard Wood. None of these moves (or costs) is required by the Army's realignment recommendation. Please review Fort McClellan's Cost of Base Realignment Actions (COBRA) analysis and provide your opinion on the inclusion of discretionary costs.

Answer: According to an Army official, the Inter-Service Training Review Organization (ITRO) construction included in this recommendation is necessary because ITRO personnel are currently housed in permanent party facilities planned for use by incoming Fort McClellan personnel. According to the Army, the ITRO personnel in question should be housed in trainee barracks which are less costly to renovate to required standard. To ensure that both permanent party and trainee personnel are in adequate facilities, ITRO personnel are expected to occupy renovated trainee barracks. An Army official told us that there is some indication that the construction costs may have been overestimated. However, the Army is currently reviewing this situation and has indicated that appropriate adjustments will be made as needed.

Also, an Army official told us that they included discretionary moves in the COBRA submitted to the Commission because they believed that this provided a more accurate picture of the cost of executing this recommendation. However, this official also indicated that the Army's Training and Doctrine Command may determine that there is a better way of breaking out student loads during the execution phase. A number of options are currently being explored as part of the implementation phase. Options which may develop from implementation planning could warrant revising COBRA analyses at a later date. However, the Army believes that at present the current COBRA analysis provides the most viable analysis.

Question 2: Chairman Dixon noted concerns over Army recommendations that dealt primarily with closing family housing areas, especially in view of recent SecDef comments on housing inadequacies. At issue is the cost to upgrade and maintain family housing versus the cost and availability of suitable housing on the local economy. Please provide the Commission with GAO's analyses of the cost alternatives regarding the Army's recommendations to close family housing at Price Support Center, Fort Totten, Fort Buchanan, Army Garrison-Selfridge, and Dugway's English Village Housing Area.

Answer: This issue was not covered in the scope of our review. However, based on inquiries made since the April 17, 1995 hearing, we noted the following. The family housing in question is located on what the Army considers to be installations that are of low military value and that it no longer requires. Initial Army studies showed that these facilities can be closed at savings to the Army. Subsequently, the issue was raised regarding non-Army

personnel who reside in the family housing in question. The cost impact of such personnel was not included in some of the Army's original COBRA data. The Army has now adjusted its COBRA analysis to include increased BAQ/VHA for those personnel which will be forced to relocate on the local economy. The effect of this was that BAQ/VHA recurring costs were increased by $4.2 million. There was no change in the return on investment years as a result of the increased costs.

Housing is currently an area of major concern in the Department of Defense. In recent congressional testimony, the Deputy Assistant Secretary of Defense (Installations) said that 12 percent of military families living in civilian communities are in substandard housing. One reason cited for this is cost. Families who live off base receive about 21 percent less in allowances than they pay on the average for their housing. Families in government housing do not have this additional expense. On the other hand, the Deputy Assistant Secretary pointed out that there are also serious problems with government owned housing. The inventory is aging--average age of military housing is 33 years--and about 250,000 unsuitable houses need to be fixed up or closed.

The Deputy Assistant Secretary went on to say that DOD is collaborating with the services to develop and use both private capital and private sector management techniques to meet the Department's housing requirements. They are looking at such things as joint public/private housing ventures and sale/lease-back arrangements.

In view of the above statements, we believe it would be appropriate for the Commission to request DOD to explain how its BRAC recommendations affecting the Army's military family housing fit into overall concerns about and plans for addressing family housing needs.

Question 3: The Army recommended consolidating its Baltimore and St. Louis Publications Center at St. Louis. Please examine the possibility of consolidating all DOD publications centers, and provide the results of your examination to the Commission.

Answer: Such an examination is not possible in the timeframe available. However, information available within DOD indicates the following. A 1994 DOD-wide Business Process Reengineering Task Force recommended that a study be undertaken to determine the best alternative for carrying out the missions of the services' and Defense Logistics Agency's publication distribution centers--there are 18 such centers. The DOD study, which is expected to take eight months to complete, is expected to begin in late 1995. It is expected to examine the consolidation potential and the impact of long-term alternatives such as electronic forms creation. Adoption of an electronic forms alternative could radically change the

business process for publications management from storing paper in warehouses to storing digital files in data centers and thus create the potential for increased infrastructure reductions in the future.

The Army recommended the closure of its Baltimore Publication Center because, in its estimation, it is no longer needed, and it could no longer afford two separate distribution centers. In view of the upcoming study, and potential changes, Army officials continue to express the view that closure of the Baltimore Publication Center is a sound decision and will not adversely impact any future DOD consolidations. The Army believes that as DOD continues to downsize and as the publication management process further changes, the demand for storage space will continue to significantly decrease. Our work on other storage capacity issues shows that space reduction can be achieved by using compact discs. (See Space Operations: Archiving Space Science Data Needs Further Management Improvements (GAO/NSIAD-94-25, Dec. 9, 1993.)

Question 4: In discussion with Commissioner Cornella, you noted GAO was aware that Fort Indiantown Gap, PA community groups had submitted alternate cost data challenging Service estimates. Please provide your analysis of new COBRA data provided by the community on Fort Indiantown Gap.

Answer: The Fort Indiantown Gap community raised several concerns about the accuracy and reasonableness of the Army's cost data. We analyzed each of the concerns including average annual civilian salary expenses, base operating support costs, operating funds and real property that will remain at Fort Indiantown Gap to support a National Guard enclave, and travel costs to satisfy National Guard training requirements. As part of our analysis, we also reran the COBRA using the community's cost estimates.

Based on data available at this time, we believe that the Army's recommendation to close Fort Indiantown Gap continues to project a significant cost savings. We found no indication that the Army deviated from its standard data sources and methodologies to project the savings that would result from this closing action. We were not able to validate the cost estimates cited by the community; however, for purposes of making a sensitivity assessment, we employed their figures in a COBRA run to assess their impact. We found that if the community's cost estimates were valid, the return on investment (ROI) associated with closing Fort Indiantown Gap would remain approximately one year; the net present value over 20 years would decrease from $281.5 million to $90.6 million. However, discussions remain ongoing between Army and Fort Indiantown Gap officials to reconcile differences in their cost data.

Question 5: The GAO report cites errors found in the data supporting recommendations on ammunition storage depots. In your view, would correction of the errors justify changing the Army's recommendations for closure of ammunition storage installations?

Answer: As indicated in our report, we performed some sensitivity tests on the ammunition storage installation data. We basically used lower data amounts from the 1993 BRAC round and found that those tests did not materially change the relative rankings of the facilities. However, we cannot conclusively say that the rankings would not change without knowing the results of applying correct data for these facilities.

Question 6: The General Services Administration has stated that the Army's recommendation to disestablish the Aviation-Troop Support Command and relocate its functions to four different locations will result in a potential increase in Federal facilities costs of over $130 million in a 10-year period. Does GAO agree with GSA's contention? Please provide your rationale.

Answer: GSA has stated that the Federal Government would incur significant costs if ATCOM's missions are shifted to other Army locations. Some of these costs are already recognized by the Army and reflected in its COBRA analyses. For example, COBRA does contain about $59 million in military construction costs, most at Redstone Arsenal, that would be required to implement the realignment. The Army's COBRA assessment for this realignment also recognizes additional facility base operating costs of $11 million at the new locations, compared to $7.6 million for the current GSA lease. Other costs cited by GSA are not included in the Army's COBRA analyses. For example, GSA suggests that an additional $10 million will be required to move the remaining tenants at the ATCOM site after the realignment. We have not validated that estimate but have assessed its impact on the Army's projected 20-year net present value (NPV) from the realignment; we found that it decreased the 20-year NPV by $9 million and increased the return on investment (ROI) period from 3 to 4 years.

GSA has suggested that tenants that remained at the GSA facility in St. Louis could incur an additional recurring annual rental cost of $3 million since overhead costs will continue to be allocated among the tenants who remained at the facility. It is not known whether the remaining tenants would absorb such an increase or decide to relocate elsewhere.

While facilities costs are important, a more significant factor affecting the Army's projected costs and savings from this realignment involves personnel costs. Under the Army's COBRA analysis, a significant portion of the projected cost savings are derived from reduced personnel costs resulting from the realignment. By collocating aviation and troop support commodity

functions with their research and development/testing functions, the Army estimates that significant personnel reductions will occur and are expected to more than offset the costs associated with implementing the recommendation.

NAVY

Question: Please provide for the record the work GAO has done studying options available to the Navy to maintain attack submarine force structure levels.

Answer: Recent GAO studies have examined this topic. (See Attack Submarines: Alternatives for a More Affordable SSN Force Structure (GAO/NSIAD-95-16, Oct. 13, 1994) and Navy Shipbuilding Programs: Nuclear Attack Submarine Requirements (GAO/T-NSIAD-95-120, Mar. 16, 1995). Several options for maintaining attack submarine forces were presented in these reports. Most of these options involve cancellation of construction of SSN-23, the third boat in the Seawolf class, or deferment of construction on a less expensive follow-on submarine. We are on record as questioning continuation of the Seawolf program in its current form on fiscal grounds and have disagreed with Navy concerns about losing the submarine industrial base, should further SSN construction be deferred.

We are much less certain about an assessment of the submarine threat and subsequent future SSN force structure requirements. The Navy has stated that the continuing improvement in Russian attack submarines represents a capability it must be prepared to counter. In addition, the threat posed by increasingly capable Third World diesel-electric submarines is viewed by the Navy as an important consideration in continuing to improve US SSNs.

AIR FORCE

Question 1: The Air Force made a "conditional" recommendation to inactivate the missile group at Grand Forks AFB--unless the Secretary of Defense determined that ABM Treaty considerations preclude the recommendation. What are your views on a "conditional" recommendation to the Commission?

Answer: The Defense Base Closure and Realignment Act of 1990, as amended, does not address "conditional" recommendations such as this one. The Secretary's recommendations must be based on the final criteria and the force-structure plan, and that evaluation appears to have been done here for both bases. The outcome of that evaluation indicates that Grand Forks was the preferred base for realignment except for the complicating factor of treaty considerations.

Question 2: In December 1994, GAO issued a report concerning the Newark AFB Aerospace Guidance and Metrology Center, which was closed by the 1993 Commission. The report challenged the Air Force attempts to privatize the Center's workload in place and recommended the Secretaries of the Air Force and Defense reevaluate the 1993 DOD recommendation to close and challenged the Air Force's approach to implementing the recommendation through privatization-in-place. Given that the Air Force and the Department of Defense did not request the Commission to redirect its 1993 recommendation and given that the Air Force appears not to have fully investigated other approaches to the 1993 recommendation other than privatization in place, do you believe that the Secretary of Defense has substantially deviated from the eight selection criteria or the force structure in not requesting a redirect of the Newark AFB? Do you believe the Commission should revise the 1993 recommendation to close Newark AFB?

Answer: While the Commission can make changes to a recommendation of the Secretary of Defense upon a determination of "substantial deviation" from the final criteria and force structure plan (section 2903(e)(2)(B)), there is a question of whether there can be a "substantial deviation" determination where, as here, no Secretarial recommendation is made and what is at issue is the recommendation of a prior BRAC Commission. In any event, the determination of "substantial deviation" is committed solely to the Commission's discretion. Consequently, GAO has not developed standards for such a determination and is not in a position to express an opinion at this time on what constitutes a "substantial deviation."

In light of the matters raised in our report on Newark AFB, we believe the Secretaries of the Air Force and Defense should have recommended Commission reconsideration of the 1993 Newark AFB closure.

Question 3: The GAO report states "the Air Force may not have considered other issues regarding those facilities that are scheduled to remain at Kirtland." What are the "other issues"?

Answer: The other issues deal with whether the Air Force gave adequate consideration to sensitive security and operational matters for the Kirtland Underground Munitions Storage Complex. There are issues related to perimeter security; the provision of security personnel, either military or civilian; and the adequate and timely provision for backup alert personnel in the event of an emergency. Additionally, there are indications that conversion of the facility largely to a civilian operation could make it subject to more stringent and costly Occupational Safety and Health Act (OSHA) provisions than are currently encountered by the military operation.

Question 4: The Air Force's Base Closure Executive Group deliberated and voted on base closures for both Active and Reserve Components. Please assess the impact of changing base ownership from the Active Component to the Reserve Component.

Answer: Changing base ownership from active to reserve components may result in overall savings to the active component. However, it will result in the shifting of some base operating costs to the reserve component; the amount would depend upon the size of the cantonment area. Since 1988, BRAC recommendations have converted portions of at least 6 active-duty Air Force bases to reserve component bases. These conversions generally consist of closing most of the base and leaving an existing reserve component unit in cantonment. Therefore, while some operating costs remain, the overall cost of operating the remaining portions of the bases should decrease in line with the smaller cantonment areas.

Question 5: The Services must consider the DOD Force Structure Plan when making closure and realignment recommendations to this Commission. How did the Air Force use the Force Structure Plan regarding the Reserve Components in making its base closure and realignment recommendations?

Answer: Based on our review of minutes of the Air Force Base Closure Executive Group's meetings, it appears that the Executive Group considered, to some extent, the force structure plan during its deliberations regarding the Air Force Reserve. Documentation is less clear regarding the Air Guard where the minutes indicate that primary consideration focused on achieving cost saving opportunities.

Question 6: In discussion with Commissioner Steele, Mr. Hinton noted that a final study of the Air Force's scoring of selection criteria number 1 regarding Reese AFB has just been completed. Please provide GAO's analysis of your review of the Air Force's final study.

Answer: This assessment of criteria 1 was predicated on community concerns raised concerning the Air Force's evaluation of Reese. We discussed the community concerns with cognizant Air Force officials. Particular emphasis was given to criterion 1 (mission requirements) since it showed the greatest differentiation among the Air Force bases. The community had pointed out what it considered to be errors in the Air Force's scoring in the measurements of mission requirements such as airspace, weather, and airfield pavement.

We noted that the Air Force has addressed the issues raised by the community and that changes were made to the functional values where appropriate. For example, the community pointed out data call

differences between Air Force and Joint Cross-Service Group (JCSG) measurements of available airspace. However, Air Force officials indicated that their data base was not used; instead they opted to use cross-service group functional values as the basis for criterion 1 scores. However, some of Reese's areas with 11,000 feet of altitude were credited with 9,000 feet due to transcribing errors. The Air Force also agreed with the community's finding that Reese should receive credit for two additional areas and for having an alert area. The Air Force provided data showing that the net total effect of making these airspace corrections would increase Reese's functional value by only about 0.08 point.

We also noted that some of the community issues came from non-certified data or data otherwise not part of the Air Force's BRAC process. For example, the community questioned why Reese fell from being the Air Force's "second highest ranked UPT base" during BRAC 1991 to the lowest ranked UPT base in BRAC 1995. An Air Force official told us that they did not rank these bases as part of their BRAC process in 1991 or 1995.

The Air Force has concluded that the net effect of incorporating the community's valid points would only increase Reese's average functional score by less than 1.5 percent and would have no impact on its recommendation to close Reese AFB. Based on available information, the Air Force's actions in addressing the issues in question appear reasonable.

Question 7: GAO reviewed the Air Force's data and analysis on projected workloads of total available capacity at Electronic Combat facilities (particularly the AFEWES and REDCAP missions). Do you agree with the Air Force recommendation to disestablish these two facilities?

Answer: Neither of these facilities were originally considered by the Air Force in its own BRAC review process because they did not meet the DOD BRAC threshold of 300 authorized civilian personnel. The Air Force considered them for disestablishment because they were suggested to them as alternatives by the Test and Evaluation Cross-Service Group. Available information indicates that REDCAP consists of government-owned equipment located in a contractor facility and AFEWES is a government-owned/contractor-operated facility. The cross-service group reported that realigning both of these facilities to other bases met its policy imperative of migrating workload to core activities. The cross-service group found that the future projected workload at each of these two facilities was less than 30 percent of facility capacity. The cross-service group's analysis shows that disestablishing these two facilities will eliminate nearly all identified excess capacity in one test category.

The Air Force's recommendation was to relocate the facilities' unique workloads to existing facilities at Edwards AFB, California. It indicated that the remaining workloads are duplicated elsewhere and are not needed. Based on available documentation, we found no information to suggest that these were not viable recommendations.

DEFENSE LOGISTICS AGENCY

Question: Congressman Robert Borski, PA, requested that the Commission review the DOD recommendation to disestablish the Defense Industrial Supply Center (DISC) based on his belief that: (1) there were significant cost omissions in the COBRA for DISC, including the cost of transferring items and the cost of delaying the BRAC 93 realignment of the Defense Personnel Support Center to the Aviation Supply Office compound; and (2) the methodology used to determine the amount of positions that would be eliminated under various ICP scenarios, which is the basis for the preponderance of savings, is patently illogical and contradicts common sense. What are your views on the disestablishment of DISC? What is your assessment of Congressman Borski's contentions?

Answer: We are unable to comment on whether every item should be moved or not, and what the associated costs are likely to be. However, it is our view that to the extent the movements occur as a direct result of the BRAC recommendation, we believe they should be accounted for in DLA's analysis. In addition, we also believe that some costs associated with delaying the BRAC 1993 realignment of DPSC to the ASO compound in North Philadelphia should have been captured in DLA's analysis. Unfortunately, a precise determination of these costs is difficult to determine at this time. However, we performed a sensitivity analysis to broadly assess the potential impact of these costs on DLA's recommendation. We found that capturing these costs, even under what appears to be a worst case scenario, still results in significant savings from this recommendation.

DLA officials have indicated that they do not believe that the cost of transferring items (i.e., historical hard copy data, technical drawings and ancillary records) is relevant to the BRAC process because this transfer would occur regardless of which ICP was disestablished. During 1995 BRAC Executive Group meetings the driving force behind DLA's ICP decisions was the fact that excess capacity existed and that one or two ICPs could be disestablished. DLA officials stated that another reason why it did not consider these costs in its 1995 process was because the costs associated with the transfer of items from the Defense Electrical Supply Center to Columbus, Ohio, as a result of BRAC 1993 were not included in that cost analysis.

DISC personnel believe that the costs associated with the transfer of items between ICPs as a result of the 1995 BRAC action should

have been considered. They contend that if it were not for BRAC, this transfer of DISC items would not occur. They believe it will cost about $66 million to physically transfer DISC items. DLA contends that greater reliance on commercial practices requires changes in item management assignments, whether or not an ICP is eliminated as a result of BRAC. And, while eliminating an ICP results in a greater volume of movement, the increase would occur regardless of which ICP was disestablished. DLA officials believe that the associated costs would be much less than $66 million, because most items will be transferred electronically as opposed to the physical transfer that DISC personnel describe. This official stated that the actual number of items and associated costs will be determined during BRAC 1995 implementation. Implementation planning is currently underway.

During a 1995 BRAC Executive Group meeting, the cost of delaying the BRAC 1993 realignment of the Defense Personnel Support Center (DPSC) to the Aviation Supply Office (ASO) compound was discussed. According to the Chief of the BRAC Working Group at that time, she had received guidance from OSD on how to address this issue in the 1995 BRAC round. Based on this guidance, DLA only claimed as savings the military construction costs avoided, and not the associated real property maintenance (RPMA) and payroll costs associated with the number of people required to maintain the facility for an additional two years. DLA officials told us that they sought OSD guidance because (1) the move to the ASO compound was still within the BRAC 1993 timeframe and they were unsure whether any costs and savings could be attributable to DLA BRAC 1995 recommendations; and (2) DLA's methodology for computing RPMA and base operating support (BOS) costs in 1995 were different from what was used in BRAC 1993; and (3) the COBRA model, the discount rate, and standard factors were different.

DISC personnel believe that the cost of delaying the BRAC 1993 realignment of DPSC to the ASO compound in North Philadelphia should have been included in DLA's analysis. They believe that this cost is at least $74 million in fiscal year 1994 dollars. According to DISC officials, they used BRAC 1993 data to arrive at this figure. In our discussions with DLA officials, they do not believe that BRAC 1993 data should be used because of the various changes that have occurred since BRAC 1993. We concur with DLA on that issue. However, we do believe that some costs to maintain the facility for two years should have been captured in their analysis. Therefore, using BRAC 1995 data, we developed what we believe are the associated RPMA, personnel, and BOS non-payroll costs for staying at the South Philadelphia compound for an additional two years. We estimate the associated costs could be $7.9 million for this two-year period. We calculated this number based on 185 personnel (who currently remain at the South Philadelphia compound) remaining on DLA's rolls to maintain the facility. We did not include the item managers or other operational personnel because the costs associated with these personnel were already captured in

DLA's analysis. Although it is not clear that 185 personnel would be retained for a full two years, we used this number because it represents what appears to be a worst case scenario.

Given the absence of firm data relating to the movement of DISC items, and OSD's guidance that precluded DLA from including the two-year associated DPSC costs, we conducted our own COBRA sensitivity analysis to determine the impact on DLA's decision to disestablish DISC by incorporating these additional costs. We conducted this analysis with four variations while keeping the $7.9 million costs constant over 1998 and 1999: (1) placing the $66 million as a one-time cost in 1996; (2) placing the $66 million as a one-time cost in 1999; (3) placing a third of these costs in years 1996 through 1998; and (4) placing a third of these costs in years 1997 through 1999 (see the following table). For comparison purposes, we also showed DLA's recommended action. As shown in the table, regardless of the scenario, the decision to disestablish DISC still pays for itself. While the net present value (NPV) and return on investment (ROI) years change, the annual recurring savings once the action is completed remains the same.

Impact of Various Cost Considerations on DLA's Decision to Disestablish DISC

Fiscal year 1996 dollars in millions

Scenario	Recurring annual savings	ROI years	20-year NPV
DLA's recommended action	$18.4	Immediate	$236.5
$66 million one-time cost in 1996 plus $7.9 million allocated over two years (1997 and 1998)	18.4	4	156.4
$66 million one-time cost in 1999 plus $7.9 million allocated over two years (1997 and 1998)	18.4	4	161.5
$66 million one-time cost allocated over three years (1996-1998) plus $7.9 million allocated over two years (1997 and 1998)	18.4	4	158.1
$66 million one-time costs allocated over three years (1997-1999) plus $7.9 million allocated over two years (1997 and 1998)	18.4	4	159.8

In its data call questionnaire, each ICP provided the number of positions which allowed the DLA BRAC Working Group to determine the

number of direct, indirect, and G&A positions. The number of positions by category differs at each ICP. When analyzing DLA's various ICP scenarios, the number of positions eliminated vary based on the overhead positions on board at the losing activity.

DLA officials told us that they will determine the actual number of people required at each of the remaining ICPs during BRAC 1995 implementation; this will occur as a result of DLA refining its breakout of workload into weapon system, and troop and general support items.

COST OF BASE REALIGNMENT ACTIONS (COBRA)

Question: During testimony questions, the rationale and effects of cost estimate discount rates was a topic of discussion. Does GAO have a recommendation on a discount rate the Commission should use in preparing its cost analyses?

Answer: As indicated in our report, DOD's use of a different discount rate approach for BRAC 1995 tied to the Treasury's borrowing rate appears reasonable, and we see no reason why it should not be used. However, in using that approach, we believe that a discount rate of 4.85 percent should be employed to calculate NPV since that is the current rate approved by the Office of Management and Budget.

BUSINESS EXECUTIVES FOR NATIONAL SECURITY REPORT

Question: During testimony questions, GAO expressed concern over DOD's decision to place 12 new Defense Finance and Accounting Service (DFAS) offices on bases previously slated to close as a result of prior base closure rounds. Please provide for the record a copy of GAO's current draft report on the Defense Finance and Accounting Service.

Answer: We expect to provide a copy of this draft report to DOD for comment within the week and plan to make a draft available to the Commission shortly thereafter.

QUESTIONS FROM CONGRESSMAN RICHARD GEPHARDT

Question 1: The General Accounting Office report states that the Army "did not fully adhere to its regular process for installations in assessing military value when recommending...leased facilities for closure." It specifically notes that the "Army did not prepare installation assessments for leased facilities." Is it true the Army's installation assessment consisted of an evaluation based on the four DOD military value criteria? If so, were leased facilities therefore excluded from an evaluation based on these

four criteria? Is it true that the base closure law requires the Army to make closure recommendations on the basis of the DOD criteria?

Answer: Yes, the Army's installation assessment did consist of an evaluation based on the four DOD military value criteria. As we indicated in our report, the Army did not prepare installation assessments for leased facilities; however, the Army's stationing strategy provided the basis for the military value of leased facilities. Yes, the services are required to employ DOD's selection criteria in making BRAC decisions. See our response to question 2 below for a fuller discussion of these issues.

Question 2: In response to a question by the Commission, the Army stated its leaders considered the military value of the Aviation and Troop Command (ATCOM) in their deliberations. The community in which ATCOM is located contends that no such consideration occurred. Did the General Accounting Office find any evidence that the Army's leaders considered the specific military value of ATCOM in their deliberations? Is it legitimate for the Army to claim that vacating leased facilities owned by the General Services Administration will result in a savings to the government?

Answer: The Army did send out a data call related specifically to leases. This data call was sent to the Major Commands that had leases costing more than $200,000 per year. The data call requested the following empirical information on each lease: location, tenants by lease and location, size of leased facility, cost, buy-out penalties, reorganization plans affecting leases (planned changes), and population.

The Army prepared a letter, dated April 14, 1995, addressed to the Commission, which explains how the Army addressed each of the four military value criteria for each of the leases. In this letter, the Army stated that "in no instance did the Army assess the military value of a leased facility solely according to the qualitative guidance provided by the Army's Stationing Strategy." The Army maintained that it used the empirical data collected in the data call along with other corporate data bases such as the facility data base in analyzing military value both from a quantitative and qualitative standpoint.

The qualitative assessment of leases appeared to be inherent in the stationing strategy. However, we found no other documentation supporting an analysis of, or addressing, the military value of leases. Further, the Army's Management Control plan does not describe a process to be used for determining military value of leases. Yet, Army officials state that military value considerations were present and inherent in the Army's consideration of alternative scenarios. For example, Army officials said that mission impact and operational considerations

were key in their analysis of the ATCOM and other leases. The conclusion reached was that affected operational efficiencies would be optimized through the ATCOM realignment. Also, Army officials indicated that consideration regarding the ability of the receiving installation to accommodate ATCOM (availability and condition of land and facilities) at both the existing and potential receiving locations was also necessary in reaching the decision that this lease could be vacated. Data regarding the ability to expand, and costs at the receiving and losing locations, was also available for consideration.

The Army's COBRA analysis did not take into consideration costs to GSA in this realignment proposal; however, the precise cost to the government is not clear given the uncertainty over future use of the vacated space. Also, see our response to question 6 under the Army portion of these Q&As.

QUESTIONS FROM CONGRESSMAN GERRY E. STUDDS

Questions 1 and 2: In recommending NAS South Weymouth for closure, the Navy has apparently overlooked two facilities (NAS Atlanta and NAS Fort Worth) with a lower "military value," according to the Navy's own criteria. In the case of NAS Atlanta--which is significantly lower in military value than South Weymouth and was initially considered for closure--the Navy has argued that the area is "rich in demographics" and should remain open. Yet the Navy's own Military Value matrix for reserve Air Stations rates NAS Atlanta last and NAS South Weymouth first in demographics.

In its 1993 report to the BRAC, the GAO identified a "problem" with the Navy's process in instances when "a base recommended for closure, even though its military value was rated higher than bases that remained open." I see no reason that these concerns would not be relevant to the Navy in 1995. While the GAO's 1995 report describes the Navy's recommendations as "generally sound," does the GAO continue to view the Navy's disregard for military value--particularly in the case of South Weymouth--as a problem in its decision-making process?

Answer: The goal of the Navy's 1995 BRAC process, as in the 1993 round, was to reduce excess capacity and maintain average military value across each subcategory of activity. This approach gave rise to instances where activities with higher military value were recommended for closure over activities with lower military value in their respective subcategories. The recommendation to close NAS South Weymouth is such an example.

The Navy's military value analysis is the second step in what is, essentially, a four step process: (1) capacity analysis, (2) military value analysis, (3) configuration analysis, and (4) the derivation and assessment of BRAC alternatives/scenarios. The

determination of relative military values for each activity in a subcategory was not the sole determinant for closing activities. The results of capacity and military value analyses were used in a configuration analysis to identify potential BRAC actions.

In the case of reserve air stations, the Navy's configuration analysis indicated the possibility of closing NAS Atlanta. However, the results of the Navy's analysis of operational air stations left NAS Brunswick, Maine, open, after CINCLANT indicated that the Navy should retain an operational air station north of Norfolk. This permitted the BSEC to consider another reserve air station option. By closing NAS South Weymouth and moving any necessary aircraft and functions to NAS Brunswick, which the Navy determined to be a more capable air station, excess capacity was reduced in both operational and reserve air station subcategories, while not adversely affecting demographic concerns in that area. The resulting average military value for operational air stations increased, while the reserve air station subcategory essentially maintained its average value, dropping only a few decimal points (61.12 vice 61.16).

QUESTIONS FROM CONGRESSMAN HAROLD FORD, SENATOR BILL FRIST, AND SENATOR FRED THOMPSON

Question 1: The Department of Defense and Defense Logistics Agency created a 1,000 point ranking system to evaluate its distribution depots. Within this 1,000 point system, only 20 points related to a depot's transportation capabilities. Does GAO believe it was appropriate to allocate only 2 percent of the evaluation of a distribution depot to the issue of transportation capabilities?

Answer: DLA's methodology provided that a total of 90 points could be awarded for transportation related questions in its military value analysis of stand-alone depots. Of those 90 points, 60 points were possible based on a depot's transportation capabilities, and 30 points were possible based on a depot's transportation cost operational efficiency. Had a greater number of points been assigned to these questions, the number of points awarded would still be proportional to the points awarded to other depots. The points each depot received was based proportionally on the number of points awarded to the depot which had the greatest transportation capability or the lowest transportation cost. An important aspect of the BRAC process, one enhancing its credibility, was the assignment of values and weights before data is collected and evaluated.

Question 2: How can the GAO validate DLA's procedures when the installation military value rankings placed the oldest depot with the highest real property maintenance as the top installation?

Shouldn't this result have sent a red flag to the GAO that mission scope was skewing the military value analysis?

Answer: In terms of real property maintenance, DLA's operational efficiency section of the stand-alone depot military value analysis shows that the San Joaquin depot (Tracy/Sharpe, California) had the highest real property maintenance cost and was awarded the least number of points. That analysis also showed that the Ogden depot received the greatest points, while the Columbus depot (DLA's oldest depot), rated second best. Memphis rated third.

Mission scope, by itself, was not the basis on which DLA made its decisions. DLA's excess capacity and military value analyses of installations and depots, in conjunction with other analytical tools, were considered by DLA in making its closure and realignment recommendations. At the same time, since mission scope was one of four measures of merit which were considered in the installation military value analysis, it is not clear to us that mission scope skewed the installation military value analysis results, or the final decision.

The Richmond installation was assessed as having the best facility condition and therefore received the greatest number of points; the New Cumberland facility received the least number of points. In addition, in the stand-alone depot military value analysis, the Richmond depot was rated the best in terms of facilities, while the Susquehanna depot (New Cumberland, Pennsylvania) scored the fewest points.

Question 3: Did the GAO analyze DOD's process of selecting DLA depots for closure that are collocated with other service branch bases?

Answer: GAO analyzed DLA's overall process for selecting activities for BRAC action, including its process for selecting collocated depots for closure.

QUESTIONS FROM CONGRESSMAN WALLY HERGER

Question 1: Do you know of any instances, other than Sierra Army Depot, where a Member of Congress needed to resort to FOIA in order to obtain supposedly public information from the Army?

Answer: We did not examine Freedom of Information Act (FOIA) issues in connection with the BRAC process and, therefore, do not know the extent to which this situation occurred.

Question 2: Please confirm that GAO report statements cited below apply in the case of Sierra Army Depot:

(a) "GAO has identified a number of instances where projected savings from base closures and realignments may fluctuate or be uncertain for a variety of reasons. They include uncertainties over future locations of activities that must move from installations being closed or realigned and errors in standard cost factors used in the services' analyses." (p.5)

Answer: This statement refers to possible changes to BRAC savings that could affect a number of BRAC recommendations. Although not specifically directed at, it potentially could affect Sierra, to the extent changes in projected cost and savings data are determined to be required.

(b) "The other realignment...is caught up in debate over the accuracy of some data." (p. 75)

Answer: This statement does apply to Sierra.

(c) "Also, some questions were raised concerning the accuracy of some data used in the military value analysis for ammunition storage installations." (p.77)

Answer: The data in question applies to Sierra as well as other ammunition storage installations. For example, corrections to the other installations' data could affect the installation value of Sierra relative to other ammunition depots.

(d) "Community concerns about the development of military value for ammunition storage installations centered around the accuracy of some of the information used to score all of the installations. Specifically data in two of the attributes were questioned--ammunition storage and total buildable acres...Our follow-up and that of the Army's seem to support the existence of some data inaccuracies; however, the correct information has not yet been ascertained...The Commission may want to ensure that the corrected data has been obtained and assessed prior to making a final decision on this recommendation." (p.78)

Answer: As indicated above, use of correct data for all ammunition depots is important to individual ammunition depot installation values and also to confirming the relative ranking of each facility, including Sierra.

(e) "Also, some questions remain about the accuracy of some data used in assessing Army ammunition depots. Therefore, we recommend that the Commission ensure that the Army's ammunition depot recommendations are based upon accurate and consistent information and that corrected data would not materially affect military value assessments and final recommendations." (p.86)

Answer: As stated above, use of correct data for all ammunition depots is important to individual ammunition depot installation

values and also to confirming the relative ranking of each facility, including Sierra.

Question 3: Did you independently verify that Army data was certified by viewing either original data call information and/or signed letters of certification?

Answer: We did verify that the data received from the Army Materiel Command relative to ammunition storage installations was certified.

Question 4: Did you review the procedure by which installations were allowed to review, correct, and verify data? Did you talk to any installation personnel or only Army Audit Agency and WDC officials?

Answer: We did not review this specific procedure. However, the Army Audit Agency examined the installation review process. They concluded that the installation assessments were reliable for further use in the study. It should be noted that even though some errors were found in the statistical sampling of data completed by the Army Audit Agency, it determined the errors it identified as not being materially significant so as to affect the outcome for which they were used.

Question 5: Do you still contend, in light of Army failure to provide information on inconsistences, that the Army Audit Agency corrected all discrepancies (as noted in footnote on p. 72)?

Answer: According to Army Audit Agency officials, and as reflected in their report, all material discrepancies found by their audit work were corrected.

Question 6: If the Army cannot provide basic information, how can it be certified as required by law?

Answer: The Army's BRAC process accumulated a great deal of required information regarding its facilities. As indicated in our report, certification statements accompanying such data are intended to ensure that it is accurate to the best of the certifying official's knowledge.

Question 7: If a facility cannot be closed (by the Army's own admission) because it houses the three largest operational project stock missions, then shouldn't it be more fully utilized?

Answer: A key objective of the BRAC process is to eliminate excess infrastructure. Many facilities could be more fully utilized by shifting around workloads or more fully utilizing those facilities, but this would not necessarily lead to infrastructure reductions.

Question 8: Has the Army documented the fact that it can complete all demilitarization at SIAD prior to 2001? If so, why could they not complete chemical demilitarization at two regional depots within the designated timeframe?

Answer: According to Army officials, the Sierra depot stores conventional ammunition, and if funding is available, as planned, there is no reason that all conventional ammunition demilitarization at Sierra cannot be accomplished by the year 2001. If for some reason, the total demilitarization could not be accomplished at Sierra, Army officials indicate that the munitions would be moved for demilitarization to another ammunition depot. On the other hand, munitions stored at Umatilla and Pueblo are chemical and must be demilitarized in place--they are prohibited by law from being moved. In addition, incinerators must be built at those locations before the demilitarization can take place.

Question 9: Since the Army is required by law (PL 101-510, as amended) to evaluate all facilities equally for closure consideration, why were five facilities exempted early in the process (three for military value and two for inability to meet closure parameters)?

Answer: DOD components are required to include in their BRAC process installations meeting a threshold of having 300 authorized civilian personnel. This provides a baseline for ensuring that all eligible facilities are considered for closure. As the process progresses, installations are removed from consideration at various stages. In the final analysis only those Army installations identified as low in military value were selected as study candidates for closure or realignment. Regarding the two installations exempted from study because of the inability to complete any potential closure or realignment in 6 years, this decision was in keeping with a requirement of the BRAC law.

Question 10: Since GAO states in their report (p. 79) that "Army installations/facilities selected for closure or realignment generally had relatively small one-time closing costs and provided almost immediate savings after completing the closure," if it was learned that the one-time closing costs would be significantly higher and not provide the proposed long term savings, would GAO agree that a decision should be reconsidered?

Answer: Military facilities recommended for closure and realignment varied in the extent of one-time closing costs and savings. Our report indicates that fluctuations do occur in projected costs and savings for a variety of reasons; the magnitude of such changes have to be examined on a case-by-case basis.

Question 11: Has the Army provided specific data regarding transport cost of ammunition from SIAD to destination locations?

Answer: Army officials have told us that they expect any movement of the munitions to occur through issuances to meet operational requirements rather than as part of a BRAC related move. Otherwise, Army officials indicate they expect to demilitarize much of the excess munitions at Sierra.

Question 12: Why is 5% or more unemployment produced by closure considered unacceptable in populous areas (where diversity and recovery are more likely) and a 10% unemployment result in an entire county considered acceptable? Especially since GAO indicates (p. 145) that "...there was no evidence to support OSD's assumption that economic recovery would be more difficult in a large metropolitan area than in a smaller one."

Answer: A 5 percent figure was an arbitrary ceiling established in the BRAC 1993 round. There was no ceiling established in BRAC 1995 and the decision as to excess economic impact was left to the judgment of the service secretaries or the Secretary of Defense. No Army installation was removed from BRAC consideration in 1995 because of economic impact concerns.

LTC BAILEY'S CY.

DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF OF STAFF
200 ARMY PENTAGON
WASHINGTON DC 20310-0200

REPLY TO
ATTENTION OF

April 27, 1995

Mr. Edward A. Brown III
Defense Base Closure and Realingment Commission
1700 N. Moore Street, Suite 1425
Arlington, VA 22209

Dear Mr. Brown:

The attached response to a General Accounting Office (GAO) request on the Fort Indiantown Gap recommendataion is provided for your information.

Point of contact for this action is MAJ Fletcher, (703)693-0077.

MICHAEL G. JONES
COL, GS
Director, The Army Basing Study

Attachment

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DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF OF STAFF
200 ARMY PENTAGON
WASHINGTON DC 20310-0200

REPLY TO
ATTENTION OF

DACS-TABS

25 April 1995

MEMORANDUM FOR GENERAL ACCOUNTING OFFICE, ATTN: MR STEVEN DESART

SUBJECT: TABS Comments on the Internal Review of Fort Indiantown Gap Analysis

1. Per your request, we have reviewed the Internal Review #95-17, prepared by the Pennsylvania National Guard. We have also reviewed the Follow -up Memorandum dated 10 April 1995.

THE BOTTOM LINE ASSESSMENT:

FIG closure pays back, it is a smart recommendation - using our numbers or theirs!

OVERALL IMPRESSION: This was a very cursory review of the Army's recommendation to close Fort Indiantown Gap. It did not accurately reflect the Army's process. The review presents biased and incomplete information designed to mislead. The Internal Review could have been better prepared had the author consulted with any of the audit staff who have been working BRAC issues for over a year.

2. ISSUES PRESENTED BY THE INTERNAL REVIEW:

A. "Savings Can Not Exceed Expenditures"

Position of the Internal Review: TABS overestimates the savings (by $10 M) from closing Fort Indiantown Gap and leaves no funding to run a reserve enclave.

TABS position: TABS used consistent, standardized data sources and methodologies to predict the savings from closing Fort Indiantown Gap. In order to assess the potential material impact on the recommendation of overestimating savings, we have completed a sensitivity analysis using the suggested BOS, RPMA, and Civilian Salary (Encl 1). The result does not change the Return on Investment years (still one year). Even if the information presented by the Internal Review represents valid estimates, it would not alter the Army's recommendation to close Fort Indiantown Gap.

Result of sensitivity analysis: No material impact.

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SUBJECT: TABS Comments on the Internal Review of Fort Indiantown Gap Analysis

DISCUSSION: Differences between TABS savings and the Internal Review boil down to four main points.

POINT #1: TABS adjusted future Base Support costs due to population changes. The Internal Review did not. The baseline data used to predict FY96 funding was provided by the installation, through the Major Army Command (MACOM) to TABS during the Installation Assessment process. TABS adjusted this baseline data by inflating the dollar amount to FY 96 dollars and by adjusting the overall funding based on scheduled population changes. For population increases, TABS predicted more Base Support funding than the baseline amount reported by the installation. For Fort Indiantown Gap, the scheduled population increase (between the FY 93 population in the 8 June 1993 ASIP, and the FY 96 population in the 16 May 1994 ASIP) was 180%. This factor was used to increase the overall level of funding for FY 96.

Subsequent review by TABS and AAA discovered that the 8 June ASIP for Fort Indiantown Gap was incorrect. The Fort Indiantown Gap garrison was not included in the 8 June 1993 ASIP. The actual population for FY 93 was 1077 not 715. TABS recomputed the FY 96 Base Support information. The table at enclosure 2 shows the revised COBRA screen four information based on new population data.

POINT #2: TABS included reimbursable costs as part of the Base Support budget. The internal review did not. Because the COBRA scenario deals with the entire population - saving money if they depart and adding money if they arrive, the total cost to run a base is needed in COBRA. This is part of a standard methodology used by TABS.

POINT #3: Funds left at Fort Indiantown Gap. The COBRA model does include costs to continue training at Fort Indiantown Gap. The COBRA DELTAS report shows that only 38% of the combined RPMA/BOS nonpayroll amount is considered a savings. The remaining 62% is not saved and therefore left at Fort Indiantown Gap to provide for training and operation of the enclave. In fact a total of $14 million is not saved (left to run FIG) in the TABS submission to the Commission, and a total of $ 2.7 million per year is not saved (left to run FIG) in the sensitivity analysis using the Internal Review Base Support numbers.

POINT #4: Civilian Salary Savings. The Internal Review cites a cost of $7 million to pay the salary of the 315 garrison civilians, about $22,222 per position. The follow-up report specifies $27,000 per civilian. The TABS standard factor for civilian salaries is $45,998 per position. TABS accounts for all personnel costs associated with civilian positions in computing an Army average. The average civilian salary factor has been validated by the Army Audit Agency.

B. "Army Recognizes Its Not Economically Feasible to Close FITG"

Position of the Internal Review: TABS produced analysis that shows it costs $300 million to close Fort Indiantown Gap. Fort Indiantown Gap can't close because the Army still needs it to conduct training. The Internal Review also mentions environmental cleanup costs.

TABS position:

$300 Million Cost: TABS analysis shows a 1 year Return on Investment (MT6-2) and $12 million in one time costs. The Internal Review cites a different version of the scenario (MT6-1) which moves every organization off of Fort Indiantown Gap and replaces their required facilities. The scenario described in COBRA model MT6-1 was not the Army's recommendation and has no bearing on the Army's recommendation.

Training Issue: Training can continue at Fort Indiantown Gap. The Army's recommendation states "... close FITG, except minimum essential facilities as a reserve enclave". This allows the Army to keep open facilities as needed to conduct training. The intent of the Army's recommendation is to close the facilities and land used for Annual Training (AT), and conduct future ATs at other locations.

Environmental Cleanup Issue: OSD policy prohibits the Army from including the cleanup cost in TABS analysis. The Army is obligated to cleanup Fort Indiantown Gap whenever it closes, so it is not a cost proximate to the BRAC recommendation.

3. CONCLUSION. Based on information presented in the Internal Review, TABS has performed a sensitivity analysis which shows no change in the one-time costs or in the Return on Investment years. Even if the information presented by the Internal Review represent valid estimates, it would not alter the Army's recommendation.to close Fort Indiantown Gap.

MICHAEL G. JONES
COL, GS
Director, The Army Basing Study

ENCLOSURE 2

REVISED BASE SUPPORT COSTS FOR FORT INDIANTOWN GAP

COST ELEMENT	FY 93 DOLLARS
BASOPS.. Direct	7,975.0
BASOPS.. Reimb	3,397.3
RPMA .. Direct	2,560.5
RPMA .. Reimb	1,252.7
ENV .. Direct	1,764.0
ENV .. Reimb	869.6
AV .. Direct	37.3
Family PGM Direct	32.9
FY 93 DoD RPMD	1,337.0
TOTAL FY 93$	19,226.3
FY 96 $ (* 1.0731)	20,632

TOTAL RPMA	5,149.9			
RPMA NON PAY (66% OF TOTAL)		3,398		
BASOPS PAYROLL (40% OF TOTAL)	6,192			
BASOPS NON PAY (60% OF TOTAL)	9,288			
TOTAL BASOPS		15,481.5		
TOTAL		18,880		
BASOPS ADJUSTMENT			FY 93 TOTAL POP	1077
			FY 96 TOTAL POP	1295
POPULATION ADJUSTMENT FACTOR	1.202			

	TABS REVISED	INTERNAL REVIEW
ADJUSTED RPMA NON -PAY	**4,086**	**1,500**
ADJUSTED BASOPS PAYROLL	**7,446**	**7,000**
ADJUSTED BASOPS NON PAYROLL	**11,169**	**2,900**

COBRA REALIGNMENT SUMMARY (COBRA v5.08) - Page 1/2
Data As Of 10:34 04/05/1995, Report Created 15:47 04/14/1995

Department : ARMY
Option Package : MT6-2-GAO
Scenario File : C:\COBRA\MT6-2GAO.CBR
Std Fctrs File : C:\COBRA\SF7DEC.SFF

Starting Year : 1996
Final Year : 1998
ROI Year : 1999 (1 Year)

NPV in 2015($K): -169,972
1-Time Cost($K): 11,462

Net Costs ($K) Constant Dollars

	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	Total	Beyond
MilCon	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Person	0	0	-5,471	-12,323	-12,323	-12,323	-42,439	-12,323
Overhd	430	322	3,033	-1,550	-1,550	-1,550	-863	-1,550
Moving	0	0	5,451	0	0	0	5,451	0
Missio	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	0	0	676	0	0	0	676	0
TOTAL	430	322	3,689	-13,872	-13,872	-13,872	-37,175	-13,872

	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	Total
POSITIONS ELIMINATED							
Off	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Enl	0	0	4	0	0	0	4
Civ	0	0	265	0	0	0	265
TOT	0	0	269	0	0	0	269
POSITIONS REALIGNED							
Off	0	0	29	0	0	0	29
Enl	0	0	103	0	0	0	103
Stu	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Civ	0	0	120	0	0	0	120
TOT	0	0	252	0	0	0	252

Summary:

SENSITIVITY ANALYSIS.
BOS = 2.9 M, RPMA = 1.5 M, BOS PAY = 7M
50 CIVILIAN GARRRISON POSITIONS MOVED TO BASE X (NOT RIFED) - AREA SUPPORT
265 CIVILIAN POSITIONS ELIMINATED
CIVILIAN SALARY FACTOR = $22,222

USING NUMBERS PROVIDED BY THE INTERNAL REVIEW.

Data As Of 10:34 04/05/1995, Report Created 15:47 04/14/1995

Department : ARMY
Option Package : MT6-2-GAO
Scenario File : C:\COBRA\MT6-2GAO.CBR
Std Fctrs File : C:\COBRA\SF7DEC.SFF

Costs ($K) Constant Dollars

	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	Total	Beyond
MilCon	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Person	0	0	1,320	625	625	625	3,196	625
Overhd	430	322	4,160	484	484	484	6,365	484
Moving	0	0	5,663	0	0	0	5,663	0
Missio	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	0	0	676	0	0	0	676	0
TOTAL	430	322	11,820	1,110	1,110	1,110	15,901	1,110

Savings ($K) Constant Dollars

	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	Total	Beyond
MilCon	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Person	0	0	6,791	12,948	12,948	12,948	45,635	12,948
Overhd	0	0	1,127	2,034	2,034	2,034	7,229	2,034
Moving	0	0	212	0	0	0	212	0
Missio	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	0	0	8,130	14,982	14,982	14,982	53,076	14,982

Internal Review Follow-up

Thru: United States Property and Fiscal Officer for Pennsylvania

To: GAO-BRAC Focal Point, Attn: Mr. Steve De Sart

From: CPT Tony Gulotta, Supervisory Auditor, United States Property and Fiscal Office, Pennsylvania National Guard (717-861-8759)

Date: April 10, 1995

Subject: Follow-up to Review of TABS Analysis, Fort Indiantown Gap

---

As discussed on 5 April 1995, I have been provided with the additional information needed to analyze the total costs and savings projected by TABS for Fort Indiantown Gap. In addition to running through the numbers, I am also providing comments on the most likely rationale TABS will use for their assumptions and my opinion on whether or not they are well founded. I would be willing to travel to Washington to discuss this matter with you in person, if you wish.

FTIG provided the following figures in their data call, which in turn were submitted to TABS. The Base Operations, Real Property Maintenance **included Payroll Costs** for civilians at FTIG. FTIG thought this was the way the information was to be provided.

Costs Per Area	Direct (000s)	Reimbursable (000s)
BOS	$ 7,975.0[1]	$ 3,397.3
RPMA	$ 2,560.6[2]	$ 1,252.7
Environmental	$ 1,764.0	$ 869.6
Audio Visual	$ 37.3	$ 0.0
Base Commo	$ 0.0	$ 0.0
Family Programs	$ 32.9	$ 0.0

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[1] Includes payroll for those individuals conducting BOS.

[2] Includes payroll for those individuals conducting RPMA.

TABS then applied the following assumptions to the data to arrive at their input figures:

1. TABS included $ 4.650 million in reimbursable costs in the total cost to run FTIG.

Reimbursables are the incremental (variable) costs that are incurred by other Agencies and Components when they use FTIG or purchase services from FTIG. Utilities account for the largest amount of these reimbursables. Presently these "customers" occupy 1,180,000 square feet of the 4,300,000 total square footage reported at FTIG. However, there are also 902,254 additional square feet at FTIG which are not on the installation's real property records. These facilities include the Pennsylvania Emergency Management Area, Air National Guard, The Pennsylvania National Guard Department of Military Affairs, The United States Property and Fiscal Office and Warehouses and Area 17. In addition, there are also scores of state owned residences, including the Lieutenant Governor's and the Adjutant's General of Pennsylvania. All of these facilities and residences purchase their utilities from the installation. These purchases account for a large portion of these reimbursables. These "customers" would all buy their services somewhere else if the Post were to close.

Since this is clearly a wash transaction, the reimbursables should not have been included in any part of the cost analysis. TABS will claim that these reimbursables were subsequently backed out in residuals, but this needlessly complicates the matter.[3] To further exasperate the analysis, several implications of this approach have apparently been overlooked by TABS' analyst.[4] Again, the easiest way to handle this wash transaction is simply not include the reimbursables.

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[3] Although the residual is $14.7 million, as their analysis shows there is only $10 million (34-23.8) in real money. This money must cover the recurring costs at Base X, enclaving operational costs and the reimbursables.

[4] The assumption that the square footage of these "users" were included - when in fact over 40% of it was not - in the Post's square footage further frustrates the computation. Since square footage is the cost driver in TABS' unit of cost analysis for RPMA, this again, results in the savings being overestimated and the residual costs being underestimated. Furthermore, since the BOS cost driver is the population and the entire Reserve population, e.g. 2,500 equivalent man-years of part-time Reserve soldiers, incurring these expenses are not accounted for, the savings is further skewed.

2. TABS adjusted upwards Base Operations (BOS) and Real Property Maintenance for a 43% increase in the Garrison population. It is said that this was based on Army Stationing Installation Plan (ASIP) data.[5] However, the population at FTIG has not increased.

The ASIP is a document used for stationing, recruiting and construction purposes. The ASIP is updated twice a year. Like any system updated periodically, timing differences can occur.

The reality is that the permanent population at FTIG has gone down since the data call. The consolidation of DFAS has resulted in a population decrease of 70 people. These positions are being consolidated in Rome, N.Y.

The fact that a 43% increase in the population at FTIG did not occur is easy to verify by rechecking the accuracy of the FY93 and FY94 ASIP data. It is suggested that the ASIP erroneously included part time Reservists and Guardsmen as part of the full-time post complement.[6] Because I do not have the data, I could not verify the validity of the suggestion.

3. TABS added another payroll to the cost of running FTIG and in this case used an average salary of $45,998[7]. This resulted in the payroll being overstated by 10.2 million dollars, since the actual payroll was already included. The average salary, including benefits, for FTIG employees is $27,000.

In respect to the figure ($45,998) that was used to compute the payroll cost for FTIG, while TABS will no doubt defend this salary figure as consistently applied, it grossly overstates the cost of running FTIG and the savings that would be achieved by closing the post. The Army has only recommended 12 Major Base Closures. For these installations actual numbers should be used or projected

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[5] This was initially relayed by the FORSCOM BRAC Team and subsequently confirmed by TABS' analyst that visited FTIG on 6 April 1995.

[6] This explanation was offered by FTIG Garrison personnel.

[7] The TABS's analyst who visited FTIG on 6 April stated the composite amount (retirement, social security, etc.) was actually $49,000.

savings will never materialize. Actual numbers are available and, in fact, were already included in FTIG's data call.

4. Numbers were then adjusted from FY93 to FY96 constant dollars at an inflation rate of 2.9%. This makes perfectly good sense.

Based on these adjustments, the actual cost of running the installation was inflated by 300 %. The chart below illustrates how the $34 million was arrived at for the three major considerations Payroll, RPMA and BOS:

Category	Cost to Run the Post FY 93 (data call, in millions)	Reimburs-ables for FY93 (data call)	Total BOS/RPMA With Reimburs-ables	43% Increase for "Population" Increase, Noted on ASIP	New Cost Figure With Population Increase	New Figure in FY 96 constant dollars [8] (COBRA Input)
Salary	$ 6.4	N/A	N/A	N/A	$ 10.2	$ 11.2
Base Operations	$ 8[9]	$ 3.4	$ 11.4	$ 4.9	$ 16.3	$ 16.7
Real Property And Maint.	$ 2.6[10]	$ 1.3	$ 3.8	$ 1.6	$ 5.4	$ 6.1
Totals	$12.4[11]	$ 5.5	$ 15.2	$ 6.4	$ 31.9	$ 34.0

The assumptions applied to these costs are not conservative. In addition, it would appear in FTIG's case that the cost and manpower implications of operating an enclave were not considered. There is nothing stated about it in the published TAB documents. I am advised that even as of 6 April 1995 the size and nature of the facilities to be included in the enclave have not been determined, and these cost figures would be at best a guess. Without this information, it is not possible

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[8] TABS applied a Future Value Factor of .0731.

[9] This number included part of the $ 6.4 million in payroll.

[10] This number included the rest of the $ 6.4 million in payroll.

[11] Actual number was $ 12,369,800. Number has been rounded up and includes all costs reported in the data call, not just the cost of payroll, base operations and real property and maintenance. Costs included are: Environmental, Audio Visual and Family Programs. They were used in TABS analysis but do not impact on our discussion here.

to determine the cost savings that would be achieved by closing and enclaving the post. The decision to reduce the Post's square footage by 2.7 million square feet in the COBRA analysis appears to have been arbitrary.[12] I note that the NGB, after study, has recommended that the entire Post be enclaved. Clearly if the entire Post is enclaved, the operating costs would remain the same. If, however, only part of the Post is enclaved so as to require Reserve units to travel to out of state Posts for Annual Training, then the added costs of travel, which are significant[13], would have been computed and considered. The TABS analyst who visited on 6 April 95 said they had not computed or considered travel costs.

I can empathize with TABS' desire to simplify the process, but we are now beyond the initial "war gaming" of options. Inflated costs in their analysis led to inflated savings. It is not possible to save $ 23.8 million a year when you only spend $13.5 million. In testimony to the BRAC Commission, The Secretary of the Army stated, "We have taken a conservative approach."[14] He goes on to say, "I don't think I could say to you that we could afford to lose a single dollar of the savings we anticipate here. It will get tight right after that first dollar."[15]

Recommendation: It is recommended that, because of the magnitude of the errors noted in this paper, that all data be reexamined, questionable assumptions eliminated and accurate costs of operation stated. The savings, if any, could then be determined after all costs, including the enclave and travel, if applicable, have been considered.

CC:
TAG of Pennsylvania
TABS-Attn: LTC Bryant
FORSCOM BRAC Team

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[12] Square footage requirements for an enclave to support a brigade and a half at FTIG are estimated to be 1.8 million square feet. When you subtract this amount from the available square footage, and further reduce it by the proposed shut down square footage there are only 400,000 square feet of real property left to support the reimbursable customers (4.3 - 1.8 - 2.7 = 4). Four hundred thousand square feet to support organizations which presently occupy 1.2 million square feet. In reality, only 1.5 million square feet could be shut down, not 2.7 million. Off course this again impacts on the projected savings.

[13] See attachment of the actual travel costs for a 3500 man Task Force with its necessary tactical vehicles and equipment. If it can be determined how many 3500 man Task Forces from the 30,000 Guardsmen and Reservists stationed in PA must travel to these posts, the total costs of travel could be easily computed.

[14] Defense Base Closure and Realignment Commission Open Meeting, 7 March 1995, 114 (Diversified Reporting Services, Inc)

[15] Defense Base Closure and Realignment Commission Open Meeting, 7 March 1995, 115 (Diversified Reporting Services, Inc)

Brigade Task Force Movement Costs (3500 Soldiers)

FORT INDIANTOWN GAP IS THE MOST AFFORDABLE AND ACCESSIBLE

Soldiers	Vehicles	Other Equipment
3500	955	60

	FTIG	Fort Drum	Fort Pickett
Pittsburgh	$103,824	**$504,452**	**$474,584**
Philadelphia	$51,830	**$470,374**	**$461,656**
Scranton	$51,830	$126,402	**$491,616**
Fort Indiantown Gap	- 0 -	**$413,120**	**$427,913**

TRAVEL FUNDS INSUFFICIENT TO SEND EVERYONE OUT-OF-STATE

FORT INDIANTOWN GAP

Enclosure One

Tina Bailey

Facsimile Cover Sheet

To: LTC Bryant-FTIG Analyst
Company: The Army Base Study (TABS)
Phone: DSN: 223-0077/0078
Fax: Commercial: 703-693-9322

From: Tony Gulotta, Supv. Aud.
Company: Internal Review, USPFO for PA
Phone: DSN: 491-8759
Fax: DSN: 491-8446

Date: 04/04/95
Pages including this cover page: 7

Comments: As you may recall from our conversation last week, The Adjutant General of Pennsylvania asked me to review the TABS data for FTIG. Attached is a courtesy copy.

DEPARTMENTS OF THE ARMY AND THE AIR FORCE
NATIONAL GUARD BUREAU
U.S. PROPERTY AND FISCAL OFFICE FOR PENNSYLVANIA
c/o DEPARTMENT OF MILITARY AFFAIRS
ANNVILLE, PENNSYLVANIA 17003-5003

PFO-AIR (11) 4 April 1995

MEMORANDUM FOR The Adjutant General Department of Military Affairs, Annville, PA 17003-5002

SUBJECT: Review of TABS Data for Fort Indiantown Gap

1. Enclosed is the report for the review you requested on The Army Base Study (TABS) data for FTIG.

2. POC this memorandum is CPT Tony Gulotta, Supervisory Auditor, DSN: 491-8759.

3. USPFO - We're here to serve.

ALLEN L. KIFER
COL, NGB
USPFO for PA

CF:
GAO-BRAC Focal point
DAG-Army
DAG-Air
FTIG-Post Commander
TABS, ATTN: LTC Bryant, Analyst for FTIG
FORSCOM BRAC Team

ANALYSIS & INTERNAL REVIEW DIVISION

USPFO FOR PENNSYLVANIA

FT INDIANTOWN GAP, PA 17003-5003

REPORT OF INTERNAL REVIEW

INTERNAL REVIEW
OF
REVIEW OF THE ARMY BASE STUDY
FOR
FORT INDIANTOWN GAP
PROJECT # 95-17

PENNSYLVANIA ARMY NATIONAL GUARD

PENNSYLVANIA AIR NATIONAL GUARD

PURPOSE

This review examined The Army Base Study for Fort Indiantown Gap, which was the basis for the recommendations to close and enclave the Post made to the BRAC.

BACKGROUND

The Army Base Study (TABS) was undertaken to evaluate the Army's facilities and make recommendations to the BRAC on those installations which they believed should be closed or realigned.[1] The Army evaluated the four DoD military value criteria using the Decision-PAD (D-PAD) model.[2] From this analysis, Bases within the major Installation Categories were rank ordered.[3] Fort Indiantown Gap (FTIG) was in the Major Training Area category.[4] Our evaluation of D-PADs found that the selection criteria used in the major attributes were not consistent with the primary needs of the Reserve Component. Such needs include a facility which is easily accessible for Inactive Duty Training (IDT) in time and cost, and offers a wide variety of maneuver and range capabilities. However, the D-PAD did appear to be accurate based on the attributes that were used. Our evaluation of projected cost savings that would occur if the Base was closed and enclaved revealed significant discrepancies. The Army used the COBRA model for this analysis.[5] The Army calculated that realigning FTIG will save $23.8 million annually once it is fully implemented.[6] Based on our review of the results, their annual savings appear to be grossly overestimated, and the annual recurring costs were similarly underestimated.

DISCUSSION

The COBRA study asserts that the realignment and enclave of FTIG is projected to save 23.8 million dollars a year and will provide a return on the Army's closure cost investment, $12.7 million, within the first year.[7] While this savings may be realized to some extent by FORCES Command, it will not be a real savings to the U.S. Army. The following sections highlight the major shortfalls identified in our review of the cost data used to reach the COBRA's conclusion.

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[1] Department of the Army, The Army Basing Study Base Closure and Realignment 1995, Installation Assessment (IA) Process and Supporting Data (March 1995).
[2] Id.
[3] Id.
[4] Id
[5] Department of the Army, The Army Basing Study, BRAC 95 Alternative Document Set, MT6 (Feb 1995).
[6] Id, at Section IV.
[7] Id.

Savings Can Not Exceed Expenditures

The annual savings identified by the COBRA model are overstated by $10,252,000. Although the COBRA does apply multiple variables, factors and algorithms to compute the savings, the amount does not pass the common sense test. You can not save more than you spend. In the Army's data call FTIG identified total costs of $13,516,828.[8] Yet TABS noted the Post's total annual costs at $34 million.[9] The difference in these numbers can be attributed to three highly inflated inputs: personnel, real property maintenance (RPMA) and base operations (BOS). This amounts to 20 million dollars more than the actual reported costs. It is important to note that the 34 million dollars input into the model are stated as actual dollars and that a factor has not been applied. This was confirmed by the designer of the software and the analyst that input the information. The analyst also stated that this was the data that was submitted by FORSCOM. The FORSCOM BRAC Team, on questioning, stated that they submitted the data that the FTIG gave them in the data call. Clearly there is a disconnect, since the data that was submitted in the data call is not what appears in TABS. The result of this is also evident. With the initial input incorrect, all subsequent analysis was incorrect. Annual savings were overestimated and no funds were set aside to run the enclave. This very substantial error brings the whole legitimacy of this cost study into question as it relates to FTIG. Running the COBRA model with the correct numbers shows a twenty years savings of only $5.6 million as opposed to TABS's estimate of $285 million. In addition, the return on investment changes from one year to 37 years.

To expand on this point, the savings that would be achieved by enclaving the post would be the present cost to run the post minus the cost of missions transferred to other installations and subtracting the cost to run an enclave. Unfortunately, the estimated savings outpace the actual expenditures, even before the enclave is taken into consideration. The chart below illustrates this great disparity.

Cost	FY 93 Expenses (adjusted to constant dollars, as stated in the data call, FY 96 at 3% inflation)	TABS Savings (COBRA)
Personnel Costs	7.0 million	14.5 million[10]
RPMA	1.5 million	3.7 million[11]
BOS	2.9 million	4.4 million[12]
Total:	$13,516,828[13]	$23, 769,000[14]

[8] Ft. Indiantown Gap, PA, "BRAC 95 Data Call-Major Training Area," 9 May 94 (Total Base Operations and Real Property Maintenance, including personnel cost, environmental costs, audio visual and family support equal $12,369,800, adjusted for inflation to 1996 constant dollars $13,516,820 at a 3% rate).

[9] Alternative Document Set, at Section IV Input Screen.

[10] Alternative Document Set, at Section V, Recurring Savings.

[11] Id. at Section V, Personnel, SF, RPMA, And BOS DELTAS.

[12] Id.

[13] Total includes other costs, such as environmental, family support and audio visual.

Army Recognizes Its Not Economically Feasible to Close FTIG

The Army realizes it is not economically feasible to close the post. TABS showed that the closure costs for FTIG would be over $300,000,000.[15] This was assuming that zero dollars are spent for environmental restoration.[16] In fact, if the post were to close, the present lease with the State requires the land to be returned to an economically safe condition. Clean up would include the impact area. Undoubtedly, such an undertaking would cost tens of millions of dollars. FTIG is unique in this respect since the land is owned by the State and leased to the Army. Instead TABS proposes that the National Guard take over the post as an enclave.[17] Although this is a feasible arrangement, no funds have been reserved for this endeavor. The residual funds of 14.6 million in BOS and RPMA computed by the COBRA to support the Reserve enclave do not exist. This amount is both greater than the total presently spent on the installation and more than the difference between the total dollars inputed and the savings the Army will achieve.[18] Stated another way, since the Army backs out their savings from the total costs, which were overstated by 20 million dollars to begin with, these funds just do not exist.

In addition to realizing they can not afford to close the Post, the Army also recognizes that the Army Reserve Forces need conveniently located training areas to perform their Inactive and Active Duty Training (IDT/AT). Although ironic, since this factor did not rank high in the ranking of installations, in day three of the Defense Base Closure and Realignment Commission, 7 March 95, The Secretary of the Army testified those Major Training Areas presently used by the Reserve Component would still be available for training.[19] Reserve units only have two days to perform training and they must be able to travel to the training area, train and return within that time frame. A training area 250 miles away, for example, will not facilitate such training. Almost 200,000 mandays of IDT were performed at Fort Indiantown Gap in FY94.[20] Again, although it would be feasible for the Reserves to enclave the Post, no funds are provided to do so.

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[14] Alternative Document Set, at Section V, Recurring Savings.
[15] Alternative Document Set, MT6-1 ("Clean Kill").
[16] Id.
[17] Alternative Document Set, MT6-2.
[18] Alternative Document Set, MT6-2 (Residual Funds = Input RPMA + Input BOS - RPMA & BOS Savings; 22,852,000 - 8,173,000 = 14,679,000)
[19] Defense Base Closure and Realignment Commission Open Meeting, 7 March 1995, 109 (Diversified Reporting Services, Inc)
[20] Installation Assessment, at 56.

CONCLUSION

TABS should reevaluate their COBRA analysis of FTIG. Their costs savings appear to be seriously flawed. If a decision is made based on the present information, cost savings may not be achieved and funds may not be available for the Reserve Component to utilize the training areas and Ranges at FTIG. At the same time, the Reserve Component has a continued requirement to train at FTIG. If the post is to continue to be used by the Reserve Component it makes no sense, when taking into account the 37 year return on investment that would be achieved if the actual costs of running the Post were input into the COBRA model, to disrupt the present work force and synergy of the installation by turning it over to the Reserve Component.

SCOPE AND METHODOLOGY

This review of TABS data for FTIG was conducted by Anthony C. Gulotta, Supervisory Auditor, PAARNG, from 20-31 March 1995 in accordance with Generally Accepted Government Auditing Standards for "other services." The consulting standards that were followed were established by NGB-IR. The analysis included the review of TABS, FTIG data call information, GAO reports, discussions with FTIG personnel, R&K Engineering Personnel, TABS Analyst and the FORSCOM BRAC Team. The Auditor can be reached at (717) 861-8759.

TED MAZIA
THE CHIEF CLERK

ROOM - 129
MAIN CAPITOL BUILDING
PHONE: (717) 787-2372

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA
HARRISBURG

May 4, 1995

Please refer to this number when responding 950508-19

ALAN DIXON, CHAIRMAN
BASE CLOSURE & REALIGNMENT COMMISSION
1700 NORTH MOORE STREET SUITE 1425
ARLINGTON VA 22209

Dear Chairman Dixon:

Enclosed is a copy of House Resolution #106, which was adopted by the Pennsylvania House of Representatives on May 2, 1995

This Resolution is sent to you for your consideration in accordance with the directions contained in said Resolution.

Sincerely,

Ted Mazia

Ted Mazia
Chief Clerk

TMC

PRIOR PRINTER'S NO. 1521 PRINTER'S NO. 1793

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF PENNSYLVANIA

HOUSE RESOLUTION

No. 106 Session of 1995

INTRODUCED BY ZUG, O'BRIEN, KREBS, ALLEN, LYNCH, MARSICO, CORRIGAN, NAILOR, TANGRETTI, DEMPSEY, MILLER, WAUGH, STERN, BUXTON, McCALL, STEIL, TRUE, LUCYK, ROBERTS, ROONEY, FICHTER, COY, HERMAN, TULLI, GRUPPO, VANCE, SAYLOR, TIGUE, GIGLIOTTI, HUTCHINSON, CLYMER, HARHART, READSHAW, COLAIZZO, RAYMOND, NYCE, BEBKO-JONES, BATTISTO, L. I. COHEN, FARGO, PESCI, SCHULER, LEDERER, BELFANTI, MELIO, MUNDY, LEH, TRELLO, CHADWICK, ADOLPH, HESS, YOUNGBLOOD, MERRY, ROHRER, FLEAGLE AND EGOLF, APRIL 6, 1995

AS AMENDED, HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, MAY 2, 1995

A RESOLUTION

Relating to maintaining the status quo of forces and training at Fort Indiantown Gap, Pennsylvania; AND MAINTAINING THE STATUS QUO AT LETTERKENNY ARMY DEPOT, PENNSYLVANIA. <—

WHEREAS, Fort Indiantown Gap is vital to the training of the Pennsylvania Army National Guard and the Pennsylvania Air National Guard, the United States Army Reserve, the United States Army, the United States Marine Corps and several other Federal and State agencies; and

WHEREAS, Fort Indiantown Gap provides a true, seamless training partnership among the forces; and

WHEREAS, Fort Indiantown Gap has maintained a successful training partnership for over 55 years; and

WHEREAS, The current cost of $19 million to operate the installation is a sound financial investment for the Federal Government in return for the excellent training facilities; and

THE DEFENSE BASE CLOSURE AND REALIGNMENT COMMISSION

E CORRESPONDENCE TRACKING SYSTEM (ECTS) # 950501-11

COOK, DAVID	TO: GENERAL
LTC, U.S. ARMY RET	TITLE:
RGANIZATION: LEBANON VALLEY CHAMBER	ORGANIZATION: DBCRC
INSTALLATION (s) DISCUSSED: FORT INDIANTOWN GAP	

OFFICE OF THE CHAIRMAN	FYI	ACTION	INIT	COMMISSION MEMBERS	FYI	ACTION	INIT
CHAIRMAN DIXON				COMMISSIONER CORNELLA			
STAFF DIRECTOR		X		COMMISSIONER COX			
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR				COMMISSIONER DAVIS			
GENERAL COUNSEL	✓			COMMISSIONER KLING			
MILITARY EXECUTIVE				COMMISSIONER MONTOYA			
				COMMISSIONER ROBLES			
DIR./CONGRESSIONAL LIAISON		✓		COMMISSIONER STEELE			
DIR./COMMUNICATIONS				REVIEW AND ANALYSIS			
				DIRECTOR OF R & A	✓		
UTIVE SECRETARIAT				ARMY TEAM LEADER	✓		for
				NAVY TEAM LEADER			
DIRECTOR OF ADMINISTRATION				AIR FORCE TEAM LEADER			
CHIEF FINANCIAL OFFICER				INTERAGENCY TEAM LEADER	✓		
DIRECTOR OF TRAVEL				CROSS SERVICE TEAM LEADER			
DIR./INFORMATION SERVICES							

TYPE OF ACTION REQUIRED

	Prepare Reply for Chairman's Signature		Prepare Reply for Commissioner's Signature
✓	Prepare Reply for Staff Director's Signature		Prepare Direct Response
	ACTION: Offer Comments and/or Suggestions	✓	FYI

Subject/Remarks:

FORWARDING PETITION FROM COMMUNITY.

Due Date: 950508	Routing Date: 950501	Date Originated:	Mail Date:

Memorandum ~~for Record~~ Base Commission Personnel

Subject: Ft. Indiantown Gap Closure Proposal

1. By now you all have been swamped with all sorts of facts & figures to keep Ft. Indiantown Gap alive. I have but a short request in all of this madness, and hope you will be fair and just in your decision. Rather than try to confuse you people anymore than you are already, I have taken the time to work up something simple but very much says it all. ~~The~~

2. This packet was prepared by the Ammunition Supply Point which we feel is ~~a~~ of ~~great~~ great importance not only to ~~our~~ ~~service~~ as Ft. Indiantown Gap, but to the Dept of Defense Explosive Safety board, United States Army Forces Command, and to the Dept of the Army itself. It not only proves ~~worth~~ the ~~was~~ worth of us ~~as~~ as individuals, but as servants of United States at its best.

3. In the world of Ammunition and explosives, we handle hazardous materials on a daily basis, seven days a week 365 days a year. This exposure to the materials in which we handle subjects our lives to the

harsh reality ~~that~~ of death on a constant basis. This area of employment is kind of unique in the fact that it takes a breed of special people who are dedicated, very serious and well trained. The role of the civilian is very important because of the 24 hr a day job it entails. National Guard, Reserves, Rotc etc train one weekend a month with two weeks in the summer. The experience constant surveillance of suspensions + restriction on Ammunition and Explosives, regulations of storage transportation and handling of hazardous materials is constant. I ~~to~~ can't express the word constant enough because it is just that. The civilian role is to do all the dirty work so to speak so that during those training periods the soldiers ~~do a~~ can do what their purpose is all about, maintain readiness at all times to the best of ~~the~~ their ability.

It has to be realized, they are our country's defense and as civilians we are a major part in their sucess. To display how we feel, and what is thought about us is enclosed.

4. The ~~enclosures~~ first two enclosures are the results of recent surveys by our peers. We are proud of them, because to reach those results are unheard of from ~~and~~ any installation. The person who conducted the survey actually had to consult one of

his peer to find out how to write it up. For any installation to have <u>no</u> discrepencies is very rare, if it ever has been done before. Its no surprise to me, my ASP is rated in enclosure #3 as being one of the most efficient in the United States, but the real kicker is ~~in~~ enclosure #4. I figured, why not let ~~to~~ our customers tell you how they feel. Its in black and white and we are extremely proud of them. Bottom line is, we need them and they need us, it works.

Bruce A Engle
ASP Foreman + Accountable Property Officer

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE EXPLOSIVES SAFETY BOARD
2461 EISENHOWER AVENUE
ALEXANDRIA, VIRGINIA 22331-0600

DDESB-KO

09 NOV 1994

MEMORANDUM FOR DIRECTOR, U.S. ARMY TECHNICAL CENTER FOR EXPLOSIVES SAFETY, ATTN: SMCAC-ES

SUBJECT: Explosives Safety Survey of U.S. Army Garrison, Fort Indiantown Gap, Annville, PA

This explosives safety survey was conducted on September 9, 1994 by Dr. Chester E. Canada, Physical Scientist, representing this Board. The purpose of the survey and its results were discussed with LTC D. L. Cook, Garrison Commander.

There are no waivers or exemptions in effect at Fort Indiantown Gap.

There were no findings of variances from explosives safety standards and practices.

The obvious attention to detail and professionalism displayed by all personnel that Dr. Canada encountered at Fort Indiantown Gap is commended. Contributions from Mr. Gino Moraga (QASAS, Ammo Surv) toward solving explosives safety issues and improving the overall management of explosives safety are worthy of special note.

W. RICHARD WRIGHT
Colonel, USA
Chairman

cc: CDR, U.S. Army Garrison,
Ft. Indiantown Gap

AFPI-SO (SMCAC-EST/9 Dec 94) (385) 1st End
SUBJECT: Explosives Safety Survey of U.S. Army Garrison, Fort Indiantown Gap, Annville, PA (SMCAC-EST File Number 750)

Commander, United States Army Forces Command, Fort McPherson, GA 30330-6000 20 DEC 1994

FOR Commander, Fort Indiantown Gap, ATTN: AFZS-FIG-SO, Annville, PA 17003-5047

1. Report of Department of Defense Explosives Safety Board Survey conducted on 9 September 1994, at Fort Indiantown Gap, is forwarded for your action.

2. The laudatory remarks by the Department of Defense Explosives Safety Board and the Army Technical Center for Explosives Safety are well deserved. Congratulations to all for this fine safety effort and in particular to Mr. Gino Moraga.

3. For further information, contact Mr. Lynn C. Clements, FORSCOM Safety Office, DSN 367-5764, and/or Mr. Joel Heath, Directorate of Logistics (QASAS), DSN 367-6217.

RODNEY G. HAMMONDS
Safety Director

Encl
nc

FY92 YEAR-END AUTHORIZATION/EXPENDITURE DATA

INSTL/CMD	(%) CONV AMMO EXP RATE	(%) MSL AMMO EXP RATE	AUTH ERRORS	NO. OVEREXPS	DOLLAR VALUE OVEREXP	NO. NEG EXP
FIRST ARMY	65.4	125.8	13	21	$ 421K	3
SECOND ARMY	86.1	99.5	6	18	$ 178K	2
FIFTH ARMY	76.1	N/A	PERFECT	7	$ 8K	0
SIXTH ARMY	85.2	101.5	9	18	$ 33K	1
FORT BELVOIR	56.7	N/A	PERFECT	0	N/A	0
FORT BENNING	98.2	95.8	69	31	$ 981K	1
FORT BLISS	78.8	83.0	1	0	N/A	0
FORT BRAGG	95.3	84.2	17	8	$ 45K	2
FORT CAMPBELL	92.9	97.2	1	10	$ 102K	0
FORT CARSON	94.2	106.9	67	19	$1,834K	1
FORT DEVENS	94.5	N/A	PERFECT	1	2K	1
FORT DIX	86.8	N/A	PERFECT	0	N/A	0
FORT DRUM	92.7	100	8	1	$ 1K	1
FORT EUSTIS	99.6	N/A	1	3	$ .2K	0
FORT GORDON	100.5	N/A	9	1	$ 1K	0
FORT B. HARRISON	100	N/A	PERFECT	0	N/A	0
FORT HOOD	84.8	67.0	5	5	$ 318K	5
FORT S. HOUSTON	38.9	N/A	35	4	$ 3K	3
FORT HUACHUCA	30.7	N/A	1	1	$ .1K	[illegible]
FORT INDIANTOWN GAP	74.2	N/A	PERFECT	0	N/A	0
FORT IRWIN	63.1	88.5	2	0	N/A	0
FORT JACKSON	53.6	N/A	PERFECT	0	N/A	0
FORT KNOX	89.1	100	PERFECT	8	$ 5K	2
FORT LEE	82.7	N/A	1	0	N/A	0
FORT LEWIS	99.4	100	PERFECT	0	N/A	0
FORT MCCLELLAN	88.8	N/A	PERFECT	0	N/A	0
FORT MCCOY	94.2	N/A	3	0	N/A	0
FORT MCPHERSON	105.3	N/A	PERFECT	15	$ 11K	[illegible]
FORT MEADE	4.9	N/A	36	4	$ 2K	1
NTC	92.2	95.5	PERFECT	0	N/A	1
FORT ORD	95.3	99.9	6	3	$ 10K	[illegible]
FORT POLK	82.3	65.2	37	3	$ 1K	[illegible]
PRESIDIO OF SAN FRAN	72.8	N/A	2	5	$ .1K	0
REDSTONE	0	N/A	3	0	N/A	0
FORT RILEY	95.6	85.0	PERFECT	3	$ 1K	0
FORT RUCKER	97.8	N/A	PERFECT	1	$ 10K	0
FORT SHERIDAN	0	N/A	33	2	$ .4K	0
FORT SILL	96.8	96.9	PERFECT	1	$ 1K	[illegible]
FORT STEWART	92.9	110.5	3	11	$ 502K	[illegible]
FORT L. WOOD	69.3	N/A	5	2	$ 1K	[illegible]

FT. INDIANTOWN GAP, PA
AND
GREATER PITTSBURGH AIR RESERVSE STATION
MONDAY, APRIL 10, 1995

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GREATER PITTSBURGH AIR RESERVE STATION
MONDAY, APRIL 10, 1995

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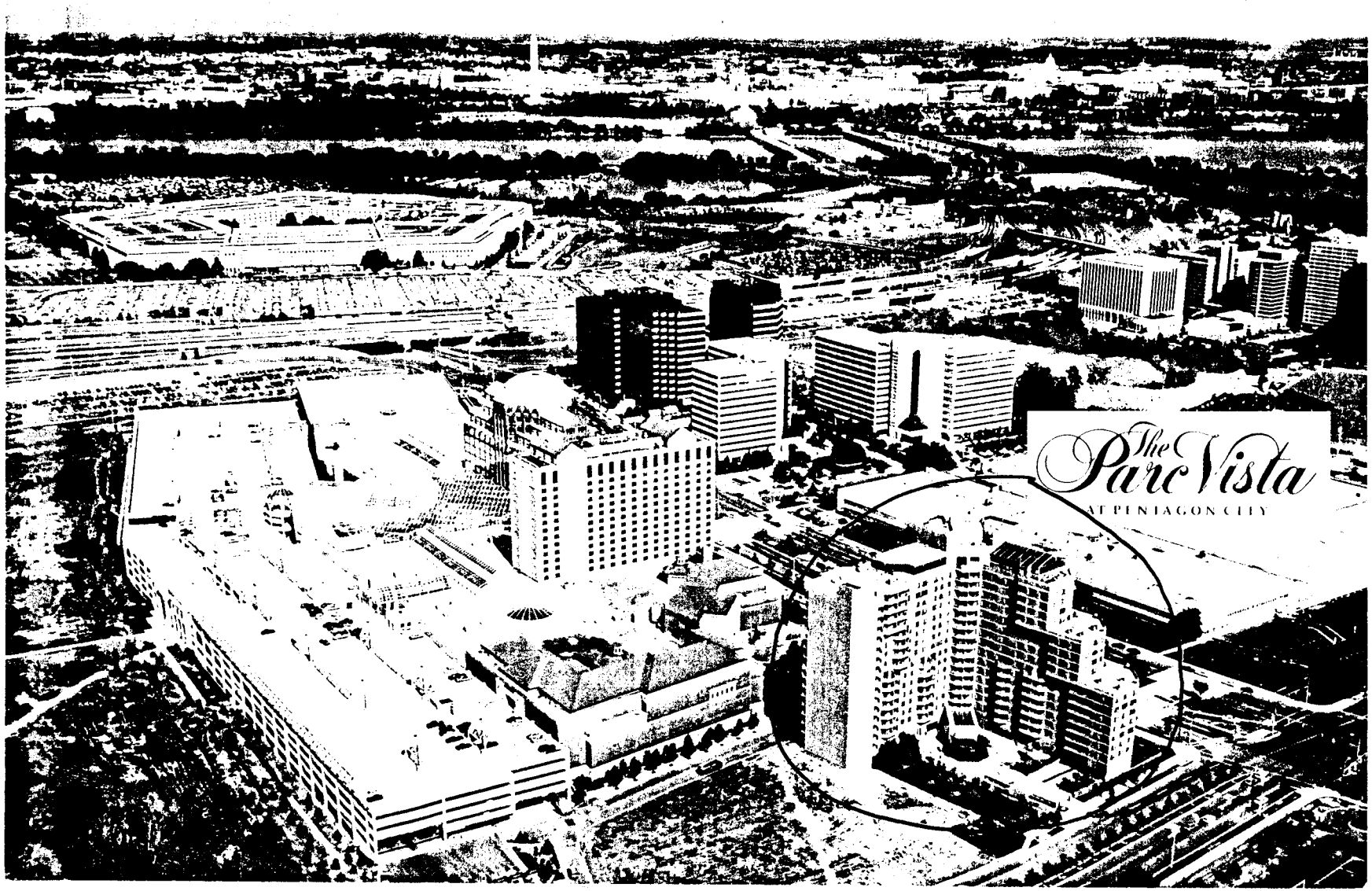

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DEFENSE BASE CLOSURE AND REALIGNMENT COMMISSION

SUMMARY SHEET

FORT INDIANTOWN GAP

INSTALLATION MISSION

- Support active Army and Reserve Component training.

DOD RECOMMENDATION

- Close Fort Indiantown Gap, except minimum essential facilities as a Reserve Component enclave.

DOD JUSTIFICATION

- The Army has significantly reduced its active and reserve forces and must reduce excess infrastructure to meet future requirements. Fort Indiantown Gap is low in military value compared to other major training area installations, and has virtually no Active Component tenants.
- Annual training for Reserve Component units can be conducted at other installations in the region, including Forts Dix, A.P. Hill, and Drum.

COST CONSIDERATIONS DEVELOPED BY DOD

- One-Time Costs: $ 12.735 million
- Net Savings During Implementation: $ 67.126 million
- Annual Recurring Savings: $ 22.755 million
- Return on Investment Year: 1 year
- Net Present Value Over 20 years: $284.523 million

MANPOWER IMPLICATIONS OF THIS RECOMMENDATION (EXCLUDES CONTRACTORS)

	Military	Civilian	Students
Baseline	**152**	**461**	**587**
Reductions	4	315	0
Realignments	132	70	0
Total	136	385	0

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
136	385	0	0	(136)	(385)

ENVIRONMENTAL CONSIDERATIONS

- There is a threatened or endangered species survey ongoing. Historic building and archeological surveys are in progress. The region is in a marginal ozone non-attainment region. There are five Defense Environmental Restoration Account sites identified.

REPRESENTATION

Governor:	Thomas Ridge
Senators:	Arlen Specter
	Rick Santorum
Representative:	George W. Gekas

ECONOMIC IMPACT

• Potential Employment Loss	789 jobs (521 direct and 268indirect)
• Harrisburg-Lebanon-Carlisle, PA MSA Job Base:	386,060 jobs
• Percentage:	0.2 percent decrease
• Cumulative Economic Impact (1994-2001):	0.2 percent increase

MILITARY ISSUES

- Scheduling and operation of the air-to-ground range and Military Operating Area R-5802 (one of only 15 in the country) are currently done by active duty Air Force personnel assigned to Detachment 1, 193rd Special Operations Group, Pennsylvania Air National Guard. Future range operation plan requires staffing and coordination.

COMMUNITY CONCERNS/ISSUES

- Strong local support exists for retaining active duty Army garrison to schedule and operate training and to keep the installation open.

ITEMS OF SPECIAL EMPHASIS

- Muir Army National Guard Airfield is the site of the largest Army Aviation Support Facility in the country. The official residence of the Pennsylvania Lieutenant Governor is on post.

Steve Bailey/Army Team/03/17/95 10:41 AM

1995 DoD Recommendations and Justifications

Fort Indiantown Gap, Pennsylvania

Recommendation: Close Fort Indiantown Gap, except minimum essential facilities as a Reserve Component enclave.

Justification: In the past ten years, the Army significantly reduced its active and reserve forces. The Army must reduce excess infrastructure to meet future requirements.

Fort Indiantown Gap is low in military value compared to other major training area installations. Although managed by an Active Component garrison, it has virtually no Active Component tenants. Annual training for Reserve Component units which now use Fort Indiantown Gap can be conducted at other installations in the region, including Fort Dix, Fort A.P. Hill and Fort Drum.

Fort Indiantown Gap is owned by the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania and leased by the U.S. Army through 2049 for $1. The government can terminate the lease with one year's written notice. Facilities erected during the duration of the lease are the property of the U.S. and may be disposed of, provided the premises are restored to their natural condition.

Return on Investment: The total one-time cost to implement this recommendation is $13 million. The net of all costs and savings during the implementation period is a savings of $67 million. Annual recurring savings after implementation are $23 million with a return on investment expected in one year. The net present value of the costs and savings over 20 years is a savings of $285 million.

Impacts: Assuming no economic recovery, this recommendation could result in a maximum potential reduction of 789 jobs (521 direct jobs and 268 indirect jobs) over the 1996-to-2001 period in the Harrisburg-Lebanon-Carlisle, PA Metropolitan Statistical Area, which represents 0.2 percent of the area's employment.

The cumulative economic impact of all BRAC 95 recommendations and all prior-round BRAC actions in this area over the 1994-to-2001 period could result in a maximum potential increase equal to 0.2 percent of employment in the area. There are no known environmental impediments at the closing or receiving installations.

BRAC 95 ARMY INSTALLATION LIST

MANEUVER

Fort Bragg, NC
Fort Campbell, KY
Fort Carson, CO
Fort Drum, NY
Fort Hood, TX
Fort Lewis, WA
Fort Richardson, AK
Fort Riley, KS
Fort Stewart, GA
Fort Wainwright, AK
Schofield Barracks, HI

MAJOR TRAINING AREAS

Fort A. P. Hill, VA
Fort Chaffee, AR
Fort Dix, NJ
Fort Greely, AK
Fort Hunter-Liggett, CA
Fort Indiantown Gap, PA
Fort Irwin, CA
Fort McCoy, WI
Fort Pickett, VA
Fort Polk, LA

PROFESSIONAL EDUCATION

Carlisle Barracks, PA
Fort Leavenworth, KS
Fort Lesley J. McNair, DC
West Point, NY

TRAINING SCHOOLS

Fort Benning, GA
Fort Bliss, TX
Fort Eustis/Story, VA
Fort Gordon, GA
Fort Huachuca, AZ
Fort Jackson, SC
Fort Knox, KY
Fort Lee, VA
Fort Leonard Wood, MO
Fort McClellan, AL
Fort Rucker, AL
Fort Sam Houston, TX
Fort Sill, OK
Presidio of Monterey, CA

COMMAND, CONTROL & ADMIN

Charles E. Kelley Support Facility, PA
Charles Melvin Price Support Center, IL
Fort Belvoir, VA
Fort Buchanan, PR
Fort Gillem, GA
Fort Hamilton, NY
Fort McPherson, GA
Fort Meade, MD
Fort Monroe, VA
Fort Myer, VA
Fort Ritchie, MD
Fort Shafter, HI
Fort Totten, NY
Presidio of San Francisco, CA
US Army Garrison, Selfridge, MI

MEDICAL CENTERS

Fitzsimons Army Medical Center, CO
Tripler Army Medical Center, HI
Walter Reed Army Medical Center, DC

COMMODITY

Army Research Laboratory, MD
Cold Regions Research Laboratories, NH
Detroit Arsenal, MI
Fort Detrick, MD
Fort Monmouth, NJ
Natick RDEC, MA
Picatinny Arsenal, NJ
Redstone Arsenal, AL
Rock Island Arsenal, IL

DEPOTS

Anniston Army Depot, AL
Corpus Christi Army Depot, TX
Letterkenny Army Depot, PA
Red River Army Depot, TX
Tobyhanna Army Depot, PA

PROVING GROUNDS

Aberdeen Proving Ground, MD
Dugway Proving Ground, UT
White Sands Missile Range, NM
Yuma Proving Ground, AZ

AMMUNITION STORAGE

Blue Grass Army Depot, KY
Hawthorne Army Depot, NV
Pueblo Army Depot, CO
Savanna Army Depot, IL
Seneca Army Depot, NY
Sierra Army Depot, CA
Tooele Army Depot, UT
Umatilla Army Depot Activity, OR

AMMUNITION PRODUCTION

Holston Army Ammunition Plant, TN
Iowa Army Ammunition Plant, IA
Lake City Army Ammunition Plant, MO
Lone Star Army Ammunition Plant, TX
McAlestar Army Ammunition Plant, OK
Milan Army Ammunition Plant, TN
Pine Bluff Arsenal, AR
Radford Army Ammunition Plant, VA

INDUSTRIAL FACILITIES

Detroit Army Tank Plant, MI
Lima Army Tank Plant, OH
Stratford Army Engine Plant, CT
Watervliet Arsenal, NY

PORTS

Bayonne Military Ocean Terminal, NJ
Oakland Army Base, CA
Sunny Point Military Ocean Terminal, NC

LEASES

Army Materiel Command, VA
Army Research Office, NC
Army Personnel Center, MO
Army Space Command, CO
Aviation-Troop Support Command, MO
Concepts Analysis Agency, MD
Information Systems Command, VA
JAG Agencies, VA
JAG School, Charlottesville, VA
Military Traffic Management Cmd, VA
National Ground Intelligence Center, VA
Operational T&E Command, VA
Personnel Command, VA
HQ, Space & Strategic Defense Cmd, VA
Space & Strategic Defense Cmd, AL

THE ARMY BASING STUDY
BASE CLOSURE AND REALIGNMENT 1995

VOLUME I

DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY

INSTALLATION

NARRATIVES

MARCH 1995

INSTALLATION REVIEW

FORT INDIANTOWN GAP, PENNSYLAVANIA

1. BACKGROUND

Location: Fort Indiantown Gap is located in central Pennsylvania, 12 miles west of Lebanon and 20 miles northeast of Harrisburg. Surrounding counties includes Lebanon, Dauphin, and Schuykill. Fort Indiantown Gap is located one mile from Interstate 81, a major north-south route.

History: Fort Indiantown Gap was established as a Pennsylvania National Military Reservation in 1932. On September 30, 1940, Fort Indiantown Gap was leased to the federal government. On October 9, 1940, construction began on 110 miles of roads, 1,552 buildings, and Memorial Lake, which was used for amphibious training. During World War II, Fort Indiantown Gap was part of the New York Port of Embarkation. Seven Army divisions trained there - the 3d and 5th Armored, and the 1st, 28th, 37th, 77th, and 95th Infantry Divisions. In July 1942, Fort Indiantown Gap became a Transportation Corps training center to train Army stevedores. After World War II, Fort Indiantown Gap served as a separation center for soldiers returning from Europe. During the Korean War, Fort Indiantown Gap was the home of the 5th Infantry Division. In the 1960s Fort Indiantown Gap hosted the largest Reserve Officer Training Corps (ROTC) summer camp in the nation. In addition to being a Reserve Component training center, during the 1970s and early 1980s, Fort Indiantown Gap served as a resettlement center for 22,000 Vietnamese and 19,000 Cuban refugees. In October 1983, Fort Indiantown Gap was realigned as a sub-post of Fort Meade, Maryland. Fort Indiantown Gap mobilized approximately 2,500 Reserve Component soldiers during Operations Desert Shield/Desert Storm. On October 1, 1993, Fort Indiantown Gap was realigned as a sub-post of Fort Drum, New York.

Current mission: Fort Indiantown Gap is a major Reserve Component training center for both ground and air units. Approximately 30,000 soldiers conduct Annual Training and approximately 100,000 soldiers conduct Inactive Duty Training at the installation. Fort Indiantown Gap is the home of Headquarters, Pennsylvania National Guard. In addition, Fort Indiantown Gap provides area support under the provisions of AR 5-9 for the eastern half of Pennsylvania to include Direct and General Support Maintenance, transportation services, troop issue support activity services (food service), and Training Support Center services. The majority of support is provided to the Pennsylvania National Guard and units from the 79th Army Reserve Command. Fort Indiantown Gap serves 30 tenant activities. Fort Indiantown Gap is a FORSCOM designated mobilization station. Currently, a total of 23,000 soldiers comprising 134 units of the Army Reserve and the National Guard are scheduled for mobilization at the installation. Nine of these units are Contingency Force Pool 1 units, the most likely units for mobilization.

2. ENVIRONMENTAL

Fort Indiantown Gap consists of 17,820 acres. There is a threatened or endangered species (TES) survey in progress. A historic building survey and archeological survey are in progress.

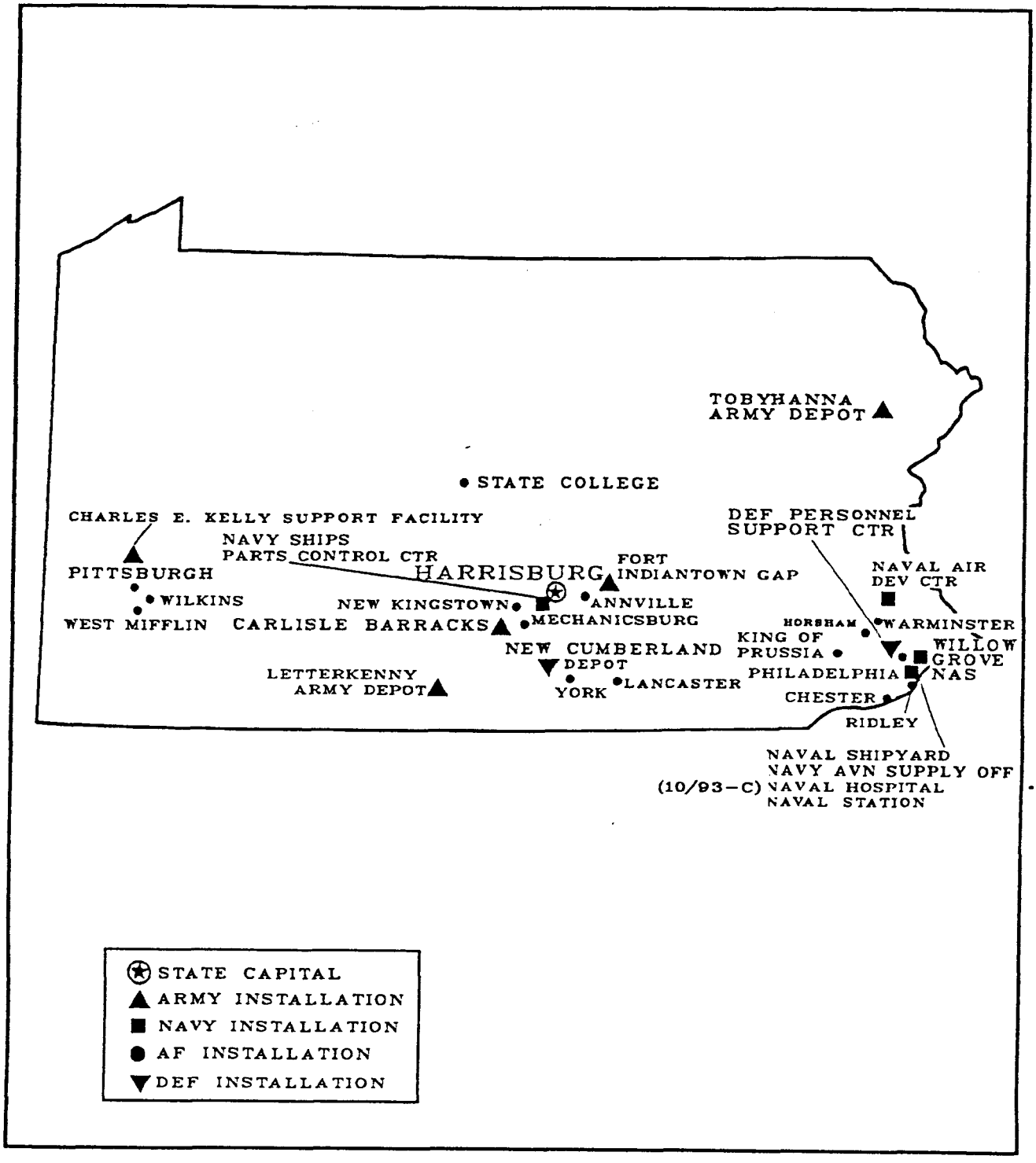
Potable water is acquired through contract. The capacity is 1.0 million gallons per day (MGD) with an average daily use of 0.531 MGD. The National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permitted wastewater plant has a capacity of 2.0 MGD and an average daily use of 0.9 MGD. Solid waste disposal is contracted with a disposal rate of 10 tons/day.

The installation is in a region in non-attainment for ozone (marginal). Major projects have been identified to meet/maintain air compliance. The installation has applied for a Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) Part B permit for open burning/open detonation. There are five Defense Environmental Restoration Account (DERA) eligible sites identified by the installation.

Funded and unfunded compliance costs for FY 94 - FY 99 total $20.76 M, and funded and unfunded restoration costs for FY 94 - FY 99 total $4.175 M.

MAP NO. 39

PENNSYLVANIA



Prepared By: Washington Headquarters Services
Directorate for Information
Operations and Reports

PENNSYLVANIA

FISCAL YEAR 1994 (DOLLARS IN THOUSANDS)

Personnel/Expenditures	Total	Army	Navy & Marine Corps	Air Force	Other Defense Activities
I. Personnel - Total	120,592	61,169	35,687	12,641	11,095
Active Duty Military	5,301	2,372	2,329	600	0
Civilian	40,134	10,800	16,624	1,615	11,095
Reserve & National Guard	75,157	47,997	16,734	10,426	0
II. Expenditures - Total	$5,406,159	$1,825,994	$2,331,093	$498,569	$750,503
A. Payroll Outlays - Total	2,646,030	884,276	1,079,854	264,149	417,751
Active Duty Military Pay	260,765	81,988	157,102	21,675	0
Civilian Pay	1,551,437	375,417	716,017	42,252	417,751
Reserve & National Guard Pay	261,364	193,322	25,226	42,816	0
Retired Military Pay	572,464	233,549	181,509	157,406	0
B. Prime Contracts Over $25,000 Total	2,760,129	941,718	1,251,239	234,420	332,752
Supply and Equipment Contracts	961,199	247,042	330,756	99,375	284,026
RDT&E Contracts	757,703	417,602	227,603	84,507	27,991
Service Contracts	891,314	158,002	662,827	49,352	21,133
Construction Contracts	87,866	57,025	30,053	1,186	398-
Civil Function Contracts	62,047	62,047	0	0	0

Major Locations of Expenditures	Expenditures			Major Locations of Personnel	Military and Civilian Personnel		
	Total	Payroll Outlays	Prime Contracts		Total	Active Duty Military	Civilian
Philadelphia	$1,591,152	$793,217	$797,935	Philadelphia	17,289	1,401	15,888
West Mifflin	298,263	761	297,502	Mechanicsburg	6,025	122	5,903
Mechanicsburg	284,400	251,547	32,853	Tobyhanna	3,396	59	3,337
Pittsburgh	216,321	47,443	168,878	Letterkenny Army Dep	3,088	61	3,027
Letterkenny Army Dep	141,367	137,360	4,007	New Cumberland	2,568	229	2,400
Warminster	125,056	117,102	7,954	Warminster	2,143	82	2,061
Tobyhanna	124,316	124,271	45	Pittsburgh	1,802	449	1,353
Chambersburg	123,340	6,274	117,066	Indiantown Gap	1,782	112	1,670
Wilkins Township	115,768	0	115,768	Willow Grove	1,570	733	837
Horsham	100,843	3,334	97,509	Carlisle Barracks	1,254	710	544

Prime Contracts Over $25,000 (Prior Three Years)	Total	Army	Navy & Marine Corps	Air Force	Other Defense Activities
Fiscal Year 1993	$2,966,230	$1,024,442	$1,283,504	$266,493	$393,791
Fiscal Year 1992	3,064,717	1,457,558	901,077	288,686	417,396
Fiscal Year 1991	2,948,522	1,119,353	1,115,975	268,042	445,152

Top Five Contractors Receiving the Largest Dollar Volume of Prime Contract Awards in this State	Total Amount	Major Area of Work	
		FSC or Service Code Description	Amount
1. WESTINGHOUSE ELECTRIC CORP	$473,395	Operation/Govt-Owned Contractor-Operated R	$297,126
2. BOEING SKORSKY LHX PROGRAM OFF	304,599	RDTE/Aircraft-Advanced Development	304,599
3. BOEING COMPANY THE	209,834	Maint & Repair of Eq/Aircraft Comps & Accy	97,138
4. FMC CORPORATION	86,595	Guns, over 150 mm through 200 mm	86,554
5. GENERAL ELECTRIC COMPANY	82,383	RDTE/Other Defense-Advanced Development	22,342
Total of Above	$1,156,806	(41.9% of total awards over $25,000)	

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Directorate for Information
Operations and Reports

CLOSURE HISTORY - INSTALLATIONS IN PENNSYLVANIA

20-Mar-95

SVC	INSTALLATION NAME	ACTION YEAR	ACTION SOURCE	ACTION STATUS	ACTION SUMMARY	ACTION DETAIL
A						
	CARLISLE BARRACKS					
	CHARLES E. KELLY SUPPORT FACILITY					
	FORT INDIANTOWN GAP					
	LETTERKENNY ARMY DEPOT	88/91/93	DEFBRAC/DBCRC	ONGOING	REALGNDN	1988 DEFBRAC: Supply and material-readiness missions realigned from Lexington-Bluegrass Army Depot, KY; completed FY 93 1991 DBCRC: Realign Depot Systems Command with the Systems Integration Management Activity-East (SIMA-E) to Rock Island Arsenal, IL, and form the Industrial Operations Command (SIMA-E changed by 1993 Defense Base Closure Commission); scheduled FY 95 1993 DBCRC: Tactical missile maintenance realigned from Anniston Army Depot, AL; Red River Army Depot, TX; NADEP Alameda, CA; NADEP Norfolk, VA; NWS Seal Beach, CA; MCLB Barstow, CA; and Ogden ALC, Hill AFB, UT; scheduled FY 94-95 Retain Systems Integration Management Activity-East (Change to 1991 Defense Base Closure Commission recommendation)
	NEW CUMBERLAND DEPOT					

CLOSURE HISTORY - INSTALLATIONS IN PENNSYLVANIA

20-Mar-95

SVC	INSTALLATION NAME	ACTION YEAR	ACTION SOURCE	ACTION STATUS	ACTION SUMMARY	ACTION DETAIL
	SCRANTON ARMY AMMUNITION PLANT	90	PRESS	ONGOING	LAYAWAY	1990 PRESS: Layaway; scheduled FY 95
	TACONY WAREHOUSE	88	DEFBRAC	ONGOING	CLOSE	1988 DEFBRAC: Close; completed FY 92; pending disposal
	TOBYHANNA ARMY DEPOT	88/93	DEFBRAC/DBCRC	ONGOING	REALGNUP	1988 DEFBRAC: Communications-electronics mission realigned from Lexington-Bluegrass Army Depot, KY; scheduled FY 93-94 1993 DBCRC: Maintenance and repair function of the Intelligence Material Management Center realigned from Vint Hill Farms, VA; scheduled FY 96
AF						
	GREATER PITTSBURGH IAP AGS					
	HARRISBURG OLMSTED IAP AGS					
	WILLOW GROVE ARS					
D						
	DEFENSE CLOTHING FACTORY	93	DBCRC	COMPLETE	CLOSE	1993 DBCRC: Accept DoD recommendation to close.

CLOSURE HISTORY - INSTALLATIONS IN PENNSYLVANIA

20-Mar-95

SVC	INSTALLATION NAME	ACTION YEAR	ACTION SOURCE	ACTION STATUS	ACTION SUMMARY	ACTION DETAIL
	DEFENSE CONTRACT MANAGEMENT DISTRICT M	93	DBCRC	COMPLETE	CLOSE	1993 DBCRC: Accept DoD recommendation. Close DCMD Midatlantic, Philadelphia, PA, and relocate its mission to the remaining three DCMDs.
	DEFENSE DISTRIBUTION DEPOT LETTERKENNY	93	DBCRC	COMPLETE	REJECT	1993 DBCRC: Reject DoD recommendation to closed DDLP and relocate its mission to other DDDs. Maintain DDLP at the Chambersburg, PA, site to retain key support functions it provides Letterkenny Army Depot.
	DEFENSE INDUSTRIAL SUPPLY CENTER	93	DBCRC	COMPLETE	REJECT	1993 DBCRC: Reject DoD recommendation to close. Maintain DISC at ASO compound to realize the most cost-effective option.
	DEFENSE PERSONNEL SUPPORT CENTER					
	DEFENSE PERSONNEL SUPPORT CENTER	93	DBCRC	COMPLETE	CLOSE	1993 DBCRC: Reject DoD recommendation to close and move to New Cumberland. Close and move to ASO to realize best cost efficiencies.
N						
	NAS, WILLOW GROVE					

CLOSURE HISTORY - INSTALLATIONS IN PENNSYLVANIA

20-Mar-95

SVC	INSTALLATION NAME	ACTION YEAR	ACTION SOURCE	ACTION STATUS	ACTION SUMMARY	ACTION DETAIL
	NAV STA PHILADELPHIA	90/91	PRESS/DBCRC	ONGOING	CLOSE	1990 PRESS: DOD Secretary proposed NAVSTA Philadelphia as a closure in his 1990 press release. 1991 DBCRC: Recommended closing NAVSTA Philadelphia, reassigning its ships to other Atlantic Fleet Homeports and relocating the Naval Damage Control Training Center to NTC Great Lakes, IL.
	NAVAL AIR DEVELOPMENT CENTER	91	DBCRC	ONGOING	REALIGNDN	1991 DBCRC: Recommended realignment as part of the Aircraft Division, Naval Air Warfare Center.
	NAVAL HOSPITAL PHILADELPHIA	88	DEFBRAC	ONGOING	CLOSE	1988 DEFBRAC: BRAC1 recommended closing Naval Hospital Philadelphia because the existing facilities are unsafe and inadequate, and cannot be efficiently modernized. Retain the Naval Ship Systems Engineering Station, a hospital tenant, in the Philadelphia area.
	NAVY AVIATION SUPPLY OFFICE	93	DBCRC	CANCELLED	CLOSE	1993 DBCRC: Cancelled the OSD recommended closure of the ASO, Philadelphia, PA and relocation of needed personnel, equipment, and support to the Ship Parts Control Center (SPCC) Mechanicsburg, PA.
	NAVY SHIPS PARTS CONTROL CTR					
	NRC ALTOONA	93	DBCRC	ONGOING	CLOSE	1993 DBCRC: Recommended closure of NRC Altoona, PA because its capacity is in excess of projected requirements.

CLOSURE HISTORY - INSTALLATIONS IN PENNSYLVANIA

20-Mar-95

SVC	INSTALLATION NAME	ACTION YEAR	ACTION SOURCE	ACTION STATUS	ACTION SUMMARY	ACTION DETAIL
	PERA (SURFACE) HQ, PHILADELPHIA	93	DBCRC	ONGOING	DISESTAB	1993 DBCRC: Directed the disestablishment of PERA Philadelphia and relocation of needed functions, personnel, equipment, and support to the Supervisor of Shipbuilding, Conversion and Repair, San Diego, CA, Portsmouth, VA and Newport News, VA.
	PHILADELPHIA NAVAL SHIPYARD	90/91	PRESS/DBCRC	ONGOING	CLOSE	1990 PRESS: DOD Secretary proposed NSY Philadelphia as a closure in his 1990 press release. 1991 DBCRC: Recommended closing and preserving the shipyard for emergent requirements. The propeller facility's Naval Inactive Ships Maintenance Facility and Naval Ship System Engineering Station will remain.

19TH STORY of Level 1 printed in FULL format.

Copyright 1995 The Morning Call, Inc.
The Morning Call (Allentown)

March 5, 1995, Sunday, THIRD EDITION

SECTION: COMMENT, Pg. A14

LENGTH: 171 words

HEADLINE: BASE CUTS BRING BUDGET HOME

BYLINE: The Morning Call

BODY:

Pennsylvania didn't take a particularly hard hit from the latest round of military base closings announced last week. There were some gains, but those taking direct hits -- such as Ft. Indiantown Gap or the Naval Air Warfare Center in Bucks County -- point up how difficult it is for government to cut back in a serious way.

In broad terms, everybody wants the federal government to be smaller. When it is made obvious that there are names, faces and families behind every dollar that Washington spends, the appetite to cut back dwindles. And, when those cuts are right in the back yard, even budget hawks will fight reductions.

So, from Governor Ridge to the Pennsylvania delegation to Congress, we heard how disappointing it is to lose the military bases and promises to fight to retain them. When they say those things they perform the necessary role of fighting for their constituents.

They must see, however, that they can't really protect government jobs and call for smaller budgets not at the same time.

LOAD-DATE-MDC: March 16, 1995

45TH STORY of Level 1 printed in FULL format.

Copyright 1995 P.G. Publishing Co.
Pittsburgh Post-Gazette

March 5, 1995, Sunday, TWO STAR EDITION

SECTION: EDITORIAL, Pg. E2

LENGTH: 581 words

HEADLINE: Basing the argument;
In trying to save local installations, focus on the facts

BODY:

Pennsylvania is being hit disproportionately hard by the latest round of military base closings, according to those who would stay the Pentagon's ax-wielders.

With 15 bases to be closed or realigned on a list of 146 facilities nationwide, such a complaint may have merit. But the same argument will made by others -- from New Mexico to New York. It's the natural argument of the choice for politicians looking out for the folks back home.

So it also may be the least effective argument. The fact is that the independent Defense Base Closure and Realignment Commission (BRAC) has a more high-minded mission than mere parochialism. It must look at the recommendations from the secretary of defense and decide what represents the best economic and military sense -- in short, the biggest bang for the military buck.

A potential economic hardship to a particular area may be considered, but it not the most important consideration. And that is only reasonable.

In pointing this out, we mean no discouragement to those who work proudly at the two local facilities that have come under threat -- the 911th Air Lift Wing at Pittsburgh International Airport, and the Charles E. Kelly Support Center in Oakdale.

On the contrary, this is meant as a word to the wise: If you want to save these facilities, bluster won't do it -- facts might. The challenge is to get a detailed analysis and show the commission that it is making a mistake.

The process developed to handle base closings is a good one. The eight-person commission has shown in the past a willingness to change its recommendations in the face of sound evidence. The present list is not final -- there will be hearings and the chance to present a case. When BRAC finally agrees on its list, which must be done by July 1, it will go to the White House, which must accept it or reject it in toto. If accepted, it goes to Congress, which has the same limited choice of voting it up or down. In this way, political meddling is kept to a minimum.

Gov. Ridge has appointed retired Army Gen. Joe McCarthy to lead a statewide committee to deal with the closings. In turn, the general spoke to representatives of the Allegheny County commissioners with the upshot that senior Superior Court Judge John Brosky, a retired Air Force general, will lead a local group. The recruitment of leaders with military experience is wise -- after all, the fate of the facilities will turn on the military questions.

Pittsburgh Post-Gazette, March 5, 1995

The local group has a new name: the Coalition to Preserve Military Presence in Western Pennsylvania. It intends to have 11 sub-committees enlisting the support of large segments of the community -- including veterans, service clubs, chambers of commerce, labor groups and corporations. The first full meeting is scheduled for the Moon Township municipal building next Friday.

There is no doubt that the loss of these reserve facilities would have an adverse impact. Some 387 civilian jobs could be lost at the 911th, with many of the 1,230 reservists attached to the base also losing a place to serve (the job loss at the Army's Oakdale facility is less clear).

Such losses justify a strong local response, but they don't make the case to a commission that must be guided above all by the nation's military interests.

Our advice to the new coalition is: Focus on the facts. Use the facts to justify the continuation of the facilities. If that can't be done, this area can have no real complaint.

TYPE: EDITORIAL

LOAD-DATE-MDC: March 7, 1995

49TH STORY of Level 1 printed in FULL format.

Copyright 1995 States News Service
States News Service

March 3, 1995, Friday

LENGTH: 422 words

HEADLINE: PA LEGISLATORS BEGIN DEFENSE OF 911TH

BYLINE: By Robert Granader, States News Service

DATELINE: WASHINGTON

BODY:

Federal lawmakers from Pennsylvania are preparing to defend the 911th Airlift Wing of the Greater Pittsburgh Air Reserve Station from closing.

The Pentagon on Tuesday released a list of 146 bases it recommends be closed or realigned. The proposal starts the fourth and final round of base closures since 1988 by the Base Realignment and Closure Commission, BRAC.

Democrats and Republicans in Pennsylvania's congressional delegation are trying to preserve the 911th.

On Friday, Sen. Arlen Specter, R-Pa., sent a letter to James Boatright, deputy assistant secretary of the Air Force, arguing the 911th is being recommended for closure under the faulty premise that it lacks room to expand.

Allegheny County offered in November 1994 to add an additional 30 acres to the 911th's existing 103-acre lease at no extra cost, Specter noted. The offer, which Specter said would greatly increase the unit's ability to expand, is pending before the Air Force.

Specter urged the Air Force to accept Allegheny County's offer to ensure that the expansion issue is given "a fair and comprehensive review by the BRAC Commission."

Pennsylvanians in the House also have spoken out for the 911th. Reps. William Coyne, D-Pittsburgh; Michael Doyle, D-Pittsburgh; Ron Klink, D-North Huntington; and Frank Mascara, D-Washington, sent a letter to Pennsylvania Gov. Tom Ridge, a Republican, and to Alan Dixon, head of the base closure commission, urging the 911th be spared.

On Saturday, these congressmen will meet at the 911th in Pittsburgh to develop a strategy to fight to keep the base open. They plan to meet with military personnel, reservists and local citizens.

Just hours after the recommendation list was released on Tuesday, Sen. Rick Santorum, R-Pa., met with Air Force officials to argue Pennsylvania already has had its share of base closings in previous rounds.

Santorum pledged "an all out war" to keep the 911th and other bases across the state open.

Santorum spokesman Mike Mihalke said Friday the senator is aggressively challenging every argument the commission makes to justify its decisions.

The legislators have their work cut out for them. In the first three rounds of base closures, 84 percent of the bases included on the first list ended up on the final list, according to Santorum's office.

"The odds are against us, but I am confident that with a united community effort, we will put up a tough fight to reverse this decision from the Pentagon when it comes before the BRAC Commission," Santorum said.

LANGUAGE: ENGLISH

LOAD-DATE-MDC: March 3, 1995

BRAC COMMISSIONER VISIT
MR. AL CORNELLA
10 APRIL 1995

0700 - 0800	FLIGHT FROM WASH D.C. TO MUIR FIELD (C-12)
0800	ARRIVAL FIG, MUIR AAF, FLYING ACTIVITY
0805 - 0825	RECEPTION - COMMUNITY CLUB INTRODUCTION OF COMMUNITY LEADERS AND POLITICAL REPRESENTATIVES
0825 - 0835	BRIEFING - CONGRESSMAN GEKAS
0835 - 0840	ENROUTE TO POST HEADQUARTERS
0840 - 0910	COMMANDER'S BRIEFING POST MAIN CONF ROOM 10 min - FIG OVERVIEW - LTC BANASIK 10 min - TABS/COBRA DATA - CPT GULOTTA/MR LAROQUE 10 min - COMMUNITY BRIEFING - MR VEGOE
0915 - 1010	DRIVING TOUR REGION I - CSM WERLEY DPW - MR. LAROCQUE USPFO WAREHOUSE - COL KIFER AREA 11 WAREHOUSES/TISA - MR. GARVEY RETROEUR - COL BECHTEL DEP MED BRIEF/TOUR - CI, MAJ TRIMBLE (25 MIN) area 12 VEHICLE TRACK WASHRACK - MR. LAROCQUE DGC UTES - COL BECHTEL ECS 24 - MR. BEVAN CSMS - COL BECHTEL RG/RTS MED/RTS MAINT - LTC TRINKL RETS RANGES - MAJ HULINGS/MR LAROCQUE, RANGE 9 (10 MIN)
1010 - 1025	SIMULATOR TOUR AND BRIEFING - COL EWING AH-1 SIMULATOR - EAATS - MAJ PIERCE UH-1 SIMULATOR - EAATS - MAJ PIERCE
1025 - 1035	BRIEF NEW SIMULATOR - COL EWING BRIEF AVIATION BDE ARMORY - COL MARTIN UH60 SIMULATOR - EAATS - COL EWING
1035 - 1045	WALK TO AASF COMMUNITY RALLY

NOTE: UNIFORM OF THE DAY - BDU

1045 - 1055	TOUR AASF/BRIEF - LTC HENGEVELD
1055 - 1100	BOARD UH-60/SAFETY BRIEF/PREPARE FOR FLIGHT
1100 - 1120	AERIAL TOUR REOTS - LTC BOLLEN AREA 1 & 2 - LTC BOLLEN SERVICE ROAD (SEWAGE/ELECTRICAL) - LTC BANASIK NORTHERN TRAINING AREA - LTC BOLLEN
1120 - 1140	BRIEFING AND DEMO - RANGE 27 - COL VONTROTT
1145 - 1155	AIR TO GROUND RANGE (HOVER ONLY) - LTC BOLLEN OBSERVE ATTACK HELICOPTERS AND A-10'S BOMB AND STRAFFING ACTIVITY
1200	RETURN TO AASF VIP RAMP
1205 - 1210	INTRO UNIT REPS
1210 - 1230	TAG BRIEF
1235 - 1255	MEET WITH FTIG EMPLOYEES PRESS CONFERENCE
1300	BOARD C-12 ENROUTE TO PITTSBURGH

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IO

HQDA WASHINGTON DC //SAPA-PC AND DACS-TAB//

AIG 7405

AIG 7406

AIG 7446

AIG 7581

CDRUSAONE FT MEADE MD

CDRUSATWO FT GILLEM GA

CDRUSATHREE FT MCPHERSON GA

CDRUSAFIVE FT SAM HOUSTON TX

CDRUSASIX AND PSF SAN FRANCISCO CA

INFO SECDEF WASHINGTON DC//ASD-PA-DPL/DDI//

ARSTAF

UNCLAS

PASS TO COMMANDERS AND PUBLIC AFFAIRS OFFICERS IMMEDIATELY

SUBJECT: BRAC COMMISSION VISITS TO ARMY INSTALLATIONS

1. THIS MESSAGE PROVIDES GUIDANCE FOR COMMANDERS AND PUBLIC AFFAIRS OFFICERS REGARDING VISITS TO ARMY INSTALLATIONS BY MEMBERS OF THE DEFENSE BASE CLOSURE AND REALIGNMENT COMMISSION (DBCRC).

2. AT LEAST ONE MEMBER OF THE 1995 DBCRC WILL VISIT EACH OF THE MAJOR INSTALLATIONS RECOMMENDED FOR CLOSURE OR REALIGNMENT BETWEEN

CPT JOSEPH PIEK, INSTAL,LOG,ENVIRO
OCPA, SAPA-PC, X77591

DONALD P. MAPLE, COL, C, SAPA-PC

02 05 242015Z MAR 95 PP UUUU AA ZYUW

NO

22 MARCH AND MID-MAY 1995. THE PRIMARY PURPOSE OF THESE VISITS IS TO ASSESS FIRSTHAND THE POST'S MILITARY VALUE.

A. EXPECT AT LEAST ONE COMMISIONER AND ONE STAFF MEMBER TO VISIT. USUALLY THE STAFF MEMBER WILL ARRIVE ONE DAY IN ADVANCE FOR INFORMAL STAFF COORDINATION AND TO PROVIDE ASSISTANCE AS DESIRED FOR THE COMMISSIONER(S) VISIT THE NEXT DAY.

B. EXPECT ONLY ABOUT HALF A DAY FOR THE COMMISSIONER(S) VISIT. THE COMMISSIONER(S) WILL BASICALLY BE IN THE "RECEIVE MODE" TO LOOK, LISTEN, AND LEARN AS PART OF THE INDEPENDENT PROCESS TO INVESTIGATE THE ISSUES CRITICAL TO THE MISSION OF EACH POST.

3. IT IS IMPORTANT THAT THIS PART OF THE BRAC PROCESS -- THE COMMISSIONER VISITS TO ARMY INSTALLATIONS -- BE AS OPEN AND PUBLIC AS POSSIBLE.

4. IT IS THE ROLE OF THE COMMANDER AND THE PUBLIC AFFAIRS OFFICER TO FACILITATE THE VISIT OF THE COMMISSIONER(S) AND TO PROVIDE ANY INFORMATION REQUESTED. IT IS, HOWEVER, INAPPROPRIATE FOR THE COMMANDER OR THE PAO TO ADVOCATE, LOBBY FOR THE REMOVAL OF THE INSTALLATION FROM THE CLOSURE LIST, OR SUGGEST CHANGES IN DOD'S RECOMMENDATIONS.

5. PAST EXPERIENCE SHOWS THE FOLLOWING ITINERARY WORKS WELL. DBCRC

CPT JOSEPH PIEK, INSTAL,LOG,ENVIRO
OCPA, SAPA-PC, X77591

DONALD P. MAPLE, COL, C, SAPA-PC

03 05 242015Z MAR 95 PP UUUU AA ZYUW

NO

PROVIDED THIS TO OCPA. (THESE ITEMS ARE NOT NORMALLY PAO RESPONSIBILITY, BUT ARE GOOD, NEED TO KNOW ITEMS OF INFORMATION):

A. AIRPORT PICKUP AND TRANSPORTATION TO DBCRC PERSONNEL TO BASE.

B. ARRIVAL OF DBCRC PERSONNEL AT INSTALLATION.

C. 15 MINUTES MEDIA AVAILABILITY. THIS EVENT IS SEPARATE FROM THE MISSION/FUNCTION BRIEFING AND MAY TAKE PLACE BEFORE OR AFTER THE INSTALLATION MISSION/FUNCTION BRIEFING. THE DBCRC COMMISSIONERS WILL BE AVAILABLE TO ANSWER QUESTIONS DURING THE MEDIA AVAILABILITY.

D. MISSION/FUNCTION BRIEFING AT INSTALLATION CONFERENCE FACILITY OR COMMANDER'S OFFICE. POTENTIAL ATTENDEES: INSTALLATION LEADERSHIP, STATE ELECTED OFFICIALS, DOWNTOWN LEADERSHIP (MAYOR, CITY COUNCIL, "SAVE THE BASE" COMMITTEE SPOKESPERSONS, ETC.). OCPA RECOMMENDS MEDIA BE AUTHORIZED TO ATTEND THIS BRIEFING TO KEEP THE PROCESS AS PUBLIC AND OPEN AS POSSIBLE; HOWEVER, MEDIA SHOULD RESERVE THEIR QUESTIONS FOR THE 15 MINUTE MEDIA AVAILABILITY.

E. A BRIEF COMMUNITY PRESENTATION. REMEMBER, THE PRIMARY PURPOSE OF THE VISIT IS TO ASSESS MILITARY VALUE. HOWEVER, COMMUNITY LEADERS OR GROUPS MAY WANT MORE TIME TO PRESENT THEIR CASE. THE DBCRC WILL ACCEPT ALL THEIR DOCUMENTS FOR CONTINUED ANALYSES.

F. WINDSHIELD/WALKING TOUR OF INSTALLATION AREAS. THE DBCRC

CPT JOSEPH PIEK, INSTAL,LOG,ENVIRO
OCPA, SAPA-PC, X77591

DONALD P. MAPLE, COL, C, SAPA-PC

04 05 242015Z MAR 95 PP UUUU AA ZYUW

NO

COMMISSIONERS WILL BE ON A TIGHT SCHEDULE; THEREFORE, PHOTO OP-ONLY COVERAGE OF THE TOUR IS APPROPRIATE.

G. TRANSPORTATION OF DBCRC PERSONNEL BACK TO AIRPORT.

6. THE DBCRC IS COMPOSED OF EIGHT MEMBERS, ALL APPOINTED BY THE PRESIDENT AND CONFIRMED BY THE U.S. SENATE. THE DBCRC IS CHARGED WITH 1) REVIEWING AND ANALYZING THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE BASE CLOSURE AND REALIGNMENT RECOMMENDATIONS FOR CONSISTENCY WITH THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE FORCE STRUCTURE PLAN AND PUBLISHED DOD SELECTION CRITIERIA FOR CLOSING AND REALIGNING BASES, AND 2) RECOMMENDING A LIST OF BASE REALIGNMENTS AND CLOSURES TO THE PRESIDENT AND CONGRESS.

7. THE CHAIRMAN OF THE COMMISSION IS FORMER U.S. SENATOR ALAN J. DIXON OF ILLINOIS. THE OTHER SEVEN COMMISSION MEMBERS ARE AL CORNELLA OF SOUTH DAKOTA, REBECCA G. COX OF CALIFORNIA, GENERAL J.B. DAVIS, USAF (RET.) OF NEBRASKA, LEE KLING OF MISSOURI, REAR ADMIRAL BENJAMIN MONTOYA, USN (RET.) OF NEW MEXICO, MAJOR GENERAL JOE ROBLES, USA (RET.) OF TEXAS, AND WENDI L. STEELE OF TEXAS. THE BRAC COMMISSION HAS COPIES OF THE COMMISSIONERS BIOGRAPHIES IF PAOS IN THE FIELD NEED THEM.

8. INSTALLATION PAOS ARE ENCOURAGED TO WORK DIRECTLY WITH THE DBCRC

CPT JOSEPH PIEK, INSTAL,LOG,ENVIRO
OCPA, SAPA-PC, X77591

DONALD P. MAPLE, COL, C, SAPA-PC

05 05 242015Z MAR 95 PP UUUU AA ZYUW

NO

COMMUNICATIONS DEPARTMENT. CONTACT WADE NELSON, CHUCK PIZER, OR JOHN EARNHARDT, DSN 226-0504 OR COMMERCIAL (703) 696-0504.

9. THE DBCRC REQUESTS THE COMMISSIONER VISITS TO INSTALLATIONS BE AS OPEN AND PUBLIC AS POSSIBLE.

10. FOR MORE INFORMATION, CONTACT PAM CARTER, CPT JOSEPH PIEK, OR MARTHA RUDD, DSN 227-7591 OR COMMERCIAL (703) 697-7591.

CPT JOSEPH PIEK, INSTAL,LOG,ENVIRO
OCPA, SAPA-PC, X77591

DONALD P. MAPLE, COL, C, SAPA-PC

DRAFT

DEFENSE BASE CLOSURE AND REALIGNMENT COMMISSION

SUMMARY SHEET

FORT INDIANTOWN GAP

INSTALLATION MISSION

- Support active Army and Reserve Component training.

DOD RECOMMENDATION

- Close Fort Indiantown Gap, except minimum essential facilities as a Reserve Component enclave.

DOD JUSTIFICATION

- The Army has significantly reduced its active and reserve forces and must reduce excess infrastructure to meet future requirements. Fort Indiantown Gap is low in military value compared to other major training area installations, and has virtually no Active Component tenants.
- Annual training for Reserve Component units can be conducted at other installations in the region, including Forts Dix, A.P. Hill, and Drum.

COST CONSIDERATIONS DEVELOPED BY DOD

• One-Time Costs:	$ 12.735 million	5.054
• Net Savings During Implementation:	$ 67.126 million	25.236
• Annual Recurring Savings:	$ 22.755 million	6.667
• Return on Investment Year:	1 year (1998)	
• Net Present Value Over 20 years:	$284.523 million	88.553

MANPOWER IMPLICATIONS OF THIS RECOMMENDATION (EXCLUDES CONTRACTORS)

	Military	Civilian	Students
Baseline	**152**	**461**	**587**
Reductions	~~4~~ 48	~~315~~ 54	0
Realignments	~~132~~ 102	~~70~~ 13	0
Total	~~136~~ 150	~~385~~ 67	0

DRAFT

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
136	385	0	0	(136)	(385)

ENVIRONMENTAL CONSIDERATIONS

- There is a threatened or endangered species survey ongoing. Historic building and archeological surveys are in progress. The region is in a marginal ozone non-attainment region. There are five Defense Environmental Restoration Account sites identified.

REPRESENTATION

Governor:	Thomas Ridge
Senators:	Arlen Specter
	Rick Santorum
Representative:	George W. Gekas

ECONOMIC IMPACT

- Potential Employment Loss — 789 jobs (521 direct and 268indirect)
- Harrisburg-Lebanon-Carlisle, PA MSA Job Base: — 386,060 jobs
- Percentage: — 0.2 percent decrease
- Cumulative Economic Impact (1994-2001): — 0.2 percent increase

MILITARY ISSUES

- Scheduling and operation of the air-to-ground range and Military Operating Area R-5802 (one of only 15 in the country) are currently done by active duty Air Force personnel assigned to Detachment 1, 193rd Special Operations Group, Pennsylvania Air National Guard. Future range operation plan requires staffing and coordination.

COMMUNITY CONCERNS/ISSUES

- Strong local support exists for retaining active duty Army garrison to schedule and operate training and to keep the installation open.

ITEMS OF SPECIAL EMPHASIS

- Muir Army National Guard Airfield is the site of the largest Army Aviation Support Facility in the country. The official residence of the Pennsylvania Lieutenant Governor is on post.

Steve Bailey/Army Team/03/17/95 10:41 AM

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COST CONSIDERATIONS DEVELOPED BY DOD

- One-Time Costs: $ 12.735 million 9.3M
- Net Savings During Implementation: $ 67.126 million +12.6M
- Annual Recurring Savings: $ 22.755 million
- Return on Investment Year: 1 year 37 years
- Net Present Value Over 20 years: $284.523 million +5.6M

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Steve Bailey/Army Team/03/17/95 10:41 AM

DRAFT

Army - Static Data

[illegible]	42305
INSTALLATION NAME	FORT INDIANTOWN GAP
INSTALLATION TYPE	Major Training Area
STATE	PA
PRIMARY MAJOR COMMAND	Forces Command
RESOURCES	
INSTALLATION MISSION	Support active Army and reserve Component training
MAJOR UNITS ASSIGNED	No Active Component tenants (other than the Active Duty Garrison).
AUTHORIZED MILITARY	2,829
AUTHORIZED CIVILIANS	678
AVERAGE NUMBER OF STUDENTS	321
FY 93 OPERATING COSTS	
ECONOMIC AREA	Harrisburg-Lebanon-Carlisle, PA MSA
NEAREST CITIES	10 miles northwest of Lebanon; 22 miles northeast of Harrisburg
NATIONAL PRIORITY LISTED	☐
FY 93 ENVIRONMENTAL COMPLIANCE COSTS	20,760,000
ENVIRONMENTAL CONSIDERATIONS	There is a threatened or endangered species survey and a historic building and archeological surveys in progress. The region is in a marginal ozone non-attainment region. There are five Defense Environmental Restoration Account sites identified.
[illegible]	Major Training Areas
TOTAL ACRES	17,820
TOTAL BUILDABLE ACRES	425
TOTAL BUILDING SQUARE FOOTAGE	4,388,000
FAMILY HOUSING UNITS	
UNACCOMPANIED OFFICER HOUSING UNITS	9
UNACCOMPANIED ENLISTED HOUSING SPACES	150
VARIABLE HOUSING ALLOWANCE - OFFICERS	$88
VARIABLE HOUSING ALLOWANCE - ENLISTED	$79
PER DIEM RATE	$95
AREA COST FACTOR	1.05
PLANT REPLACEMENT VALUE	$744,685,560
HOSPITAL BEDS	
RANKING FACTOR	9 of 10
[illegible] RECOMMENDATION	Close Fort Indiantown Gap, except minimum essential facilities as a Reserve Component enclave.
TOTAL COST OF CLOSE/REALIGN	$12,735,000.00

CONSTRUCTION COST	$0.00
CONSTRUCTION COST AVOIDANCE	
ANNUAL COSTS	$22,755,000.00
PAYBACK YEAR	1999 (1 Year)
ECONOMIC IMPACT DIRECT/INDIRECT	521/268/789 (-0.2%)
CUMULATIVE ECONOMIC IMPACT	+0.2%
INTERGOVERNMENTAL	
EMPLOYMENT CHANGES	385
MILITARY CONSTRUCTION	136
CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT	17
POLITICAL	
JOINT CROSS SERVICE GROUP	
JOINT GROUP DEPOT	
JOINT GROUP MAINS	
JOINT GROUP	
JOINT GROUP	
JOINT GROUP	
IMPACTED PROJECTS	
GOVERNOR	Thomas Ridge
SENATORS	Arlen Specter Rick Santorum
REPRESENTATIVE	George W. Gekas
OTHER INSTALLATIONS CONSIDERED	Fort A. P. Hill, VA; Fort Chaffee, AR; Fort Dix, NJ; Fort Greely, AK; Fort Hunter-Liggett, CA; Fort Irwin, CA; Fort McCoy, WI; Fort Pickett, VA; Fort Polk, LA
ITEMS OF SPECIAL INTEREST	The Pennsylvania Lieutenant Governor and State Adjutant General reside in post quarters.
JUSTIFICATION	The Army has significantly reduced its active and reserve forces and must reduce excess infrastructure to meet future requirements. Fort Indiantown Gap is low in military value compared to other major training area installations, and has virtually no Active Component tenants. Annual training for Reserve Component units can be conducted at other installations in the region, including Forts Dix, A.P. Hill, and Drum.
MILITARY ISSUES	
COMMUNITY CONCERN ISSUES	

Fort Indiantown Gap, PA

06-Mar-95

BRAC CATEGORY:	Major Training Areas
RANK IN CATEGORY:	9 of 10
OTHER INSTALLATIONS IN BRAC CATEGORY:	Fort A. P. Hill, VA; Fort Chaffee, AR; Fort Dix, NJ; Fort Greely, AK; Fort Hunter-Liggett, CA; Fort Irwin, CA; Fort McCoy, WI; Fort Pickett, VA; Fort Polk, LA
MAJOR COMMAND:	Forces Comman
INSTALLATION MISSION:	Support active Army and reserve Component training
MAJOR UNITS ASSIGNED:	No Active Component tenants (other than the Active Duty Garrison).
AUTHORIZED MILITARY:	2,829
AUTHORIZED CIVILIAN:	678
AVERAGE NUMBER OF STUDENTS:	321
FY 93 OPERATING COSTS:	
TOTAL ACRES:	17,820
TOTAL BUILDABLE ACRES:	425
TOTAL BUILDING SQUARE FOOTAGE:	4,388,000
FAMILY HOUSING UNITS:	
UNACCOMPANIED OFFICER HOUSING UNITS:	9
UNACCOMPANIED ENLISTED HOUSING SPACES:	150
VARIABLE HOUSING ALLOWANCE - OFFICER:	$88
VARIABLE HOUSING ALLOWANCE - ENLISTED:	$79
PER DIEM RATE:	$95
AREA COST FACTOR:	1.05
PLANT REPLACEMENT VALUE:	$744,685,560
HOSPITAL BEDS:	
NEAREST CITY:	10 miles northwest of Lebanon; 22 miles northeast of Harrisburg
ECONOMIC AREA:	Harrisburg-Lebanon-Carlisle, PA MSA
NATIONAL PRIORITY LIST SITE:	No
Y 94-99 ENVIRONMENTAL COMPLIANCE COSTS:	20,760,000
ENVIRONMENTAL CONSIDERATIONS:	There is a threatened or endangered species survey and a historic building and archeological surveys in progress. The region is in a marginal ozone non-attainment region. There are five Defense Environmental Restoration Account sites identified.
GOVERNOR:	Thomas Ridge
SENATORS:	Arlen Specter Rick Santorum
REPRESENTATIVE:	George W. Gekas

Base Summary Sheet

06-Mar-95

INSTALLATION NAME: FORT INDIANTOWN GAP

STATE: PA

INSTALLATION MISSION: Support active Army and reserve Component training

DoD RECOMMENDATION: Close Fort Indiantown Gap, except minimum essential facilities as a Reserve Component enclave.

JUSTIFICATION: The Army has significantly reduced its active and reserve forces and must reduce excess infrastructure to meet future requirements. Fort Indiantown Gap is low in military value compared to other major training area installations, and has virtually no Active Component tenants. Annual training for Reserve Component units can be conducted at other installations in the region, including Forts Dix, A.P. Hill, and Drum.

ITEMS OF SPECIAL INTEREST: The Pennsylvania Lieutenant Governor and State Adjutant General reside in post quarters.

TOTAL COST TO CLOSE/REALIGN: $12,735,000

ANNUAL SAVINGS: $22,755,000

BREAK EVEN YEAR: 1999 (1 Year)

MILITARY POSITIONS LOST: 136

CIVILIAN POSITIONS LOST: 385

ENVIRONMENTAL CONSIDERATIONS: There is a threatened or endangered species survey and a historic building and archeological surveys in progress. The region is in a marginal ozone non-attainment region. There are five Defense Environmental Restoration Account sites identified.

MILITARY ISSUES:

ECONOMIC IMPACT (DIRECT/INDIRECT/TOTAL): 521/268/789 (-0.2%)

CUMULATIVE ECONOMIC IMPACT: +0.2%

COMMUNITY CONCERNS/ISSUES:

GOVERNOR: Thomas Ridge

SENATORS: Arlen Specter
Rick Santorum

REPRESENTATIVE: George W. Gekas

LOCAL OFFICIAL:

Document Separator

CLOSE HOLD

ARMY BRAC 95 LIST
PENNSYLVANIA

Fort Indiantown Gap (-136 mil. / -385 civ.)

- **CLOSE** Fort Indiantown Gap except retain minimum essential facilities for a Reserve Components (RC) enclave. (4 mil. and 315 civ. positions eliminated)
- There are 0 contractor jobs affected which are added to the civilian total.
- Remaining installation population is 16 mil. and 76 civ.
- Base X (location to be determined) personnel are added to military and civilian totals. (-132 mil. / -70 civ.)

C. Kelly Support (-121 civ.)

- **REALIGN** C. Kelly Support Center by consolidating Army Reserve units onto three of its five parcels. Dispose of remaining two parcels. (-128 civ.)
- Vacate the U. S. Army Reserve maintenance activity at Valley Grove, WV, and relocate to one of the remaining parcels at C. Kelly Support Center. (+7 civ.)
- There are 0 contractor jobs affected which are added to the civilian total.
- Remaining installation population is 139 mil. and 148 civ.

Letterkenny Army Depot (-35 mil. / -2,055 civ.)

- **REALIGN** Letterkenny Army Depot (20 mil. and 1,267 civ. positions disestablished)
- Retain enclave for ammunition storage and tactical missile disassembly and storage
- Transfer the towed and self propelled combat vehicle workload to Anniston Army Depot, Anniston, AL.
- Transfer the missile guidance system workload to Tobyhanna Army Depot, PA. (-300 civ.)
- There are 0 contractor jobs affected which are added to the civilian total.
- Remaining installation population is 1 mil. and 490 civ.
- Base X (location to be determined) personnel are added to military and civilian totals. (-15 mil. / -488 civ.)

Tobyhanna Army Depot (+300 civ.)

- **RECEIVES** missile guidance system maintenance workload.

State Personnel Summary

	Military	Civilian/Contractor
Personnel Loss	-171	-2,568
Personnel Gained	0	307

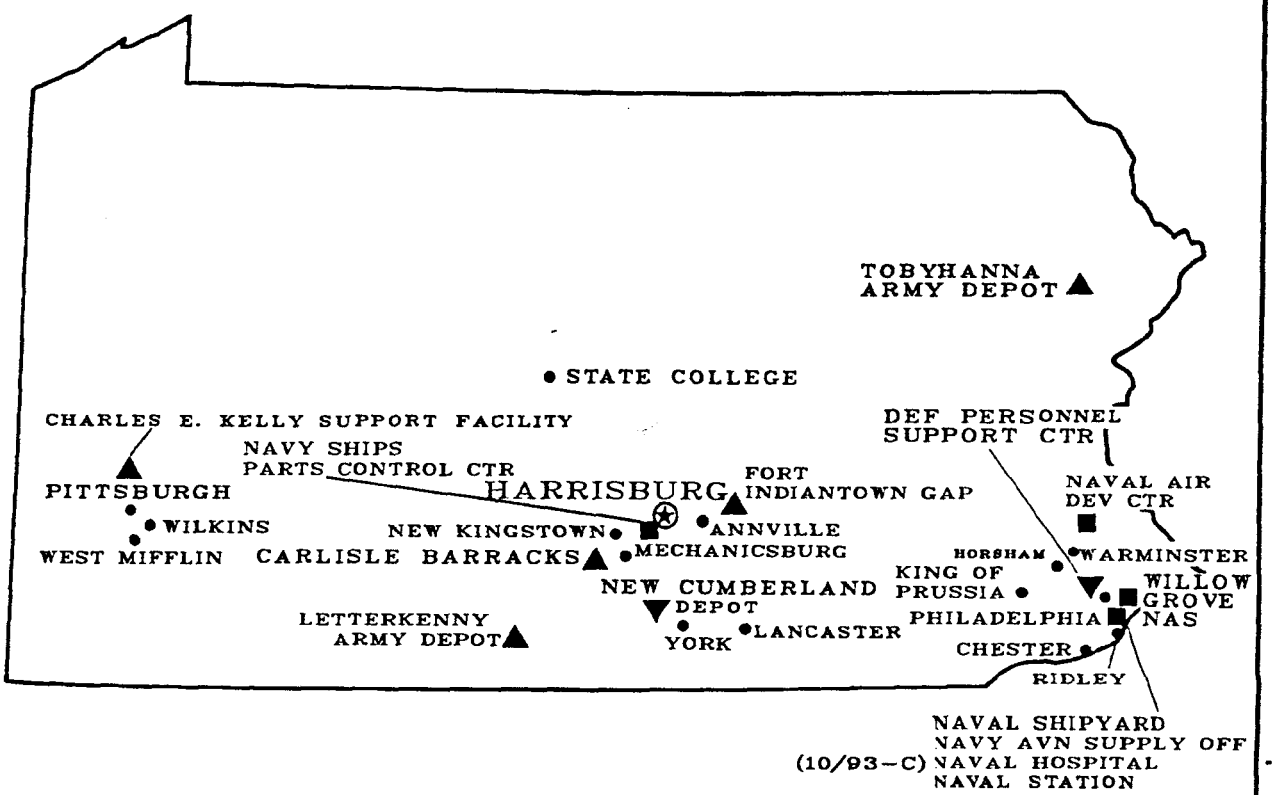
SECDEF will make an announcement on all DoD BRAC 95 recommendations later today, 28 Feb 95.

SECDEF will testify 1 Mar and SecArmy will testify on 7 Mar 95 before the BRAC Commission.

Copies of the Army's report are available for copying in Room G2L2, Rayburn House Office Building and B15, Russell Senate Office Building.

MAP NO. 39

PENNSYLVANIA



(10/93-C)

STATE CAPITAL
ARMY INSTALLATION
NAVY INSTALLATION
AF INSTALLATION
DEF INSTALLATION

Prepared By: Washington Headquarters Services
Directorate for Information
Operations and Reports

PENNSYLVANIA

FISCAL YEAR 1994 (DOLLARS IN THOUSANDS)

Personnel/Expenditures	Total	Army	Navy & Marine Corps	Air Force	Other Defense Activities
I. Personnel - Total	120,592	61,169	35,687	12,641	11,095
Active Duty Military	5,301	2,372	2,329	600	0
Civilian	40,134	10,800	16,624	1,615	11,095
Reserve & National Guard	75,157	47,997	16,734	10,426	0
II. Expenditures - Total	$5,406,159	$1,825,994	$2,331,093	$498,569	$750,503
A. Payroll Outlays - Total	2,646,030	884,276	1,079,854	264,149	417,751
Active Duty Military Pay	260,765	81,988	157,102	21,675	0
Civilian Pay	1,551,437	375,417	716,017	42,252	417,751
Reserve & National Guard Pay	261,364	193,322	25,226	42,816	0
Retired Military Pay	572,464	233,549	181,509	157,406	0
B. Prime Contracts Over $25,000 Total	2,760,129	941,718	1,251,239	234,420	332,752
Supply and Equipment Contracts	961,199	247,042	330,756	99,375	284,026
RDT&E Contracts	757,703	417,602	227,603	84,507	27,991
Service Contracts	891,314	158,002	662,827	49,352	21,133
Construction Contracts	87,866	57,025	30,053	1,186	398-
Civil Function Contracts	62,047	62,047	0	0	0

Major Locations of Expenditures	Expenditures			Major Locations of Personnel	Military and Civilian Personnel		
	Total	Payroll Outlays	Prime Contracts		Total	Active Duty Military	Civilian
Philadelphia	$1,591,152	$793,217	$797,935	Philadelphia	17,289	1,401	15,888
West Mifflin	298,263	761	297,502	Mechanicsburg	6,025	122	5,903
Mechanicsburg	284,400	251,547	32,853	Tobyhanna	3,396	59	3,337
Pittsburgh	216,321	47,443	168,878	Letterkenny Army Dep	3,088	61	3,027
Letterkenny Army Dep	141,367	137,360	4,007	New Cumberland	2,568	229	2,400
Warminster	125,056	117,102	7,954	Warminster	2,143	82	2,061
Tobyhanna	124,316	124,271	45	Pittsburgh	1,802	449	1,353
Chambersburg	123,340	6,274	117,066	Indiantown Gap	1,782	112	1,670
Wilkins Township	115,768	0	115,768	Willow Grove	1,570	733	837
Horsham	100,843	3,334	97,509	Carlisle Barracks	1,254	710	544

Prime Contracts Over $25,000 (Prior Three Years)	Total	Army	Navy & Marine Corps	Air Force	Other Defense Activities
Fiscal Year 1993	$2,968,230	$1,024,442	$1,283,504	$266,493	$393,791
Fiscal Year 1992	3,064,717	1,457,558	901,077	288,686	417,396
Fiscal Year 1991	2,948,522	1,119,353	1,115,975	268,042	445,152

Top Five Contractors Receiving the Largest Dollar Volume of Prime Contract Awards in this State	Total Amount	Major Area of Work	
		FSC or Service Code Description	Amount
1. WESTINGHOUSE ELECTRIC CORP	$473,395	Operation/Govt-Owned Contractor-Operated R	$297,126
2. BOEING SKORSKY LHX PROGRAM OFF	304,599	RDTE/Aircraft-Advanced Development	304,599
3. BOEING COMPANY THE	209,834	Maint & Repair of Eq/Aircraft Comps & Accy	97,138
4. FMC CORPORATION	86,595	Guns, over 150 mm through 200 mm	86,554
5. GENERAL ELECTRIC COMPANY	82,383	RDTE/Other Defense-Advanced Development	22,342
Total of Above	$1,156,806	(41.9% of total awards over $25,000)	

Prepared by: Washington Headquarters Services
Directorate for Information
Operations and Reports

B. MAJOR TRAINING AREAS.

The installations listed below were evaluated within the Major Training Area category.

- Fort A.P. Hill, Virginia
- Fort Chaffee, Arkansas
- Fort Dix, New Jersey
- Fort Greely, Alaska
- Fort Hunter Liggett, California
- Fort Indiantown Gap, Pennsylvania
- Fort Irwin, California
- Fort McCoy, Wisconsin
- Fort Pickett, Virginia
- Fort Polk, Louisiana

The following map shows the geographic location of each installation.

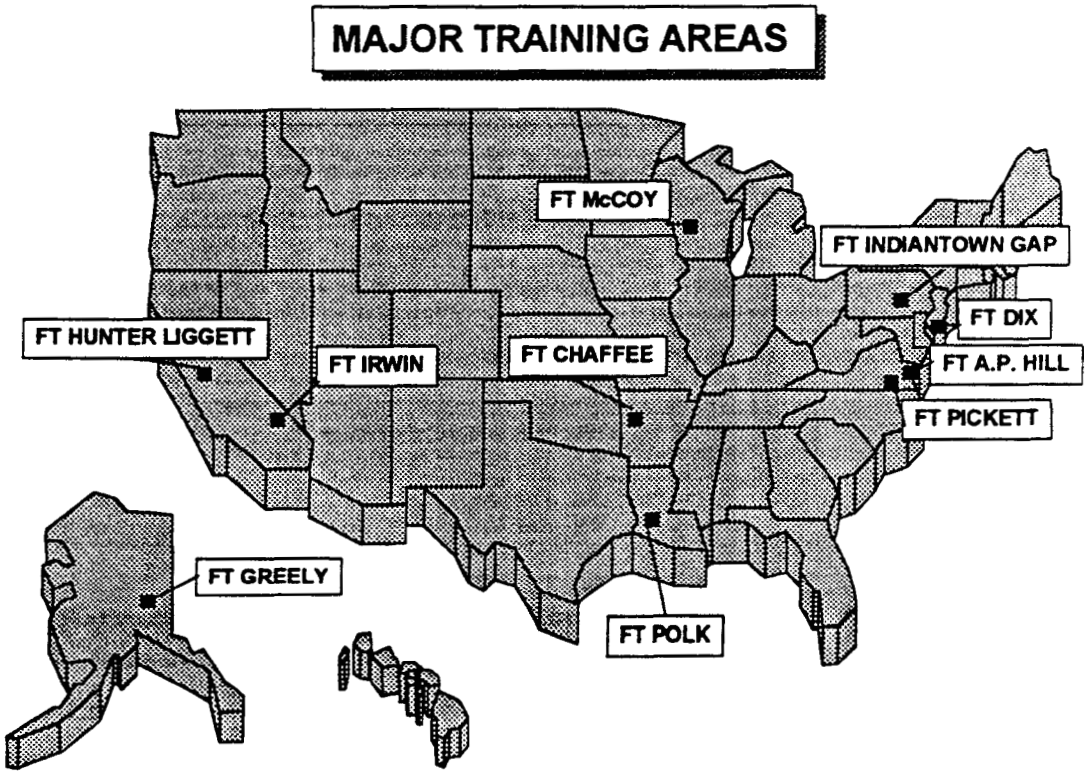


Figure 13.

(2) Military Value Assessment.

A Military Value Assessment (MVA) was conducted for each installation category. The MVA integrates the quantitative Installation Assessment with the qualitative operational blueprint previously discussed in The Army Stationing Strategy. The result is the Army's best judgment on the military value of its installations. The MVA provides the basis for identifying BRAC study candidates and is summarized below.

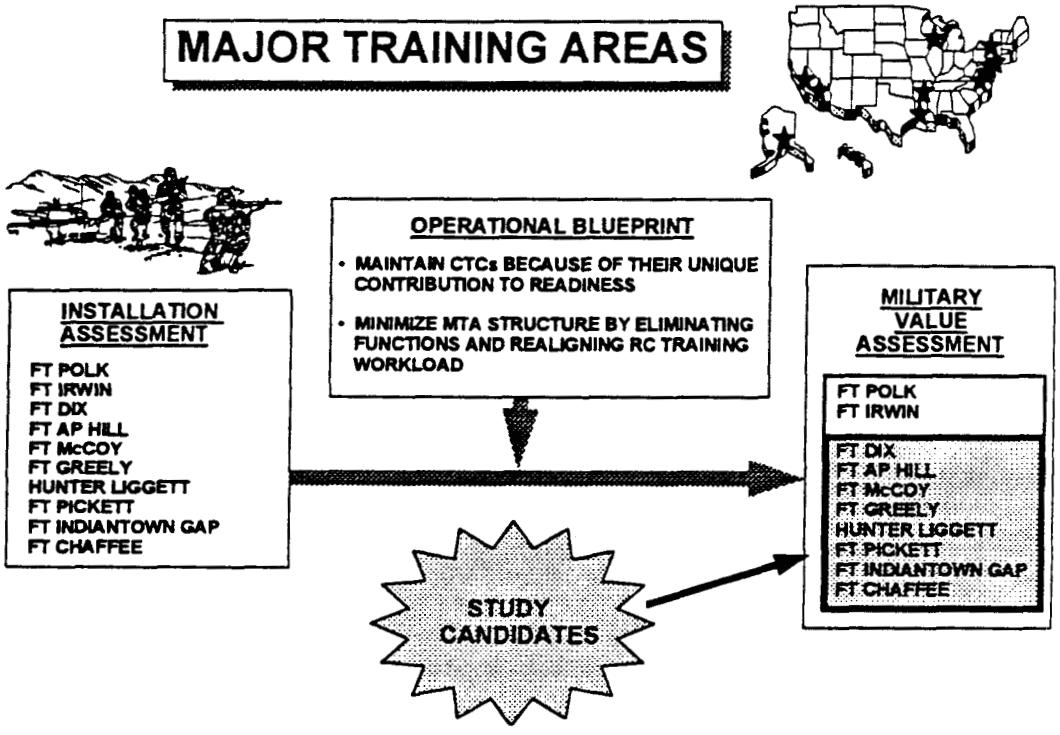


Figure 14.

(3) Installation Analysis.

Fort A.P. Hill, Virginia

Fort A.P. Hill provides training, administrative, and logistical support for Reserve Component (RC) units, Active Component units, other military departments and government agencies; however, Fort A.P. Hill's primary mission is to support RC units. The Army Stationing Strategy emphasizes the need to reduce the number of major training areas focused primarily on Reserve Component (RC) training support. As a result, Fort A.P. Hill was chosen as a candidate for further study. The Army decided that closure is operationally infeasible due to the annual training requirements of the RC.

reduce the number of major training areas focused primarily on RC training support. As a result, Fort Hunter Liggett was chosen as a candidate for further study. The Army recommends realigning Fort Hunter Liggett.

Fort Irwin, California

Fort Irwin is the home to the National Training Center (NTC). The NTC's mission is to provide tough, realistic combined arms and services joint training in accordance with operations doctrine for brigades and regiments in a mid-to-high intensity environment. In addition, the NTC provides lessons learned for training, doctrine, and equipment improvements. As one of two CONUS-based Combat Training Centers, Fort Irwin plays a key role in maintaining Army readiness. Therefore, it was not selected for further study.

Fort McCoy, Wisconsin

Fort McCoy's primary mission is to provide training for the readiness of RC forces. The Army Stationing Strategy emphasizes the need to reduce the number of major training areas focused primarily on RC training support. As a result, Fort McCoy was chosen as a candidate for further study. The Army decided that closure is operationally infeasible due to the training requirements of the RC.

Fort Pickett, Virginia

Fort Pickett's primary mission is to provide training facilities, maneuver training areas, base operations, and mobilization support to Reserve Component units, as well as the Active Component and other services. The Army Stationing Strategy emphasizes the need to reduce the number of major training areas focused primarily on reserve component training support. As a result, Fort Pickett was chosen as a candidate for further study. The Army recommends closing Fort Pickett, except for a reserve component enclave.

Fort Polk, Louisiana

Fort Polk is the home of the Joint Readiness Training Center (JRTC). The JRTC provides tough, realistic, light infantry and joint services training in accordance with operational doctrine for low to mid-to-high intensity environments. In addition, the JRTC provides lessons learned for training, doctrine, and equipment improvements. Fort Polk also supports the 2nd ACR and other contingency force units supporting XVIII Airborne Corps. As one of two CONUS-based Combat Training Centers, Fort Polk plays a key role in maintaining Army readiness. Therefore, it was not selected for further study.

B. MAJOR TRAINING AREAS

Major Training Areas provide facilities to both Active Component (AC) and Reserve Component (RC) units for training exercises. With the exception of Fort Irwin and Fort Polk, there are currently no active component tactical units stationed at these installations. These installations vary a great deal in characteristics, capabilities, and organizational structure. Fort Irwin, with the National Training Center, is a very large and sophisticated training area which is predominately AC oriented. Fort Indiantown Gap is a relatively small sub-installation with an RC orientation. The majority of the training supported by this category is performed by the RC.

The installations listed below were those evaluated within the Major Training Area category:

- Fort A.P. Hill, Virginia
- Fort Chaffee, Arkansas
- Fort Dix, New Jersey
- Fort Greely, Alaska
- Fort Hunter Liggett, California
- Fort Indiantown Gap, Pennsylvania
- Fort Irwin, California
- Fort McCoy, Wisconsin
- Fort Pickett, Virginia
- Fort Polk, Louisiana

(1) Criteria, Attributes and Weights.

The following DoD Selection Criteria, attributes and weights were used to evaluate the Major Training Areas:

(b) Land and Facilities. Six attributes measure an installation's ability to house its work force and family members. They are weighted as follows:

Attribute	Points
Work Space	60
Percent Permanent Facilities	30
Average Age of Facilities	25
Barracks	60
Infrastructure	25
Environmental Capacity	25
Total	225

The overall availability of barracks space, the quality (measured by % permanent and average age), and quantity of work space were considered the most important aspects of land and facilities. These four attributes combined for a total of 175 points (77.8%).

The last two attributes measure an installation's ability to support its current needs plus predicts an installation's future needs when missions dictate expandability. These two attributes were given fifty points (22.2%).

(c) Contingency, Mobilization, and Future Requirements. Five attributes measure the ability of an installation to support contingency and mobilization missions and its ability to expand.

Attribute	Points
Mobilization Capability	30
Buildable Acres	35
Encroachment	20
IMA	10
Deployment Network	30
Total	125

Mobilization capability is the ability of an installation to train, equip, house, and deploy units during times of a national emergency. This attribute is assigned thirty points (24%).

the cost of capital investments for the modernization of facilities. This attribute was given thirty points (15%).

(2) Installation Rankings - MAJOR TRAINING AREAS

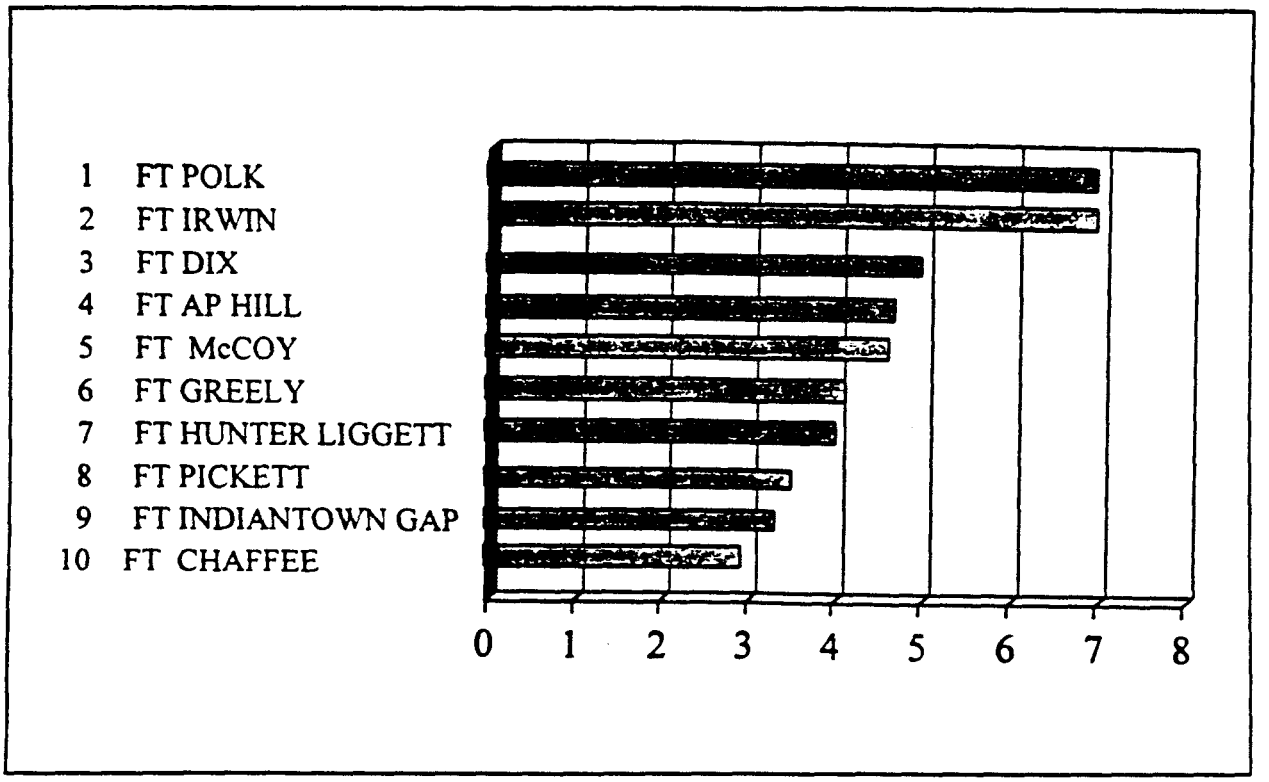


Figure 6. Installation Assessment Rankings - MAJOR TRAINING AREAS

	WEIGHT		FORT CHAFFEE	FORT DIX	FORT GREELY
MANEUVER ACRES	120		62046.0-	43000.0--	319500.0++
RANGES	70		0.1--	5.0	0.1--
RESERVE TRAINING	70		1.2-	8.3++	0.0-
MECHANIZED MNV ACRES	80		56441.0	10000.0-	0.0-
IMPACT ACRES	70		4.1	4.3	10.0++
SPECIAL AIRSPACE	40		459.4	48.2-	8608.3+
MISSION REQUIREMENTS	---	450	1.6	3.1	4.7
WORK SPACE	60		43000.0-	536000.0+	199000.0
% PERM FAC	30		2.7-	86.2+	70.6
AVG AGE OF FACILITIES	25		51.0-	34.0	32.0
INFRASTRUCTURE	25		4.2	3.2	5.6
BARRACKS	60		0.0	12841.0++	806.0
ENVIRONMENT CAPACITY	25		9.1	5.9	8.1
LAND AND FACILITIES	---	225	1.5	6.9	3.8
MOB CAPABILITY	30		2.8	5.0	2.7
BUILDABLE ACRES	35		7901.0	426.0	500.0
ENCROACHMENT	20		100.7	1413.2-	0.2
DEPLOYMENT NETWORK	30		6.8	9.7	4.7
IMA	10		265.0	965.0	765.0
FUTURE REQUIREMENTS	---	125	4.5	4.1	3.8
COST OF LIVING INDEX	60		91.2+	111.3-	120.5--
LOCALITY PAY	35		1.0309	1.0496	1.0800--
BASOPS FACTOR	75		74797.406--	9010.500+	20113.551
MCA COST FACTOR	30		0.920	1.190	2.170-
COST AND MANPOWER	---	200	6.1	6.7	3.0
		===			
SCORE		1000	2.8	4.8	4.0
RANK			10	3	6

Table 10. Major Training Areas Decision Pad Model (Table 2 of 4)

	WEIGHT		FORT POLK
MANEUVER ACRES	120		163000.0+
RANGES	70		10.0++
RESERVE TRAINING	70		1.2-
MECHANIZED MNV ACRES	80		163000.0+
IMPACT ACRES	70		4.1
SPECIAL AIRSPACE	40		13628.3+
MISSION REQUIREMENTS	---	450	5.3
WORK SPACE	60		1048000.0++
% PERM FAC	30		74.6
AVG AGE OF FACILITIES	25		21.0
INFRASTRUCTURE	25		5.8
BARRACKS	60		5590.0+
ENVIRONMENT CAPACITY	25		9.0
LAND AND FACILITIES	---	225	7.6
MOB CAPABILITY	30		7.9+
BUILDABLE ACRES	35		3877.0
ENCROACHMENT	20		49.3
DEPLOYMENT NETWORK	30		7.9
IMA	10		1320.0
FUTURE REQUIREMENTS	---	125	6.5
COST OF LIVING INDEX	60		92.4+
LOCALITY PAY	35		1.0309
BASOPS FACTOR	75		7152.170+
MCA COST FACTOR	30		0.960
COST AND MANPOWER	---	200	9.7
		===	
SCORE		1000	6.8
RANK			1

Table 12. Major Training Areas Decision Pad Model (Table 4 of 4)

	WEIGHT		FORT CHAFFEE	FORT DIX	FORT GREELY
# MPRC	45		N--	N--	N--
# RETS FIRING POINTS	45		0--	32++	0--
# RANGES	5		17	55	15
# MOUT	5		N	N	N
RANGES	---	100	0.1	5.0	0.1
IMPACT ACRES	60		5606-	14000-	254103++
TUBE ARTILLERY?	5		Y	Y	Y
AIR FORCE BOMBING?	5		Y	Y	Y
ATTACK HELICOPTER?	5		Y	Y	Y
ALL THREE?	15		Y	Y	Y
MLRS CAPABLE?	10		Y	Y	Y
IMPACT ACRES	---	100	4.1	4.3	10.0
MILES TO RAIL TRANS	30		5+	12	107--
MILES TO AIR TRANS	30		0+	0+	70
MILES TO SEA TRANS	30		589--	45+	253
MILES TO HIGHWAY	10		5	0	1
DEPLOYMENT	---	100	6.8	9.7	4.7
ANNUAL TNG(# PEOPLE)	25		8125	15570	151-
IDT (MANDAYS)	75		33183--	299687++	44--
RESERVE TRAINING	---	100	1.2	8.3	0.0
ARCH/HIST BLDGS	10		0.00140	0.00003	0.00001
ENDGRD FAUNA/FLORA	15		1	0+	0+
WETLANDS	15		0.00036	0.16095	0.46800-
AIR QUALITY	15		1+	10-	1+
WATER QUALITY	15		10	88-	0
NOISE QUALITY		0	0	0	0
ZONE II	10		141	445	0
ZONE III	15		0	135	0
CONTAMINATED SITES	5		13	34	42
ENV CAR CAPACITY	---	100	9.1	5.9	8.1
CAPACITY WATER	25		5	4	4
CAPACITY SEWAGE	25		4	8+	14+
CAPACITY ELECT	25		20	28	6-
LANDFILL COST	25		$0+	$50-	$0+
INFRASTRUCTURE	---	100	4.2	3.2	5.6
MOB BILLETS	10		13243	17350	0-
DEPLOYMENT NETWORK	10		6.8	9.7	4.7
RANGES	10		0.1	5.0	0.1
MANEUVER ACRES	10		63059	43000	319500+
MECHANIZED ACRES	10		56441	10000	0
WORK SPACE	10		43000	536000	199000
MOB CAPABILITY	---	60	2.8	5.0	2.7

Table 14. Major Training Areas Sub Models (Table 2 of 4)

	WEIGHT		FORT HUNTER LIGGETT
# MPRC	45		Y++
# RETS FIRING POINTS	45		0--
# RANGES	5		1
# MOUT	5		N
RANGES	---	100	4.5
IMPACT ACRES	60		162962++
TUBE ARTILLERY?	5		N-
AIR FORCE BOMBING?	5		N-
ATTACK HELICOPTER?	5		N
ALL THREE?	15		N-
MLRS CAPABLE?	10		N-
IMPACT ACRES	---	100	3.8
MILES TO RAIL TRANS	30		30
MILES TO AIR TRANS	30		81
MILES TO SEA TRANS	30		145
MILES TO HIGHWAY	10		23
DEPLOYMENT	---	100	7.1
ANNUAL TNG(# PEOPLE)	25		3364-
IDT (MANDAYS)	75		0--
RESERVE TRAINING	---	100	0.2
ARCH/HIST BLDGS	10		0.00244
ENDGRD FAUNA/FLORA	15		3-
WETLANDS	15		0.00607
AIR QUALITY	15		10-
WATER QUALITY	15		0
NOISE QUALITY		0	0
ZONE II	10		800
ZONE III	15		1000-
CONTAMINATED SITES	5		12
ENV CAR CAPACITY	---	100	5.0
CAPACITY WATER	25		1-
CAPACITY SEWAGE	25		1-
CAPACITY ELECT	25		12
LANDFILL COST	25		$17+
INFRASTRUCTURE	---	100	2.0
MOB BILLETS	10		1145-
DEPLOYMENT NETWORK	10		7.1
RANGES	10		4.5
MANEUVER ACRES	10		163000
MECHANIZED ACRES	10		19500
WORK SPACE	10		144000
MOB CAPABILITY	---	60	3.1

Table 16. Major Training Areas Sub Models (Table 4 of 4)

Historical Economic Data

Activity: FORT INDIANTOWN GAP
Economic Area: Harrisburg-Lebanon-Carlisle, PA MSA

Total Population of Harrisburg-Lebanon-Carlisle, PA MSA (1992):	**601,300**
Total Employment of Harrisburg-Lebanon-Carlisle, PA MSA, BEA (1992):	**386,060**
Total Personal Income of Harrisburg-Lebanon-Carlisle, PA MSA (1992 actual):	**$12,393,644,000**

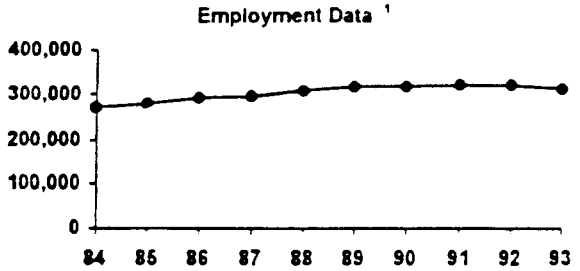
Other Pending BRAC Actions at FORT INDIANTOWN GAP (Previous Rounds):

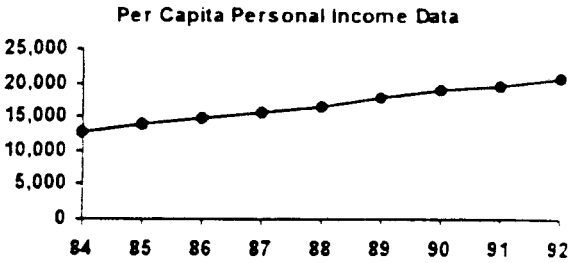
MIL	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CIV	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Harrisburg-Lebanon-Carlisle, PA MSA Profile:

Civilian Employment, BLS (1993): 313,825

Average Per Capita Income (1992): $20,609





Annualized Change in Civilian Employment (1984-1993		Annualized Change in Per Capita Personal Income (1984-1992	
Employment:	4,825	Dollars:	$974
Percentage:	1.7%	Percentage:	6.1%
U.S. Average Change:	1.5%	U.S. Average Change:	5.3%

Unemployment Rates for Harrisburg-Lebanon-Carlisle, PA MSA and the US (1984 - 1993):

	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993
Local	6.1%	5.6%	5.0%	4.1%	4.0%	3.8%	4.3%	5.3%	5.4%	5.1%
U.S.	7.5%	7.2%	7.0%	6.2%	5.5%	5.3%	5.5%	6.7%	7.4%	6.8%

RICK SANTORUM
PENNSYLVANIA

COMMITTEES:
ARMED SERVICES
AGRICULTURE
RULES
JOINT ECONOMIC
AGING

United States Senate

WASHINGTON, DC 20510-3804
202-224-6324

May 3, 1995

The Honorable Alan Dixon
Chairman
Defense Base Closure and Realignment Commission
1700 North Moore Street Suite 1425
Arlington, VA 22209

Please refer to this number when responding: 950510-22

Dear Senator Dixon:

During the BRAC Commission hearing of Monday, April 17, the General Accounting Office testified on its analysis of DOD's 1995 process and recommendations. GAO reported that they had not fully evaluated data provided by the Fort Indiantown Gap, Pennsylvania community. Accordingly, GAO was asked to complete this evaluation and report their conclusions back to the BRAC Commission.

This question was initiated at my request. GAO's response will have an important impact on the questions raised by the community regarding the COBRA analysis. I would greatly appreciate your assistance in obtaining this response from GAO in the immediate future.

Sincerely,

Rick Santorum

Rick Santorum
United States Senator

☐ ERIE OFFICE:
107 FEDERAL BLDG.
617 STATE ST.
ERIE, PA 16501
(814) 454-7114

☐ HARRISBURG OFFICE:
221 STRAWBERRY SQUARE
HARRISBURG, PA 17101
(717) 231-7540

☐ LEHIGH VALLEY OFFICE:
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ONE SOUTH PENN SQUARE
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☐ PITTSBURGH OFFICE:
SUITE 250 LANDMARKS BLDG.
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PITTSBURGH, PA 15219
412-562-0533

☐ SCRANTON OFFICE:
527 LINDEN ST.
SCRANTON, PA 18503
(717) 344-8799

THE DEFENSE BASE CLOSURE AND REALIGNMENT COMMISSION

EXECUTIVE CORRESPONDENCE TRACKING SYSTEM (ECTS) # 950510-22

FROM: SANTORUM, RICK	TO: DIXON
TITLE: SENATOR (PA)	TITLE: CHAIRMAN
ORGANIZATION: U. S. CONGRESS	ORGANIZATION: DBCRC
INSTALLATION (s) DISCUSSED: FORT INDIANTOWN GAP	

OFFICE OF THE CHAIRMAN	FYI	ACTION	INIT	COMMISSION MEMBERS	FYI	ACTION	INIT
CHAIRMAN DIXON				COMMISSIONER CORNELLA	✓		
STAFF DIRECTOR	✓			COMMISSIONER COX	✓		
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR	✓			COMMISSIONER DAVIS	✓		
GENERAL COUNSEL	✓			COMMISSIONER KLING	✓		
MILITARY EXECUTIVE				COMMISSIONER MONTOYA	✓		
				COMMISSIONER ROBLES	✓		
DIR./CONGRESSIONAL LIAISON		✓		COMMISSIONER STEELE	✓		
DIR./COMMUNICATIONS				REVIEW AND ANALYSIS			
				DIRECTOR OF R & A	✓		
EXECUTIVE SECRETARIAT				ARMY TEAM LEADER		X	
				NAVY TEAM LEADER			
DIRECTOR OF ADMINISTRATION				AIR FORCE TEAM LEADER			
CHIEF FINANCIAL OFFICER				INTERAGENCY TEAM LEADER	✓		
DIRECTOR OF TRAVEL				CROSS SERVICE TEAM LEADER			
DIR./INFORMATION SERVICES							

TYPE OF ACTION REQUIRED

✓	Prepare Reply for Chairman's Signature		Prepare Reply for Commissioner's Signature
	Prepare Reply for Staff Director's Signature		Prepare Direct Response
X	ACTION: Offer Comments and/or Suggestions	✓	FYI

Subject/Remarks:

REQUESTING DBCRC ASSIST THEM IN OBTAINING THE EVALUATION OF FORT INDIANTOWN GAP FROM GAO.

Due Date: 950512	Routing Date: 950510	Date Originated: 950503	Mail Date:

COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA
OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR
HARRISBURG

THE GOVERNOR

May 5, 1995

950514-11

Ms. Rebecca Cox
Defense Base Closure and
Realignment Commission
1700 North Moore Street
Arlington, VA 22209

Dear Ms. Cox,

On behalf of all Pennsylvanians, I would like to thank you for the opportunity to present testimony in defense of our military bases to you and the other Commissioners at yesterday's regional hearing in Baltimore. W appreciate your time and interest.

As Governor, I an very proud of Pennsylvania's military installations. Our strategic location and world-class workers make our Commonwealth uniquely qualified to host military bases. Moreover, Pennsylvania's history of support of our nation's defense is unparalleled anywhere in the nation.

Despite these advantages, Pennsylvania is no stranger to the BRAC process. Our Commonwealth has been stung many times by the process and contributed more than its fair share in the name of down-sizing and spending reductions. In terms of net jobs lost, Pennsylvania will be second to only California if this year's recommendations are approved. When viewed proportionately, we will have the dubious honor of being hit even harder than California.

Your task is not an easy one, but it is an important and necessary one. The decisions of the next several weeks will have lasting implications for our national defense well into the next century. I wish you luck and ask that as you make your decisions you consider the tremendous burden that Pennsylvania has borne in the process.

With best regards I remain,

Yours truly,

Tom Ridge

Governor Tom Ridge
Commonwealth of Pennsylvania

COBRA REALIGNMENT SUMMARY (COBRA v5.08) - Page 1/2
Data As Of 09:41 09/29/1994, Report Created 15:25 03/11/1995

Department : ARMY
Option Package : MT6-2
Scenario File : C:\COBRA95\ARMY\MT6-2.CBR
Std Fctrs File : C:\COBRA95\ARMY\SF7DEC.SFF

Doesn't match DoD Report. $285m.
Fort Indiantown Gap
Pennsylvania

Starting Year : 1996
Final Year : 1998
ROI Year : 1999 (1 Year)

NPV in 2015($K): -281,502
1-Time Cost($K): 12,735

NOTE: NPV does not match Brown Book

Net Costs ($K) Constant Dollars

	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	Total	Beyond
MilCon	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Person	0	0	-6,642	-14,622	-14,622	-14,622	-50,510	-14,622
Overhd	1,211	908	48	-7,873	-7,873	-7,873	-21,452	-7,873
Moving	0	0	4,940	0	0	0	4,940	0
Missio	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	0	0	416	0	0	0	416	0
TOTAL	1,211	908	-1,238	-22,495	-22,495	-22,495	-66,606	-22,495

	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	Total
POSITIONS ELIMINATED							
Off	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Enl	0	0	4	0	0	0	4
Civ	0	0	315	0	0	0	315
TOT	0	0	319	0	0	0	319
POSITIONS REALIGNED							
Off	0	0	29	0	0	0	29
Enl	0	0	103	0	0	0	103
Stu	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Civ	0	0	70	0	0	0	70
TOT	0	0	202	0	0	0	202

> 4 ✓
— ✓
> 132 ✓
— ✓
— ✓

Summary:

Close Ft. Indiantown Gap, Pa
Move all organizations to Bear [illegible]
RIF civilians in Gettysburg.
ENCLAVE RC Flag and organizations.

Steve,

I've taken a quick look at this. It looks good except NPV does not match DoD report (brown book).

Bob

COBRA REALIGNMENT SUMMARY (COBRA v5.08) - Page 2/2
Data As Of 09:41 09/29/1994, Report Created 15:25 03/11/1995

Department : ARMY
Option Package : MT6-2
Scenario File : C:\COBRA95\ARMY\MT6-2.CBR
Std Fctrs File : C:\COBRA95\ARMY\SF7DEC.SFF

Costs ($K) Constant Dollars

	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	Total	Beyond
MilCon	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Person	0	0	1,299	625	625	625	3,175	625
Overhd	1,211	908	4,503	389	389	389	7,788	389
Moving	0	0	5,152	0	0	0	5,152	0
Missio	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	0	0	676	0	0	0	676	0
TOTAL	1,211	908	11,631	1,014	1,014	1,014	16,791	1,014

Savings ($K) Constant Dollars

	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	Total	Beyond
MilCon	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Person	0	0	7,941	15,248	15,248	15,248	53,684	15,248
Overhd	0	0	4,456	8,262	8,262	8,262	29,241	8,262
Moving	0	0	212	0	0	0	212	0
Missio	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	0	0	260	0	0	0	260	0
TOTAL	0	0	12,869	23,509	23,509	23,509	83,398	23,509

NET PRESENT VALUES REPORT (COBRA v5.08)
Data As Of 09:41 09/29/1994, Report Created 15:25 03/11/1995

Department : ARMY
Option Package : MT6-2
Scenario File : C:\COBRA95\ARMY\MT6-2.CBR
Std Fctrs File : C:\COBRA95\ARMY\SF7DEC.SFF

Year	Cost($)	Adjusted Cost($)	NPV($)
1996	1,210,630	1,194,320	1,194,320
1997	907,973	871,766	2,066,086
1998	-1,238,492	-1,157,281	908,805
1999	-22,495,437	-20,457,757	-19,548,952
2000	-22,495,437	-19,910,226	-39,459,178
2001	-22,495,437	-19,377,349	-58,836,527
2002	-22,495,437	-18,858,734	-77,695,261
2003	-22,495,437	-18,353,999	-96,049,259
2004	-22,495,437	-17,862,772	-113,912,032
2005	-22,495,437	-17,384,693	-131,296,725
2006	-22,495,437	-16,919,410	-148,216,135
2007	-22,495,437	-16,466,579	-164,682,714
2008	-22,495,437	-16,025,867	-180,708,581
2009	-22,495,437	-15,596,951	-196,305,532
2010	-22,495,437	-15,179,514	-211,485,047
2011	-22,495,437	-14,773,250	-226,258,297
2012	-22,495,437	-14,377,859	-240,636,156
2013	-22,495,437	-13,993,050	-254,629,206
2014	-22,495,437	-13,618,540	-268,247,747
2015	-22,495,437	-13,254,054	-281,501,801

TOTAL ONE-TIME COST REPORT (COBRA v5.08) - Page 1/3
Data As Of 09:41 09/29/1994, Report Created 15:25 03/11/1995

Department : ARMY
Option Package : MT6-2
Scenario File : C:\COBRA95\ARMY\MT6-2.CBR
Std Fctrs File : C:\COBRA95\ARMY\SF7DEC.SFF

(All values in Dollars)

Category	Cost	Sub-Total
Construction		
Military Construction	0	
Family Housing Construction	0	
Information Management Account	0	
Land Purchases	0	
Total - Construction		0
Personnel		
Civilian RIF	412,602	
Civilian Early Retirement	157,313	
Civilian New Hires	14,417	
Eliminated Military PCS	17,524	
Unemployment	72,036	
Total - Personnel		673,892
Overhead		
Program Planning Support	2,799,583	
Mothball / Shutdown	3,433,750	
Total - Overhead		6,233,333
Moving		
Civilian Moving	1,718,429	
Civilian PPS	2,736,000	
Military Moving	644,550	
Freight	53,260	
One-Time Moving Costs	0	
Total - Moving		5,152,239
Other		
HAP / RSE	676,004	
Environmental Mitigation Costs	0	
One-Time Unique Costs	0	
Total - Other		676,004
Total One-Time Costs		12,735,468
One-Time Savings		
Military Construction Cost Avoidances	0	
Family Housing Cost Avoidances	0	
Military Moving	212,338	
Land Sales	0	
One-Time Moving Savings	0	
Environmental Mitigation Savings	260,000	
One-Time Unique Savings	0	
Total One-Time Savings		472,338
Total Net One-Time Costs		12,003,130

ONE-TIME COST REPORT (COBRA v5.08) - Page 2/3
Data As Of 09:41 09/29/1994, Report Created 15:25 03/11/1995

Department : ARMY
Option Package : MT6-2
Scenario File : C:\COBRA95\ARMY\MT6-2.CBR
Std Fctrs File : C:\COBRA95\ARMY\SF7DEC.SFF

Base: BASE X, US
(All values in Dollars)

Category	Cost	Sub-Total
Construction		
Military Construction	0	
Family Housing Construction	0	
Information Management Account	0	
Land Purchases	0	
Total - Construction		0
Personnel		
Civilian RIF	0	
Civilian Early Retirement	0	
Civilian New Hires	14,417	
Eliminated Military PCS	0	
Unemployment	0	
Total - Personnel		14,417
Overhead		
Program Planning Support	0	
Mothball / Shutdown	0	
Total - Overhead		0
Moving		
Civilian Moving	0	
Civilian PPS	0	
Military Moving	0	
Freight	0	
One-Time Moving Costs	0	
Total - Moving		0
Other		
HAP / RSE	0	
Environmental Mitigation Costs	0	
One-Time Unique Costs	0	
Total - Other		0
Total One-Time Costs		14,417
One-Time Savings		
Military Construction Cost Avoidances	0	
Family Housing Cost Avoidances	0	
Military Moving	0	
Land Sales	0	
One-Time Moving Savings	0	
Environmental Mitigation Savings	0	
One-Time Unique Savings	0	
Total One-Time Savings		0
Total Net One-Time Costs		14,417

ONE-TIME COST REPORT (COBRA v5.08) - Page 3/3
Data As Of 09:41 09/29/1994, Report Created 15:25 03/11/1995

Department : ARMY
Option Package : MT6-2
Scenario File : C:\COBRA95\ARMY\MT6-2.CBR
Std Fctrs File : C:\COBRA95\ARMY\SF7DEC.SFF

Base: FT INDIANTOWN GAP, PA
(All values in Dollars)

Category	Cost	Sub-Total
Construction		
Military Construction	0	
Family Housing Construction	0	
Information Management Account	0	
Land Purchases	0	
Total - Construction		0
Personnel		
Civilian RIF	412,602	
Civilian Early Retirement	157,313	
Civilian New Hires	0	
Eliminated Military PCS	17,524	
Unemployment	72,036	
Total - Personnel		659,475
Overhead		
Program Planning Support	2,799,583	
Mothball / Shutdown	3,433,750	
Total - Overhead		6,233,333
Moving		
Civilian Moving	1,718,429	
Civilian PPS	2,736,000	
Military Moving	644,550	
Freight	53,260	
One-Time Moving Costs	0	
Total - Moving		5,152,239
Other		
HAP / RSE	676,004	
Environmental Mitigation Costs	0	
One-Time Unique Costs	0	
Total - Other		676,004
Total One-Time Costs		12,721,051
One-Time Savings		
Military Construction Cost Avoidances	0	
Family Housing Cost Avoidances	0	
Military Moving	212,338	
Land Sales	0	
One-Time Moving Savings	0	
Environmental Mitigation Savings	260,000	
One-Time Unique Savings	0	
Total One-Time Savings		472,338
Total Net One-Time Costs		11,988,713

TOTAL PERSONNEL IMPACT REPORT (COBRA v5.08) - Page 1/3
Data As Of 09:41 09/29/1994, Report Created 15:25 03/11/1995

Department : ARMY
Option Package : MT6-2
Scenario File : C:\COBRA95\ARMY\MT6-2.CBR
Std Fctrs File : C:\COBRA95\ARMY\SF7DEC.SFF

	Rate	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	Total
CIVILIAN POSITIONS REALIGNING OUT		0	0	70	0	0	0	70
Early Retirement*	10.00%	0	0	7	0	0	0	7
Regular Retirement*	5.00%	0	0	4	0	0	0	4
Civilian Turnover*	15.00%	0	0	11	0	0	0	11
Civs Not Moving (RIFs)*+		0	0	4	0	0	0	4
Civilians Moving (the remainder)		0	0	44	0	0	0	44
Civilian Positions Available		0	0	26	0	0	0	26
CIVILIAN POSITIONS ELIMINATED		0	0	315	0	0	0	315
Early Retirement	10.00%	0	0	31	0	0	0	31
Regular Retirement	5.00%	0	0	16	0	0	0	16
Civilian Turnover	15.00%	0	0	47	0	0	0	47
Civs Not Moving (RIFs)*+		0	0	19	0	0	0	19
Priority Placement#	60.00%	0	0	189	0	0	0	189
Civilians Available to Move		0	0	13	0	0	0	13
Civilians Moving		0	0	13	0	0	0	13
Civilian RIFs (the remainder)		0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CIVILIAN POSITIONS REALIGNING IN		0	0	70	0	0	0	70
Civilians Moving		0	0	57	0	0	0	57
New Civilians Hired		0	0	13	0	0	0	13
Other Civilian Additions		0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL CIVILIAN EARLY RETIRMENTS		0	0	38	0	0	0	38
TOTAL CIVILIAN RIFS		0	0	23	0	0	0	23
TOTAL CIVILIAN PRIORITY PLACEMENTS#		0	0	189	0	0	0	189
TOTAL CIVILIAN NEW HIRES		0	0	13	0	0	0	13

* Early Retirements, Regular Retirements, Civilian Turnover, and Civilians Not Willing to Move are not applicable for moves under fifty miles.

\+ The Percentage of Civilians Not Willing to Move (Voluntary RIFs) varies from base to base.

\# Not all Priority Placements involve a Permanent Change of Station. The rate of PPS placements involving a PCS is 50.00%

PERSONNEL IMPACT REPORT (COBRA v5.08) - Page 2/3
Data As Of 09:41 09/29/1994, Report Created 15:25 03/11/1995

Department : ARMY
Option Package : MT6-2
Scenario File : C:\COBRA95\ARMY\MT6-2.CBR
Std Fctrs File : C:\COBRA95\ARMY\SF7DEC.SFF

Base: BASE X, US	Rate	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	Total
CIVILIAN POSITIONS REALIGNING OUT		0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Early Retirement*	10.00%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Regular Retirement*	5.00%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Civilian Turnover*	15.00%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Civs Not Moving (RIFs)*	6.00%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Civilians Moving (the remainder)		0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Civilian Positions Available		0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CIVILIAN POSITIONS ELIMINATED		0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Early Retirement	10.00%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Regular Retirement	5.00%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Civilian Turnover	15.00%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Civs Not Moving (RIFs)*	6.00%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Priority Placement#	60.00%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Civilians Available to Move		0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Civilians Moving		0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Civilian RIFs (the remainder)		0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CIVILIAN POSITIONS REALIGNING IN		0	0	70	0	0	0	70
Civilians Moving		0	0	57	0	0	0	57
New Civilians Hired		0	0	13	0	0	0	13
Other Civilian Additions		0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL CIVILIAN EARLY RETIRMENTS		0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL CIVILIAN RIFS		0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL CIVILIAN PRIORITY PLACEMENTS#		0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL CIVILIAN NEW HIRES		0	0	13	0	0	0	13

* Early Retirements, Regular Retirements, Civilian Turnover, and Civilians Not Willing to Move are not applicable for moves under fifty miles.

Not all Priority Placements involve a Permanent Change of Station. The rate of PPS placements involving a PCS is 50.00%

PERSONNEL IMPACT REPORT (COBRA v5.08) - Page 3/3
Data As Of 09:41 09/29/1994, Report Created 15:25 03/11/1995

Department : ARMY
Option Package : MT6-2
Scenario File : C:\COBRA95\ARMY\MT6-2.CBR
Std Fctrs File : C:\COBRA95\ARMY\SF7DEC.SFF

Base: FT INDIANTOWN GAP, PA	Rate	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	Total
CIVILIAN POSITIONS REALIGNING OUT		0	0	70	0	0	0	70
Early Retirement*	10.00%	0	0	7	0	0	0	7
Regular Retirement*	5.00%	0	0	4	0	0	0	4
Civilian Turnover*	15.00%	0	0	11	0	0	0	11
Civs Not Moving (RIFs)*	6.00%	0	0	4	0	0	0	4
Civilians Moving (the remainder)		0	0	44	0	0	0	44
Civilian Positions Available		0	0	26	0	0	0	26
CIVILIAN POSITIONS ELIMINATED		0	0	315	0	0	0	315
Early Retirement	10.00%	0	0	31	0	0	0	31
Regular Retirement	5.00%	0	0	16	0	0	0	16
Civilian Turnover	15.00%	0	0	47	0	0	0	47
Civs Not Moving (RIFs)*	6.00%	0	0	19	0	0	0	19
Priority Placement#	60.00%	0	0	189	0	0	0	189
Civilians Available to Move		0	0	13	0	0	0	13
Civilians Moving		0	0	13	0	0	0	13
Civilian RIFs (the remainder)		0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CIVILIAN POSITIONS REALIGNING IN		0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Civilians Moving		0	0	0	0	0	0	0
New Civilians Hired		0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Civilian Additions		0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL CIVILIAN EARLY RETIRMENTS		0	0	38	0	0	0	38
TOTAL CIVILIAN RIFS		0	0	23	0	0	0	23
TOTAL CIVILIAN PRIORITY PLACEMENTS#		0	0	189	0	0	0	189
TOTAL CIVILIAN NEW HIRES		0	0	0	0	0	0	0

* Early Retirements, Regular Retirements, Civilian Turnover, and Civilians Not Willing to Move are not applicable for moves under fifty miles.

Not all Priority Placements involve a Permanent Change of Station. The rate of PPS placements involving a PCS is 50.00%

Department : ARMY
Option Package : MT6-2
Scenario File : C:\COBRA95\ARMY\MT6-2.CBR
Std Fctrs File : C:\COBRA95\ARMY\SF7DEC.SFF

All Costs in $K

Base Name	Total MilCon	IMA Cost	Land Purch	Cost Avoid	Total Cost
BASE X	0	0	0	0	0
FT INDIANTOWN GAP	0	0	0	0	0
Totals:	0	0	0	0	0

TOTAL APPROPRIATIONS DETAIL REPORT (COBRA v5.08) - Page 1/9
Data As Of 09:41 09/29/1994, Report Created 15:25 03/11/1995

Department : ARMY
Option Package : MT6-2
Scenario File : C:\COBRA95\ARMY\MT6-2.CBR
Std Fctrs File : C:\COBRA95\ARMY\SF7DEC.SFF

ONE-TIME COSTS -----($K)-----	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	Total
CONSTRUCTION							
MILCON	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fam Housing	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Land Purch	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
O&M							
CIV SALARY							
Civ RIF	0	0	413	0	0	0	413
Civ Retire	0	0	157	0	0	0	157
CIV MOVING							
Per Diem	0	0	195	0	0	0	195
POV Miles	0	0	14	0	0	0	14
Home Purch	0	0	614	0	0	0	614
HHG	0	0	407	0	0	0	407
Misc	0	0	40	0	0	0	40
House Hunt	0	0	162	0	0	0	162
PPS	0	0	2,736	0	0	0	2,736
RITA	0	0	287	0	0	0	287
FREIGHT							
Packing	0	0	47	0	0	0	47
Freight	0	0	6	0	0	0	6
Vehicles	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Driving	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Unemployment	0	0	72	0	0	0	72
OTHER							
Program Plan	1,211	908	681	0	0	0	2,799
Shutdown	0	0	3,434	0	0	0	3,434
New Hire	0	0	14	0	0	0	14
1-Time Move	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
MIL PERSONNEL							
MIL MOVING							
Per Diem	0	0	51	0	0	0	51
POV Miles	0	0	32	0	0	0	32
HHG	0	0	469	0	0	0	469
Misc	0	0	92	0	0	0	92
OTHER							
Elim POS	0	0	[illegible]	0	0		[illegible]
OTHER							
HAP / RSE	0	0	678	0	0	0	678
Environmental	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Info Manage	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1-Time Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL ONE-TIME	1,211	908	10,617	0	0	0	12,735

Department : ARMY
Option Package : MT6-2
Scenario File : C:\COBRA95\ARMY\MT6-2.CBR
Std Fctrs File : C:\COBRA95\ARMY\SF7DEC.SFF

RECURRINGCOSTS -----($K)-----	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	Total	Beyond
FAM HOUSE OPS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
O&M								
RPMA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
BOS	0	0	389	389	389	389	1,555	389
Unique Operat	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Civ Salary	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CHAMPUS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Caretaker	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
MIL PERSONNEL								
Off Salary	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Enl Salary	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
House Allow	0	0	625	625	625	625	2,501	625
OTHER								
Mission	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Misc Recur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Unique Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL RECUR	0	0	1,014	1,014	1,014	1,014	4,056	1,014
TOTAL COST	1,211	908	11,631	1,014	1,014	1,014	16,791	1,014

ONE-TIME SAVES -----($K)-----	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	Total
CONSTRUCTION							
MILCON	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fam Housing	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
O&M							
1-Time Move	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
MIL PERSONNEL							
Mil Moving	0	0	212	0	0	0	212
OTHER							
Land Sales	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Environmental	0	0	260	0	0	0	260
1-Time Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL ONE-TIME	0	0	472	0	0	0	472

RECURRINGSAVES -----($K)-----	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	Total	Beyond
FAM HOUSE OPS	0	0	44	89	89	89	311	89
O&M								
RPMA	0	0	1,840	3,744	3,744	3,744	13,072	3,744
BOS	0	0	2,571	4,429	4,429	4,429	15,858	4,429
Unique Operat	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Civ Salary	0	0	7,245	14,489	14,489	14,489	50,713	14,489
CHAMPUS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
MIL PERSONNEL								
Off Salary	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Enl Salary	0	0	62	123	123	123	432	123
House Allow	0	0	635	635	635	635	2,539	635
OTHER								
Procurement	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mission	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Misc Recur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Unique Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL RECUR	0	0	12,397	23,509	23,509	23,509	82,925	23,509
TOTAL SAVINGS	0	0	12,869	23,509	23,509	23,509	83,398	23,509

TOTAL APPROPRIATIONS DETAIL REPORT (COBRA v5.08) - Page 3/9
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Department : ARMY
Option Package : MT6-2
Scenario File : C:\COBRA95\ARMY\MT6-2.CBR
Std Fctrs File : C:\COBRA95\ARMY\SF7DEC.SFF

ONE-TIME NET -----($K)-----	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	Total
CONSTRUCTION							
MILCON	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fam Housing	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
O&M							
Civ Retir/RIF	0	0	570	0	0	0	570
Civ Moving	0	0	4,508	0	0	0	4,508
Other	1,211	908	4,201	0	0	0	6,320
MIL PERSONNEL							
Mil Moving	0	0	450	0	0	0	450
OTHER							
HAP / RSE	0	0	676	0	0	0	676
Environmental	0	0	-260	0	0	0	-260
Info Manage	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1-Time Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Land	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL ONE-TIME	1,211	908	10,144	0	0	0	12,263

RECURRING NET -----($K)-----	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	Total	Beyond
FAM HOUSE OPS	0	0	-44	-89	-89	-89	-311	-89
O&M								
RPMA	0	0	-1,840	-3,744	-3,744	-3,744	-13,072	-3,744
BOS	0	0	-2,182	-4,040	-4,040	-4,040	-14,302	-4,040
Unique Operat	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Caretaker	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Civ Salary	0	0	-7,245	-14,489	-14,489	-14,489	-50,713	-14,489
CHAMPUS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
MIL PERSONNEL								
Mil Salary	0	0	-62	-123	-123	-123	-432	-123
House Allow	0	0	-10	-10	-10	-10	-39	-10
OTHER								
Procurement	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mission	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Misc Recur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Unique Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL RECUR	0	0	-11,383	-22,495	-22,495	-22,495	-78,869	-22,495
TOTAL NET COST	1,211	908	-1,238	-22,495	-22,495	-22,495	-66,606	-22,495

Department : ARMY
Option Package : MT6-2
Scenario File : C:\COBRA95\ARMY\MT6-2.CBR
Std Fctrs File : C:\COBRA95\ARMY\SF7DEC.SFF

Base: BASE X, US

ONE-TIME COSTS -----($K)-----	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	Total
CONSTRUCTION							
MILCON	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fam Housing	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Land Purch	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
O&M							
CIV SALARY							
Civ RIFs	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Civ Retire	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CIV MOVING							
Per Diem	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
POV Miles	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Home Purch	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
HHG	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Misc	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
House Hunt	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
PPS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
RITA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
FREIGHT							
Packing	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Freight	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Vehicles	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Driving	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Unemployment	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
OTHER							
Program Plan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Shutdown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
New Hires	0	0	14	0	0	0	14
1-Time Move	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
MIL PERSONNEL							
MIL MOVING							
Per Diem	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
POV Miles	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
HHG	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Misc	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
OTHER							
Elim PCS	0	0					0
OTHER							
HAP / RSE	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Environmental	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Info Manage	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1-Time Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL ONE-TIME	0	0	14	0	0	0	14

Department : ARMY
Option Package : MT6-2
Scenario File : C:\COBRA95\ARMY\MT6-2.CBR
Std Fctrs File : C:\COBRA95\ARMY\SF7DEC.SFF

Base: BASE X, US

RECURRINGCOSTS -----($K)-----	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	Total	Beyond
FAM HOUSE OPS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
O&M								
RPMA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
BOS	0	0	389	389	389	389	1,555	389
Unique Operat	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Civ Salary	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CHAMPUS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Caretaker	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
MIL PERSONNEL								
Off Salary	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Enl Salary	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
House Allow	0	0	625	625	625	625	2,501	625
OTHER								
Mission	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Misc Recur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Unique Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL RECUR	0	0	389	389	389	389	4,056	1,014
TOTAL COSTS	0	0	1,028	1,014	1,014	1,014	4,070	1,014

ONE-TIME SAVES -----($K)-----	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	Total
CONSTRUCTION							
MILCON	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fam Housing	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
O&M							
1-Time Move	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
MIL PERSONNEL							
Mil Moving	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
OTHER							
Land Sales	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Environmental	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1-Time Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL ONE-TIME	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

RECURRINGSAVI -----($K)-----	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	Total	Beyond
FAM HOUSE OPS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
O&M								
RPMA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
BOS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Unique Operat	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Civ Salary	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CHAMPUS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
MIL PERSONNEL								
Off Salary	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Enl Salary	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
House Allow	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
OTHER								
Procurement	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mission	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Misc Recur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Unique Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL RECUR	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL SAVINGS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Department : ARMY
Option Package : MT6-2
Scenario File : C:\COBRA95\ARMY\MT6-2.CBR
Std Fctrs File : C:\COBRA95\ARMY\SF7DEC.SFF

Base: BASE X, US

ONE-TIME NET -----($K)-----	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	Total
CONSTRUCTION							
MILCON	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fam Housing	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
O&M							
Civ Retir/RIF	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Civ Moving	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	0	0	14	0	0	0	14
MIL PERSONNEL							
Mil Moving	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
OTHER							
HAP / RSE	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Environmental	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Info Manage	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1-Time Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Land	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL ONE-TIME	0	0	14	0	0	0	14

RECURRING NET -----($K)-----	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	Total	Beyond
FAM HOUSE OPS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
O&M								
RPMA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
BOS	0	0	389	389	389	389	1,555	389
Unique Operat	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Caretaker	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Civ Salary	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CHAMPUS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
MIL PERSONNEL								
Mil Salary	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
House Allow	0	0	625	625	625	625	2,501	625
OTHER								
Procurement	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mission	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Misc Recur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Unique Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL RECUR	0	0	1,014	1,014	1,014	1,014	4,056	1,014
TOTAL NET COST	0	0	1,028	1,014	1,014	1,014	4,070	1,014

Department : ARMY
Option Package : MT6-2
Scenario File : C:\COBRA95\ARMY\MT6-2.CBR
Std Fctrs File : C:\COBRA95\ARMY\SF7DEC.SFF

Base: FT INDIANTOWN GAP, PA

ONE-TIME COSTS -----($K)-----	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	Total
CONSTRUCTION							
MILCON	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fam Housing	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Land Purch	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
O&M							
CIV SALARY							
Civ RIFs	0	0	413	0	0	0	413
Civ Retire	0	0	157	0	0	0	157
CIV MOVING							
Per Diem	0	0	195	0	0	0	195
POV Miles	0	0	14	0	0	0	14
Home Purch	0	0	614	0	0	0	614
HHG	0	0	407	0	0	0	407
Misc	0	0	40	0	0	0	40
House Hunt	0	0	162	0	0	0	162
PPS	0	0	2,736	0	0	0	2,736
RITA	0	0	287	0	0	0	287
FREIGHT							
Packing	0	0	47	0	0	0	47
Freight	0	0	6	0	0	0	6
Vehicles	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Driving	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Unemployment	0	0	72	0	0	0	72
OTHER							
Program Plan	1,211	908	681	0	0	0	2,799
Shutdown	0	0	3,434	0	0	0	3,434
New Hires	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1-Time Move	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
MIL PERSONNEL							
MIL MOVING							
Per Diem	0	0	51	0	0	0	51
POV Miles	0	0	32	0	0	0	32
HHG	0	0	469	0	0	0	469
Misc	0	0	93	0	0	0	93
OTHER							
Elim POL	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
OTHER							
HAP / RSE	0	0	676	0	0	0	676
Environmental	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Info Manage	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1-Time Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL ONE-TIME	1,211	908	10,602	0	0	0	12,721

Department : ARMY
Option Package : MT6-2
Scenario File : C:\COBRA95\ARMY\MT6-2.CBR
Std Fctrs File : C:\COBRA95\ARMY\SF7DEC.SFF

Base: FT INDIANTOWN GAP, PA

RECURRINGCOSTS -----($K)-----	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	Total	Beyond
FAM HOUSE OPS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
O&M								
RPMA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
BOS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Unique Operat	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Civ Salary	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CHAMPUS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Caretaker	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
MIL PERSONNEL								
Off Salary	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Enl Salary	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
House Allow	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
OTHER								
Mission	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Misc Recur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Unique Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL RECUR	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL COSTS	1,211	908	10,602	0	0	0	12,721	0

ONE-TIME SAVES -----($K)-----	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	Total
CONSTRUCTION							
MILCON	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fam Housing	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
O&M							
1-Time Move	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
MIL PERSONNEL							
Mil Moving	0	0	212	0	0	0	212
OTHER							
Land Sales	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Environmental	0	0	260	0	0	0	260
1-Time Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL ONE-TIME	0	0	472	0	0	0	472

RECURRINGSAVES -----($K)-----	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	Total	Beyond
FAM HOUSE OPS	0	0	44	89	89	89	311	89
O&M								
RPMA	0	0	1,840	3,744	3,744	3,744	13,072	3,744
BOS	0	0	2,571	4,429	4,429	4,429	15,858	4,429
Unique Operat	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Civ Salary	0	0	7,245	14,489	14,489	14,489	50,713	14,489
CHAMPUS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
MIL PERSONNEL								
Off Salary	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Enl Salary	0	0	62	123	123	123	432	123
House Allow	0	0	635	635	635	635	2,539	635
OTHER								
Procurement	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mission	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Misc Recur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Unique Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL RECUR	0	0	12,397	23,509	23,509	23,509	82,925	23,509
TOTAL SAVINGS	0	0	12,869	23,509	23,509	23,509	83,398	23,509

Department : ARMY
Option Package : MT6-2
Scenario File : C:\COBRA95\ARMY\MT6-2.CBR
Std Fctrs File : C:\COBRA95\ARMY\SF7DEC.SFF

Base: FT INDIANTOWN GAP, PA

ONE-TIME NET -----($K)-----	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	Total
CONSTRUCTION							
MILCON	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fam Housing	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
O&M							
Civ Retir/RIF	0	0	570	0	0	0	570
Civ Moving	0	0	4,508	0	0	0	4,508
Other	1,211	908	4,187	0	0	0	6,305
MIL PERSONNEL							
Mil Moving	0	0	450	0	0	0	450
OTHER							
HAP / RSE	0	0	676	0	0	0	676
Environmental	0	0	-260	0	0	0	-260
Info Manage	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1-Time Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Land	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL ONE-TIME	1,211	908	10,130	0	0	0	12,249

RECURRING NET -----($K)-----	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	Total	Beyond
FAM HOUSE OPS	0	0	-44	-89	-89	-89	-311	-89
O&M								
RPMA	0	0	-1,840	-3,744	-3,744	-3,744	-13,072	-3,744
BOS	0	0	-2,571	-4,429	-4,429	-4,429	-15,858	-4,429
Unique Operat	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Caretaker	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Civ Salary	0	0	-7,245	-14,489	-14,489	-14,489	-50,713	-14,489
CHAMPUS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
MIL PERSONNEL								
Mil Salary	0	0	-62	-123	-123	-123	-432	-123
House Allow	0	0	-635	-635	-635	-635	-2,539	-635
OTHER								
Procurement	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mission	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Misc Recur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Unique Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL RECUR	0	0	-2,267	-23,509	-23,509	-23,509	-93,792	-23,509
TOTAL NET COST	1,211	908	-2,267	-23,509	-23,509	-23,509	-70,676	-23,509

PERSONNEL SUMMARY REPORT (COBRA v5.08)
Data As Of 09:41 09/29/1994, Report Created 15:25 03/11/1995

Department : ARMY
Option Package : MT6-2
Scenario File : C:\COBRA95\ARMY\MT6-2.CBR
Std Fctrs File : C:\COBRA95\ARMY\SF7DEC.SFF

PERSONNEL SUMMARY FOR: BASE X, US

BASE POPULATION (FY 1996, Prior to BRAC Action):

Officers	Enlisted	Students	Civilians
752	4,208	1,121	2,709

PERSONNEL REALIGNMENTS:
From Base: FT INDIANTOWN GAP, PA

	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	Total
Officers	0	0	29	0	0	0	29
Enlisted	0	0	103	0	0	0	103
Students	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Civilians	0	0	70	0	0	0	70
TOTAL	0	0	202	0	0	0	202

TOTAL PERSONNEL REALIGNMENTS (Into BASE X, US):

	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	Total
Officers	0	0	29	0	0	0	29
Enlisted	0	0	103	0	0	0	103
Students	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Civilians	0	0	70	0	0	0	70
TOTAL	0	0	202	0	0	0	202

BASE POPULATION (After BRAC Action):

Officers	Enlisted	Students	Civilians
781	4,311	1,121	2,779

PERSONNEL SUMMARY FOR: FT INDIANTOWN GAP, PA

BASE POPULATION (FY 1996, Prior to BRAC Action):

Officers	Enlisted	Students	Civilians
33	115	587	46[illegible]

PERSONNEL REALIGNMENTS:
To Base: BASE X, US

	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	Total
Officers	0	0	29	0	0	0	29
Enlisted	0	0	103	0	0	0	103
Students	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Civilians	0	0	70	0	0	0	70
TOTAL	0	0	202	0	0	0	202

TOTAL PERSONNEL REALIGNMENTS (Out of FT INDIANTOWN GAP, PA):

	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	Total
Officers	0	0	29	0	0	0	29
Enlisted	0	0	103	0	0	0	103
Students	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Civilians	0	0	70	0	0	0	70
TOTAL	0	0	202	0	0	0	202

SCENARIO POSITION CHANGES:

	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	Total
Officers	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Enlisted	0	0	-4	0	0	0	-4
Civilians	0	0	-315	0	0	0	-315
TOTAL	0	0	-319	0	0	0	-319

PERSONNEL SUMMARY REPORT (COBRA v5.08) - Page 2
Data As Of 09:41 09/29/1994, Report Created 15:25 03/11/199

Department : ARMY
Option Package : MT6-2
Scenario File : C:\COBRA95\ARMY\MT6-2.CBR
Std Fctrs File : C:\COBRA95\ARMY\SF7DEC.SFF

BASE POPULATION (After BRAC Action):

Officers	Enlisted	Students	Civilians
4	12	587	76

PERSONNEL, SF, RPMA, AND BOS DELTAS (COBRA v5.08)
Data As Of 09:41 09/29/1994, Report Created 15:25 03/11/1995

Department : ARMY
Option Package : MT6-2
Scenario File : C:\COBRA95\ARMY\MT6-2.CBR
Std Fctrs File : C:\COBRA95\ARMY\SF7DEC.SFF

Base	Personnel Change	Personnel %Change	SF Change	SF %Change	SF Chg/Per
BASE X	202	2%	0	0%	0
FT INDIANTOWN GAP	-521	-43%	-2,747,000	-64%	5,272

Base	RPMA($) Change	RPMA($) %Change	RPMA($) Chg/Per	BOS($) Change	BOS($) %Change	BOS($) Chg/Per
BASE X	0	0%	0	388,808	1%	1,925
FT INDIANTOWN GAP	-3,743,952	-61%	7,186	-4,428,792	-26%	8,500

Base	RPMABOS($) Change	RPMABOS($) %Change	RPMABOS($) Chg/Per
BASE X	388,808	1%	1,925
FT INDIANTOWN GAP	-8,172,745	-36%	15,687

RPMA/BOS CHANGE REPORT (COBRA v5.08)
Data As Of 09:41 09/29/1994, Report Created 15:25 03/11/1995

Department : ARMY
Option Package : MT6-2
Scenario File : C:\COBRA95\ARMY\MT6-2.CBR
Std Fctrs File : C:\COBRA95\ARMY\SF7DEC.SFF

Net Change($K)	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	Total	Beyond
RPMA Change	0	0	-1,840	-3,744	-3,744	-3,744	-13,072	-3,744
BOS Change	0	0	-2,182	-4,040	-4,040	-4,040	-14,302	-4,040
Housing Change	0	0	-44	-89	-89	-89	-311	-89
TOTAL CHANGES	0	0	-4,067	-7,873	-7,873	-7,873	-27,686	-7,873

INPUT DATA REPORT (COBRA v5.08)
Data As Of 09:41 09/29/1994, Report Created 15:25 03/11/1995

Department : ARMY
Option Package : MT6-2
Scenario File : C:\COBRA95\ARMY\MT6-2.CBR
Std Fctrs File : C:\COBRA95\ARMY\SF7DEC.SFF

INPUT SCREEN ONE - GENERAL SCENARIO INFORMATION

Model Year One : FY 1996

Model does Time-Phasing of Construction/Shutdown: Yes

Base Name	Strategy:
BASE X, US	Realignment
FT INDIANTOWN GAP, PA	Realignment

Summary:

Close Ft. Indiantown Gap, Pa.
Move all organizations to Base X except RC.
RIF civilians in Garrison.
ENCLAVE RC Bldg and organizations.

INPUT SCREEN TWO - DISTANCE TABLE

From Base:	To Base:	Distance:
BASE X, US	FT INDIANTOWN GAP, PA	1,340 mi

INPUT SCREEN THREE - MOVEMENT TABLE

Transfers from FT INDIANTOWN GAP, PA to BASE X, US

	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
Officer Positions:	0	0	29	0	0	0
Enlisted Positions:	0	0	103	0	0	0
Civilian Positions:	0	0	70	0	0	0
Student Positions:	0	0	0	0	0	0
Missn Eqpt (tons):	0	0	0	0	0	0
Suppt Eqpt (tons):	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mil Light Vehic (tons):	0	0	0	0	0	0
Heavy/Spec Vehic (tons):	0	0	0	0	0	0

INPUT SCREEN FOUR - STATIC BASE INFORMATION

Name: BASE X, US

Total Officer Employees:	752	RPMA Non-Payroll ($K/Year):	11,891
Total Enlisted Employees:	4,208	Communications ($K/Year):	1,514
Total Student Employees:	1,121	BOS Non-Payroll ($K/Year):	29,982
Total Civilian Employees:	2,709	BOS Payroll ($K/Year):	21,877
Mil Families Living On Base:	55.0%	Family Housing ($K/Year):	8,151
Civilians Not Willing To Move:	6.0%	Area Cost Factor:	1.09
Officer Housing Units Avail:	0	CHAMPUS In-Pat ($/Visit):	0
Enlisted Housing Units Avail:	0	CHAMPUS Out-Pat ($/Visit):	0
Total Base Facilities(KSF):	6,091	CHAMPUS Shift to Medicare:	0.0%
Officer VHA ($/Month):	178	Activity Code:	BASEX
Enlisted VHA ($/Month):	132		
Per Diem Rate ($/Day):	101	Homeowner Assistance Program:	No
Freight Cost ($/Ton/Mile):	0.07	Unique Activity Information:	No

Data As Of 09:41 09/29/1994, Report Created 15:25 03/11/1995

Department : ARMY
Option Package : MT6-2
Scenario File : C:\COBRA95\ARMY\MT6-2.CBR
Std Fctrs File : C:\COBRA95\ARMY\SF7DEC.SFF

INPUT SCREEN FOUR - STATIC BASE INFORMATION

Name: FT INDIANTOWN GAP, PA

Total Officer Employees:	33	RPMA Non-Payroll ($K/Year):	6,122
Total Enlisted Employees:	119	Communications ($K/Year):	0
Total Student Employees:	587	BOS Non-Payroll ($K/Year):	16,730
Total Civilian Employees:	461	BOS Payroll ($K/Year):	11,154
Mil Families Living On Base:	1.0%	Family Housing ($K/Year):	89
Civilians Not Willing To Move:	6.0%	Area Cost Factor:	1.05
Officer Housing Units Avail:	0	CHAMPUS In-Pat ($/Visit):	0
Enlisted Housing Units Avail:	0	CHAMPUS Out-Pat ($/Visit):	0
Total Base Facilities(KSF):	4,304	CHAMPUS Shift to Medicare:	0.0%
Officer VHA ($/Month):	129	Activity Code:	42305
Enlisted VHA ($/Month):	77		
Per Diem Rate ($/Day):	109	Homeowner Assistance Program:	No
Freight Cost ($/Ton/Mile):	0.07	Unique Activity Information:	No

INPUT SCREEN FIVE - DYNAMIC BASE INFORMATION

Name: BASE X, US

	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
1-Time Unique Cost ($K):	0	0	0	0	0	0
1-Time Unique Save ($K):	0	0	0	0	0	0
1-Time Moving Cost ($K):	0	0	0	0	0	0
1-Time Moving Save ($K):	0	0	0	0	0	0
Env Non-MilCon Reqd($K):	0	0	0	0	0	0
Activ Mission Cost ($K):	0	0	0	0	0	0
Activ Mission Save ($K):	0	0	0	0	0	0
Misc Recurring Cost($K):	0	0	0	0	0	0
Misc Recurring Save($K):	0	0	0	0	0	0
Land (+Buy/-Sales) ($K):	0	0	0	0	0	0
Construction Schedule(%):	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Shutdown Schedule (%):	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
MilCon Cost Avoidnc($K):	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fam Housing Avoidnc($K):	0	0	0	0	0	0
Procurement Avoidnc($K):	0	0	0	0	0	0
CHAMPUS In-Patients/Yr:	0	0	0	0	0	0
CHAMPUS Out-Patients/Yr:	0	0	0	0	0	0

Facil ShutDown(KSF): 0 Perc Family Housing ShutDown: 0.0%

Name: FT INDIANTOWN GAP, PA

	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
1-Time Unique Cost ($K):	0	0	0	0	0	0
1-Time Unique Save ($K):	0	0	0	0	0	0
1-Time Moving Cost ($K):	0	0	0	0	0	0
1-Time Moving Save ($K):	0	0	0	0	0	0
Env Non-MilCon Reqd($K):	0	0	-260	0	0	0
Activ Mission Cost ($K):	0	0	0	0	0	0
Activ Mission Save ($K):	0	0	0	0	0	0
Misc Recurring Cost($K):	0	0	0	0	0	0
Misc Recurring Save($K):	0	0	0	0	0	0
Land (+Buy/-Sales) ($K):	0	0	0	0	0	0
Construction Schedule(%):	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Shutdown Schedule (%):	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
MilCon Cost Avoidnc($K):	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fam Housing Avoidnc($K):	0	0	0	0	0	0
Procurement Avoidnc($K):	0	0	0	0	0	0
CHAMPUS In-Patients/Yr:	0	0	0	0	0	0
CHAMPUS Out-Patients/Yr:	0	0	0	0	0	0

Facil ShutDown(KSF): 2,747 Perc Family Housing ShutDown: 100.0%

Data As Of 09:41 09/29/1994, Report Created 15:25 03/11/1995

Department : ARMY
Option Package : MT6-2
Scenario File : C:\COBRA95\ARMY\MT6-2.CBR
Std Fctrs File : C:\COBRA95\ARMY\SF7DEC.SFF

INPUT SCREEN SIX - BASE PERSONNEL INFORMATION

Name: FT INDIANTOWN GAP, PA

	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
Off Force Struc Change:	0	0	0	0	0	0
Enl Force Struc Change:	0	0	0	0	0	0
Civ Force Struc Change:	0	0	0	0	0	0
Stu Force Struc Change:	0	0	0	0	0	0
Off Scenario Change:	0	0	0	0	0	0
Enl Scenario Change:	0	0	-4	0	0	0
Civ Scenario Change:	0	0	-315	0	0	0
Off Change(No Sal Save):	0	0	0	0	0	0
Enl Change(No Sal Save):	0	0	0	0	0	0
Civ Change(No Sal Save):	0	0	0	0	0	0
Caretakers - Military:	0	0	0	0	0	0
Caretakers - Civilian:	0	0	0	0	0	0

STANDARD FACTORS SCREEN ONE - PERSONNEL

Percent Officers Married:	77.00%	Civ Early Retire Pay Factor:	9.00%
Percent Enlisted Married:	58.50%	Priority Placement Service:	60.00%
Enlisted Housing MilCon:	91.00%	PPS Actions Involving PCS:	50.00%
Officer Salary($/Year):	67,948.00	Civilian PCS Costs ($):	28,800.00
Off BAQ with Dependents($):	7,717.00	Civilian New Hire Cost($):	1,109.00
Enlisted Salary($/Year):	30,860.00	Nat Median Home Price($):	114,600.00
Enl BAQ with Dependents($):	5,223.00	Home Sale Reimburse Rate:	10.00%
Avg Unemploy Cost($/Week):	174.00	Max Home Sale Reimburs($):	22,385.00
Unemployment Eligibility(Weeks):	18	Home Purch Reimburse Rate:	5.00%
Civilian Salary($/Year):	45,998.00	Max Home Purch Reimburs($):	11,191.00
Civilian Turnover Rate:	15.00%	Civilian Homeowning Rate:	64.00%
Civilian Early Retire Rate:	10.00%	HAP Home Value Reimburse Rate:	22.90%
Civilian Regular Retire Rate:	5.00%	HAP Homeowner Receiving Rate:	5.00%
Civilian RIF Pay Factor:	39.00%	RSE Home Value Reimburse Rate:	19.00%
SF File Desc:	SF7DEC.SFF	RSE Homeowner Receiving Rate:	12.00%

STANDARD FACTORS SCREEN TWO - FACILITIES

RPMA Building SF Cost Index:	0.92	Rehab vs. New MilCon Cost:	59.00%
BOS Index (RPMA vs population):	0.54	Info Management Account:	15.00%
(Indices are used as exponents)		MilCon Design Rate:	10.00%
Program Management Factor:	10.00%	MilCon SIOH Rate:	6.00%
Caretaker Admin(SF/Care):	162.00	MilCon Contingency Plan Rate:	7.00%
Mothball Cost ($/SF):	1.25	MilCon Site Preparation Rate:	24.00%
Avg Bachelor Quarters(SF):	388.00	Discount Rate for NPV.RPT/ROI:	2.75%
Avg Family Quarters(SF):	1,819.00	Inflation Rate for NPV.RPT/ROI:	0.00%

APPDET.RPT Inflation Rates:
1996: 0.00% 1997: 2.80% 1998: 2.90% 1999: 2.90% 2000: 2.90% 2001: 2.90%

STANDARD FACTORS SCREEN THREE - TRANSPORTATION

Material/Assigned Person(Lb):	710	Equip Pack & Crate($/Ton):	284.00
HHG Per Off Family (Lb):	14,500.00	Mil Light Vehicle($/Mile):	0.09
HHG Per Enl Family (Lb):	9,000.00	Heavy/Spec Vehicle($/Mile):	0.09
HHG Per Mil Single (Lb):	6,400.00	POV Reimbursement($/Mile):	0.18
HHG Per Civilian (Lb):	18,000.00	Avg Mil Tour Length (Years):	2.90
Total HHG Cost ($/100Lb):	35.00	Routine PCS($/Pers/Tour):	4,665.00
Air Transport ($/Pass Mile):	0.20	One-Time Off PCS Cost($):	6,134.00
Misc Exp ($/Direct Employ):	700.00	One-Time Enl PCS Cost($):	4,381.00

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STANDARD FACTORS SCREEN FOUR - MILITARY CONSTRUCTION

Category	UM	$/UM	Category	UM	$/UM
Horizontal	(SY)	38	APPLIED INSTR	(SF)	114
Waterfront	(LF)	0	LABS (RDT&E)	(SF)	175
Air Operations	(SF)	130	CHILD CARE CENTER	(SF)	120
Operational	(SF)	119	PRODUCTION FAC	(SF)	100
Administrative	(SF)	106	PHYSICAL FITNESS FAC	(SF)	128
School Buildings	(SF)	104	2+2 BACHQ	(EA)	19,140
Maintenance Shops	(SF)	108	Optional Category G	( )	0
Bachelor Quarters	(EA)	46,227	Optional Category H	( )	0
Family Quarters	(EA)	96,040	Optional Category I	( )	0
Covered Storage	(SF)	60	Optional Category J	( )	0
Dining Facilities	(SF)	180	Optional Category K	( )	0
Recreation Facilities	(SF)	0	Optional Category L	( )	0
Communications Facil	(SF)	0	Optional Category M	( )	0
Shipyard Maintenance	(SF)	0	Optional Category N	( )	0
RDT & E Facilities	(SF)	139	Optional Category O	( )	0
POL Storage	(BL)	0	Optional Category P	( )	0
Ammunition Storage	(SF)	0	Optional Category Q	( )	0
Medical Facilities	(SF)	0	Optional Category R	( )	0
Environmental	( )	0			

FACSIMILE TRANSMITTAL

NGB-ARO-TS
Training Support Branch, Training Division,
Directorate Operations, Training & Readiness
ARMY NATIONAL GUARD
FAX: COMM 703-607-7385; DSN: 327-7385

FROM: MAJ TOM WEISSMILLER, BRAC Officer 703-607-7360

TO:	OFFICE SYMBOL: FAX #	ATTENTION:
	AL ARNG: 334-213-7576	WO1 Hicks
	AR ARNG: 501-791-5859	MAJ Holmes
	CA ARNG: 916-854-~~3584~~ 4343	LTC Gage
	PA ARNG: 717-861-8413	LTC Lanesky
	VA ARNG: 804-775-~~2400~~ 9306	COL Deverell III
	DATE: 30 Mar 95	TIME: 1600est
CLASSIFICATION: U	PRECEDENCE: R	NO OF PAGES 4 + 3

REMARKS:

1. DARNG endorsed the enclaves for the five MTAs at Band 4, Total Required Infrastructe.

2. Please review enclave requirements attached. This is due to the BRAC OFFICE 31 Mar 95. This is the battle to justify the need.

3. NGB is going to the BASOPS Program Evaluation Group (PEG) 6 Apr 95 to put this on the table. NGB position is that that BRAC on the MTAs have cause a transfer in mission and the funds should accompany the transfer. This is the battle to get the resources. Do not count your money until you get it.

4. The other battles will be other DOD agencies that have enclave requirements.

5. Request MTAs submit 1 extra set of maps with enclave boundries and five additional maps unmarked. Send to NGB-ARO-TS, ATTN: MAJ Weissmiller.

6. Thanks for your help and support to accomplish this difficult task.

NGB-ARO-TS FORM 040 dtd 06 Nov 94

NGB-ARO-TS

ANNEX L (ARNG Enclave Requirements for Ft Indiantown Gap, PA)

1. DD FORM 1391s: Construction Requirements are listed below and DD Forms 1391 are attached:

Demolition of Wooden "Temporary Buildings"

2. MAPS: The following maps are attached that indicate the boundries of the enclave:

Indiantown Gap Military Installation, Topographical, 1:50,000

(Copy provided to DAIM-FDO only)

3. UNITS: The following National Guard units and activities will be stationed on the enclave:

UNIT	CURRENT LOCATION
HQ, PA Army National Guard	Ft Indiantown Gap
HHC, 28th Cbt Avn Bde	Ft Indiantown Gap
28th Air Traffic Control Plt	Ft Indiantown Gap
2d Bn, 104th Avn	Ft Indiantown Gap
Det 1, HHT, 1-104th Cav	Ft Indiantown Gap
Trp C, 104th Cav	Ft Indiantown Gap
Trp D, 104th Cav	Ft Indiantown Gap
Co F, Aircraft Maint	Ft Indiantown Gap
Det 1, 3622d Maint Co	Ft Indiantown Gap
109th Public Affairs Detachment	Ft Indiantown Gap
128th Mil History Detachment	Ft Indiantown Gap
28th AG Bn	Ft Indiantown Gap
Co A, 228th Fwd Spt Bn	Ft Indiantown Gap
Det 1, Co B, 228th Fwd Spt Bn	Ft Indiantown Gap
HQ PA Air National Guard	Ft Indiantown Gap
201st Civil Engineering Flight	Ft Indiantown Gap
211th Engineering Instl Sqdrn	Ft Indiantown Gap
271st Combat Communications Sqdrn	Ft Indiantown Gap
203rd Weather Flight	Ft Indiantown Gap
Det 1, 193rd Special Opns Group	Ft Indiantown Gap

ACTIVITIES	CURRENT LOCATION
Department of Military Affairs	Ft Indiantown Gap
PA Military Academy	Ft Indiantown Gap
Regional Tng Site Medical	Ft Indiantown Gap
Regional NCO Academy	Ft Indiantown Gap
Eastern Army Avn Tng Site	Ft Indiantown Gap
RETRO EUROPE - Vehicles	Ft Indiantown Gap
RETRO EUROPE - Cl II & IX	Ft Indiantown Gap
Combined Support Maint Shop	Ft Indiantown Gap
Unit Tng & Equip Site (UTES)	Ft Indiantown Gap

4. PURPOSE OF THE ENCLAVE: To provide a cantonment and training site for the National Guard to:

a. Station National Guard units and activities listed above.

b. Conduct maneuver training for mechanized/armor/artillery units.

c. Conduct range firing of small arms weapons, artillery to 155mm, gunnery for tanks, TOWs, and Bradley Fighting Vehicles.

d. Conduct air to ground bomb and strafing sorties for Air Force & Air National Guard.

e. Conduct various combat service support training.

f. Various schoolhouse training. See above

g. Battle simulation training.

5. REMARKS:

a. Ft Indiantown Gap is the most heavily used training center in the United States by the Reserve Components. In fiscal year 1994 the throughput was over 700,000 mandays. The primary user is the Pennsylvania National Guard which includes the 28th Infantry Division (MECH) and a Support Group. Alternative training sites are Ft Dix, NJ; Ft Drum, NY; Ft Pickett, VA; and Ft AP Hill, VA. The 28th Division uses Ft Drum and Ft Pickett for annual training (AT). These sites are not capable of absorbing the additional requirements of the PA ARNG for AT and the excessive distance to these sites preclude usage as IDT training sites.

b. Ft Indiantown Gap is owned by the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania. If the Army leaves the post, it will revert back to the Commonwealth. However, under the current lease agreement, if the Army leaves the post, the Army is obligated to return the property to its natural state.

c. The enclave includes the entire post.

FILE:\WP51\ENCLAVE\X-L.PA

DEFENSE BASE CLOSURE & REALIGNMENT COMMISSION
1700 NORTH MOORE STREET, SUITE 1425
ARLINGTON, VIRGINIA 22209
(703) 696-0504

MEMORANDUM OF MEETING

DATE: April 8, 1995

TIME: 9 a.m.

MEETING WITH: Rep. Tim Holden (D-PA)

SUBJECT: Ft. Indiantown Gap

PARTICIPANTS:

Name/Title/Phone Number:

The Honorable Tim Holden (D-PA)
Mr. Bruce Andrews, Office of Rep. Tim Holden

Commission Staff:

Mr. Alton W. Cornella, Commissioner, DBCRC
David S. Lyles, Staff Director
Ed Brown; Army Team Leader
Steve Bailey; Army Team, DoD Analyst
Jim Schufreider; Manager, House Liaison

MEETING PURPOSE: Congressman Holden summarized viewpoints which he believed would be presented to Commissioner Cornella during the Commissioner's visit to Fort Indiantown Gap, PA on April 10, 1995. Among items he requested be considered are: review of actual savings if the post is closed, the new ranges being built, cost of environmental clean-up, value of tank and bombing ranges, and the importance of aviation training conducted there. Several of the base workers live in Congressman Holden's district, and he asked for a fair evaluation of data to be presented to the Commission. Commissioner Cornella stated that all deviations would be fairly and impartially examined, and that he would publicly mention that Congressman Holden had visited the Commissioner to express his concerns (Enclosure).

MEETING WITH COMMISSIONER CORNELLA
April 8, 1995
1700 North Moore Street, Suite 1425

Background: Fort Indiantown Gap is a no-frills post which trains over 3,000 people per day and has seven military professional schools.

Assets: Armor training area, aerial bombing and strafing range and second largest Army Aviation training facility in U.S..

I. The DoD recomendation missed numerous cost factors which would have given a different analysis.

* The cost of restoring FIG to a safe condition to the Commonwealth per the lease is not included in the DoD calculations. The cleaning cost would be $300 million.

* Large misrepresentation of costs in the COBRA study. The annual savings for payroll, real property maintenance and base operations is $12.1m, not $22.6m as estimated by DoD.

* The cost of the Reserve Component enclave is omitted. The National Guard Bureau would have to absorb the costs and no savings would result. The functions are so spread out that enclaving would not be feasible.

* The return on the investment will take 37 years, not 1 year as estimated by DoD.

II. The recomendation gives excessive weight to total real estate and fails to establish an optimum acreage for training values. Bigger is not necessarily better. Therefore extra value is given some facilities for land they do not need.

III. The COBRA evaluation system fails to include data that would substantially enhance the FIG score.

* The Tank TABLE VIII firing range is omitted.

* A new RETS range will be in place this fall, which will increase the scoring for FIG.

* A north training area has been omitted, which would expand by 710 square miles FIG's usable training acreage.

IV. The recommendation falsely assumes a part-time training facility, whereas FIG is used every day.

* Average personnel at FIG per day = 3600 = a brigade equivalent.

* FIG has 288,000 weekend training mandays per year.

* FIG has 33,000 soldiers serving 2-week annual training tours per year.

V. The recommendation

* Keep the Gap open.

* The State would not pick up the bill.

* Cost savings have been vastly overstated. Savings would only be $5.6m over 20 years. The return on the investment would take 37 years rather than one year.

* Would seriously and adversely impact the training and readiness of the PA National Guard and the Army Reserve.

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April 8, 1995
1700 North Moore Street, Suite 1425

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* Would seriously and adversely impact the training and readiness of the PA National Guard and the Army Reserve.

DEFENSE BASE CLOSURE & REALIGNMENT COMMISSION
1700 NORTH MOORE STREET, SUITE 1425
ARLINGTON, VIRGINIA 22209
(703) 696-0504

MEMORANDUM OF MEETING

DATE: April 8, 1995

TIME: 9 a.m.

MEETING WITH: Rep. Tim Holden (D-PA)

SUBJECT: Ft. Indiantown Gap

PARTICIPANTS:

Name/Title/Phone Number:

The Honorable Tim Holden (D-PA)
Mr. Bruce Andrews, Office of Rep. Tim Holden

Commission Staff:

Mr. Alton W. Cornella, Commissioner, DBCRC
David S. Lyles, Staff Director
Ed Brown; Army Team Leader
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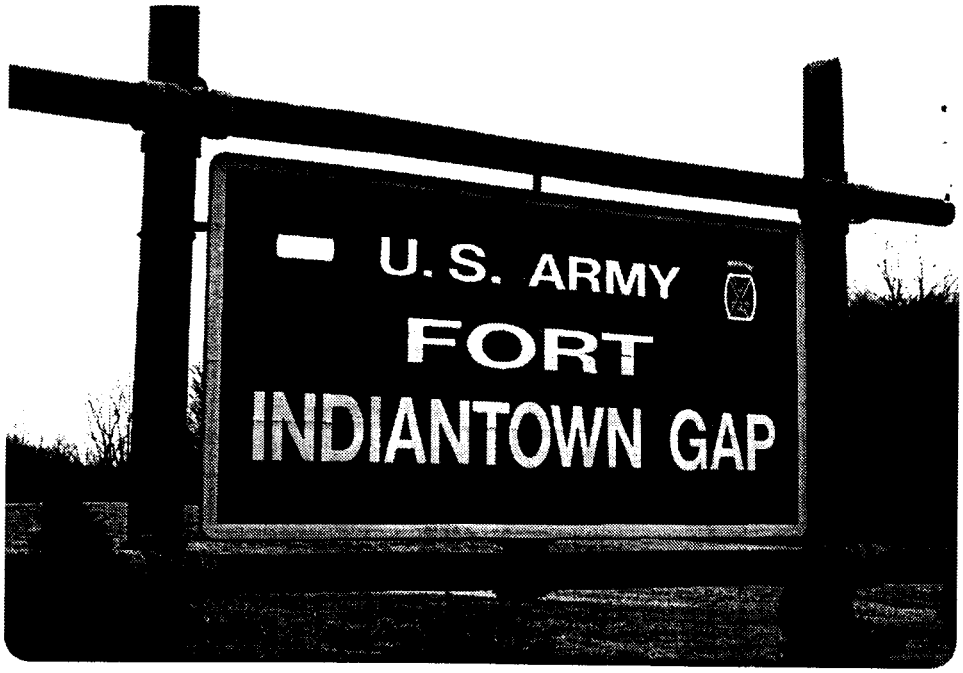
FORT INDIANTOWN GAP

ITINERARY
10 APRIL 1995

0700-0800	FLIGHT FROM WASHINGTON D. C. TO MUIR FIELD (C-12)
0800	ARRIVAL FIG, MUIR AAF, FLYING ACTIVITY
0805-0825	RECEPTION - COMMUNITY CLUB
	- INTRODUCTION OF COMMUNITY LEADERS AND POLITICAL REPRESENTATIVES
0825-0835	BRIEFING - CONGRESSMAN GEKAS
0835-0840	ENROUTE TO POST HEADQUARTERS
0840-0910	COMMANDER'S BRIEFING
	- POST MAIN CONFERENCE ROOM
	- 15 MIN - FIG OVERVIEW - LTC BANASIK
	- 15 MIN - COMMUNITY BRIEFING - MR. VEGOE
0915-0955	DRIVING TOUR
	- REGION I - CSM WERLEY
	- DPW - MR. LAROCQUE
	- USPFO WAREHOUSE - COL KIFER
	- AREA 11 WAREHOUSE/TISA - MR. GARVEY
	- VEHICLE TRACK WASHRACK - MR. LAROCQUE
	- UTES - COL BECHTEL
	- ECS 24 - MR. BEVAN
	- CSMS - COL BECHTEL
	- TOUR AND BRIEFING - COL EWING
0955-1010	SIMULATOR TOUR AND BRIEFING - COL EWING
	- AH-1 SIMULATOR - EAATS - MAJ PIERCE
1010-1020	BRIEF NEW SIMULATOR - COL EWING
	- BRIEF AVIATION BDE ARMORY - COL MARTIN
	- COMMMUNITY RALLY
1030-1040	TOUR AASF/BRIEF - LTC HENGEVELD
1040-1045	BOARD UH-60/SAFETY BRIEF/PREPARE FOR FLIGHT
1045-1105	AERIAL TOUR
	- REOTS - LTC BOLLEN
	- AREA 1 & 2 - LTC BOLLEN
	- SERVICE ROAD (SEWAGE/ELECTRICAL) - LTC BANASIK
	- NORTHERN TRAINING AREA - LTC BOLLEN
1105-1125	BRIEFING AND DEMO -RANGE 27 - COL VON TROTT
1125-1135	AIR TO GROUND RANGE (HOVER ONLY) - LTC BOLLEN
	- OBSERVE ATTACK HELICOPTERS AND A-10'S
	- BOMB AND STRAFING ACTIVITY
1135	RETURN TO AASF VIP RAMP
1140-1150	TABS/COBRA DATA - CPT GULOTTA, ARNG
1150-1210	TAG BRIEF
1210-1230	MEET WITH FIG EMPLOYEES
	- PRESS CONFERENCE
1230	BOARD C-12 ENROUTE TO PITTSBURGH

Community Report

Analysis and Base Review of the Military Value of Fort Indiantown Gap



Prepared By:
Lebanon Valley Chamber of Commerce
Military Affairs Committee
January 17, 1995

ARMY TEAM ROUTING SLIP

ORIGINATED BY: ED BROWN

DATE: 13 FEB

	ACTION	INFO	COORD	APPROVE	FILE	INITIAL
RICK BROWN		✓				RRB 16
J. J. GERTLER		✓				JJG 14 FEB
STEVE BAILEY Whew!		✓				SAB 14 Feb
BOB MILLER		✓				14 Feb
MIKE KENNEDY		✓				MK 13 Feb
DAVE LEWIS		✓				DL 17 Feb
CLIFF WOOTEN		✓				

COMMENTS:

Whoever is responsible for Indiantown Gap if it is on the list must be intimately familiar with attached.

LEBANON VALLEY CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

P.O. Box 899
Lebanon, Pennsylvania 17042
(717) 273-3727 FAX (717) 273-7940

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This Community Report - Analysis and Base Review of the Military Value of Fort Indiantown Gap has been prepared by the Military Affairs Committee of the Lebanon Valley Chamber of Commerce. Based upon our analysis, we have concluded that the current high state of readiness existing at Fort Indiantown Gap is due primarily to the outstanding base support provided by the U. S. Army Garrison. It is our judgment that the U. S. Army Garrison's continued presence at the Fort is essential to the continued optimum operation of the Fort's various training missions. Therefore, we consider it prudent and essential to maintain "status quo", i.e., maintain the U. S. Army Garrison at Fort Indiantown Gap with no change in its present mission. We do not believe that realignment is a viable option.

For the purposes of this report, "realignment" is defined as the transfer of the operation of the Fort from the Active Army Garrison to another agency (such as the National Guard or the Reserve Component Command). Our study clearly indicates realignment will not actually save manpower spaces or federal funds. Realignment would simply transfer resources from one federal appropriation (FORSCOM) to another (either National Guard or Army Reserve).

Fort Indiantown Gap's strategic military value is based on its strategic geographical location to the majority of Reserve and National Guard units in northeastern United States and its singularly unique training capabilities and cost effective operation.

For example, during fiscal year 1994, the average cost per soldier and airman trained at Fort Indiantown Gap was $95.60.

Our analysis and accompanying data substantiate the military value and importance of Fort Indiantown Gap as one of the top Major Training Areas in the United States. In fact, as part of our analysis we reevaluated the military value of Fort Indiantown Gap considering all of the Military Attributes used in the 1993 Department of the Army study, but we also counted all of the federal assets at Fort Indiantown Gap (not just those assets assigned to the U. S. Army Garrison as the original study did).

The result: *We found that the revised score and ranking resulted in a significantly higher numerical military value for Fort Indiantown Gap, a ranking higher in comparison than the other smaller Military Training Areas of Fort Dix, Fort Pickett, Fort A.P. Hill, and Fort McCoy.*

Our report shows conclusively that maintaining the status quo at Fort Indiantown Gap is in the best interests of the Department of Defense because of its high military value and its contribution to operational readiness. Moreover, the Fort is a "no frills" post and its retention provides the "Biggest Bang for the Buck" both from DOD's point of view and the citizen taxpayers as well.

Considering the important military and economic value of Fort Indiantown Gap, and the close military-community relationships we have established, it is easily understood why the Lebanon Valley Chamber of Commerce and the people of the Lebanon Valley consider Fort Indiantown Gap to be a "Strategic Partner in our Community.

COMMUNITY REPORT
ANALYSIS AND BASE REVIEW OF THE MILITARY VALUE OF FORT INDIANTOWN GAP

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Community Report —
Analysis and Base Review of the Military Value of Fort Indiantown Gap

*1. **Introduction.*** On behalf of the Military Affairs Committee of the Lebanon Valley Chamber of Commerce, we are pleased to provide this Community Report —Analysis and Base Review of the Military Value of Fort Indiantown Gap. As this analysis and base review discloses, the continued presence of the U.S. Army Garrison at Fort Indiantown Gap is considered essential to the continued optimum operation of the significant training mission for the Reserve Components and adds to the important economic value to the community. The terms "realignment" and "status quo" as used throughout this report mean "maintaining the U. S. Army Garrison at Fort Indiantown Gap without realignment, i.e., with no change in its present mission."

*2. **Background.*** Previous Army studies have always substantiated that a change in the Garrison's mission, or realignment, would not create cost savings.

*2.1 **FORSCOM Studies.*** It is significant to note that past studies in 1976-78, 1981, 1983 and 1985 conducted by FORSCOM concerning the realignment of Fort Indiantown Gap have all determined the military value of maintaining the status quo at the Fort and have confirmed there would be little or no savings in federal funding if realignment were to take place.

*2.2 **Department of the Army Study.*** As recently as March 1993, the Department of the Army, in Volume III, Department of the Army Analysis and Recommendations, of the Department of Defense Report to the Base Closure and Realignment Commission, published a study of ten Major Training Areas, including Fort Indiantown Gap.

a. Major Training Areas, as the name implies, provide facilities to both Active and Reserve Components for large unit training exercises. The installations evaluated within the Major Training Areas category included: the larger training bases of Fort Chaffee, Arkansas; Fort Greely, Alaska; Fort Irwin, California; Fort Hunter-Liggett, California; and Fort Polk, Louisiana; and the smaller bases of Fort Indiantown Gap, Pennsylvania; Fort Dix, New Jersey; Fort A.P. Hill. Virginia; Fort Pickett, Virginia; and Fort McCoy, Wisconsin.

b. One aspect of this study was to determine requirements of these Major Training Areas to support Reserve Component training. In the study's military value analysis, the Army concluded "Our analysis indicates the retention of these Major Training Areas is necessary to ensure sufficient training areas are available to support Reserve Component training in accordance with applicable training standards. There are minimal changes in the programmed Reserve Component end strength, suggesting that the existing training areas are still required."

c. The referenced report stated, "The military value analysis described here was quantitative in nature and focused on identifying and measuring specific, discrete attributes for each installation. When these attributes are taken as a whole they can reasonably be construed as portraying the military value or utility of an installation, when compared to like installations." The report also stated that the comparative rankings do not provide a "close this installation first" listing. Measures of merit, attributes and weights included Mission Essentiality, Mission Suitability, Operational Efficiencies, Expandability and Quality of Life. The report ranked Fort Indiantown Gap as number 10 out of the ten Major Training Bases evaluated, and stated that Fort Indiantown Gap's "main usage is as a site for weekend training and annual training for First Army."

d. Unfortunately, the report failed to take into account the seven days a week activity and all of the vital assets which contribute to Fort Indiantown Gap's high military value and which, when taken into account, drastically change the Fort's final ranking.

Our review of the referenced report revealed that:

(1) The Support to the Army Basing Study (STAB) only considered the direct assets of the U. S. Army Garrison and did not take into account the considerable military value of the federal assets of

the other units and agencies on the base, including the Pennsylvania Army and Air National Guard, Army Reserve and other tenant units.

(2) The study did not consider the extensive, federally funded, modern and permanent assets of the tenant units; for example, the Army National Guard Flight Facility with its enormous hangars, its 100,000 gallon aviation fuel storage capacity, and helicopter flight simulators; the large warehousing capability; the Military Operating Area (one of only 15 in the United States); the low level flight routes into the Fort; the modern air-to-ground bombing and gunnery range; and the vast airspace available for helicopter training, to mention only a few. Also, the report did not consider that entire standard infantry brigades have maneuvered on reduced frontages in the main training corridor, that the training corridor can accommodate a "heavy" division's eight-inch artillery, or that there was planned (and it is now completed) a Tank Table VIII range. All of the Fort's facilities are described in greater detail elsewhere within our report.

(3) The study did not recognize the very heavy training activity that takes place on a daily basis, seven days a week, not just on weekends and summer annual training. For example, the only mention of a school in the study was that the First Army NCO Academy was currently located at Fort Indiantown Gap, but that movement to Fort Dix was currently under review (the First Army NCO Academy has since been moved).

However, the study did not address the other eight key accredited school-houses which were then in existence and operating on a year-round basis (these school-houses still operate on a year-round basis with a fiscal year 1994 student load of 14,441).

(4) In evaluating its military value, the study did not give credit for the Fort's strategic geographical location. In most categories of training, the installation offers the only suitable site in northeastern United States between Fort Drum, in uppermost New York state, and Fort Pickett, Virginia. The report did not address that neither of these sites is within practical weekend inactive duty training commuting distance, that, therefore, Fort Indiantown Gap fills a vital, irreplaceable niche in the training of Pennsylvania and other state National Guard and Reserve units.

e. Because data for the other nine Major Training Areas was not available, the Chamber's Military Affairs Committee could only evaluated Fort Indiantown Gap. However, it is noted that the other nine bases do not share the same unique status of Fort Indiantown Gap which encompasses significant assets of tenant units.

f. In the Army's study, the rules used in compiling the assets on each base were more applicable to the other nine bases. The other nine bases have federal assets that are assigned to the host unit and therefore were counted. However, not all of Fort Indiantown Gap's federal permanent assets, which contribute in great measure to the Fort's military value, are assigned to the U.S. Army Garrison. Had all the permanent assets at the Fort been considered, the results would have be considerably different and would have more accurately reflected the full military value of Fort Indiantown Gap.

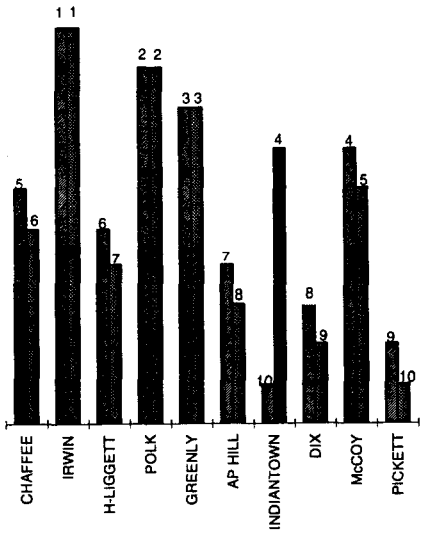
g. Taking all of these valuable federal military assets into account makes an appreciable difference in the final score. The result is that the total points of 268 and rating of 2.7 as set forth in the study, boosted up to a more realistic total of 532 points, and a rating of 5.3. Thus, based upon the increased total score, Fort Indiantown Gap's ranking within the ten Major Training Areas moves up into third or fourth position, versus the 10 out of 10 ranking when only the direct assets of the U. S. Army Garrison were considered.

h. We realize that the total score of 532 exceeds those of two of the five Major Training Areas that are regular Army posts (Fort Chaffee, total score of 344; and Fort Hunter-Liggett, total score of 343), and also approximates the total scores of Fort Irwin's score of 661.5; Fort Polk's 624; and Fort Greely's of 534. All of these more major bases have significant training assets and military value.

At the time of the 1993 study, Fort Chaffee was still the temporary home of the Joint Readiness Training Center; Fort Greely was the home of the Northern Warfare Training Center; Fort Irwin was and still is the site of the National Training Center, and should indeed be number 1 out of 10; Fort Hunter-Liggett is the only large maneuver and training area in California, other than Fort Irwin; and Fort Polk was to become the permanent home of the Joint Readiness Center. The fact is that these five bases, although in the

same category as the smaller Major Training Areas, are much larger bases and could be expected to have a higher ranking than the smaller bases. *However, having said that, the important point here is that the score of 532 places Fort Indiantown Gap considerably higher in its military value, and well ahead of the remaining four (Fort Dix's score of 308; Fort A.P. Hill's score of 325; Fort Pickett's score of 289.5; and Fort McCoy's score of 344.5).*

Original STAB Ranking Versus Military Affairs Revised Ranking



i. To summarize, our examination of the Army's study has revealed that a significant flaw occurred in the Army's compilation rules, causing Fort Indiantown Gap's score and military value ranking to be substantially undervalued. *Even more importantly, the revised score and ranking demonstrate Fort Indiantown Gap's considerably higher value, especially in comparison with the other smaller training bases of Fort Dix, Fort Pickett, Fort A.P. Hill, and Fort McCoy.* See Appendix #1 for the comparison developed by the Chamber's Military Affairs Committee.

3. Description of the Fort. Fort Indiantown Gap is a sub-installation of Fort Drum, New York, with a highly important Reserve Component orientation, located in south-central Pennsylvania. The Fort is situated mostly in Lebanon County and partially in Dauphin County, approximately 20 miles northeast from the state capital of Harrisburg and about 15 miles north of the City of Lebanon. The Fort's facilities consist of a combination of federal assets belonging to the U. S. Army Garrison, Army Reserve and Pennsylvania Army and Air National Guard. Therefore, as this report explains, the Fort provides a full range of support activities, including troop housing, a troop issue subsistence activity, an ammunition storage point, two unit equipment concentration/training sites, and an extensive range complex with considerable maneuver areas.

In fact, Fort Indiantown Gap has undergone constant upgrades to continue to provide for the training of the modernized Army and Air National Guard and Reserve units. Moreover, the existing assets also provide efficient home station facilities for the personnel assigned to the Pennsylvania National Guard and Army Reserve units stationed there. For the armored forces, the new Tank Crew Proficiency Course and Tank Table VIII Range provide training for the Army's main battle tanks. All of these activities combine to produce high quality training at very low cost per soldier and airman.

3.1 Federal 60 Year Lease. The Fort consists of almost 20,000 acres of land owned by the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania. However, the land occupied by the Fort is leased to the federal government on a 60 year lease until 12 May 2049. A considerable amount of additional acreage and airspace, although not a part of Fort Indiantown Gap, is also available for training purposes (as explained in paragraph 5.2 below).

3.2 Origin of the Fort. The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania started purchasing the land at Indiantown Gap for a National Guard training base in the early 1930's. There was some development of the Post during the 1930's, but it wasn't until the beginning of World War II in 1940-1941 that the temporary buildings were originally constructed. Although there are still a number of the original "temporary" wooden structures scattered throughout the Post, many of these structures have been renovated and modernized with insulation, aluminum siding and new heating plants and are in first class shape. Due to lack of funding to rehabilitate all of these World War II structures, however, some of these old buildings are being demolished as time and funding permits.

3.3 Today's Unique Facilities. Now, however, the Fort's modern, unique and significant training facilities contribute to its cost effectiveness,

resulting in the accomplishment of high quality training, accommodating over 177,000 soldiers and airmen during FY 94. Included in this number are over 3,800 soldiers and airmen who are assigned to National Guard and Reserve units located on the base in permanent facilities.

a. Some of the Fort's unique facilities include:

- An artillery range
- A Tank Table VIII firing range
- Muir Army National Guard airfield, the largest Reserve component helicopter training facility in the United States.
- A 44,000 square feet maintenance hangar with aviation storage capacity of 100,000 gallons.
- Modern flight planning and weather briefing facilities.
- A 50,000 square feet troop issue subsistence activity serving more than 200 customers from all services (see appendix #2.)
- An Air National Guard tactical air to ground range incorporating a Military Operating Area (MOA) with 20 and 30 mm ammunition, rocket and bombing capability.

b. See Appendix #3, *A Summary of Fort Indiantown Gap Capabilities to Support Training* for complete details.

3.4 Past Experience as a Sub-Installation. Examination of the experience of Fort Indiantown Gap as a Sub-Installation of Fort Meade resulted in the conclusion that that realignment transferred many Active Army functions out of Fort Indiantown Gap. That action carried with it the stigma that once realignment had been implemented, any subsequent reductions were expected to occur in manpower spaces and federal funding. This occurred for two reasons: (1) without an extensive Active Army presence, less emphasis seemed to have been placed upon Fort Indiantown Gap as a Reserve Component training site; and (2) when reductions did occur in manning or funding, the Sub-Installation seemed to take a disproportionate share of the loss. Such future reductions would be detrimental to the efficient and successful operations now existing.

3.5 Current Experience as a Sub-Installation. Notwithstanding past experiences, effective 1 October 1993, Fort Indiantown Gap became a Sub-Installation of Fort Drum without realignment or change of mission taking place. The resulting close cooperation and efficient management between Fort Indiantown Gap and Fort Drum clearly indicate that this enhanced relationship is working out in an excellent manner and adds to the military value of Fort Indiantown Gap.

4.0 DOD Final Selection Criteria. The Department of Defense final selection criteria is based upon eight criteria in three general categories: Military Value, Return on Investment, and Impacts. Our study clearly indicates that Fort Indiantown Gap can and does meet these criteria for retention. In some instances, the same military value attributes are applicable to two or more of the final selection criteria, in which case, some variations of the same military value attributes will appear in the supporting discussions concerning the several criteria. The following paragraphs explain how the Fort meets these criteria and sets forth our findings.

5.0 Military Value. Our findings indicate that Fort Indiantown Gap possesses very important military value, especially considering the uniqueness of the Army Aviation training, including state of the art modern flight simulators; the air-to-ground range; the military operating airspace; and the artillery, tank and small arms ranges. The driving force in our recommendation for status quo is the singular military value described in the following mission requirements and the technological capabilities of existing staff and facilities.

5.1 Current and Future Mission Requirements and Impact on Operational Readiness of the DOD's Total Force. The Fort's current organizational structure and facilities enable many Army and Air Force unique missions that are not likely to be performed at any other location due to a number of factors: time-distance problems for Reserve Component units traveling to and from the training site for two day weekend training; sufficient land area in which artillery and tank training can be conducted; airspace in which to create a Military Operating Area (MOA) and its attendant air to ground range; extensive modern facilities, including the helicopter facility and airfield, and the tremendous costs for creating other facilities at some other base to match those now existing at Fort Indiantown Gap.

a. The extremely important and irreplaceable Military Operating Area, the air-to-ground gunnery and bombing range, the low level flight

routes into the range, the enhanced and modernized tank range, the eight inch heavy artillery range, and the upgraded small arms ranges to Remote Electronic Targetry System (RETS), the Regional Battle Simulator Center for Brigade exercises (BCBST), Muir Army National Guard Airfield, Eastern Army Aviation Training Site, and the Army Reserve and the Army Guard Unit Equipment Training Sites fully support all of the training requirements.

Moreover, the outstanding ability of the U. S. Army Garrison to accommodate its mobilization mission, coupled with its outstanding training support, illustrate how effectively Fort Indiantown Gap is operated with minimum manpower spaces and at a very low cost to the federal government.

b. If the U. S. Army Garrison were to be realigned, the substantial base support now being provided by the Garrison would be lost from the Fort. This would greatly lessen the ability to continue to provide the present high level of training. The end result of any changes in the Fort's continued existence and/or realignment would be a substantial drop in the operational readiness for all of the National Guard and Reserve units in northeastern United States that currently rely upon the Fort's facilities. In addition, the training for thousands of Reservists and National Guardsmen and women would suffer.

c. In this era of reduced budgets, it is essential that we employ the most cost effective means for training that can be possibly obtained. Therefore, if for no other reason than cost savings reasons alone (as described in paragraphs 5.4 and 5.5 below), it is considered essential to continue the Active Army Garrison's presence at Fort Indiantown Gap in order to provide the continued training support to make all of these facilities available for Reserve Component training.

5.2 Availability and Condition of Land, Facilities, and Associated Airspace at Fort Indiantown Gap. The 1993 Army report referenced earlier states, "The single most important attribute for support of land forces, both Active and Reserve, is land. A growing nation and increasing space requirements of modern combat systems make land a precious commodity". Real estate salesmen have a motto that the value of real estate is based upon three things: location, location and location. These two truisms are especially applicable to Fort Indiantown Gap in regard to this DOD criteria of availability and condition of land, facilities and associated airspace.

a. The Fort's strategic location, resulting in less costs and travel time to the training facility, means significant savings of tax dollars. Reduced travel time equates to the availability of increased training time, too. The extensive facilities of Fort Indiantown Gap are used for an extremely wide range of training activities. In many categories of training, the installation offers the only suitable site in northeastern United States between Fort Drum, in uppermost New York state, and Fort Pickett, Virginia. Often neither of these sites is within practical weekend Inactive Duty Training (IDT) commuting distance. Thus, the Fort's central location to the largest concentration of Reserve Component troops in northeastern United States, closer than any other existing reserve training facility, contributes largely to these cost savings.

b. Availability of land presents no problem to current and future development. The Fort has a 60 year lease in effect until 12 May 2049. Located in a mainly rural area with low population density, the Fort's property is comprised of almost 20,000 acres of land which includes the cantonment area, and 17,000 acres of contiguous maneuvering area on which the artillery and tank ranges as well as the air-to-ground bombing and gunnery range are located. Within the Fort's boundaries, there are virtually no restrictions on expansion of its facilities. In fact, numerous major construction projects are underway at this very moment (see Appendix #3). Additionally, other training areas are available:

(1) An essential feature of the air to ground range is the Military Operating Area R-5802, a restricted airspace of 42.5 square miles that allows exclusive use of that airspace by military tactical aircraft from ground level to 13,000 feet (see extract of aeronautical map depicting R-5802 MOA at Appendix #4). This MOA is exceptionally valuable because of its rarity. It took more than three years of coordination with the Federal Aviation Administration, the U.S. Air Force, the U.S. Army and other government agencies to obtain its authorization. Should this MOA ever be deactivated, it would be impossible to replace because of environmental and legal issues, complicated stipulations on land and airspace use, and public interest, and often the negative "not in

my backyard" syndrome, all of which are key players in establishing new training areas.

(2) Three low altitude training routes are associated with the range. The military training routes, VR-704, 705 and 707, offer a total of 191 miles of 100 feet above ground level training capability within the 753 nautical miles of route length. These routes, in combination with the special use Kiowa airspace, an air refueling track in northern Pennsylvania, and the restricted airspace at the Fort Indiantown Gap range, offer flying units the ability to maintain skills critical to combat tasking. The mountainous terrain found along the military training routes and at Fort Indiantown Gap offers exceptionally valuable and unique training opportunities unmatched in the Eastern United States.

(3) The North Training Area is currently being used for aviation tactical training under a letter of agreement with the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania Bureau of Land Management. The North Training Area is a vast, sparsely populated area of state game and forest land of 710 square miles bordering Fort Indiantown Gap on the north. It provides aviation and engineer units with a splendid no-cost opportunity for valuable training. For Army Aviation units, it provides unlimited space for tactical maneuvers. With the approval of the Land Management Bureau, as part of their training, Army Guard and Reserve engineer units have cleared land to provide excellent landing zones for the Fort's military helicopters for use during tactical exercises. In coordination with the Pennsylvania Fish and Game Commission, engineer units have also cleared land to provide feeding plots for wildlife.

(4) Negotiations are now underway to acquire an additional 7,000 acres of nearby abandoned mine properties, known as Echo Valley. Plans have been formulated to buy this land for restoration and use as a maneuvering area for tanks. Meanwhile, with permission of the present landowners, an environmental assessment has been initiated.

c. Available facilities are first class. A brief summary was included in paragraph 3.3 above and a complete list of the Fort's training capabilities and facilities is included as Appendix #3.

(1) It is significant to note that the permanent facilities at the Fort are entirely sufficient to support numerous tenant activities, including: the U. S. Army Readiness Group, an Explosive Ordnance Detachment, an Army Reserve Center, units of the 79th ARCOM, including an Army Reserve Equipment Concentration Site, the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania's Department of Military Affairs, the Adjutant General's Office of Pennsylvania, Headquarters of the Pennsylvania Army and Air National Guard, 28 Army National Guard company size units and six Air National Guard units, the United States Property and Fiscal Office, the Combined Support Maintenance Shop - East, an Army National Guard Unit Equipment Training Site, Muir Army National Guard Airfield, and the Nation's largest Army Aviation Support Facility.

(2) In addition, there are eight approved schools. Six approved Army National Guard schools: the Pennsylvania Military Academy; Region I, NCO Academy; Regional Training Site - Medical; Regional Training Site - Maintenance; Eastern Army National Guard Aviation Training Site; and USARF Schools ADT/AT Phases (NCOES/OES); and two Air National Guard schools: Regional Heavy Equipment Operator Training Site and the Regional Food Service Training Site.

(3) The Fort's infrastructure is very capable of handling present and future development. Recently, a new, ultra-modern $1.5 million, 69 KVA primary, 59,000 volts, and a secondary 13,200 KVA sub-station with 253,000 LF distribution lines was installed. As part of the modernization program, three phase power lines are being installed along Ammo Road in the Training Corridor (the tank, artillery and air-to-ground ranges). This installation will provide tremendous potential for enhanced training. In addition, new 16 inch main water supply lines have just been installed and the sewage system is being upgraded. Also, the Fort's telecommunications has been upgraded by installation of a new digital central switch providing upgraded voice capability.

(4) The Army Environmental Health Service Center contracts with an environmental group to make periodic aerial photographic inspections of Fort Indiantown Gap for the purpose of identifying potential sites where environmental problems may exist. At this time, there are no known environmental problems and no known contamination sites.

(a) The Garrison and the tenant units jointly participate and work closely together in coordinating environmental matters to insure full compliance with the appropriate regulations. Full cooperation exists between the military officials and other governmental agencies such as Soil Conservation, Department of Environmental Resources, OSHA, etc.

(b) To illustrate the overall environmental awareness of the military officials, during the 1994 Earth Day activities, the U. S. Army Garrison took the opportunity to honor three individuals who perform volunteer work on the installation. Units have environmental plans and practice careful environmental actions and pollution prevention. Air, water and noise qualities are well within limits. Also, there are no endangered species or wetlands. Numerous environmental impact statements and assessments over the past years have confirmed compliance with the necessary environmental regulations.

(c) There is one historical site on the Fort's property which, in recognition of its historical value, is being preserved. This structure is currently being processed for placement on the National Historical Register.

d. It cannot be overemphasized that one of the Fort's most unique features is the Air-to-Ground Range, one of only fifteen in the entire United States. The range is situated between Blue and Second Mountains, in the Training Corridor, with the impact area located in the center of the range area on the valley floor. Classified as a Class A joint use range controlled by the U.S. Army, this range is operated and scheduled by active duty personnel assigned to Detachment 1, 193rd Special Operations Group, Pennsylvania Air National Guard. This range is critical for conducting aircrew training, in a variety of different type aircraft. This training is vital to achieving and maintaining the combat readiness of Air National Guard units as well as those of other military services, including the U.S. Air Force, U.S. Navy and U.S. Marine Corps. As a joint use facility, the range supports a variety of ground and air activities. In addition to air to ground weapons deliveries by fighter type aircraft, C-130 aircraft aerial resupply training for transport aircrews is also accomplished using specially designated drop zones.

e. The following fiscal year 1994 recapitulation of the Fort's training demographics, by service component and the states where the units are located, illustrates the wide scope of the Fort's frequency of visits:

(1) National Guard - 66 units from Pennsylvania, 11 from New York, 8 from Maryland, 6 from New Jersey, 3 each from New Hampshire and Connecticut, 1 (Hq 29th Division Light) from Virginia, and 1 each from District of Columbia, Delaware, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, and West Virginia, for a total of 103 National Guard units.

(2) U.S. Army Reserve - 51 from Pennsylvania, 15 from New York, 8 from Maryland, 6 from New Jersey, 4 from Ohio, 3 each from District of Columbia and Massachusetts, 2 each from Delaware, Virginia, and West Virginia, and 1 each from Connecticut, Rhode Island and North Carolina, for a total of 99 Army Reserve units.

(3) U.S. Marine Corps - 11 from Pennsylvania, and 1 each from Delaware, Massachusetts and Ohio, for a total of 14 Marine units.

(4) Air-to Ground Range - 1,282 range sorties and 1,747 sorties on the military low level training routes by tactical aircraft from Air National Guard units from Pennsylvania, Maryland, New York, District of Columbia, Marine Air Group from District of Columbia, and Air Force and Navy units from Virginia.

(5) Army and Air National Schools - 14,441 students from a variety of States throughout the United States.

(6) Army and Air Force ROTC - 22 from Pennsylvania Universities and Colleges, 3 from New Jersey, 2 each from Ohio and Maryland, and 1 each from New York, North Carolina, Massachusetts and West Virginia, for a total of 33 ROTC units.

(7) Civilian - Civil Air Patrol Squadrons from Lebanon and Philadelphia, FBI from Philadelphia, Secret Service from the White House detail, Pennsylvania State Police, Public Safety Institute of Harrisburg, Lehigh Valley Military Society, Lebanon Valley College "Society and Its Weapons" physics class, and the Sparks Drum and Baton Corps.

In addition, during FY94, there was a variety of 4,333 visitors on tours and meetings at the Fort, including Boy Scouts, Girl Scouts, environmental groups, veterans organizations and other organizations.

5.3 Ability to Accommodate Contingency, Mobilization, and Future Total Force Requirements at Fort Indiantown Gap. Again, location plays an important part of Fort Indiantown Gap's military value. Because of its strategic location, Fort Indiantown Gap is very capable of handling contingency, mobilization and future total force requirements.

a. The U. S. Army Garrison's "no frills" installation baseline is run with a $19 million annual operations and maintenance budget which is a fraction of what most operating military installations need to maintain infrastructure and programs. Of this total, $16.9 million is directly applicable to the support of the training mission. And, although the U. S. Army Garrison staff is far less than that of a typical division-size installation, the range of services provided is not. In addition to the extensive support of the training facilities, virtually the full range of educational, religious, recreational, social and medical services and opportunities is available to the soldiers.

b. In the event of mobilization, 125 units (29,641 soldiers) are projected to be mobilized at Fort Indiantown Gap, with the projection programmed to increase to 156 units (33,542 soldiers) in fiscal year 1995. Historically, Fort Indiantown Gap has successfully served as a mobilization station during World War II, the Korean War, and the Vietnam War. In 1975, the Fort served as a center for 32,000 refugees from Southeast Asia and in 1980 as a center for over 19,000 Cuban refugees.

c. As recently as 1991, during the buildup for Desert Shield and Desert Storm, the Garrison successfully processed approximately 2,500 personnel from 15 Army National Guard and Army Reserve units for overseas deployment to the Gulf. The U. S. Army Garrison conducted personnel and finance processing and provided logistical and administrative support, while the Fort's U.S. Army Readiness Group conducted intensive training in military skills. During the demobilization phase, the Garrison processed 27 reserve component units for return to their home stations.

d. Transportation facilities available to the Fort are excellent. Interstate Highways 81 and 78 run immediately adjacent to the Fort. The Pennsylvania Turnpike (Interstate 76) is also close by. Harrisburg International Airport (HIA), with a 10,000 feet runway capable of handling any large aircraft such as the C-5, C-141, C-17 and the Boeing 747, is only 30 minutes (25 miles) away via Interstate Highway 81. An Air National Guard Special Operations Group, stationed at HIA, has the capability of supporting military airlift movements if required. Numerous commercial airlines serve HIA. A railhead is available in Harrisburg, 20 miles distant from Fort Indiantown Gap and eastern seaports in Philadelphia, Baltimore and New Jersey, less than 100 miles away, are readily accessible via Interstate Highways 81 and 78.

5.4 Cost and Manpower Implications. As mentioned above, previous Army studies acknowledged the military value of the Fort and did not recommend realignment of the Fort's operations because there are no savings associated with such realignment of Fort Indiantown Gap under the National Guard Bureau or the Reserve Component Command.

a. If realignment occurs, the Pennsylvania National Guard could operate the base if sufficient federal funds were made available for operations and maintenance. The problem with realignment is that, since 1976, FORSCOM has suggested several times that the Guard take over operation of Fort Indiantown Gap, but would not, or could not, provide sufficient federal funds and manpower spaces to adequately operate the base.

This same situation would most likely occur if realignment were to be implemented, with the outcome, unfortunately, causing a degradation of the high quality training mission now being accomplished. Moreover, even if the Army did provide sufficient funds to the National Guard, there would be no guarantee that adequate funding would be provided in future years.

b. No matter who runs the base, it still takes "X" number of manpower spaces to provide adequate and efficient operations.

Therefore, whoever operates the base must still perform the essential housekeeping duties presently being performed in an outstanding manner by the U.S. Army Garrison, including range control, safety, security, fire protection,

telephone and other types of communications, and post engineer functions including operation of the sewage treatment plant, maintenance of over one thousand buildings and nearly a hundred miles of road.

c. The Army and Air National Guard units and Army and Air Force Reserve units are already at their statutory ceiling on the number of full-time positions (military technicians and active Guard/Reserves - AGR's), so additional manpower spaces are not available from that source to operate the base. Besides, those positions already authorized are designated for special mission requirements in the Guard and Reserve units to which they are assigned. In fact, for FY95, there is a Congressional freeze on all military technician and AGR positions. It is not simply a matter of transferring manpower spaces from the Army to one of the Reserve Component units. Legislation would be required in order to transfer these manpower spaces earmarked for specific base operations and maintenance duties (the same manpower functions now provided by the U. S. Army Garrison).

d. On the other hand, if status quo were maintained, and the U.S. Army Garrison remained at the Fort to continue to perform these base operations and maintenance duties, additional manpower spaces would not be required.

e. Therefore, to maintain the present level of quality training (which is so essential for the Guard and Reserve units as the DOD places more and more importance to the operational readiness of the Reserve Forces) -- no matter who operates the Fort -- the relatively small operations and maintenance cost and manpower space requirements within the DOD budget will be essentially the same. *Consequently, realignment will not reduce DOD costs since funds and manpower authorizations would simply have to be transferred between appropriations.*

5.5 Return on Investment. Based upon our assessment, there are no known potential costs and savings on the basis of realignment. This conclusion is reached because the Fort's modern and unique training facilities contribute in great measure to its cost effectiveness and return on investment, resulting in the accomplishment of high level readiness training.

a. It would be extremely costly to move to another location and duplicate all of these training facilities. As of 9 January 1995, the Post Engineer Office advised that the original cost and improvements for the post was $44,563,327 and estimated that replacement costs would be over $411 million at Fort Indiantown Gap itself. The cost would undoubtedly be higher at a new location, even if such a location could be found.

b. If one were to assume the cost of relocating the Fort's training facilities to be $411 million and assume the annual operating cost to be the same as the actual annual cost of $16.9 million obligated by the Garrison during FY94 for support of the training mission, it would take 24.32 years before a break-even point could be attained. If the same quality and amount of training were continued at Fort Indiantown Gap, as pointed out in paragraph 5.4, there will be no cost savings in personnel costs and manpower authorizations because the cost of operation and manpower spaces would simply be transferred from one appropriation to another. In other words, our analysis indicates it is not feasible to assume a point in time in the relatively near future when the savings would exceed the costs. The following paragraphs further emphasize the reasons for the Fort's low cost operations.

c. The Fort is a "no frills" post, operating with outstanding effectiveness, thus providing a bargain to the taxpayers on the return for the investment of training dollars. As a Major Training Area, the Fort provides support to active and reserve components forces, including Army and Air National Guard units from Pennsylvania, Maryland, District of Columbia, New York, New Jersey, Virginia, West Virginia, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New Hampshire, Army Reserve units and Marine Corps Reserve units, Army and Air Force ROTC, federal agencies, and others.

d. The Fort's stringent operations produce a bargain for taxpayers on the return for the investment of federal training dollars. The Command Logistics Office, Department of Military Affairs, reports that, as a result of the Fort's exceptional efficiency, in fiscal year 1994, over 177,000 quality soldiers and airmen were trained at Fort Indiantown Gap for a remarkable total of 783,055 training days at a extraordinarily low cost of only $95.60 per soldier and airman per year.

e. The Fort's strategic location, resulting in less travel time to and from the training facility at relatively less expense, means significant savings of tax dollars.

Thus, the Fort's central location to the largest concentration of Reserve Component troops in northeastern United States, closer than any other existing reserve training facility, contributes largely to these cost savings.

f. Another example of the Fort's cost effectiveness is based upon the historical fact that the Fort Indiantown Gap's maintenance and repair costs are very low: approximately 51 cents per square foot compared to $2 and more per square foot at other installations. Although many of the buildings are wooden structures, a typical World War II barracks can be completely renovated for $110,000; whereas, demolition and new construction (replacement) would exceed $400,000 per building.

g. During fiscal year 1994, three new missions were established at Fort Indiantown Gap which also illustrate the Fort's contribution to cost savings and return on investment.

(1) The Department of the Army awarded a $7.5 million, two-year contract to the Pennsylvania Army National Guard at Fort Indiantown Gap to rehabilitate about 1,600 vehicles being returned from Europe as United States Army forces there are downsized. The result has been a joint effort between the U. S. Army Garrison and the Army Guard, with the Garrison providing the buildings and real estate. The Army Guard is repairing vehicles returning from Europe at a much lower cost than the depot rate and shipping the repaired vehicles to Department of the Army customers as directed by the Tank Automotive Command. Fifty-five full-time military technicians are employed at this site. This effort is contributing directly to the readiness of active and reserve component units. It also provides an excellent training opportunity for the Army Guard maintenance units.

(2) A U. S. Army Europe Organizational Clothing Individual Equipment (USAREUR OCIE) Redistribution Center, operated by the United States Property and Fiscal Office (USPFO), has been established at Fort Indiantown Gap to receive, process and redistribute excess equipment received from the United States Army in Europe. This operation utilizes over 88,000 square feet of warehouse facilities. To date, over 1.2 million pieces of equipment (including rifles, body armor fragmentation vests, individual clothing items such as boots, socks and gloves, etc.), valued at $27 million, have been processed and redistributed to 51 different states and territories, with tremendous cost savings to the Federal government.

(3) The USPFO has also implemented an Excess Federal Property Initiative. Under this program the USPFO locates, recovers, processes excess federal property and redistributes this property to upgrade the readiness posture and improve the quality of life for the Pennsylvania Army National Guard units and federal agencies. Examples of the excess equipment collected for redistribution include miscellaneous office furniture, CONEX containers, automation equipment, tools and storage lockers, test and electronic diagnostic equipment, to list only a few. The acquisition of this excess federal property has been accomplished to support actual needs of the Pennsylvania Army Guard and the National Guard Bureau while avoiding any cost expenditures for procurement. To date, this program has resulted in dramatic cost savings of $33,188,785 to the Pennsylvania Army Guard, the National Guard Bureau and the Department of the Army.

h. We are very much aware of the fact that, as the armed forces are being downsized, and as numerous base closures occur, increased reliance is being placed upon the Reserve Forces.

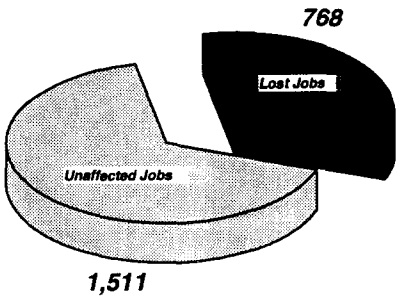
Therefore, the need for efficient and cost effective reserve training facilities (of which there are precious few even now) will be even more in demand than ever before. Also, once eliminated, the military attributes of a Major Training Area such as this Fort possesses are irreplaceable -- that is, once gone, they are gone forever, and that would result in most significant loss of readiness. Thus, Fort Indiantown Gap's outstanding training facilities are actually increasing in military value because of its capability to provide the necessary high quality training of the reserve forces at a very reasonable rate.

6.0 The Economic Impact on Communities. As an integral part of the DOD Final Selection Criteria, we must address the economic impact on communities; the ability of both the existing and potential receiving communities' infrastructure to support forces, missions and personnel; and the environmental impact.

6.1 Socio-Economic Impact on the Community. We realize that it is not a viable option to emphasize the economic impact of base closures or realignments because every base subjected to closing has the same traumatic difficulty to one degree or another. However, our study includes such documentation (Appendix #5 and page 8, Appendix #9) to be able to provide information to the public and the members of the Lebanon Valley Chamber of Commerce. It is also included in this report as part of the stated criteria that would be considered by the DOD and the Base Closure and Realignment Commission, to illustrate the tremendous economic impact, in addition to its military value, that the presence of Fort Indiantown Gap has in our community.

6.2 Scenario If Realignment Occurs. We have prepared a document entitled "Likely Scenario if Fort Indiantown Gap were Realigned under either Pennsylvania Army National Guard or Some Other Reserve Headquarters" (Appendix #6). This document contains our analysis of the severe socio-economic impact and the detrimental effect on readiness that could occur if realignment came to pass.

Potential Job Loss If Realignment Occurs



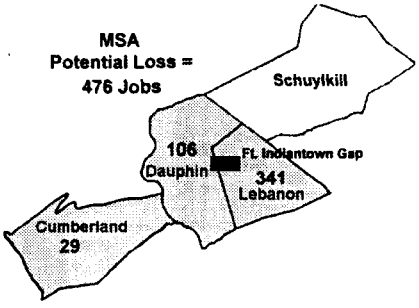
a. This impact would be considerable if the Army were to withdraw all its assets and realign the Fort under the National Guard or the Reserve Command. Although the presence of the U. S. Army Garrison is not large, it provides significant and vital management of base operations. Moreover, within the military community, the Garrison has served as a neutralizing force among the various services and components while at the same time, being a very successful and cost-effective operator of the Fort. Without this financial and manpower support from the Garrison, the quality of training would greatly suffer. In fact, if the Active Army were withdrawn from the Fort Indiantown Gap, the removal of the Active Army military and civilian forces would not only impact on the quality of training but would also severely cause a socio-economic impact upon the community due to the resulting unemployment. In addition to its military value, it is for the economic reasons as well that we strongly advocate the status quo, i.e., maintain the U. S. Army Garrison at the Gap with no change in its present mission.

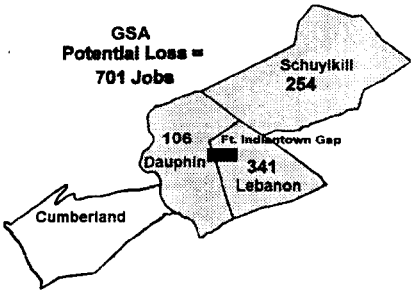
b. Some of the essential support that would be immediately lost if the U. S. Army Garrison were realigned include such services as crash and fire protection, base security, post engineers (for maintenance of buildings and grounds, operation of the sewage treatment plant, grass cutting and snow removal, etc.), health center, communications, maintenance of the ammunition storage area and range safety and control. Obviously, such reductions would restrict the available training opportunities, would degrade the status of maintenance and repair of facilities and eliminate many of the quality of life functions which are available. Of course, these numerous base support services are essential to the continued high level of training now enjoyed. Without these services, the impact would affect military value as well as the socio-economic impact and environment because of the reduced manpower spaces and resulting unemployment that would occur.

6.3 MSA Impact upon Unemployment Rate. Speaking of unemployment in the event of realignment, several documents have been prepared (see Appendix #7) to demonstrate the adverse effect upon the unemployment rate for the geographical area of Fort Indiantown Gap versus the Department of Labor's standard Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA). The use of the MSA was established by Department of the Army and FORSCOM as the basis for determining the economic impact because the U.S. Department of Labor uses a standard area that not only includes Lebanon and Dauphin Counties, but also includes Cumberland County as well. Unfortunately, as explained below, use of this MSA badly skews the unemployment rate for Fort Indiantown Gap if job losses occurred.

a. These documents illustrate the considerable difference between the Department of Labor's MSA which includes Lebanon, Dauphin and Cumberland Counties and a more realistic local area that we have identified as the Geographical Statistical Area (GSA) of Lebanon, Dauphin and Schuylkill Counties. The reason we developed this GSA is that, apart from the considerable geographical distance of Cumberland County from Lebanon County, the demographics of Fort Indiantown Gap's workforce indicate that the vast majority of workforce is made up mainly of personnel residing in Lebanon County (about 44%), Schuylkill County (about 27%) and Dauphin County (about 17%). The balance of 12% comes from a scattering of 13 other counties, of which only a relatively few personnel (5%) reside in Cumberland County.

How MSA Distorts Potential Loss





b. Therefore, use of the MSA statistics skews and distorts the economic impact of Fort Indiantown Gap. Assuming a potential loss of 768 personnel, based upon the employment demographics by county of residence, using the MSA, it would appear that only 476 personnel would be affected if realignment would cause the potential total job loss of 768. However, the actual number of people affected in the Lebanon, Schuylkill and Dauphin County area (the GSA) would be 701, or actually 225 more people affected in the local area than would be thought to be the case using the MSA. This difference in impact is very significant. Similarly, the unemployment rate is also skewed. Using the MSA totals, the rate only increases by 0.1 percent overall increase to 4.2 percent. However, the revised GSA unemployment rate jumps from 5.3 to 5.6, or 1.4 percent higher than the MSA rate.

c. The purpose of the documents in Appendix #7, therefore, is to provide a comparison of the unemployment rates of the MSA versus the GSA to dramatize the actual severe economic impact upon the local community if the Active Army Garrison were withdrawn from Fort Indiantown Gap.

7.0 Ability of Existing Community Infrastructure to Support Forces, Missions and Personnel. There could not be a more favorable local community attitude and ability to meet all of the infrastructure to support current forces, missions and personnel requirements and to meet any requirements that may occur in the future.

7.1 Military Personnel Welcome to the Community. The community welcomes all servicemen and women into the area. The military personnel are quickly assimilated into the community, and become involved in the churches, synagogues, schools and local civic and social organizations. Ample local housing is available for rent or sale to the military personnel at reasonable rates. It speaks well for the community that a number of military personnel who come to Fort Indiantown Gap on their last tour of duty before retirement, decide to remain in Lebanon County after they retire because of the quality of life in Lebanon Valley.

7.2 Quality of the Civilian Workforce. An important consideration in evaluating the existing community infrastructure is the quality of the civilian workforce. Examination of the personnel who work in this area, including those who work at the Fort, indicates a strong work ethic and considerable stability of the workforce. It is a significant fact that most of the civilian employees have long periods of continuous service at the Fort.

7.3 Quality of Life at Fort Indiantown Gap. Excellent Community and Family Support facilities at the Fort include a Community Service Emergency Relief Office, Chapel, Education Center, Library and extremely well equipped

Sports Arena. Facilities operated with non-appropriated funds include a Post Exchange, Clothing Sales Store, Service Station and Shopette, Community Club, Bowling Center, Swimming Pool, Auto-Craft Center, Flying Activity (Aero Club), Outdoor Recreation Equipment Issue Facility, numerous picnic areas, sports fields and other morale, welfare and recreation facilities. Memorial Lake State Park, situated within the boundaries of Fort Indiantown Gap, offers boating and fishing facilities. The quality of life at Fort Indiantown Gap is enhanced by the quality of life in the surrounding communities as described in the next paragraph.

7.4 Quality of Life in the Surrounding Communities. As a representative of the Lebanon Valley Chamber of Commerce, we would be remiss if we did not comment on the quality of life in Lebanon Valley. Indeed, Lebanon Valley enjoys a superior quality of life. Following are some of the outstanding features found within the surrounding communities of Fort Indiantown Gap:

a. An abundance of churches (more than 160 churches in Lebanon County alone); excellent public and parochial school system (six school districts, Catholic school; and Vocational-Technical school); local colleges (Lebanon Valley College, Lebanon Campus of Harrisburg Area Community College, Pennsylvania State University Medical School, Myerstown Theological Seminary); fine public library system (at least eight libraries in Lebanon County); broad range of recreational and cultural activities (numerous golf courses, parks, state game lands, Hershey and Lebanon community theaters, Hersheypark).

b. Good community services are available for public safety, including police, fire protection and hospitals (Good Samaritan Hospital, Hershey Medical Center, VA Medical Center). At least four newspapers serve the area, plus numerous radio and TV stations and cable television. In addition, Lebanon Valley is served well by Met Ed, UGI, Bell Atlantic, AT&T & GTE. Most importantly, the Lebanon Valley Economic Development Corporation has shown a decade of progress. The unemployment rate has been declining in the local area (except for Schuylkill County).

c. The Lebanon Valley is noted for its natural beauty with ample farmland and state game lands and forests and its heritage of a strong work ethic provided by highly skilled and diversified workforce. In addition, Lebanon Valley has quick access to every major urban center in the mid-Atlantic region with major roads and highways including Interstate 81 and 78; Pennsylvania Turnpike (Interstate 76); major Pennsylvania highways 322, 422, and 72; Conrail railway; and Harrisburg International Airport 25 miles west. Some 30 motor freight lines serve Lebanon County and provide overnight service to population in excess of 85 million.

7.5 Military- Community Relationship. In addition to all of these other important factors, the civic value of Fort Indiantown Gap rates high to those of us who live in the Lebanon Valley. The military-community relationship is at an all-time high.

a. The people of Lebanon County and surrounding communities in Dauphin and Schuylkill Counties are regularly invited to special events and to open house days at the Fort. Tours are conducted frequently for school children, members of the Chamber of Commerce and other citizens. The Fort frequently hosts military retirees and veteran organizations for reunions and briefings. As mentioned earlier, there was a variety of 4,333 visitors on tours and meetings at the Fort during FY94. In addition, the personnel at the Fort provide drug prevention lectures to school children, Boy and Girl Scout troops and other visitors.

b. The citizens of our community are invited to participate in various sporting events and other activities at the post such as hunting and fishing. Various organizations flourish on base, including an Aero Club flying activity that operates four civilian Cessna aircraft. The Garrison sponsors Boy Scout Troop #31. Second Mountain Hawk Watch observatory has been erected at the Fort's northern fringes on top of the mountain where Bald and Golden Eagles and numerous species of hawks may be observed. The Fort Indiantown Gap Fish and Game Conservation Club operates a cooperative trout nursery with the Pennsylvania Fish Commission where some 8,000 trout are reared annually. The installation is well known by area sportsmen and those who appreciate the outdoors. Annually, National Guard marksmen help hunters site-in their deer rifles before the first day of the buck season. The Fort's Training Corridor stretches for more than 11 miles and contains two trout streams. Hunting and fishing are permitted in this area and fishing is

permitted at any of the three lakes on the Fort with an appropriate Pennsylvania license and a proper permit from the Fort's Wildlife Office.

c. One of the most important functions to the community by a military unit at the Fort is the 56th Ordnance Detachment (Explosive Ordnance Disposal), often called the Bomb Squad. The 56th EOD is one of the smallest units at Fort Indiantown Gap, yet its value to both the military and the civilian community is immense. Because of the hazardous duty they are called upon to perform, the 14 Active Army well trained soldier-specialists may well be classified as unsung heroes. The Detachment provides 24 hours a day support to military operations and to civilian authorities in a 74 county area of Pennsylvania, Maryland and West Virginia. In addition, the detachment also provides support to the Secret Service, State Department and Department of Defense in ensuring the security of the President and other dignitaries against bomb attacks. The detachment is probably best known for responding to emergency calls when the soldiers, at great personal risk, must disarm all types of military ordnance, both U. S. and foreign, as well as homemade bombs. Members of the detachment also provide training and technical assistance to civilian and military authorities on the disposal, transportation and storage of explosives, bomb search, threat techniques, and explosive safety. The 56th EOD personnel are well respected and well appreciated by the community.

d. Indiantown Gap National Cemetery is situated on 700 acres of rolling hills immediately adjacent to Fort Indiantown Gap. Burial is available for all deceased veterans, their spouses and eligible dependents, and interments are conducted there on a daily basis. Soldiers of the U. S. Army Garrison are frequently called upon to provide the honor guard for military funerals. Local veterans organizations conduct annual Memorial Day and Veterans Day services at the cemetery. Numerous visitors from central Pennsylvania, as well as visitors from all over the United States, visit the beautifully landscaped cemetery to pay their respects to the deceased veterans of our country. Many of these visitors also tour Fort Indiantown Gap.

e. The Fort Indiantown Gap Child Care Center, built with self-help by military personnel, has the capacity for 45 children. There are three activity rooms, a full kitchen and an outdoor playground. Membership for the Fort's Child Care Center is available to any member of the Pennsylvania National Guard, U. S. Army Garrison, and Commonwealth of Pennsylvania employees.

f. Fort Indiantown Gap is also host to sports programs from all military services. Each year, the Garrison hosts the Armed Forces Championships and a variety of sports teams from the Army, Navy, Marines and Air Force come to Fort Indiantown Gap to compete against each other. Many of the athletes are among the top amateurs in their sport and some are Olympic contenders. Powerlifting, tae-kwon-do, women's basketball and volleyball, and men's and women's softball are among the sports in which the armed forces teams compete. In addition to the Armed Forces Championships, Fort Indiantown Gap is the site of more trial camps for Army sports teams than any other Army post in the world. The level of competition is intense and all tournaments are free and open to military personnel and the public.

g. The community spirit of those personnel stationed at the Gap is regularly demonstrated by their participation in the Combined Federal Campaign, their support of the Lebanon County United Way, and by their voluntary participation in various human service organizations such as the American Red Cross. They also perform numerous community projects such as building playgrounds and baseball fields in local areas. In addition, the personnel stationed at the Fort participate in the various local public school activities where their children attend.

h. All of these activities cannot be measured in dollars, but this strong military-community relationship is "worth its weight in gold" because it further demonstrates to the taxpayers the value received of their tax dollars as expressed in the military value of Fort Indiantown Gap to the community as well as the Department of Defense. As part of its participation in this warm military-community relationship, the Lebanon Valley Chamber of Commerce recently sponsored a newspaper insert which was distributed to 88,000 homes in Lebanon County and adjacent counties. For these many reasons, it is easily understood why the Chamber's theme for this eight page newspaper is *Fort Indiantown Gap - Strategic Partner In Our Community.* A reduced copy is included with this report as Appendix #8.

8.0 Environmental Impact. If realignment occurs, there will be a significant socio-economic impact due to the potential loss of 768 positions. This impact would be twofold:

8.1 Loss of Jobs. First, the loss of jobs will have a debilitating affect upon the local economy. As pointed out in paragraph 6.3, the unemployment rate in the GSA will be increased substantially to 5.6, and Schuylkill County, already suffering an unemployment rate of 7.5, will be particularly hard hit.

8.2 Lack of Personnel to Provide Operational Activities. Secondly, it is ironic that the very personnel whose positions are abolished or transferred are the ones who provide the day to day housekeeping support at the Fort. These are the personnel who provide the security, fire protection, operate the water and sewage systems, maintain the buildings, repair the roads, handle the telecommunications, cut the grass, plow the snow, prepare food, provide housing, coordinate training schedules, issue ammunition, insure the safety throughout the base and especially on the ranges, and so on. Without these personnel, the Fort's operations will grind to a halt. Lack of this base support and operational activities would not only have an adverse impact on the operational readiness of the units of the Pennsylvania Army and Air National Guard and other Reserve Component organizations, but would also have a most significant impact upon the environmental resources.

8.3 Environmental Cleanup Costs. Although environmental cleanup costs would be a significant consideration if the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania were to be requested to operate Fort Indiantown Gap, we are aware that costs associated with environmental cleanup costs are not considered in the base closure decisions. DOD is responsible for environmental cleanup at all installations, whether they close or remain open. Therefore, the policy has been that the cost is transparent and should not be considered in base closures. Accordingly, this study does not address this issue.

9.0 Review of the Pertinent Points of Our Analysis. The purpose of this community report is to provide cogent reasons and facts demonstrating Fort Indiantown Gap's military value, and by doing so, to help avoid or prevent Fort Indiantown Gap from being placed on the BRAC-95 base closure and realignment list. A review of the pertinent points and the thrust of our presentation includes:

9.1 Military Value. The Fort's tremendous military value is due to its modern, unique and significant permanent facilities, resulting in the accomplishment of high level readiness training with great cost effectiveness.

9.2 Army Study Relating to the Ten Major Training Areas. Reference paragraph 2.2 above. In calculating the military value of Fort Indiantown Gap, the Army's study only included the direct assets of the U. S. Army Garrison, and did not include significant and important military value attributes of the Pennsylvania Army and Air National Guard and the other tenant units. We consider this to have been a serious omission since the study's results placed Fort Indiantown Gap as number 10 out of the 10 Major Training Bases. However, when all of the federal assets at Fort Indiantown Gap are considered, the outcome is substantially different, and Fort Indiantown Gap's ranking moves up into third or fourth position. *This finding strongly substantiates the outstanding military value of Fort Indiantown Gap, higher in comparison with the other smaller training bases of Fort Dix, Fort Pickett, Fort A.P. Hill and Fort McCoy.*

9.3 "No Frills" Post. Fort Indiantown Gap is a "No Frills" Post, operating at very low cost with outstanding efficiency, thus producing a taxpayer bargain on the return of investment of federal training dollars.

9.4 Strategic Location. The Fort's strategic location means less travel time to and from the facility, which translates into significant savings of tax dollars, more training time available at the facility, and a handsome return on investment.

9.5 Requirement for Efficient Reserve Training Facilities. As our armed forces are being downsized and numerous base closures occur, increased reliance on the reserve forces increases the requirement for efficient and cost effective reserve training facilities, of which there are precious few. Thus, Fort Indiantown Gap's value increases in direct proportion because of its unique capability to provide the necessary high quality training at very reasonable costs.

9.6 Previous Army Studies. Previous studies conducted by the Active Army concluded and confirmed there would be little or no cost savings

in federal funding if realignment were to take place. All of these studies opted for status quo.

9.7 Mobilization Mission. In addition to the economic and training aspects, the Fort's demonstrated capability to respond to its mobilization mission must not be overlooked. The Fort provides a very important mobilization site, strategically located near necessary embarkation points.

9.8 Quality of the Civilian Workforce. An important consideration is the quality of the civilian workforce. Personnel who work in our area and at the Fort demonstrate strong work ethics and unequaled stability and longevity on the job.

9.9 Geographical Statistics Area Rather than Metropolitan Statistical Area. The geographical area of Lebanon, Dauphin and Schuylkill Counties must be used, rather than the Labor Department's MSA, in developing all economic and environmental statistics. Using the GSA provides a more accurate assessment of the economic and unemployment situation in the Fort Indiantown Gap area.

9.10 Fort Indiantown Gap Unit Inventory, O&M, Construction Costs, Property and Real Estate Values. Appendix # 9 consists of spreadsheets which reflect the detailed statistics of all of the units stationed at Fort Indiantown Gap. Included are the Unit Inventories, FY94 Operations and Maintenance Costs, Construction Costs, Property Values and Real Estate Values. The Summary spreadsheets indicate the totals for each of the various components and agencies stationed at Fort Indiantown Gap and the total economic impact on the community.

9.11 Federal and State Funds Available to Local Area. As of 31 December 1994, a total of 2,279 full-time military and civilian personnel were employed by the U. S. Army, Army Reserve, and Pennsylvania Army and Air National Guard units at Fort Indiantown Gap with an annual payroll of $68,559,651. In addition, the weekend training and annual training of the Reserve and Guard personnel assigned to these units amounted to a payroll total of over $22 million. These personnel costs, coupled with the operations and maintenance and construction costs for all of these Active Army, Guard and Reserve units, resulted in an annual grand total of over $159 million funds (including about $8.8 million in State funds) being available to the local economy in FY94. Appendix #3, referred to earlier, reflects the Economic Impact on the Community as does page 8, Appendix #9.

10.0 Summary - Consequences of Realignment. There are three-fold serious consequences of realignment:

10.1 Training. Without the presence of the U. S. Army Garrison, which would cause the elimination of all functions supporting the present high level of quality training, the overall readiness will deteriorate. There would be little or no savings of federal funds if realignment were to occur since the same quantity of manpower spaces and supporting federal funds would be required to continue to provide the same level of operations and maintenance.

10.2 Mobilization. Loss of all functions without the U. S. Army Garrison at Fort Indiantown Gap would also be detrimental to the long standing mobilization mission. Such a situation would gravely detract from Fort Indiantown Gap being able to fully respond to mobilization requirements, seriously impinging on the national defense mission.

10.3 Economy. Realignment could result in the potential loss of 768 positions of one kind or another, representing a payroll of over $20.6 million. This would cause a very serious socio-economic impact on the community.

11.0 Conclusions and Recommendations. We strongly recommend that status quo be maintained at Fort Indiantown Gap for the numerous reasons cited in our analysis. As taxpayers, we are concerned with cost effectiveness in government, but at the same time we are very much concerned with maintaining a continued high state of operational readiness at reasonable costs in our armed forces.

11.1 Quality Personnel. Maintaining the quality of our military personnel and their training must continue to be DOD's top priority.

11.2 Sustainment Readiness. Maintaining sustainment readiness can only be achieved if we continue the highest level of training possible.

11.3 Special Concern for Future Readiness. Our community has a very special concern for the future readiness of our armed

forces. We are especially concerned that a high level of training be maintained for the Reserve Component units, but in the most cost effective manner possible.

11.4 Present Concern for Fort Indiantown Gap. We sincerely believe that both cost effectiveness and continued operational readiness are being achieved by the present organizational structure at Fort Indiantown Gap. Therefore, our great concern is that the DOD and the 1995 Base Closure and Realignment Commission will maintain status quo at the Fort Indiantown Gap.

11.5 Recommendation for Status Quo. Based upon our extensive research, our analysis leads us to offer our strong recommendation for a status quo decision for Fort Indiantown Gap, with no change in realignment, so as to continue and maintain the current cost effective and efficient high level of support now provided by the U.S. Army Garrison for the Reserve Forces training at Fort Indiantown Gap. Status quo will also insure continuance of the Fort's essential mobilization mission. Such a decision is a clearly feasible and economical choice, especially in view of the fact the Fort is a "no frills post". In its current configuration, Fort Indiantown Gap delivers the "Biggest Bang for the Buck", so that a status quo decision will indeed be in the best interests of the Department of Defense and in the best interests of our taxpayers.

This Community Report has been prepared for the Lebanon Valley Chamber of Commerce by:
Major General Frank H. Smoker, Jr., USAF (Retired)
Military Affairs Committee
Lebanon Valley Chamber of Commerce

Appendix #1

Comparison STAB Scores vs.

Military Affairs Committee Evaluation

COMPARISON STAB SCORE VS.
MILITARY AFFAIRS COMMITTEE EVALAUATION

SUMMARY - MILITARY VALUE BY CATEGORY - FORT INDIANTOWN GAP
COMPUTATION BY MILITARY AFFAIRS COMMITTEE BASED UPON CRITERIA
CONTAINED IN SUPPORT TO THE ARMY BASING STUDY (STAB), MARCH 1993

MILITARY VALUE	Weight	Military Affairs	STAB
Contiguous Mnv Acres	200	30	
Ranges	55	50	
Deployment Network	35	30	
Joint Synergy	20	5	
Reserve Comp Spt	40	40	
MSN ESSENTIALITY -- 350		155	73.5
		4.4	2.1
Mnv (Tng) Acres	135	20	
Ops/Admin Fac	20	15	
Avn Maint Fac	20	20	
Veh Maint Fac	35	20	
Sup/Storage Fac	30	10	
Const Investment	10	5	
MSN SUITABILITY -- 250		90	27.5
		3.6	1.1
VHA Rate	15	10	
AFH Cost/Unit	15	3	
Avg Civ Salary	15	15	
MER	20	8	
CER	20	10	
MCA Cost Factor	15	8	
OPER EFFICIENCIES -- 100		54	58
		5.4	5.8
Tot Buildable Acres	50	40	
Encroachment	50	50	
Environment Carr Cap	50	50	
Multi-Function	25	25	
Infrastructure	25	25	
EXPANDABILITY -- 200		190	106
		9.5	5.3
% Perm Fac	10	2	
UOPH Units	5	2	
UEPH Units	5	2	
Community Fac	5	3	
HCS Index	75	34	
QUALITY OF LIFE -- 100		43	3
		4.3	0.3
SCORE -- 1000		532	268
		5.3	2.7

Note: the difference in scores between the Military Affairs Committee's evaluation and STAB study is explained by the fact that the STAB study only considered the direct assets of the U.S. Army Garrison and did not take into account the military value of the assets of the other units and agencies on the base, including the Pennsylvania Army and Air National Guard, Army Reserve and other tenant units. Taking these valuable military assets into account makes an appreciable difference in the final score, boosting the total points from 268, and rating from 2.7, to a more accurate total of 532 points, and a rating of 5.3. This revised evaluation was prepared 13 January 1995.

Appendix #1

COMPARISON MILITARY VALUE TEN MAJOR TRAINING BASES STAB SCORES VS. EVALUATION AND REVISED SCORE FOR FORT INDIANTOWN GAP BY THE MILITARY AFFAIRS COMMITTEE

Prepared 13 January 1995

MILITARY VALUE	WEIGHT	CHAFFEE	DIX	GREENLY	AP HILL	Military Affairs Evaluation INDIANTOWN GAP	IRWIN	McCOY	PICKETT	POLK	HUNTER LIGGETT
MSN ESSENTIAL	350	1.9	3.2	6.2	2.2	**2.1**	6.5	3.1	1.9	3.9	2.8
		66.5	112	217	77	**73.5**	227.5	108.5	66.5	136.5	98
Military Affairs Score						**155**					
MSN SUITABILITY	250	0.9	2.2	6.8	1.8	**1.1**	7.4	1.8	0.8	6.1	1.4
		22.5	55	170	45	**27.5**	185	45	20	152.5	35
Military Affairs Score						**90**					
OPER EFFICIENCY	100	9.0	5.9	1.2	7.0	**5.8**	4.8	5.9	8.2	8.3	6.6
		90	59	12	70	**58**	48	59	82	83	66
Military Affairs Score						**54**					
EXPANDABILITY	200	7.6	3.0	5.4	5.9	**5.3**	5.8	6.3	6.0	7.9	6.4
		152	60	108	118	**106**	116	126	120	158	128
Military Affairs Score						**190**					
QUAILITY OF LIFE	100	1.3	2.2	2.7	1.6	**0.3**	8.5	0.6	0.1	9.4	1.6
		13	22	27	16	**3**	85	6	1	94	16
Military Affairs Score						**43**					
TOTAL POINTS	1000	344	308	534	326	**268**	661.5	344.5	289.5	624	343
OVERALL SCORES		3.4	3.1	5.3	3.2	**2.7**	6.6	3.5	2.9	6.2	3.4
Military Affairs Score - FTIG						**532**					
						5.3					
STAB RANKS		5	8	3	7	**10**	1	4	9	2	5
MILITARY AFFAIRS COMMITTEE RANKS BASED UPON RECOMPUTATION OF MILITARY VALUE		7 or 6	9	4 or 3	8	**3 or 4**	1	5	10	2	6 or 7

In evaluating the military value of Fort Indiantown Gap, the Military Affairs Committee has determined that the STAB study only considered the direct assets of the U.S. Army Garrison, and did not take into account the important and significant military value of the assets of the other units and agencies on the base, including the Pennsylvania Army and Air National Guard, Army Reserve and other tenant units.
Taking these very significant military assets into account makes an appreciable difference in the final score and ranking, boosting the total points from STAB's 268, and a rating from 2.7, to a more realistic and accurate total points of 532, and a rating of 5.3.

Including all of the Federal assets at Fort Indiantown Gap results in significant improvement in the total score results in comparison with the other nine major training bases. Thus, the increased score results in Fort Indiantown Gap's overall ranking within the ten major training bases moving up into a third or fourth position, as opposed to STAB's overall ranking of Fort Indiantown Gap as 10 when only the assets of the U.S.Army Garrison were considered. This is a very significant revelation and demonstrates Fort Indiantown Gap's considerable military value in comparison with the other major training bases.

Appendix #2

Troop Issue Subsistence Activity Client List

TROOP ISSUE SUBSISTENCE ACTIVITY CLIENT LIST

This listing of the 219 clients served by the Troop Issue Subsistence Activity (TISA) is provided to illustrate the magnitude of the problem that would exist should the Garrison be realigned and the TISA be closed. From this list, it can be readily ascertained that the clients served are located at many locations throughout Pennsylvania.

If the TISA were to be closed, these clients would then have to devise other means to obtain their rations for weekend training periods and annual training. The end result would be that instead of obtaining their rations at one central location in minimum time and at minimum cost (since the TISA buys all of the subsistence items in bulk), each client would have to procure its rations individually, spending much more time trying to do so, and thus incurring higher costs.

Fort Indiantown Gap ---
Hq Garrison
EAATS (4 Accounts)
PNGMA (6 Accounts)
201 CE Flt
271 CC Sq
Co F, 104 Avn
Hq STARC
441 PSC
361 Evac Hosp
56 EOD
HHD 228 Spt Bn
108 Combat Spt Hosp, Philadelphia
Bucknell Univ, Lewisburg
Dickenson College, Carlisle
Gettysburg College, Gettysburg
Indiana Univ of PA, Indiana
Lehigh Univ, Bethlehem
Penn State Univ, University Park
Shippensburg Univ, Shippensburg
Univ of Pittsburgh, Pittsburgh
Univ of Scranton, Scranton
814 QM Co, Bloomsburg
442 QM Co, Bellefonte
348 Gen Hosp (HUM), Ashley
305 Signal Co, Tobyhanna
Valley Forge SR, Wayne
Co A, 28 Sig Bn, Pittsburgh
Co B, 28 Sig Bn, Beaver Falls
Co C, 28 Sig Bn, Latrobe
Det 1, Co C, 28 Sig Bn, Blairsville
318 OD Co, State College
1003 Sup Co (GS),,Scranton
643 QM Co, Lewisburg
310 TC Co, Reading
254 Svc Co, York
484 Svc Co, Lewistown
320 MP Bn (HHC), Ashley
365 Eng Bn, Schuylkill Haven
Co A, 365 Eng Bn, New Cumberland
Co B, 365 Eng Bn, Reading
412 Eng Co, West Hazelton
223 TC Co (POL), Edgemont
Btry C, 3/42 FA, Bristol
744 MP BN, Bethlehem
HHC 157 Spt Bn, Edgemont
Co B,1/314 Inf, Huntington
Co A, 6/68 Armor, Reading
Co C, 365 Eng Bn, Scranton
Hq Co, 412 Eng Co, Worcester
322 Gen Hosp (HUS), Harrisburg
220 MP Co, Ashley
372 MP Co, Cumberland
Aberdeen Proving Grounds, MD
458 Medical Det, Chester
817 Replacement Bn, Chester
Co B, 1 Bn, 111 Inf, Philadelphia
Det 1, Co B, 1 Bn,112 Inf, Meadville
Det 1 Btry D 1/213 ADA, Doylestown
Co D, 1Bn,111 Inf, Norristown
HHC 1 Bn, 111 Inf, Norristown
Co B, 1 BN, 111 Inf, West Chester

TISA Client List Continued

HHC, 28 Sig Bn, Coraopolis
Bty B, 1 Bn,109 Fld Arty, Nanticoke
HHB 1 Bn, 109 F Arty, Wilkes Barre
Co A 1 Bn,Mech 109 Inf,Honsedale
Co B 1Bn Mech 109 Inf, Carbondale
Co C 1Bn M 109 Inf, E. Stroudsburg
Co C, 228 Med Spt Bn, Allentown
Co A, 328 Sup Spt Bn, Pottstown
HHD 326 Spt bn, Lancaster
HHB 1 Bn 107 Fld Arty, Pittsburgh
Co A, 1Bn, 103 Armor, Ligonier
Co C, 1 Bn, 103 Armor, Friedens
HHC 1 Bn, 103 Armor, Johnstown
Co C, 103 Engr Bn, York
HHC 103 Eng Bn, Philadelphia
Det1 HHC 2 Bn103 Armor, Plymouth
HHC 2 Bn, 103 Armor, Scranton
Co E, 1Bn, 109 Inf, Scranton
HHC 1 Bn Mech 109 Inf, Scranton
Co A, 2Bn,103 Armor, W. Pittston
Co C, 3 Bn, 109 Inf, Williamsport
Co C, 2 Bn,103 Armor, Berwick
Co B, 1 Bn, 112 Inf, Corry
HHC 1 Bn, 112 Inf, Erie
Co A, 728 S&S Spt Bn, Sellersville
Co B, 728 Tmt Spt Bn, Pine Grove
Co A, 1 Bn, 110 Inf, Connellsville
Det 1 Co A 1 Bn 110 Inf, Mt Pleasant
Co B, 1 Bn 110 Inf, Canonsburg
Co D, 2/110 Inf, Finleyville
Co D, 1 Bn, 110 inf, Greensburg
HHC 1 Bn, 110 Inf, Scottdale
Co A, 1 Bn, 111 Inf, Philadelphia
131 Trans Co, Williamstown
276 Army Band, Philadelphia
108 Cmbt Spt Hosp, Philadelphia
Co B, 328 Mtn Spt Bn, Philadelphia
3622 Hv Eq Mtn Bn, Lancaster
HHC 213 Area Spt Gp, Allentown
Det 1, 28 MP Co, Greensburg
Co A, 2 Bn, 110 Inf, Ford City
Co B, 2 Bn, 110 Inf, Ridgway
HHC 2 Bde, 28 Div, Washington
Co A, 876 Engr Bn, Johnstown
Co B, 2 Bn,103 Armor, Tamaqua
Co B, 2 Bn, 11 Inf, Spring City
Co D, 1 Bn, 111 Inf, Media
HHB 1/213 ADA, Spring City
Co A, 1 Bn, 112 Inf, Bradford
Det 1, Co A, 1 Bn, 112 Inf, Warren
Co A, 128 Sup Spt Bn, Butler
Btry A 1 Bn,229 Fld Arty, Grove City
Btry B 1 Bn 229 Fld Arty, Hermitage
Btry C, ! Bn, 229 Fld Arty, Oil City
HHB 1 Bn 229 Fld Arty, New Castle
Co B, 228 Maint Spt Bn, Clearfield
Det 1, Co C, 728 Spt Bn, Kane
HHB 728 Spt Bn, Lock Haven
Det 1, Btry A, 1/213 ADA, Pottsville
Co C, 1 Bn,111 Inf, Kutztown
Btry C, 1 Bn, 108 FA, Columbia
Co D, 3 Bn, 109 Inf, Mansfield
Co A, 2 Bn, 112 Inf, Huntington
Co C, 1 Bn, 110 Inf, Everett
Co B, 2 Bn, 112 Inf, Tyrone
Det 1 Co B, 2 Bn, 112 Inf, Bellefonte
Co D, 2 Bn, 112 Inf, Altoona
HHC 2 Bn, 112 Inf, Lewistown
Trp A, 1 Sq, 104 Cav, Philadelphia
HHT 1 Sq, 104 Cav, Philadelphia
HHB, 28 Div Arty, Hershey
HHC 28 DISCOM, Harrisburg
Hq 28 Pers Svc Bn, Ft Indtwn Gap
HHC 28 Div, Harrisburg
28 MP BN, Johnstown
Det 1, 3622 Maint Co, Ft Indtwn Gap
Co B, 128 Maint Spt Bn, Pittsburgh
HHC 2 Bn, 110 Inf, Butler
121 Trans Co, Lebanon
Btry D, 1 Bn, 109 FA, Wilkes Barre
Svc Btry, 1 Bn, 229 FA, New Castle
Co D, 728 Mtn Spt Bn, Lock Haven
Co C, 2 Bn,112 Inf, Altoona
28 Avn Bn, Fort Indiantown Gap
Co C, 128 Med Spt Bn, Pittsburgh
Co B, 1 Bn, 103 Armor, Johnstown
Co E, 2 Bn, 110 Inf, Indiana
Det 1, 131 Trans Bn, Philadelphia
Co C, 876 Engr Bn, Hazleton
Co D, 876 Engr Bn. Finleyville

TISA Client List Continued

HHC 3 Bn, 109 Inf, Lewisburg
Hq 28 Finance Bn, Lebanon
HHC 55 Bde, 28 Div, Scranton
HHD 337 Maint Bn, Reading
HHC 56 Bde, 28 Div, Philadelphia
Det 1, HHC 3 Bn, 109 Inf, Wellsboro
Btry A, 1/213 ADA, Lehighton
Det 1, Btry B, 1/213 ADA, Hamburg
Co C, 2 Bn, 110 Inf, Waynesburg
HHD 154 Trans Bn, Philadelphia
876 Engr Bn, Johnstown
3623 Maint Co DS, Bethlehem
USAR, Fort Indiantown Gap
128 Chemical Co, Philadelphia
HHC 28 Div DISCOM, Harrisburg
Svc Btry 1 Bn, 109 FA, Wilkes Barre
Co E, 1/111 Inf, Phoenixville
Co C, 1 Bn, 112 Inf, Erie
Co D, 1 Bn, 112 Inf, Erie
Co A, 103 Engr Bn, Philadelphia
Co B, 103 Engr Bn, Philadelphia
Co E, 103 Engr Bn, Philadelphia
Btry A, 1 Bn, 107 FA, Philadelphia
Btry B, 1 Bn, 107 FA, Pittsburgh
Btry C, 1 Bn, 107 FA, Pittsburgh
Svc Btry 1 Bn, 109 FA, Wilkes Barre
Btry A, 1 Bn, 109 FA, Wilkes Barre
Btry C, 1 Bn, 109 FA, Wilkes Barre
228 Trans Det, Allentown
West Virginia Univ, Wheeling, WV
Co A, 3 Bn, 109 Inf, Lewisburg
Co B, 3 Bn, 109 Inf, Sunbury
HHB 1 Bn, 108 FA, Carlisle
Svc Btry, 1 Bn,108 FA, Waynesboro
Btry B, 1 Bn, 108 FA, Gettysburg
Btry A, 1 Bn, 108 FA, Hanover
28 Div Band, Holidayburg
Co B, 876 Engr Bn, Punxsutawney
Btry F, 109 FA Tgt Acq, York
Community Club, Ft Indtwn Gap
Army Readiness Gp, Ft Indtwn Gap
Co G, 104 Avn, Philipsburg
104 Inf Det, Chambersburg
Co D 1 Bn103 Armor Chambersburg
HSC 1 Bn 104 Avn, Washington
HHC 28 Avn Bde, Ft Indtwn Gap
Trp B, 1 Sq, 104 Cav, Philadelphia
Trp C, 1Sq, 104 Cav, Ft Indtwn Gap
Det 1,HHT 1/104 Cav, Ft Indtwn Gap
Co A, 228 Spt Bn, Ft Indtwn Gap
Co C, 328 Spt bn, Lancaster
Btry B, 1/213 ADA, Reading
Btry D (-), 1/213 ADA, Easton
HHC 2 Bn, 104 Avn, Ft Indtwn Gap
Co D, 1 Bn, 109 Inf, New Milford
HHD 128 Spt Bn, Pittsburgh
Co C(-), 728 MSB, Lockhaven
Co F,Med, 728 Spt Bn, Lancaster
Co D, 2 Bn, 103 Armor, Tamaqua
Co E, 728 MSL Spt Bn,Clearfield

Appendix #3

A Summary of Fort Indiantown Gap Capabilities

to Support Training

A SUMMARY OF FORT INDIANTOWN GAP CAPABILITIES T0 SUPPORT TRAINING

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GENERAL INFORMATION

*1. **Description of the Fort.*** Fort Indiantown Gap is a sub-installation of Fort Drum, New York, with a highly important Reserve Component orientation, located in southcentral Pennsylvania. The Fort is situated mostly in Lebanon County and partially in Dauphin County, approximately 20 miles northeast from the state capital of Harrisburg and about 15 miles north of the City of Lebanon.

The Fort's facilities consist of a combination of federal assets belonging to the U. S. Army Garrison, Army Reserve and Pennsylvania Army and Air National Guard. Therefore, as this summary explains, the Fort provides a full range of support activities, including troop housing, a troop issue subsistence activity, an ammunition storage point, two unit equipment concentration/storage sites, and an extensive range complex with considerable maneuver areas.

In fact, Fort Indiantown Gap has undergone constant upgrades to continue to provide for the training of the modernized National Guard and Reserve units. Moreover, the existing assets also provide efficient home station facilities for the personnel assigned to the Pennsylvania Army and Air National Guard and Army Reserve units stationed there. For the armored forces, the new Tank Crew Proficiency Course and Tank Table VIII Range provide training for the Army's main battle tanks. All of these activities combine to produce high quality training at very low cost per soldier and airman.

*2. **Federal 60 Year Lease.*** The Fort consists of almost 20,000 acres of land owned by the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania. However, the land occupied by the Fort is leased to the federal government on a 60 year lease until 12 May 2049. A considerable amount of additional acreage and airspace, although not a part of Fort Indiantown Gap, is also available for training purposes, as explained below.

*3. **Origin of the Fort.*** The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania started purchasing the land at Indiantown Gap for a National Guard training base in the early 1930's. There was some development of the Post during the 1930's, but it wasn't until the beginning of World War II in 1940-1941 that the temporary buildings were originally constructed. Although there are still a number of the original "temporary" wooden structures scattered throughout the Post, many of these structures have been renovated and modernized with insulation, aluminum siding and new heating plants and are in first class shape. Due to lack of funding to rehabilitate all of these World War II structures, however, some of these old buildings are being demolished as time and funding permits.

*4. **The Fort's Unique Assets.*** The Fort's modern, unique and significant training facilities contribute to its cost effectiveness, resulting in the accomplishment of high quality training, accommodating over 177,000 soldiers and airmen during FY 94.

Included in this number are over 3,800 soldiers and airmen who are assigned to National Guard and Reserve units located on the base in permanent facilities. The Fort encompasses over 140 training areas. The land and buildings available at the Fort Indiantown Gap can support in excess of 10,000 personnel during weekend and annual training cycles and has a mobilization housing capacity of approximately 18,000 with adequate additional space for a tent city if required. Facilities are available to support individual skills, collective training, drills, and weapons systems proficiency up to eight inch artillery. Some of the Fort's most unique assets include:

- An artillery range
- A Tank Table VIII firing range
- Muir Army National Guard airfield, the largest Reserve component helicopter training facility in the United States
- A 44,000 square feet maintenance hangar with aviation storage capacity of 100,000 gallons
- Modern flight planning and weather briefing facilities
- A 50,000 square feet troop issue subsistence activity serving more than 200 customers from all services
- An Air National Guard tactical air-to-ground range incorporating a Military Operating Area (MOA) with 20 and 30 mm ammunition, rocket and bombing capability (only one of 15 in the U.S.)

5. Transportation Facilities Available to the Fort. Excellent transportation facilities are available to the Fort.

a. Ample Transportation Facilities. Interstate Highways 81 and 78 run immediately adjacent to the Fort. The Pennsylvania Turnpike, (Interstate 76) is also close by. Harrisburg International Airport (HIA), with a 10,000 feet runway capable of handling any large aircraft such as the C-5, C-141, C-17 and the Boeing 747, is only 30 minutes (25 miles) away via Interstate Highway 81. An Air National Guard Special Operations Group, stationed at HIA, has the capability of supporting military airlift movements if required. Numerous commercial airlines serve HIA. A railhead is available in Harrisburg, 20 miles distant from Fort Indiantown Gap and eastern seaports in Philadelphia, Baltimore and New Jersey, less than 100 miles away, are readily accessible via Interstate Highways 81 and 78.

b. Fort's Strategic Location. The Fort's strategic location within this modern transportation network serves to reduce travel time and allows for increased training time. The extensive facilities of Fort Indiantown Gap are used for an extremely wide range of training activities. In many categories of training, the installation offers the only suitable site in northeastern United States between Fort Drum, in uppermost New York state, and Fort Pickett, Virginia. Often neither of these sites is within practical weekend Inactive Duty Training (IDT) commuting distance. Therefore, Fort Indiantown Gap fills a vital, irreplaceable niche in the training of Pennsylvania and other National Guard and Reserve units in northeastern United States.

AVAILABLE ACTIVITIES

6. "No Frills" Post. The Fort is a "no frills" post, operated by the U. S. Army Garrison with outstanding effectiveness which provides a bargain to the taxpayers on the return for the investment of training dollars. Although the U. S. Army Garrison staff is far less than that of a typical division-size installation, the range of services provided is not. In addition to the extensive support of the training facilities, virtually the full range of educational, religious, recreational, social and medical services and opportunities is available to the soldiers. As a Major Training Area, the Fort provides support to active and reserve component forces, including Army and Air National Guard units from Pennsylvania, Maryland, District of Columbia, New York, New Jersey, Virginia, West Virginia, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New Hampshire, Army Reserve units and Marine Corps Reserve units, Army and Air Force ROTC, federal agencies, and others.

a. Tenant Activities. It is significant to note that the permanent facilities at the Fort are entirely sufficient to support numerous tenant activities, including: the U.S. Army Readiness Group, an Explosive Ordnance Detachment, an Army Reserve Center, units of the 79th ARCOM, including an Army Reserve Unit Equipment Training Site, the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania's Department of Military Affairs, the Adjutant General's Office of Pennsylvania, Headquarters of the Pennsylvania Army and Air National Guard, 28 Army National Guard company size units and six Air National Guard units, the United States Property and Fiscal Office, the Combined Support Maintenance Shop - East, an Army National Guard Unit Equipment Training Site, Muir Army National Guard Airfield, and the Nation's largest Army Aviation Support Facility.

b. Approved Schools on Post. In addition, there are eight approved schools. Six approved Army National Guard schools: the Pennsylvania Military Academy; Region I, NCO Academy; Regional Training Site - Medical; Regional Training Site - Maintenance; Eastern Army National Guard Aviation Training Site; and USARF Schools ADT/AT Phases (NCOES/OES); and two Air National Guard schools: Regional Heavy Equipment Operator Training Site and the Regional Food Service Training Site.

c. Fort's Infrastructure. The Fort's infrastructure is very capable of handling present and future development. Recently, a new, ultra-modern $1.5 million, 69 KVA primary, 59,000 volts, and a secondary 13,200 KVA sub-station with 253,000 LF distribution lines was installed. As part of the modernization program, three phase power lines are being installed along Ammo Road in the Training Corridor (the tank, artillery and air-to-ground ranges). This installation will provide tremendous potential for enhanced training. In addition, new 16 inch main water supply lines have just been installed and the

sewage system is being upgraded. Also, the telecommunications has been upgraded by installation of a new digital central switch providing upgraded voice capability for the Fort.

d. Availability of Land. Availability of land presents no problem to current and future development. See paragraph 9 below for complete details.

TRAINING ACTIVITIES

7. Unique Training Activities. The Fort's excellent organizational structure and facilities enable training for many Army and Air Force unique missions that are not likely to be performed at any other location due to a number of factors: time-distance problems for Reserve Component units traveling to and from the training site for two day weekend training; sufficient land area in which artillery and tank training can be conducted; airspace in which to create a Military Operating Area (MOA) and its attendant air to ground range; extensive modern facilities, including the helicopter facility and airfield, and the tremendous costs for creating other facilities at some other base to match those now existing at Fort Indiantown Gap.

8. Types of Training and Specific Activities. Types of training and specific activities for which the Pennsylvania Army and Air National Guard, other State National Guard and Army Reserve units have utilized Fort Indiantown Gap include:

a. Live Fire.

- Tube artillery firing, section through DIVARTY, 105 mm thru 8 inch
- Massing of fires have included 4 battalion TOT
- Mortar/artillery Integrated Fire Support
- Infantry Coordinated Live Fire Exercises
- Squad, Platoon & Rifle Company in the Defense, live fire
- Squad, Platoon in the offense, live fire
- Squad live fire lane training
- Joint Air Attack Team (JAAT) training
- Coordination of artillery, helicopter gunnery & close air support with high performance fighter aircraft
- Tank Crew Proficiency Training
- Tank Tables thru Table VIII
- Engineer Demolition Training
- Aerial Gunnery - Army Aviation
- Assault aircraft door gunner record firing (7.62 M60 MG)
- Attack Helicopter firing of 7.62 minigun, and M197 (20 mm)
- Engineer Combat Engineer Vehicle live fire
- TOW Crew and Section Training: ground mounted, HMMIIV-mounted, ITV
- DRAGON Section live fire
- Bn(-) Combined Arms Live Fire Exercise (CALFEX) (fully integrated ground, aerial and maneuver)

b. Maneuver Training.

- Antiarmor platoon mounted/dismounted operations, to include ARTEP Infantry force on force maneuver from squad level thru Standard Infantry Brigade opposed by Bn TF
- Armor unit maneuver and battle drill, primarily platoon level, company level (with reduced frontage)
- Company Team operations (Mech and Armor)
- Platoon and company ARTEP (Inf, AR, Mech, FA, Eng)
- Air Assault operations thru battalion level, including strategic lift (to Harrisburg International Airport); tactical airlift (rotary wing) interface
- Battery level Recon, Selection and Occupation of Position (RSOP)
- Scout Platoon Route, Area and Point Recons (Mech, Armor, and Infantry)
- Engineering bridging operations (M4TG), Timber Trestle, Bailey, AVLB, potential for Ribbon (off-post)
- RATT and FM Communications Exercises (COMEX)
- Training Set, Fire Observer (TSFO) (Forward Observer Training)
- Leadership Reaction Course
- RECONDO Training
- River crossing operations for dismounted units
- Mobile Conduct of Fire Trainer (MCOFT) (garrison and Range 27)
- Civil Disturbance training up to company level
- NBC training (Decon operations, crossing contaminated areas)
- Chemical smoke operations
- Airborne Operations (Jumping Personnel and Equipment)

- Military Operations in Urban Terrain (MOUT) thru company level
- Route, area and zone reconnaissance (ground)

c. ***Combat Service Support Training.***

- Forward Supply Point Operations
- Field Service Supply Point Operations (POL)
- Trailer Transfer Point Operations
- Medical unit training, ARTEP and deployment validation
- Maintenance unit training, ARTEP and deployment validation
- Validation of Medical and Maintenance MTOEs (RTS-Med & RTS-Maint)
- Facility Engineer Operations (full range of utilities-type operations)
- DS/GS Unit Maintenance training (Division and Non-divisional, field or garrison)
- Engineer horizontal and vertical construction
- Finance and Personnel unit training and support
- Base Defense Operations

d. ***Exercises Supported.***

- WARFIGHTER (Battle Command Training Program; AC 5 day version from field & garrison locations)
- STAFFEX Facility (thru brigade/group level)
- ARTBASS thru Battalion level (potential for expansion thru Division level with satellite interface)
- Transportation Exercise (Train the Transportation Trace) (multiple scenarios, thru battalion level)
- Mobilization Exercises (MOBEX)

e. ***Educational Institutions.***

(1) Accredited Army National Guard Unit Schools are conducted at Fort Indiantown Gap through the auspices of:

- Pennsylvania Military Academy
- Region 1, NCO Academy
- Regional Training Site - Medical
- Regional Training Site - Maintenance
- Eastern Army National Guard Aviation Training Site (EAATS)
- USARF Schools ADT/AT Phases (NCOES/OES)

(2) Accredited Air National Guard Schools at Fort Indiantown Gap:

- Regional Equipment Operator Training School
- Regional Food Service School

f. ***Engineer Operations.***

- Site development, grading and earth moving
- LZ/PZ construction
- Moving buildings
- Minefield operations
- "Dry Fire" small unit
- Tactical operations (insertions, extractions, recon patrolling)
- LZ/PZ air assault training (Dry Fire).

g. ***Army Aviation (Exclusive of EAATS).***

- Low Level Tactical Helicopter flight training
- Night vision device crew training and multi-aircraft training
- Flight crew training
- Sling loading and external cargo operations training, UH-l, CH-47 Aeroscout training
- Aviation maintenance section training, organization thru Limited Depot
- Pinnacle and ridgeline operations/training
- Instrument flight training
- Instrument recovery training, vertical, helicopter
- Helicopter search and rescue
- Aircrew escape and evasion
- Aircrew survival training
- Rescue hoist training
- Aircrew coordination training
- Aviation safety training
- External water bucket fire suppression training
- Air traffic control training
- Multi-aircraft trooplift, insertion and extraction
- Aircraft survivability equipment training, thru crew level
- Aerial navigation, thru crew level
- Attack helicopter multiple aircraft operations (target hand-off, position selection, JAAT)
- Aerial radiological survey
- Route, area and zone reconnaissance (air)
- Aerial adjustment of indirect fire
- Aeromedical evacuation, crew and multiple aircraft

h. Eastern Army National Guard Aviation Training Site.

- Flight Weapons Simulator (AH-1) training
- Instrument flight refresher training
- Instrument flight rating renewals
- Emergency procedures and recognition training
- Instrument Flight Examiner preparation and training
- Attack helicopter crew qualification

i. Air National Guard Training.

- Air to Ground Range, incorporating a special Military Operations Area (MOA), providing multi-functional aviation training and joint forces opportunities
- MOA provides three special low level Military Training Routes (MTR) for military aircraft traversing to and from the range
- Proficiency training for Air Force and Army Aviation crews for firing 30mm gattling guns, 20 mm nose cannons, rockets and bombs
- Specially designated drop zones for aerial resupply (C-130 aircraft)
- Satellite communications training sections, units)
- Air traffic control training (sections, units)
- Security police survival training (thru unit level)
- Engineer operations, vertical construction (thru squadron level)

9. Land and Airspace Availability for Training. Located in a mainly remote area with low population density, the Fort's property is comprised of almost 20,000 acres of land which includes the cantonment area and 17,000 acres of contiguous maneuvering area on which the artillery and tank ranges, and small arms ranges, as well as the air-to-ground bombing and gunnery range are located. Within the Fort's boundary, there are virtually no restrictions on expansion of its facilities. In fact, numerous major construction projects to further upgrade the existing facilities and enhance training are underway as indicate later in this summary. Additionally, other training areas are available as described below.

10. Military Operating Area (MOA). An essential feature of the air-to-ground range is the Military Operating Area R-5802, a restricted airspace of 42.5 square miles that allows exclusive use of that airspace by military tactical aircraft from ground level to 13,000 feet. This MOA is exceptionally valuable because of its rarity. It took more than three years of coordination with the Federal Aviation Administration, the U.S. Air Force, the U.S. Army and other government agencies to obtain its authorization. Should this MOA ever be deactivated, it would be impossible to replace because of environmental and legal issues, complicated stipulations on land and airspace use, and public interest, and often the negative "not in my backyard" syndrome, all of which are key players in establishing new training areas.

11. Low Altitude Training Routes. Three low altitude training routes are associated with the range. The military training routes, VR-704, 705 and 707, offer a total of 191 miles of 100 feet above ground level training capability within the 753 nautical miles of route length. These routes, in combination with the special use Kiowa airspace, an air refueling track in northern Pennsylvania, and the restricted airspace at Fort Indiantown Gap range, offer flying units the ability to maintain skills critical to combat tasking. The mountainous terrain found along the military training routes and at Fort Indiantown Gap offers exceptionally valuable and unique training opportunities unmatched in the Eastern United States.

12. North Training Area. The North Training Area is currently being used for aviation tactical training under a letter of agreement with the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania Bureau of Land Management. The North Training Area is a vast, sparsely populated area of state game and forest land of 710 square miles bordering Fort Indiantown Gap on the north. It provides aviation and engineer units with a splendid no-cost opportunity for valuable training. For Army Aviation units, it provides unlimited space for tactical maneuvers. With the approval of the Land Management Bureau, as part of their training, Army Guard and Reserve engineer units have cleared land to provide excellent landing zones for the Fort's military helicopters for use during tactical exercises. In coordination with the Pennsylvania Fish and Game Commission, engineer units have also cleared land to provide feeding plots for wildlife.

13. Additional 7,000 Acres. Negotiations are now underway to acquire an additional 7,000

acres of nearby abandoned mine properties, known as Echo Valley. Plans have been formulated to buy this land for restoration and use as a maneuvering area for tanks. Meanwhile, with permission of the present landowners, an environmental assessment has been initiated.

RECENT INITIATIVES

14. Recent Initiatives. The many recent initiatives that have resulted in a number of important improvements at the Fort are described below.

15. Aviation Brigade Armory. Construction is underway of a new 800-person aviation brigade armory adjacent to Muir Army National Guard Airfield. This $7.5 million, 128,000 square feet facility will be the new home for the 28th Division's Aviation Brigade.

16. Combined Support Maintenance - East. A $2.7 million addition and alteration project has been completed for the Combined Support Maintenance - East. The shop performs maintenance on most vehicles, wheeled or tracked, in the Army's inventory. One of the main features of this new addition is a 25 ton crane that can easily lift the 12 ton turret off the M-1 tank. The addition also has a new instrument shop which can perform maintenance on night vision goggles and laser range finders. This improvement has expanded the CSMS's capability to service heavier vehicles and tanks and has enabled the facility to provide better and more cost efficient service.

17. Tank Table VIII Range. A new Tank Table VIII qualification range (range 27) was opened in late 1994. Targets on this range complex are remotely controlled and "pop-up" as the tank crew negotiates the course. Different scenarios can be developed so crews must adapt to changing situations. This new range permits tank crew qualification by providing sustainment gunnery throughout the year, enabling continual qualification of tank crews without having to wait for annual training. This outstanding improvement is a great boost to the readiness of the tank units.

18. Ammunition Storage Point. The range complex encompasses a large ammunition storage point with over 4,000 square feet of magazine storage space, with a surveillance building, guard facility, a small arms warehouse and a holding area.

19. Troop Issue Subsistence Activity. A new state of the art Troop Issue Subsistence Activity, a food storage warehouse consisting of nearly 50,000 square feet, designed to store frozen food, dairy products and dry goods, supports 219 different customers from all of the military services. This new warehouse has allowed the efficient consolidation of food products under one roof and can easily support an additional two active duty divisions. This facility would prove very valuable in the event of mobilization of units at Fort Indiantown Gap.

20. Special Reaction/SWAT Course. A Special Reaction/SWAT course, upgrade of two ranges for qualified night fire training, the addition of three record fire ranges, and the complete rebuilding of the Leadership Reaction Course are available for enhanced training.

21. Telecommunications Upgrade. A new digital telephone switch was recently installed by GTE North Telephone Operations. The new switch upgrades voice capability, expands the telephone coverage, and supports data and video transmissions and reception.

22. Mobilization Planning. Mobilization planning is provided on a continuing basis to support the installation's mobilization mission and also provide training which will allow the smoothest possible transition to wartime training. Therefore, all of these improved and new facilities not only enhance the operational day to day training, but also enhance the Fort's capability to meet its mobilization mission.

FUTURE PLANS

23. Future Planning. Progress is the byword at Fort Indiantown Gap. The planning is continual and innovative, and insures the modernization of the facilities to keep the training level at the Fort at the highest possible peak efficiency and at modest cost.

24. Military Education Center. One of the most innovative projects ever to be approved for Fort Indiantown Gap is the Military Education Center, a $9 million, 108,000 square feet building to be erected in Area 8, near the main entrance. The facility will accommodate 900

students attending the Pennsylvania National Guard's Military Academy and Region One Noncommissioned Officers School. In addition, $6.5 million has been allocated for the Phase 1 construction of a new barracks complex. Presently, the students are housed in barracks of the World War II era. Phase 2, programmed for FY96, will be a $11.1 million add-on to the Military Education Center complex.

25. Small Arms Range Upgrades. Small-arms range upgrades to Remote Electronic Targetry System (RETS) and a Regional Battle Simulation Center for Brigade exercises (BCBTS) are in the immediate planning stages.

26. Tank Trail Improvement Program. A Tank Trail Improvement Program has been initiated as part of an overall environmental project to reduce erosion and sedimentation problems.

27. Activation of a New Air National Guard School. A new Pennsylvania Air National Guard school, Standard Instruction Practice Training (SIPT) will be activated in Area 2 during March 1995. The school will be staffed with four Air Guard AGR instructors who will present state of the art electronic installations subjects to Air Force, Air National Guard and Air Force Reserve students. Three classes of 30 students each will be held each quarter. Establishment of this school is expected to result in 30 percent savings for the participating units.

28. Construction Projects. Construction projects for the Pennsylvania Army and Air National Guard funded during FY94 and programmed for future years are listed below.

a. Military construction projects funded for the Pennsylvania Army National Guard during FY94 were:

Military Education Center	$8,963,000
Temporary Simulator Building (EAATS)	$330,000
UTES MVSC Expansion	$224,000
Range Tower	$250,000
Range Support Training Area	$100,000
USPFO Climate Control Storage	$220,500
FMO Climate Control Storage	$240,800

Army National Guard projects programmed for FY95 include:

UH-60 / CH-47 Simulator (EAATS)	$4,584,000
USPFO Climate Controlled Warehouse	$242,000
Battle Simulation Center	$160,000
Education Center Barracks Complex	$6,500,000
Automatic Record Fire Range	$7,750,000
Distance Learning Center	$300,000
CSMS Building Conversion	$250,000
Range 28 Tank Crew Proficiency Course	$300,000
UTES Auxiliary Shop	$300,000
Tank Maintenance Building	$300,000

FY96 Army Guard projects include:

New UTES Maintenance Building	$2,700,000
Repair AASF #1 Parking Apron	$4,000,000
STARC Armory Building	$6,400,000
Education Barracks Complex Phase 2	$11,100,000

FY97 and beyond Army Guard projects anticipated:

Class IX Warehouse	$900,000
USPFO Flammable Materials Building	$310,000
USPFO Addition/Alteration	$2,300,000
EAATS Aviation Technical Center	$8,600,000
EAATS Aircrew Dormitory	$5,300,000
Runway Approach Light Upgrade	$350,000
Army NG Airfield Runway Extension	$20,000,000
Army NG Airfield Parallel Taxiway	$4,000,000
Rotary Wing Landing Lane	$352,000
FMO Warehouse	$1,000,000

b. Pennsylvania Air National Guard projects programmed for Fort Indiantown Gap include:

FY94	
Civil Engineering Maint. Shops	$850,000
FY95	
Underground Storage Tank Soil Remediation	$400,000
Replace Underground Storage Tanks	$1,400,000
FY96	
Composite Range Opn. Facility	$556,000
FY97 and beyond	
Regional Firemen Training Site	$900,000
Composite Communications Facility	$7,200,000
Composite Support Facility	$2,900,000

OTHER CONSIDERATIONS

29. U.S. Army Readiness Group. The U.S. Army Readiness Group, stationed at Fort Indiantown Gap, is used to evaluate the effectiveness of unit training. The Group maintains a facility that has classrooms, an Individual Learning Center, a STAFFEX facility, and a Communication and Electronics Lab. The Readiness Group's presence on the installation enhances the availability of group personnel to be readily available to assist, advise, train and teach units training on the post.

30. Defense Finance and Accounting Service. The Defense Finance and Accounting Service (DFAS) is also located on the installation. This agency provides pay and allowances for 89,000 First U.S. Army soldiers in 13 states, and 26,000 Pennsylvania and West Virginia Army National Guard military and civilian employees. The DFAS issues over 285,000 checks a year in the total amount of $168 million.

31. 56th Explosive Ordnance Disposal. One of the most important functions to the community by a military unit at the Fort is the 56th Ordnance Detachment (Explosive Ordnance Disposal), often called the Bomb Squad. The 56th EOD is one of the smallest units at Fort Indiantown Gap, yet its value to both the military and the civilian community is immense. The detachment is probably best known for responding to emergency calls when the soldiers, at great personal risk, must disarm all types of military ordnance, both U. S. and foreign, as well as homemade bombs. The 56th EOD provides 24 hours a day support to military operations and to civilian authorities in a 74 county area of Pennsylvania, Maryland and West Virginia. The detachment also provides support to the Secret Service, State Department and Department of Defense in ensuring the security of the President and other dignitaries against bomb attacks. In addition, the detachment provides training and technical assistance to civilian and military authorities on the disposal, transportation and storage of commercial chemicals and explosives. The 56th EOD personnel are well respected and well appreciated by the community.

32. State House-Lieutenant Governor's Official Residence. The official residence of the Lieutenant Governor of Pennsylvania is located on the Post. As a consequence, many official dignitaries and their guests frequently visit the Governor's Mansion and, in many instances, avail themselves of the opportunity to tour the Fort.

33. Indiantown Gap National Cemetery. Indiantown Gap National Cemetery is situated on 700 acres of rolling hills immediately adjacent to Fort Indiantown Gap. Burial is available for all deceased veterans, their spouses and eligible dependents, and interments are conducted there on a daily basis. Soldiers of the U. S. Army Garrison are frequently called upon to provide the honor guard for military funerals. Local veterans organizations conduct annual Memorial Day and Veterans Day services at the cemetery. Numerous visitors from central Pennsylvania, as well as visitors from all over the United States, visit the beautifully landscaped cemetery to pay their respects to the deceased veterans of our country. Many of these visitors also tour Fort Indiantown Gap.

34. New Missions. During fiscal year 1994, three new missions were established at Fort Indiantown Gap which also illustrate the Fort's contribution to cost savings and return on investment.

a. The Department of the Army awarded a $7.5 million, two-year contract to the Pennsylvania Army National Guard at Fort Indiantown Gap to rehabilitate about 1,600 vehicles being returned from Europe as the Army forces there are downsized. The result has been a joint effort between the U. S. Army Garrison and the Army Guard, with the Garrison providing the buildings and real estate. The Army Guard is repairing vehicles returning from Europe at a much lower cost than the depot rate and shipping the repaired vehicles to Department of the Army customers. This effort is contributing directly to the readiness of active and reserve component units.

b. A USAREUR OCIE Redistribution Center, operated by the USPFO, has been established at Fort Indiantown Gap to receive, process and redistribute excess equipment received from the United States Army in Europe. To date, over 1.2 million pieces of equipment valued at $27 million have been processed and redistributed

throughout the United States, with tremendous cost savings to the Federal government.

c. The USPFO has also implemented an Excess Federal Property Initiative in which the USPFO locates, recovers, and processes excess federal property and redistributes it to Pennsylvania Army Guard and other units and federal agencies to upgrade their readiness posture. To date, this program has resulted in dramatic cost savings of $33,188,785 to the Pennsylvania Army Guard, the National Guard Bureau and the Department of the Army.

35. Quality of Life at Fort Indiantown Gap. Extensive facilities on the Post provide an excellent quality of life for the troops and their families. These activities combine to produce high morale, quality life and excellent training at very low cost per soldier.

a. A series of permanent brick buildings, known as the Tribal Complex, provide dormitories and a dining hall for the Active Army soldiers assigned and attached to the U. S. Army Garrison. BOQ's and a VOQ are provided for the officers. Some individual residences are available on the Post for officers and non-commissioned officers. In addition, a trailer park with a capacity for about 40 trailers is also available for use by military personnel.

b. The Community and Family Support facilities include a Community Service - Emergency Relief Office, Chapel, Education Center, Library and a well equipped Sports Arena. A Child Care Center with a capacity for 45 children is also available for any member of the Garrison, Pennsylvania National Guard and state employees. Facilities operated with non-appropriated funds include a Post Exchange, Clothing Sales Store, Service Station and Shopette, Community Club, Swimming Pool, Bowling Center, Auto-Craft Center, Flying Activity (Aero Club), Outdoor Recreation Equipment Issue Facility, numerous picnic areas, sports fields and other morale, welfare and recreation facilities. The Garrison sponsors Boy Scout Troop #31.

c. The Sports Arena provides the nucleus for many sports programs from all military services. Each year, the Garrison hosts the Armed Forces Championships, and a variety of sports teams from the Army, Navy, Marines and Air Force come to the Fort Indiantown Gap to compete against each other. Many of the athletes are among the top amateurs in their sport and some are Olympic contenders. Powerlifting, tae-kwon-do, women's basketball and volleyball, and men's and women's softball are among the sports in which the armed forces teams compete. In addition to the Armed Forces Championships, Fort Indiantown Gap is the site of more trial camps for Army sports teams than any other Army post in the world. The level of competition is intense and all tournaments are free and open to the all of the military personnel and the public.

d. The Fort Indiantown Gap Fish and Game Conservation Club operates a cooperative trout nursery with the Pennsylvania Fish Commission where some 8,000 trout are reared annually. With a Pennsylvania license and a permit from the Garrison's Wildlife Office, hunting and fishing are allowed in designated areas on the Post. Two trout streams and three lakes on the Post are available for fishing. Memorial Lake State Park, situated within the boundaries of Fort Indiantown Gap, offers picnic areas, boating and fishing. Second Mountain Hawk Watch observatory has been erected at the Fort's northern fringes on top of the mountain where Bald and Golden Eagles and numerous species of hawks may be observed.

36. Military - Community Relationship. In addition to all of these other important factors, the civic value of Fort Indiantown Gap is considered very important to those who live in the Lebanon Valley. The military-community relationship is at an all-time high. The Garrison Commander and some of his staff regularly participate in Chamber of Commerce events, and Chamber members are always welcomed to events at the Fort. The people of Lebanon County and surrounding communities in Dauphin and Schuylkill Counties are regularly invited to special events and to open house days at the Fort. Tours are conducted frequently for school children, local officials, businessmen and women, and many other citizens. The Fort frequently hosts military retirees and veteran organizations for reunions and briefings.

37. Features of Lebanon Valley. Lebanon Valley enjoys a superior quality of life. Indeed, Lebanon Valley is noted for its natural beauty with ample farmland and state game lands and

forests and its heritage of a strong work ethic provided by highly skilled and diversified workforce.

Some of the outstanding features found within the surrounding communities of Fort Indiantown Gap include:

a. An abundance of churches (more than 160 churches in Lebanon County alone); excellent public and parochial school system (six school districts, Catholic school; and Vocational-Technical school); local colleges (Lebanon Valley College, Lebanon Campus of Harrisburg Area Community College, Pennsylvania State University Medical School, Myerstown Theological Seminary); fine public library system (at least eight libraries in Lebanon County); broad range of recreational and cultural activities (numerous golf courses, parks, state game lands, Hershey and Lebanon community theaters, Hersheypark).

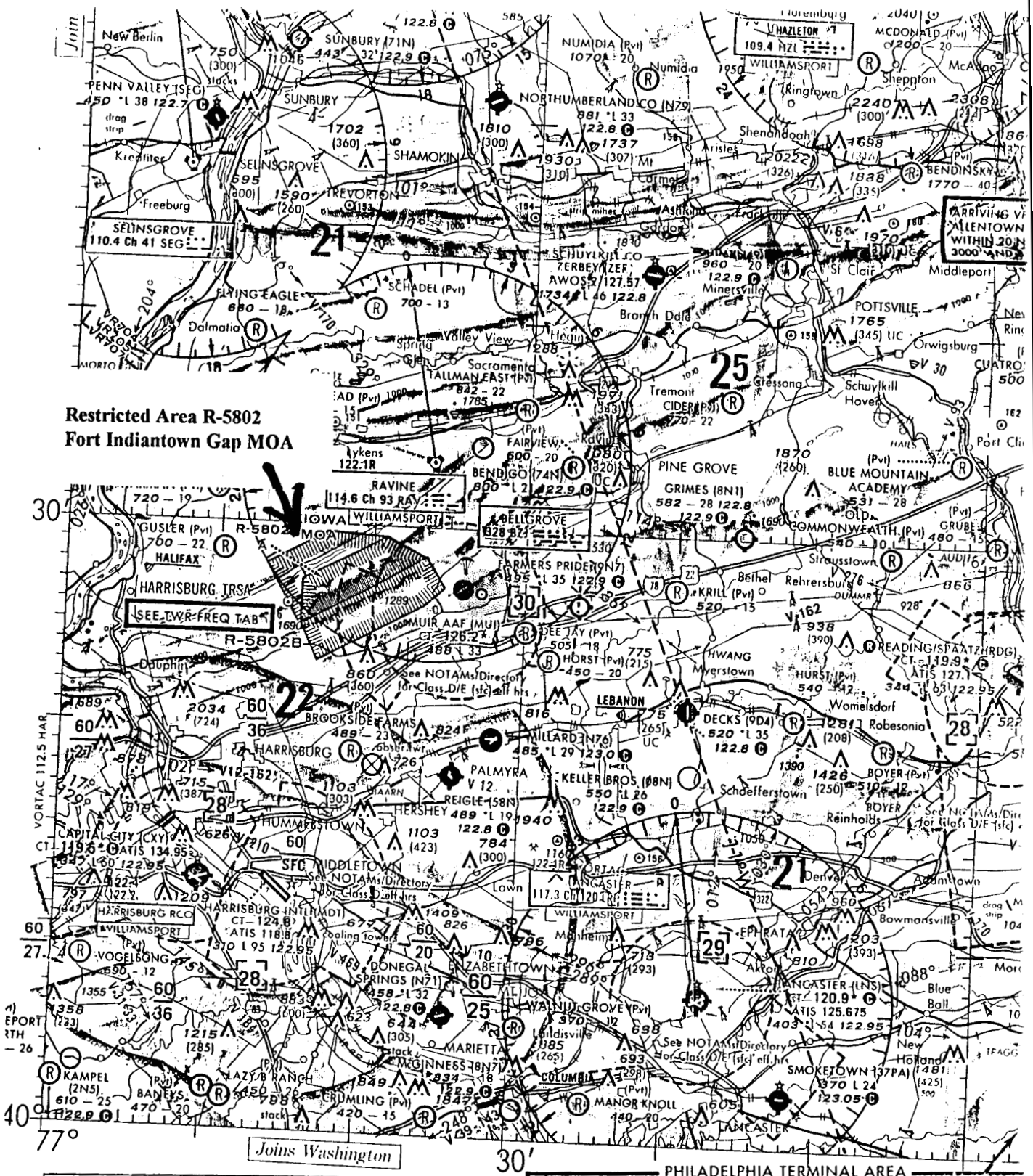
b. Good community services are available for public safety, including police, fire protection and hospitals (Good Samaritan Hospital, Hershey Medical Center, VA Medical Center). At least four newspapers serve the area, plus numerous radio and TV stations and cable television. In addition, Lebanon Valley is served well by Met Ed, UGI, Bell Atlantic, AT&T & GTE. Most importantly, the Lebanon Valley Economic Development Corporation has shown a decade of progress. The unemployment rate has been declining in the local area (except for Schuylkill County).

c. Transportation wise, Lebanon Valley has quick access to every major urban center in the mid-Atlantic region with major roads and interstate highways. Harrisburg International Airport is 25 miles west. Some 30 motor freight lines serve Lebanon County and provide overnight service to population in excess of 85 million.

d. The community welcomes all servicemen and women into the area. The military personnel are quickly assimilated into the community, and become involved in the churches, synagogues, schools and local civic and social organizations. Ample local housing is available for rent or sale to the military personnel at reasonable rates. It speaks well for the community that a number of military personnel who come to Fort Indiantown Gap on their last tour of duty before retirement, decide to remain in Lebanon County after they retire because of the quality of life in Lebanon Valley.

Appendix #4

Aeronautical Map Depicting R-5802, Military Operating Area


Restricted Area R-5802
Fort Indiantown Gap MOA
Joins Washington
PHILADELPHIA TERMINAL AREA
Pilots are encouraged to use the Philadelphia VFR Terminal Area Chart for flights at and below 7000'. Terminal Area Charts provide greater detail and clarity of information in congested terminal areas.
CAUTION: This chart is primarily designed for VFR navigational purposes and does not purport to indicate the presence of all telephone, telegraph and power transmission lines, terrain or obstacles which may be encountered below reasonable and safe altitudes.
Entire area of this chart is within the Eastern Standard Time Zone + 5 (+ 4 DT) = UTC.
NAUTICAL MILES
STATUTE MILES
KILOMETERS

Appendix #4

Appendix #5

Fort Indiantown Gap's Economic Impact

on the Community

FORT INDIANTOWN GAP'S ECONOMIC IMPACT ON THE COMMUNITY

Funds available to the local area - (as of 31 Dec 94) - (mainly Lebanon, Schuylkill and Dauphin Counties)

Full-Time Personnel:

Active Duty/AGR	545
Technician	778
Civilian	956
Total	2,279

Annual Payroll	$ 68,559,651
Operations and Maintenance	$ 46,652,019
Major/Minor Construction	$ 22,140,988
Total	$137,352,658

Weekend Training and Annual Training result in an additional annual military personnel payroll of	$ 22,053,288
For a GRAND TOTAL of	$159,405,946

Additional Financial Worth of Fort Indiantown Gap includes:

Property Value	$461,578,975
Real Estate Value	$115,608,039

Appendix #6

Likely Scenario if Fort Indiantown Gap were Realigned

under either Pennsylvania National Guard

or Some Other Reserve Headquarters

LIKELY SCENARIO IF FORT INDIANTOWN GAP WERE REALIGNED UNDER EITHER PENNSYLVANIA NATIONAL GUARD OR SOME OTHER RESERVE HEADQUARTERS

If realignment were to take place, it is likely that Fort Indiantown Gap would be realigned with either the Department of Military Affairs (Pennsylvania National Guard) or with some other Reserve headquarters.

In that event, the U.S. Army Garrison, associated units and agencies listed below are likely not to remain at Fort Indiantown Gap. The numbers shown are full-time positions that would likely be lost from the Fort. The list is quite extensive:

Unit/Agency	Military	Civilian
U.S. Army Garrison	60	398
Defense Finance Accounting Office	0	33
Reserve Component Pay	0	78
U.S. Army Health Service Center	3	4
Contract Personnel	0	79
Non-Appropriated Fund Personnel	0	101
Clothing Sales Store	0	12
Total - Potential Loss Personnel	63	705

Personnel Payroll: $2,344,007 military $18,252,660 civilian
(Note: Civilian pay also includes pay for 143 seasonal employees who would also be lost.)

Elimination of the above includes post engineers, comptroller, security, range control and safety, ammunition supply point, fire protection, chapel, food service, troop issue subsistence, housing, and other NAF functions.

GRAND TOTALS:

Potential Personnel Losses:	768
Potential Federal Payroll Reduction	$ 20,596,667

Plus loss of approximately $20,145,200 FY94 O&M funds and FY94 Major\Minor Construction Costs over $6 million.

TWOFOLD CONSEQUENCES OF REALIGNMENT

(1) The potential unemployment that could come about through the loss of 768 jobs, and the subsequent loss of federal personnel salary funds (over $20 million) and the operations and maintenance and construction funding (over $26 million in FY94), would be devastating to the local economy; and,

(2) Even more importantly, without the presence of the U.S. Army Garrison, which causes elimination of all the functions supporting the present level of high quality training, the overall readiness of the Reserve Components will deteriorate for a number of reasons:

(a) No other training base exists within the geographical area where the same high level of training could be accomplished. Also, increased travel time from home stations to another training base would not only be more costly but will impinge upon the time available for training.

(b) Moreover, creation of another training site comparable to Fort Indiantown Gap would be nearly impossible and could only be done at enormous costs in an attempt to duplicate the quality facilities now existing at Fort Indiantown Gap. Indeed, even is such a facility could be developed, it could not come up to the standards now existing at Fort Indiantown Gap because, for example, creation of another Military Operating Area within northeastern United States is not feasible given the density of today's air traffic and environmental restrictions.

Therefore, manpower spaces and supporting federal funds allocated to the U.S. Army Garrison for operations and maintenance are vitally necessary to maintain the current high level of training provide to Reserve Component units. Realignment will not actually save any money or manpower spaces if DOD desires the same level of training to be continued. Realignment would simply be a transfer of these resources from one federal appropriation (U.S. Army) to another (either National Guard or Army Reserve).

Fort Indiantown Gap is a low cost, no frills post of great military value. Quality training is provided, mainly because of the Garrison's support. Approximately 177,000 soldiers and airmen trained at the Gap during FY94, at an astoundingly low cost of $95.60 per soldier per year.

Considering all of these factors, the recommendation to retain status quo at Fort Indiantown Gap by keeping the U.S. Army Garrison in place will provide the "Biggest Bang for the Buck" both from DOD's point of view and the citizen taxpayers as well.

Appendix #7

Analysis of Labor Force Data by County of Residence,

Employment Demographics by County of Residence,

with Map of Central Pennsylvania

Source: U.S. Dept of Labor
as of 31 October 1994

ANALYSIS OF LABOR FORCE DATA BY COUNTY OF RESIDENCE

(Data in Thousands) County	Civilian Labor Force	Employ-ment	Unemploy-ment	Est percent of FTIG Workforce by County	Potential Loss of 768 upon Realign-ment (Garrison & DASO) plus Remainder)	Revised Unemploy-ment	Current Rate of Unemploy-ment	New Revised Unemployment Rates
Lebanon	61.5	58.8	2.7	43.79	220 + 121 = 341	3.0	4.4	4.9
Dauphin	130.7	124.7	6.0	17.20	58 + 48 = 106	6.1	4.6	4.7
Cumberland	110.4	106.7	3.7	5.18	24 + 15 = 29	3.7	3.3	3.3
MSA Totals (without Schuylkill)	302.6	290.2	12.4		476	12.8	4.1	4.2
Lebanon	61.5	58.8	2.7	43.79	220 + 121 = 341	3.0	4.4	4.9
Schuylkill	68.1	63.0	5.1	26.68	181 + 73 = 254	5.4	7.5	7.9
Dauphin	130.7	124.7	6.0	17.20	58 + 48 = 106	6.1	4.6	4.7
GSA (includes Schuylkill, not Cumberland))	260.3	246.5	13.8		701	14.5	5.3	5.6

Note #1: U.S. Dept of Labor defines the Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA) for Fort Indiantown Gap as the counties of Lebanon, Dauphin and Cumberland.

Note #2: Geographical Statistical Area (GSA) devised to be more representative of the counties of residence of the workers at Fort Indiantown Gap. Because so many workers at the Fort live in Schuylkill County Schuylkill County is substituted for Cumberland County.

Note #3: Use of the MSA statistics skews and distorts the economic impact upon the geographical area of Fort Indiantown Gap. The GSA indicates a loss of 215 more personnel than if the MSA were used.

Note #4: The current unemployment rate for the MSA is only 4.1 percent versus the rate of 5.3 percent for the geographical area, so skewing is apparent even before calculating the personnel loss.

Note #5: Assuming a loss of 768 personnel as a result of realignment, but using only the MSA totals, the impact of the MSA unemployment rate indicates only a 0.1 percent overall increase to 4.2 percent.

Note #6: However, the actual impact on Fort Indiantown Gap's geographical area is far more severe with 215 more personnel affected, and the revised GSA unemployment rate jumps from 5.3 to 5.6 which is 1.4 percent higher than the MSA rate.

Note #7: 57 personnel, residing in 13 other counties, although they are potential losses of the Fort's workforce, are not included in the above MSA or GSA calculations.

EMPLOYMENT DEMOGRAPHICS FORT INDIANTOWN GAP
BY COUNTY OF RESIDENCE

FORT INDIANTOWN GAP DEMOGRAPHICS							
BY COUNTY OF RESIDENCE							
County	Data Call	Garrison	DFAS	Other	State	Totals	Percentage
Lebanon	719	205	15	5	54	998	43.79%
Dauphin	298	54	4	1	35	392	17.20%
Schuylkill	378	169	12	1	48	608	26.68%
Cumberland	91	23	1	0	3	118	5.18%
Perry	20	3		0	1	24	1.05%
Other	133	4	1	0	1	139	6.10%
Totals	1639	458	33	7	142	2279	100.00%
Some input from various units based upon estimates							

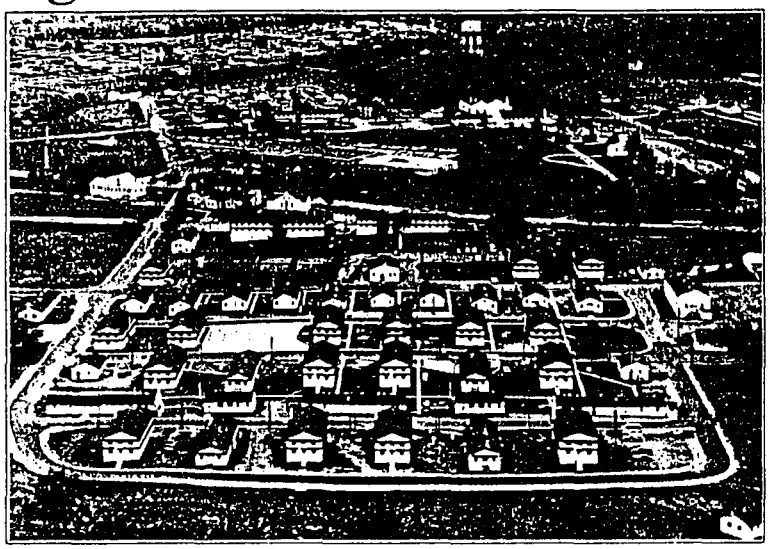
Appendix #8

Lebanon Valley Chamber of Commerce Newspaper Insert

Relating to the Military Value of Fort Indiantown Gap

CITY OF LEBANON AUTHORITY
Met-Ed/Penelec
GENERAL PUBLIC UTILITIES COMPANIES
GTE
FARMERS TRUST BANK
January 25, 1995

Fort Indiantown Gap Strategic Partner In Our Community



FT. INDIANTOWN GAP - If your first thoughts about Ft. Indiantown Gap are helicopters in the skies over the Lebanon Valley and booming noises coming from the mountains on weekend afternoons, we are delighted you have picked up this unique *Merchandiser* special section. Although those impressions are certainly a part of what makes Ft. Indiantown Gap interesting, this eight page *Merchandiser* special section will help all of us who live in the counties surrounding Ft. Indiantown Gap better understand how important the Gap is to our community, and the vital role it plays in our nation's defense. This discusses the key military operations at Ft. Indiantown Gap and the vital economic impact the facility and its organizations have on our great part of Pennsylvania.

The Lebanon Valley Chamber of Commerce and several *of our partners* - Metropolitan Edison Co., the City of Lebanon Authority, GTE North Telephone Operations, Farmers Trust Bank, The Merchandiser and UGI Utilities, Inc. - with the support and cooperation of the Chamber's Military Affairs Committee, the Department of Military Affairs and the U.S. Army Garrison, are delighted to bring you this unique look at Ft. Indiantown Gap.

The Community Connection

Because the Department of Defense and the Defense Base Realignment and Closure Commission (BRAC) are in the process of preparing to significantly reduce the number of military installations supporting our armed forces, communities around the nation are now looking at their military installations to determine what impact the closure of those bases would have. That's certainly the case with our local Chamber of Commerce, and the reason we have helped prepare this insert. We want the residents of central Pennsylvania to be aware why Ft. Indiantown Gap is important to all of us.

The Economic Impact

Currently, more than 2,200 men and women (civilian and military) work at Ft. Indiantown Gap. Together, those 2,200 employees represent the single largest employment base in Lebanon County. The estimated annual payroll is in excess of $68 million. Those employees live in many different communities in central Pennsylvania, with 44 percent living in Lebanon County, 27 percent living in Schuylkill County, and 17 percent living in Dauphin County. The rest drive in from as much as fifty miles away each day. Those employees are our friends, neighbors and relatives. They are the customers in our neighborhood stores and the clients at hundreds of professional offices throughout

Continued On Pg. 7

Fort Indiantown Gap's Rich History

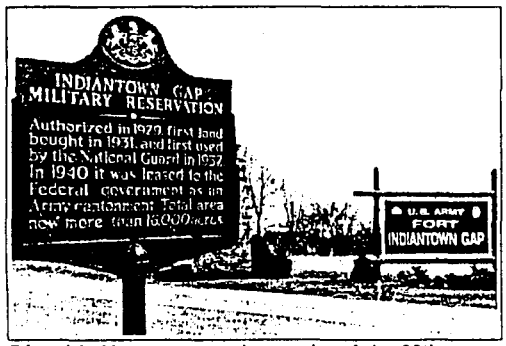
Frontier Days

Long before the United States was born, our region was literally the western frontier for the early settlers. When German immigrants first moved here, the Blue Mountains formed a natural boundary between the gentle farmlands and the more rugged area to the north and west. The settlers found four Indian villages along the creek cutting through the gap in the mountains so they called it "Indiantown Gap."

Relations with the Indians were relatively cordial until the outbreak of the French and Indian War. Then Indians, allied with the French, used the gaps in the mountains as attack routes to conduct raids on farmers. Blockhouses were built to protect the farmers and soldiers patrolled between the forts. One, called Brown's Fort, was located in what is now the impact area of Fort Indiantown Gap. The last hostile Indians left in the 1760s and the area spent the next 170 years as a peaceful farming community.

The Winds of Change

In the aftermath of World War I, the Pennsylvania National Guard's General



Edward L. Martin recognized the need for a larger training camp than the current site in Mount Gretna. He persuaded the state to acquire a new site and chose the Indiantown Gap area because of the low cost of the land, accessibility to Harrisburg and the suitability of the land for training. The Pennsylvania National Guard's 28th Infantry Division began holding its annual training camp here in the 1930s, with cavalrymen on mount.

When the winds of war began blowing over Europe in the late 1930s, General Martin, by now state adjutant general as well as commander of the 28th, recognized the inevitability of America's involvement in the European conflict. He persuaded the U.S. Army to federalize the camp and turn it into a full-fledged Army Post. The War Department took over Indiantown Gap Military Reservation September 30, 1940. Ten days later, workers arrived to begin construction. At the peak, 13,280 men worked on constructing the post.

The 28th Division was activated in February 1941. The post was officially dedicated March 3, 1941, but some units of the 28th were already in training before construction was completed. The 28th would not return to the Gap until August of 1945.

In July 1942, the Transportation Corps Unit Training Center was established to train Army stevedores. The two dry-land ships used for cargo-handling training were the S.S. Manada and the S.S. Swatara.

In addition to Pennsylvania's 28th Division, other units which trained at the Gap were the 1st, 37th, 77th and 90th Infantry Divisions and the 3rd and 5th Armored Divisions.

Changing Roles

From December 1944 to June 1945, the Gap was the home of the Army Service Forces Replacement Depot. In June 1945, the post was designated as a separation center for soldiers from Pennsylvania, Ohio and lower Michigan. From June 10, 1945, to March 23, 1946, a total of some 500,000 men spent their last days in the Army at Indiantown Gap.

After the separation center was closed, the post was deactivated and turned over to the Pennsylvania National Guard. The Guard continued training here until the out-

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Fort Indiantown Gap's Rich History

The National Guard has trained on the Gap since the early 1930s. The post has fluctuated dramatically in personnel, increasing during times of conflict and decreasing in times of peace. Today some 2,200 people work at the northern Lebanon County installation.

break of the Korean conflict. The post was again used as a mobilization station. At that time, every building on post received a fresh coat of paint and a new roof. The post played the same role as in WWII - getting soldiers ready for war and helping them separate from the Army afterwards.

The Vietnam Era

During the Vietnam War, Reserve and Guard units weren't called to active duty in as large numbers as they had been previously. However, Indiantown Gap still played a vital role in preparing soldiers to face combat. The post was the site of the largest Reserve Officer Training Corps summer camp in the nation. At the camp, thousands of cadets were taught basic leadership and survival skills to help them face the challenges of Vietnam.

The Gap even had a mock Vietnamese village that helped familiarize cadets with the way the Vietnamese people lived. The village also had tunnels and booby traps to teach cadets what to watch out for when they were "in country." The Gap has also supported a number of non-combatant roles in recent decades. In 1975, more than 22,000 Vietnamese refugees were housed here as they waited to be matched with sponsors for permanent resettlement. While they were here, the Vietnamese learned English, helped publish their own newspaper, had weddings and essentially established a complete community.

The Cuban Boat Lift

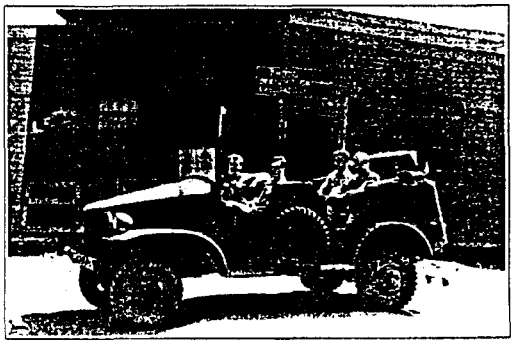
In 1980, the post housed more than 19,000 refugees from the Cuban boatlift. The experience with the Cubans was much different. Many of the refugees were released from Cuba because they had criminal or psychological problems. Even with military police from the 82nd Airborne Division assisting with security, riots in the compound left one refugee dead and resulted in millions of dollars in damage to the post. Escapees were involved in several incidents in the local community.

Desert Storm & Beyond

On October 1, 1983, the post was realigned and became a sub-post of Fort George G. Meade, Maryland.

In the fall of 1990, Fort Indiantown Gap began mobilizing Reserve Component units which had been called up for Operation Desert Shield. During that operation and subsequent Operation Desert Storm, approximately 2,500 soldiers from 15 Army National Guard and Army Reserve units were deployed from the Gap. The garrison conducted personnel and finance processing and provided logistical and administrative support for the units, while the Gap's Readiness Group conducted intensive training in military skills. During the demobilization phase, the installation processed 27 Reserve Component units for return to their home stations.

On October 1, 1993, the post was realigned and became a sub-post of Fort Drum, New York.



The Department Of Military Affairs 1793-1995

Over the years dozens of military units have started or left Fort Indiantown Gap. One organization, the Department of Military Affairs, created long before the Fort existed, continues as the main-stay for state operations and command and control of National Guard programs.

The second oldest executive department in state government, it was created April 11, 1793, in the administration of Governor Thomas Mifflin.

Revolutionary War Roots

Mifflin, a Revolutionary War hero, was the first elected governor under the Constitution of 1790, which established state government essentially in the form we know today.

As his first adjutant general, he chose another Revolutionary War hero, Col. Josiah Harmar, a Philadelphian, who was promoted to brigadier general. Today's adjutant general, Maj. Gen. Gerald T. Sajer, is the 47th person to serve in this position.

The militia had been a voluntary military service with roots to Benjamin Franklin's "Associators" of 1747. The pressures of the Revolution forced a more formal organization with compulsory service and training for males.

In setting up the Department of Military Affairs, Mifflin directed it to provide for a "new system for the regulation of the militia." The force continued to be called "militia" until the Legislature changed the name in 1870 to "National Guard."

By whatever name, its soldiers were called into service time and again to augment the active forces in defending the nation against its enemies. Its soldiers have fought in every major war from colonial days through Desert Storm.

A Changing Guard for Changing Times

Throughout the Nineteenth Century the Pennsylvania militia was called upon many times to quell domestic disturbances. In 1905, the Pennsylvania State Police was created and became the primary force to enforce civil order at home.

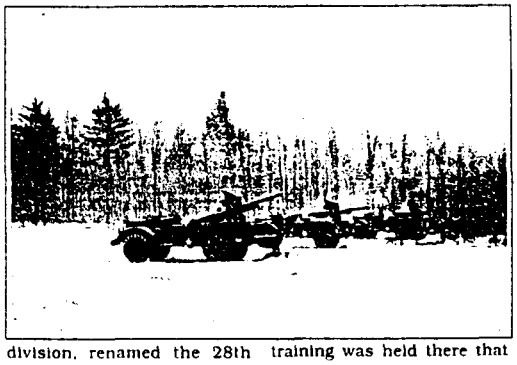
The Guard's experiences with civil disturbances after the Civil War convinced authorities that the system that had evolved over the years resulted in too many undermanned divisions, top-heavy with officers and not evenly trained and equipped.

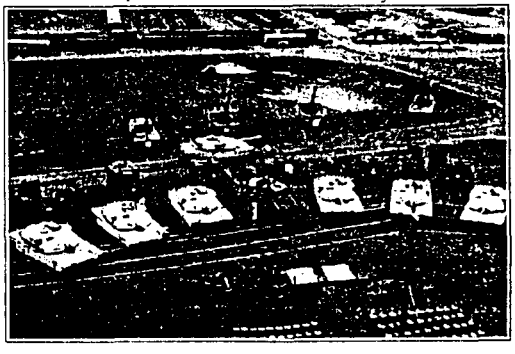
In June of 1878, the Legislature voted a new force structure that effectively reorganized the Guard into one division. The following year, the Pennsylvania Division was organized. It remains as the Army's oldest division, renamed the 28th Infantry Division in 1917. The Guard's first aviation unit was created at Philadelphia, June 27, 1924. In April of 1946, the Air Guard became a separate entity within the Guard.

In 1885, the Guard began using Mt. Gretna as a training site. After World War I, however, there was need for more space than available there. In 1931, the state purchased land around Indiantown Gap and the first training was held there that summer.

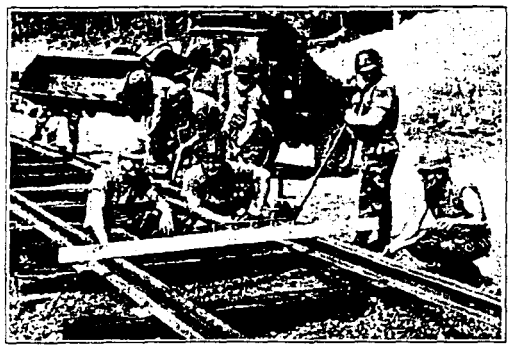
Remembering Our Veterans

The Department's operation of veterans homes began in 1886 when it assumed management responsibilities for the Soldiers' and Sailors' Home in Erie. That was the first of the state's homes for veterans, a system that in the past 15 years has added facilities in Hollidaysburg, Scranton and Spring City, Chester County.





Gap Construction Programs Continue at a Rapid Pace



As most Department of Defense installations cut back on construction projects, Fort Indiantown Gap continues to expand with new missions and facilities. PA National Guard engineers provide much of the labor for the Gap's construction programs.

Construction for a new 800-person aviation brigade armory adjacent to Muir Army Airfield began in November, 1994. The armory is one of a number of federally funded facilities to be built in the next several years.

The $7 million, 128,000 square-foot facility will be the new home for the 28th Division's Aviation Brigade. The brigade's 800 soldiers are currently located in World War II era barracks at Fort Indiantown Gap.

Quick Air Field Access

"This facility will provide a focal point for our soldiers and allow us quick access to our aircraft on Muir Field," said Col. Charles E. Martin, brigade commander. The brigade operates and maintains nearly 100 rotary wing aircraft, most of which are located on the installation. The unit also has aircraft and personnel stationed at Philipsburg and Washington, Pa.

Maj. Gen. Gerald T. Sajer, state adjutant general, also outlined the numerous projects forwarded for construction at the Northern Lebanon County facility.

State-of-the-Art Facility

Federally funded is a $4.5 million flight simulator building for the Army aviation community. Scheduled for construction in mid-1995, the facility will house a CH-47 Chinook helicopter simulator; a UH-60 Blackhawk simulator; an altitude chamber; a combined arms tactical trainer called AVCATT which teaches combat skills rather than flying skills; plus a night vision goggle laboratory. "When combined with the already operating UH-1H Huey helicopter simulator and AH-1F Cobra Attack helicopter simulator, the Pennsylvania National Guard has among the best rotary wing training capabilities in the world," said Col. Thomas G. Jacoby, state Army aviation officer.

Academic Training Center

Not just the aviation community is benefiting from new construction. A new $9.1 million, 108,000 square-foot, Academic Training Center will be built near Fort Indiantown Gap's main entrance. The facility will accommodate 900 students attending the Pennsylvania National Guard's Military Academy and Region One NCO School. Region One trains more than 5,000 students a year and is comprised of 12 northeastern states and the District of Columbia.

In addition, $6.2 million has been funded for Phase I construction of a new barracks complex. Presently, students are housed in World War II era barracks.

Maintenance Shop Upgraded

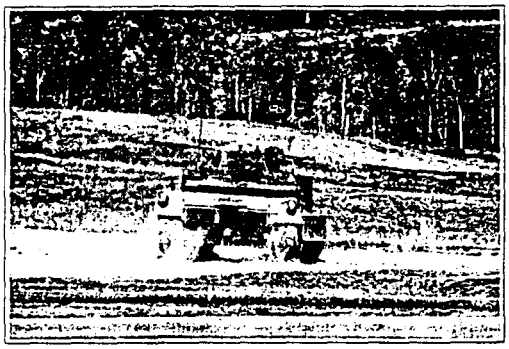
"Along with the modernization of the Pennsylvania Army National Guard's 28th Division – Mechanized, these programs update the physical facilities at the Gap, while improving the training opportunities with a new tank range complex and a planned modern electronic rifle range. "With all these investments," Sajer said, "Fort Indiantown Gap is here to stay."

While construction is being planned for the Academic Training Center, an addition to Pennsylvania National Guard's Combined Support Maintenance Shop East is nearing completion.

The shop performs maintenance on most vehicles, wheeled or tracked, in the Army's inventory. In addition to new space, the $2.5 million facility is increasing capabilities. "Before, we could not lift the 12-ton turret off the M-1 tank; now, with the new 25-ton crane, we can do it with ease," said Lt. Col. Elvin T. Ditzler, CSMS chief.

The CSMS addition also has a new instrument shop which can perform maintenance on night vision goggles and laser range finders.

Tank Range Offers Crews State-of-the-Art Training



Range 27 will provide a place for tank crews to train and qualify at Fort Indiantown Gap. Historically units travelled to Fort Drum, N.Y. or Fort Pickett, Virginia to be certified: combat ready.

Sprawling over several thousand acres on the Gap's western edge, a new tank-gunnery range will challenge tank crews to the Army's toughest level of qualification.

Recently dedicated as the Lt. Col. Raymond Fleig Tank Range, the 2.4-mile course has three moving and 14 stationary targets.

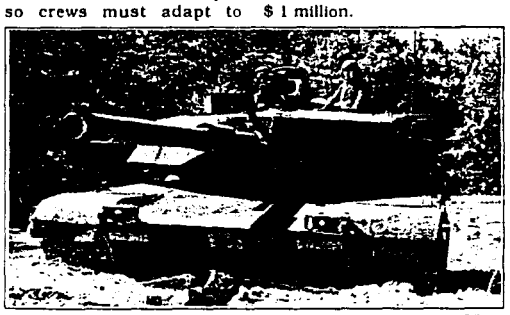
The course is labeled as a table VIII range. The tables represent levels of difficulty starting with table I and ending with table VIII. If successfully completed, tank crews qualified on table VIII are certified for combat.

Targets on the course are remotely controlled and "pop-up" as tank crews negotiate the course. Different scenarios can be developed so crews must adapt to changing situations rather than trying to memorize the course.

The new range makes it possible for Pennsylvania Army National Guard tankers to fire year round and to qualify here instead of traveling to installations in New York or Virginia, an expensive and time consuming alternative.

The range was named after retired Lt. Col. Raymond Fleig, a World War II tanker. Fleig is cited for his brilliant and courageous actions as a tanker in support of the 28th Infantry Division at the Battle of Schmidt and the Battle of the Bulge.

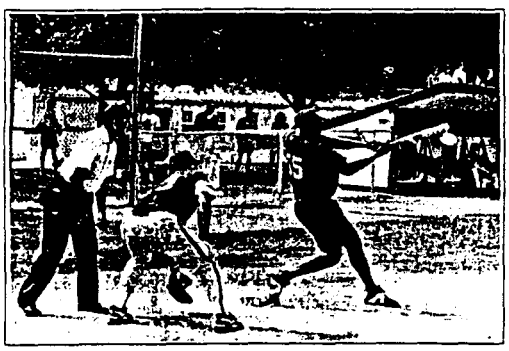
The project took nearly two years to complete with construction costs around $ 1 million.



Armed Forces Sports Program

You like attending the Army-Navy game? How would you like to attend an Army-Navy game right here in your own backyard? For that matter, we can offer Army-Marine, Navy-Air Force, and other combinations too numerous to mention. The price isn't bad either--free.

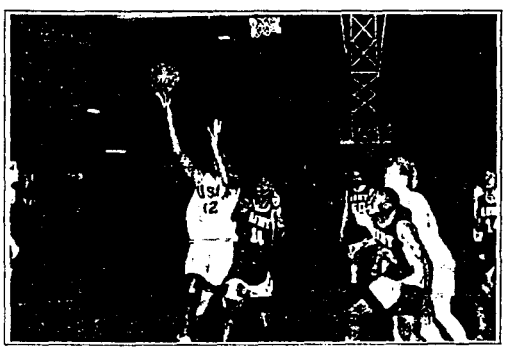
In 1994, Fort Indiantown Gap hosted athletic teams from the Army, Navy, Air Force, and Marine Corps competing in women's basketball; men's and women's tae-kwon-do; and men's and women's softball. In addition, the Gap hosted a Canadian tae-kwon-do team competing here in the Conseil International du Sport Militaire (CISM) Friendship Games.



Olympic class athletes train, practice and compete at the fort's sports complex. All military services send their best athletes here to compete against each other in numerous sporting events.

High-Level Competition

The teams compete at the Gap and at other installations in the United States as part of the Armed Forces Sports Program. The program includes competition for men and women of all the Armed Services in basketball, tae-kwon-do, bowling, volleyball, track & field, softball, racquetball, tennis and golf. Competitions in boxing, wrestling and soccer are held for men only. The level of competition varies by sport, but, according to Paul Boltz, Trial Camp Support Activity Chief, the All-Army women's basketball team would be among the best 50 teams in the country today. "We would beat most Division I schools," stated Boltz.



Armed Forces teams consist of players from throughout the United States. When asked about local athletes competing, Boltz was quick to mention Corporal Amy Alger from Campbelltown, who competed on the 1993 Marine women's basketball team.

Tough Selection Process

To select teams for these inter-service championships, the Army has established Trial Camps at several of its installations. In 1994, the Gap was a trial camp for

Continued On Pg. 6

Fort Indiantown Gap: A Strategic Location

This area of central Pennsylvania has always been sold to commerce as a place well-situated to serve the Northeastern United States.

That is just as true for its strategic location to serve the military interests of the United States.

It is a crossroads of high-way and rail routes. They also offer easy access to major airports in Philadelphia and Baltimore and airline service to the northeast, west and south is available through Harrisburg International Airport.

Its importance as a militarily-important location is demonstrated by the decision of the Department of Defense to locate major supply depots in nearby Mechanicsburg and New Cumberland.

For more than half a century, Fort Indiantown Gap has been an important mobilization and training base for the Army. Some of America's prime fighting infantry and armored divisions left here to fight overseas during World War II.

At the end of that war and at times since, America's fighting men have been sent to Fort Indiantown Gap for demobilization and return to civilian life in Pennsylvania and the many nearby states.

It remains a prime training location to Reserve forces throughout the Northeast. Indeed, its value has increased with the expansion of the tank firing range.

Facilities for training Army helicopter pilots are among the best in the nation and are scheduled to expand.

Fort Indiantown Gap long has been a center for educating the Army's enlisted men in the military arts. That role is going to become more valuable to the Army when the new Academic Training Center is completed.

Civilian organizations recognize the excellent training available at Fort Indiantown Gap as demonstrated by its use by the Federal Bureau of Investigation, White House security personnel and state and local police forces.

The post has a long history of preparing the nation's fighting forces for duty all over the world, in peacetime and war. Many generations of soldiers fondly recall their time spent in central Pennsylvania's rolling hills and farmlands. Because of its prize location, it is from here that those soldiers have left to defend American interests around the world or to disperse to their homes after a job well done.

Muir Army Airfield

On an average training day 300 helicopter sorties are flown out of Muir Army Airfield, making it one of the busiest aviation facilities in the United States.

Home to the Eastern Army National Guard Aviation Training Site and the Army Aviation Support Facility, nearly 100 helicopters are stationed here. Only Fort Rucker, Alabama, exceeds the different types of aviation assets and training capabilities of this central Pennsylvania facility.

"We are already an invaluable asset to Army Aviation, and our vision for tomorrow is only one of expansion," said Col. Thomas G. Jacoby, state aviation officer. Jacoby is referring to a number of funded expansions including a new aviation brigade armory and a new simulator facility.

The new armory, a $7 million, 128,000 square-foot facility, will be the focal point for the 28th Division's Aviation Brigade. The brigade's 800 soldiers and supplies are currently located in 34 different World War II-era barracks on the Gap. The last armory constructed on Fort Indiantown Gap was in 1940.

The simulator facility will contain a CH-47 Chinook simulator and a UH-60 Blackhawk simulator, complementing the Cobra and Huey simulators already here.

"In addition to a number of different training programs and facilities, we fly and maintain a diverse number of rotary wing assets," said Lt. Col. Cecil B. Hengeveld, aviation support facility commander.

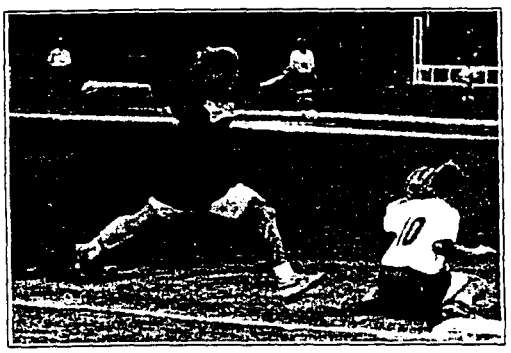
Parked in uniformed rows under the cavernous support facility's roof are UH-1H Hueys, OH-58 Kiowas, AH-1F Cobras, CH-47D Chinooks and UH-60 Blackhawks. The facility, an architectural achievement, could easily cover a football field.

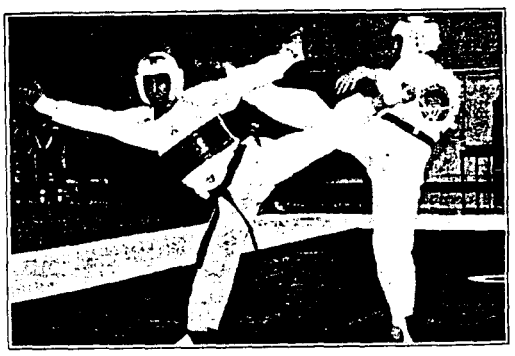
Still, the driving force behind the flying program is training rotary wing aviators. They receive initial training at Fort Rucker; from there the aviators can receive enhanced or upgraded training at several sites including Fort Indiantown Gap.

The Eastern Army National Guard Aviation Training Site, or EAATS, is the schoolhouse at the Gap.

Organized in 1981, some 7,000 aircrew members have trained at the EAATS.

A number of aviation courses are offered and the remote terrain north of the facility offers realistic training in an unpopulated area. "Fort Indiantown Gap affords Army aviators unequaled training opportunities. Our instructors, equipment and facilities make the Gap a desired location for Army aviators to train," said Col. Jacoby. "We are the future of rotary wing operations."





TEST YOUR KNOWLEDGE...FACTS, FIGURES AND TRIVIA ON FORT INDIANTOWN GAP AND THE PENNSYLVANIA NATIONAL GUARD

1. When was Fort Indiantown Gap purchased?
A. 1850
B. 1902
C. 1931
D. 1940

2. Fort Indiantown Gap comprises how many acres?
A. 20,000
B. 5,000
C. 10,000
D. 60,000

3. Who founded the Pennsylvania National Guard?
A. George Washington
B. Thomas Jefferson
C. James Madison
D. Benjamin Franklin

4. What Indian Tribes called the Gap home before European settlers?
A. Susquehannock
B. Apache
C. Cherokee
D. Lenie-Lenape

5. How many take-off and landings occur on Muir Army Airfield annually?
A. 1,000
B. 30,000
C. 50,000
D. 90,000

6. There are actually three mountain gaps on or near the military installation. What are they?

7. Before the Pennsylvania National Guard trained at Fort Indiantown Gap, what Lebanon County site was used for training?

8. Who is the highest elected official residing on Fort Indiantown Gap?

9. Lebanon county's most famous murder occurred on what is today Fort Indiantown Gap. Who was murdered and who committed the crime?

10. Who trains on Fort Indiantown Gap?
A. FBI
B. National Guard
C. State Police
D. White House officials
E. All of the above

ANSWERS

1. C.

2. A. The exact figure is 19,200 acres. The facility is some 11 miles long and five miles wide.

3. D. Franklin founded the "Associators" in 1747.

4. A & D. But if you answered either A or D you are correct. The Lenie-Lenape are the descendants of the Susquehannock Indians. Elevated mounds from the little known Lenape can still be found along Indiantown Run.

5. D. Hard to believe but with the helicopter training mission taking place here, Muir Field is one of the busiest airports in the nation.

6. Swatara Gap to the East which is just off reservation property, Indiantown Gap in the heart of the installation and Manada Gap to the west.

7. Mount Gretna.

8. Lt. Governor. At one time the Governor's residence was located here. Also residing here is the highest ranking military officer in the Pennsylvania National Guard: The Adjutant General.

9. Joseph Raber was drowned for insurance money in Indiantown Run by members of what was later named the Blue Eyed Six. Although one of the six was acquitted, the others were hung in the city of Lebanon.

10. All of the above.

U.S. Readiness Group

The U. S. Army Readiness Group is the largest active duty contingent at Fort Indiantown Gap. It consists of 87 active duty soldiers and 13 federal civilian employees whose expertise is based on a wealth of military experience gained from a multitude of world-wide assignments. The Readiness Group is organized into specialized teams such as infantry, armor, field artillery, engineering, supply, maintenance, quartermaster, ordnance and medical, to name a few.

The Readiness Group's primary mission is to provide direct support training assistance to the over 300 reserve component units and the more than 25,000 soldiers located in eastern Pennsylvania. The commander's goal is to assist reserve component unit commanders prepare their units to mobilize in the event of a threat to our nation's security.

The Readiness Group commander, Colonel Steven Raho, is himself a native of the local area, and points out that his command has additional responsibilities that are important to the state of Pennsylvania. "Another mission that we at the Readiness Group take very seriously is our responsibility to assist the state and local governments in the event of a natural disaster such as a hurricane, flood, or man-made disaster such as a major hazardous waste incident." Colonel Raho has been designated the Defense Coordination Officer (DCO) for Pennsylvania and, in the event of such a disaster, he becomes the Department of Defense's primary point of contact to assist the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) and the Pennsylvania Emergency Management Agency (PEMA) by providing any DoD assets needed to assist the state and local community.

Readiness Group members also contribute to the local community from a fiscal standpoint. The annual operating budget of the Readiness Group, including both payroll and operating expenses, exceeds $2.9 million. Most of this money is spent in the central Pennsylvania region, thereby supporting the local economy. The Readiness Group's mission is expanding, and by 1997 both the number of soldiers assigned and the operating budget are expected to double. As Colonel Raho sums it up, "As our nation reduces the size of the active component Army, we will see an increased emphasis placed on the important role of reserve component units. Active component units such as the U.S. Army Readiness Group will play a key role in assisting the National Guard and United States Army Reserve to mobilize and accomplish their wartime mission."

The Sergeant Marlin L. Gahres Memorial U.S. Army Reserve Center

The Reserve Center, located on Fisher Avenue, is a training facility that supports members of two troop program units – the 925th AG Company and the 378th Corps Support Battalion.

The center provides identification card support for active reservists and classroom space to other Federal agencies.

1079th U.S. Army Reserve Garrison

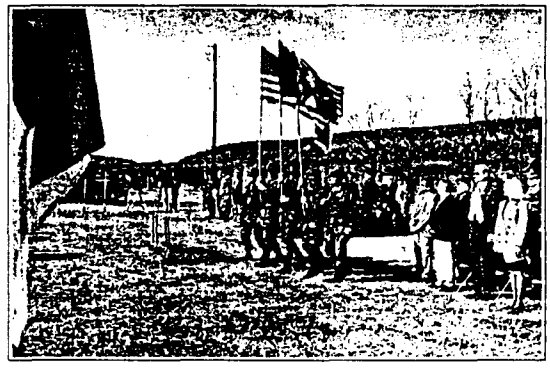
The 1079th USARG is a major subordinate command of the 79th Army Reserve Command. During mobilization, the 1079th merges with the full-time Fort Indiantown Gap Garrison to assist processing Reserve units called up for, or returning from, active duty. Activated in 1986, the unit has command and control responsibility for 18 subordinate units in Pennsylvania and New Jersey.

Equipment Concentration Site #24

Housed in ten buildings and utilizing a large outdoor storage area, the ECS provides all types of equipment on a loan basis to Reserve Component units during annual and weekend training periods at the Gap. The ECS is also responsible for the repair of small arms, artillery, electronics, communication equipment, and engineer and construction equipment of Army Reserve units within a 110-mile radius of Fort Indiantown Gap. The ECS is a 79th U.S. Army Reserve Command asset.

Regional Training Site – Maintenance

The Regional Training Site, under the 79th U.S. Army Reserve Command, trains soldiers in maintenance of all Army wheeled and tracked vehicles. National Guard and U.S. Army Reserve soldiers, as well as some Active Army and Civilian employees, can receive accredited training in basic military maintenance skills as well as basic and advanced Non-commissioned Officer ("NCO") programs of instruction.



Fort Indiantown Gap Economic Impact

Units/Agencies	Assigned Military Strength	Full-Time Military	Technicians	Civilian	Full-Time Military and Civilian Pay	Military Drill & Annual Training Pay	Operations & Maintenance & Construction	Property Value	Real Estate Value
PA Army National Guard	2,422	320	630	16	30,168,835	14,847,725	32,049,575	123,038,054	32,917,403
PA Air National Guard	641	37	102	12	4,568,277	3,988,236	3,743,955	47,973,788	4,934,000
U.S. Army Garrison	60	60		398	13,463,767		25,699,400	41,631,444	54,525,836
Readiness Group, Army, Army Reserve & Other Tenants	725	128	46	390	14,533,092	3,217,327	4,723,148	216,358,689	11,342,800
Dept. of Military Affairs & Other State Agencies				140	5,825,680		2,576,929	32,577,000	11,888,000
Totals	3,848	545	778	956	68,559,651	22,053,288	68,793,007	461,578,975	115,608,039

Total Full-Time Employees 2,279 Total Personnel Payroll $90,612,939 Total Operations & Maintenance & Construction $68,793,007 Grand Total Economic Impact $159,405,946

U.S. Army Garrison Is Vital Component To Gap's Missions

Fort Indiantown is one of the busiest reserve component training installations in DoD. An additional bargain garnered by military officials is the cost for training here. The state government leases the entire complex for less than two cents a year.

The U.S. Army Garrison at Fort Indiantown Gap, commanded by Lt. Col. David L. Cook, is the active Army caretaker. They are responsible for training programs.

Training Mecca

Fort Indiantown Gap is uniquely qualified to provide training opportunities for Reserve Component soldiers in the mid-Atlantic states. The Gap can support in excess of 10,000 personnel for weekend and annual training, and has mobilization capacity of approximately 18,000. More than 140 training areas and facilities are available to support individual skills, leader development, collective training, drills and weapon systems firing up to the M-110 eight-inch howitzer.

Heavy-Duty Facilities

The Gap trains approximately 177,000 soldiers annually - mostly Army Reserve and National Guard. The training corridor can accommodate a "heavy" division's eight inch artillery. These training facilities also enhance the installation's increasingly important mobilization mission as demonstrated during Operation Desert Shield/Desert Storm when approximately 2,500 soldiers mobilized here.

Although the Garrison staff is far less than that of a typical division-size post, the range of services provided is not. Virtually the full range of educational, religious, recreational, social and medical services and opportunities is available to soldiers.

The Garrison's no-frills baseline post is run with a $20 million operations budget, a fraction of what most operating posts need to maintain infrastucture and programs.

The Gap, "A Haven For Sportsmen"

Fort Indiantown Gap is also well-known by area sportsmen and those who appreciate the outdoors. The Gap's training corridor stretches more than 11 miles and contains two trout streams. It is prime habitat for a number of Pennsylvania game animals.

In addition to the commonly seen groundhogs, the area is rich in deer, wild turkeys, grouse, rabbits and squirrels. The installation also has a cooperative trout nursery. Some 8,000 trout are reared annually and stocked on the Gap's streams, lakes and ponds.

Sharing Our Wildlife Resources

To hunt or fish in the training corridor you must have a permit. Permits are provided by the wildlife office and can be reached by calling 717-861-2243. Also, membership is encouraged in the Indiantown Gap Military Reservation Fish and Game Club. Membership provides a number of benefits including access to trout stocking programs, wildlife management programs, and increased access to hunting and fishing permits. Membership information can be obtained by calling Brad Arnold at 273-9016.

For Nature Lovers, Too

For the non-hunter the installation is home to Second Mountain Hawk Watch. Dozens of Bald and Golden Eagles, numerous species of hawks and other birds of prey can be seen as they migrate through the installation in the fall. Signs are posted clearly marking the way to the Hawk Watch. And even if the hawks are not migrating, Second Mountain offers a breathtaking view of Fort Indiantown Gap and Mount Gretna to the south, and Game Lands 211 to the north.

Second Mountain Hawk Watch Association runs a membership program. For more information call Morris Cox at 867-1541.

Annually, National Guard marksmen help hunters sight-in their deer rifles before the first day of buck season. Most of the Gap's 19,000 acres are open to hunting and fishing.

56th Ordnance Detachment – The Bomb Squad

Measured by the size of its staff, this unit is one of the Gap's smallest; measured by media attention, it's one of the Gap's largest. It is the 56th Ordnance Detachment (Explosive Ordnance Disposal), often called the Bomb Squad.

Its soldiers, all members of the Active Army, provide 24-hour support to military operations and to civilian authorities in a 74-county area of Pennsylvania, Maryland, and West Virginia. The detachment is probably best known for responding to emergency calls. The detachment disarms all types of military ordnance, both U.S. and foreign, as well as homemade bombs.

The detachment provides support to the Secret Service, State Department and Department of Defense in ensuring the security of the President and other dignitaries against bomb attacks.

Members of the detachment also provide training and technical assistance to civilian and military authorities on the disposal, transportation and storage of commercial chemicals and explosives as well as ordnance recognition, bomb search and threat techniques, explosive safety, and incident reporting procedures.

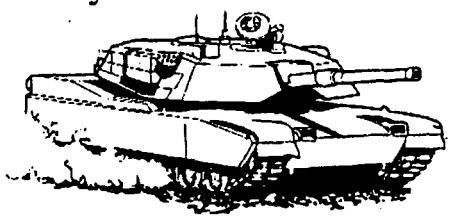
If you find a device that looks as if it may contain an explosive, report it to your local police, recommends detachment commander Capt. Johnny W. Thompson. "Don't call us directly," explains Thompson, "because, by law, the detachment can only respond to authorities such as police or an emergency management agency."

Referring to the recent bazooka shell explosion in a Georgia schoolroom that injured 12 students, Thompson warns, "Just because an item has been handled before does not make it safe. It is entirely possible that a firing pin can be held by only a piece of rust", notes Thompson. "The decreasing ranks of World War II veterans mean more families will discover wartime "souvenirs" which may or may not be safe", observes Thompson.

"Even 'training rounds' can be dangerous", cautions Thompson. "They may have a small charge which explodes to mark the round's point of impact", Thompson points out.

Thompson admits to being somewhat of an extremist on safety. "We constantly train to be able to keep people safe", states Thompson, "but we can't do a thing unless the police call us. If you find an item you're not sure of, it can't be emphasized enough to call your local law enforcement authority."

The Pennsylvania Army National Guard



The Pennsylvania Army National Guard offers money for college, and the time to attend. The New Montgomery GI Bill can provide over $6,000 for your education, and the Guard is the only component that offers state-funded tuition credit. Guard pay and leadership training will help you succeed in your career. If your looking for work you can be proud of, there's only place:

The Pennsylvania Army National Guard

ARMY NATIONAL GUARD

Call Today:
1-800-PA-GRD-PA
Or call your local unit recruiter

The Force With A Future

Continued From Pg. 3

Armed Forces Sports Program

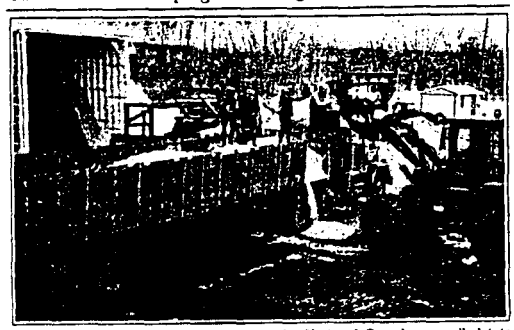
men's and women's tae-kwon-do, volleyball, and softball; and for women's basketball. In 1995, the installation is scheduled to host Trial Camps for women's basketball and men's and women's tae-kwon-do, volleyball and softball. Fort Indiantown Gap hosts Army Trial Camps for more sports than any other installation in the Army. No inter-service competitions are scheduled at the Gap in 1995, as hosting the games is rotated among the four services.

Milestone for Women's Athletics

According to Boltz, Fort Indiantown Gap has been a home for several of the sports since their inception. The inter-service women's basketball and softball programs began here at the Gap as Army-level programs in the mid-1970's and have expanded into the full, four-service Armed Forces programs they are today. You could say, noted Boltz, that the Army's Women's Sports Program began here at Fort Indiantown Gap.

The Price is Right

Not only is attendance at Armed Forces Sports free to the public, but the majority of the program's expenses are not paid by the taxpayer either. The money is generated by the soldiers themselves, states Claudia Berwager, Recreation Division Chief. Profits from Army Clubs and recreation facilities patronized by soldiers is used to fund the Army Sports Program, notes Berwager.



During last year's brutal winter storms, the National Guard was called into action five times by Governor Casey. One of the largest missions was to haul road salt from the mines in upstate New York to numerous PennDOT sites including this one near the Gap's main entrance.

Continued From Pg. 1

Fort Indiantown Gap – Strategic Partner In Our Community

our community. They send thousands of students to our schools and rent apartments and houses in most of our neighborhoods. They are certainly a strategic part of the economy of Lebanon, Dauphin and Schuylkill Counties.

The Military Impact

But, the economic impact of Ft. Indiantown Gap is just one factor in the importance of this unique installation. More important, from the perspective of BRAC, is the military value of Ft. Indiantown Gap. Those helicopters and jets in the skies over our valleys, and the sounds of howitzers in the mountains, are all part of a major training operation that prepares our National Guard and reserve forces for the future.

Ft. Indiantown Gap is a "no-frills" training facility serving all military services. In 1994, for example, 177,000 soldiers received quality training at Ft. Indiantown Gap at a cost of just $95.60 per soldier; a remarkably low cost. Because of its strategic location, the Gap provides training for the largest concentration of Reserve Component troops in the northeastern United States. Those 177,000 soldiers mentioned previously came here from as far as 500 miles away, many for up to two weeks at a time.

On behalf of the Lebanon Valley Chamber of Commerce and the sponsors of this publication, and the staff of Adjutant General Gerald T. Sajer who helped prepare this informative keepsake, we encourage you to read the articles we have prepared and get to know more about your neighbors at Ft. Indiantown Gap. We believe they are a strategic partner in the economy of our community and a key partner in the preparation of our soldiers who must be prepared to defend our American way of life.

Department of Military Affairs, located at Fort Indiantown Gap, is the Headquarters for the entire Pennsylvania National Guard.

The Air-to-Ground Bombing Range

An important player in Fort Indiantown Gap's training capabilities is Detachment 1, 193rd Special Operation Group's air-to-ground range.

Located in the northern portion of the installation's training corridor, more than 2,000 aircraft a year practice bombing here.

The range, one of only 15 air-to-ground ranges in the U.S., provides fighter aircraft from all services a chance to practice war fighting skills in a simulated combat environment.

"It is important to clarify that we do not drop actual bombs here," said Lt. Col. Grant E. Bollen, range commander. "Aircraft drop 25-pound practice bombs that contain phosphorous charges for scoring purposes," clarified Bollen.

Many of the aircraft end their combat runs at the Gap after traveling one of Pennsylvania's low-level military training routes or MTRs. The routes run from northwest to southeast across Pennsylvania's rolling hills and mountains.

After completing the MTR, fighters can engage a number of different targets in the Gap's impact area and to enhance the combat environment, pilots are not the only ones pulling triggers.

Smokey Sams, actual rockets fired by range personnel, streak after fighters as they race to assigned targets. The Sams are miniature surface to air missiles and with their speed, smoke and fiery propulsion, pilots are pushed to the edge of simulation.

This makes for an extremely busy environment as pilots try to locate, fix and fire at ground targets and to top it off, they are being scored.

Practice bombs are scored visually by range personnel, controlling the flying activities from one of two towers overlooking the training corridor. Audio sensors electronically score rounds as they pass through the strafing pit target. Hits or misses are documented and faxed to the unit well before the pilot's return.

"A normal bombing and strafing mission lasts about 15 minutes in the range area," said Bollen, "about the same time it takes an F-16 to return to Washington, D.C."

The normal operations schedule keeps range personnel busy with four or five flights a day, plus night flights a couple of times a week. Still there is time between flights to enjoy the view.

According to Tech. Sgt. Lynn A. Zeller, a range crewmember, "When you climb the tower and watch the entire valley unfold below you and a turkey gobbles or a red tail hawk flies by, you know this is a pretty nice place to work."

AIR NATIONAL GUARD

(Fort Indiantown Gap)

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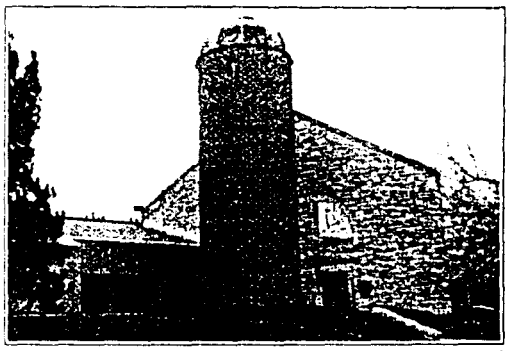


Many of our state's veterans have asked for the rolling hills at the national cemetery to be their final resting place. The main facilities represent bombed out buildings, reminiscent of our veterans memories of World War II.

National Cemetery

Indiantown Gap National Cemetery is one of a system of regional national cemeteries managed by the Department of Veterans Affairs. The cemetery, opened September 20, 1982, is almost three miles long. To date, 50 acres have been developed, of which 20 acres are burial sites.

Unique Architecture

The main feature of the cemetery is the administration building. Through its unique design, intended to represent a burned and fallen barn, the edifice represents the calamities of war. The walls are constructed of native stone quarried from the mountains north of the cemetery. The barn's silo, adjacent to the administration building, serves as an observation post. A spiral staircase leads to the observation deck.

Indiantown Gap National Cemetery provides burial space for any veteran, their spouse and eligible dependents. The cemetery office is open from 8:00 a.m. to 4:30 p.m. Monday through Friday. The grounds are open to visitors every day during daylight hours. For more information call the cemetery at 717-865-5254.

SFC Roy L. Lower, Co D, 728th, Mechanic (ON LEFT), SFC Paul Weaver, Co D, 728th, Mechanic (ON RIGHT) try to track down a mechanical problem. Guard mechanics refurbish some 10 vehicles a week at the Gap's RETROEUR site. The vehicles are then provided to Army units nationwide.

Guard Given Major Repair Contract

Recently the Pennsylvania Army National Guard was awarded a major contract to repair U. S. Army equipment sent back from Germany.

"The $7.5 million, two-year contract from the Department of the Army will provide at least 55 jobs," said Maj. Gen. Gerald T. Sajer, state adjutant general.

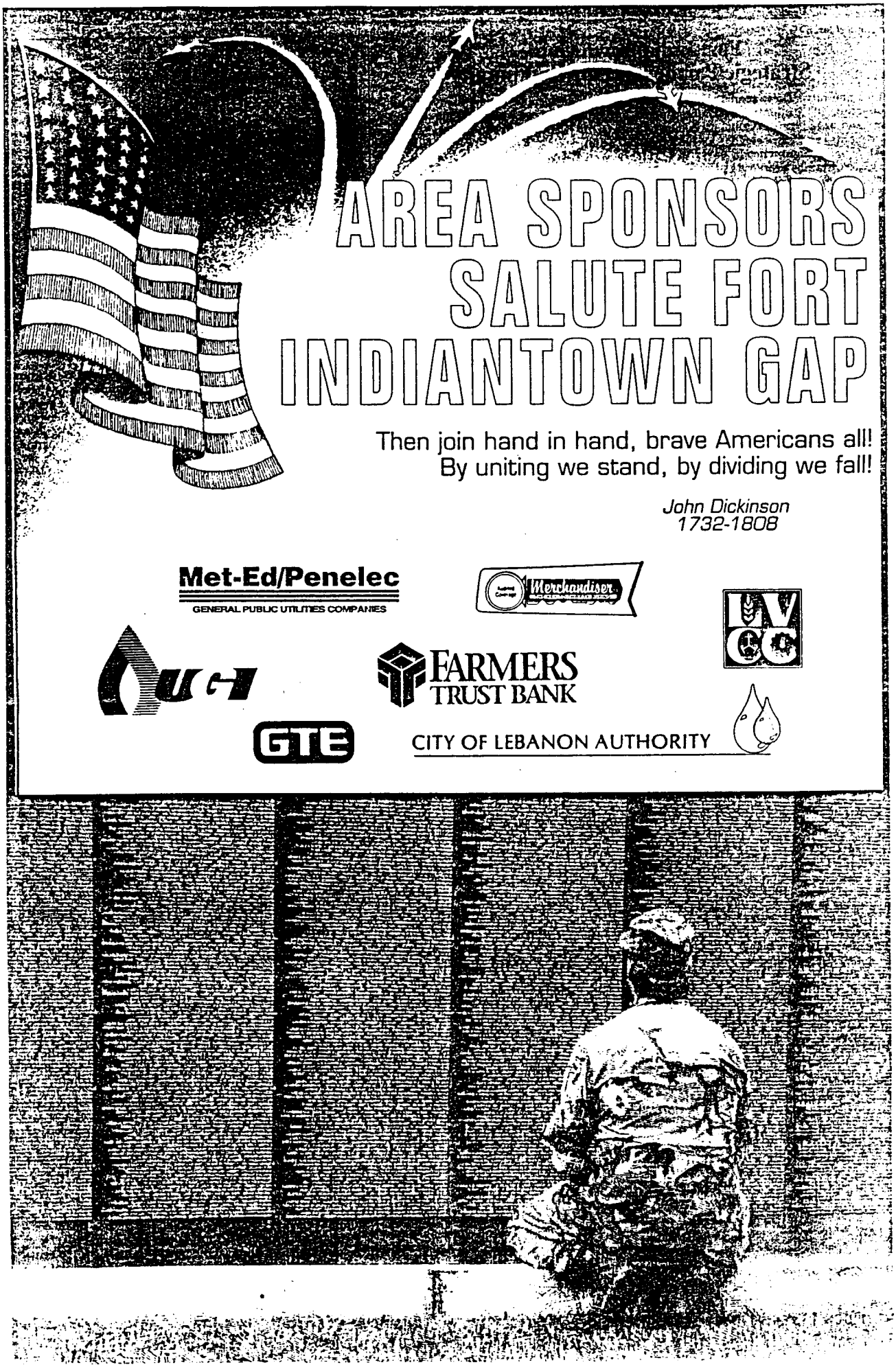
"This is great recognition of the outstanding maintenance program we have in Pennsylvania," Sajer added.

Col. Charles M. Bechtel, the officer in charge of maintenance programs for the Pennsylvania Guard, said the work will be done at Fort Indiantown Gap.

1,600 Vehicle Rehab

The contract calls for the Guard to rehabilitate approximately 1,600 wheeled vehicles, ranging from the well-known Hummvees to heavy tractors. There are no tanks involved. The equipment belonged to Army units that have been deactivated. Once the Pennsylvania Guard completes the repair, the vehicles are to be reassigned to active Guard and Reserve units in the United States.

For more information about Pennsylvania Army National Guard called the recruiting office at 861-8451.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Then join hand in hand, brave Americans all!
By uniting we stand, by dividing we fall!
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Appendix #9

Summary and Other Spreadsheets -

Unit Inventories, O&M, Construction Costs,

Property and Real Estate Values

PENNSYLVANIA ARMY NATIONAL GUARD UNIT INVENTORY - FORT INDIANTOWN GAP

FORT INDIANTOWN GAP		As of 1725 EST, 12 January 1995						
PAARNG UNIT INVENTORY								
	ASSIGNED	FULL-TIME	MILITARY		----------	ANNUAL PAY	---------	----------
UNIT/AGENCY	MILITARY	MILITARY	TECHNICIAN	CIVILIAN	MILITARY	TECHNICIAN	CIVILIAN	UTA/FT
Hq STARC (includes SIDPERS)	521	81	77		2,603,730	2,476,725		3,647,000
USPFO	1	1	151		79,892	4,005,784		
SPMO			18			572,307		
Regional NCO Academy	54	50	3		1,534,598	88,197		373,572
Regional Training Site Medical	25	25			758,616			
PNG Military Academy	51	1	6		43,388	176,513		309,550
109 Public Affairs Det	18							111,438
128 Military History Det	4							24,764
28 Avn Bde	72	8	2	1	322,032	63,247	41,612	442,752
2/104 Cav Bn	274	9	4		337,608	101,239		1,833,275
Troop C, 1/104 Cav	34	2	1		66,918	25,210		235,212
Troop D, 1/104 Cav	34	2	1		66,918	25,210		235,212
28 Avn Plt (ATC)	40	1	1		26,904	27,321		276,720
Co F (Acft Maint) 104 Avn	235	4			133,428			1,598,426
228 Spt Bn (FSB)	197	7	3		214,104	88,288		1,219,627
Co A, 228 Spt Bn (FSB)	62		1			29,430		383,842
Det 1, 3622 Maint Co	147		2			49,377		910,077
3623 Maint Co Class IX Activity	4	4			110,364			
28 Pers Svc Bn	26	2	2		62,568	51,238		160,966
281 Pers Svc Det	41	2			57,744			253,835
282 Pers Svc Det	45	2			60,744			278,595
283 Pers Svc Det	41	1			33,840			253,835
Property Book Office (28 Div)	22	9	13		303,533	413,583		80,483
HHC 28 DISCOM	24	17	7		509,280	174,611		43,337
728 Spt Bn (MSB)	4	4			106,176			
State Aviation Office	15		3			119,790		105,000
Det #22, Op/Spt Airlift Cmd	3	3			96,495			
AASF - FTIG	116	5	68	7	288,588	2,241,237	291,284	767,898
Air Traffic Control Service (contract)				7			224,000	
EAATS	86	77	49		3,051,516	1,645,269		62,262
OMS-15 228 Spt Bn (FSB)	24		24			692,418		148,584
CSMS- East FTIG	90		90			2,765,185		557,190
Unit Equip Training Site	30		30			840,905		185,730
European Support Facility	70		55			1,465,926		433,370
Senior Army Adviser	2	2		1	114,333		41,612	
USAREUR OCIE Redistribution Ctr			19			420,000		
Bicentennial Clinic	10	1			28,000			150,150
Totals - PA ARMY NG	**2,422**	**320**	**630**	**16**	**11,011,317**	**18,559,010**	**598,508**	**14,847,725**

PENNSYLVANIA AIR NATIONAL GUARD UNIT INVENTORY - FORT INDIANTOWN GAP

FORT INDIANTOWN GAP		As of 1720 EST, 12 January 1995						
PA ANG UNIT INVENTORY								
	ASSIGNED	FULL-TIME	MILITARY		----------	ANNUAL PAY	----------	----------
UNIT/AGENCY	MILITARY	MILITARY	TECHNICIAN	CIVILIAN	MILITARY	TECHNICIAN	CIVILIAN	UTA/FT
Hq PaANG	46	2	19	6	86,484	646,101	249,672	555,300
271 CC Sq	157	4	22		141,360	700,384		947,223
211 El Sq	172	7	10		209,508	365,732		981,300
201 CE Flt	217	8	38	2	217,812	763,274	83,224	1,300,110
203 Wea Flt	21	1			26,904			123,820
Det #1, 193 SO Gp	8	8			276,420			
AF Weather Det				4			165,796	
Regional Equip Opr Tng School	14	1	13		47,304	396,902		80,483
Food Svc Tng School	6	6			191,400			
TOTALS PA ANG UNITS	641	37	102	12	1,197,192	2,872,393	498,692	3,988,236

Note: 4 civilians with Air Force Weather Detachment are Title 5 DAF employees paid by 193 SO Gp. Other 8 civilians are State employees. Military personnel from Hq PaANG assigned full-time to SPMO and USPFO as military technicians are included with Hq PaANG.

GARRISON AND TENANT UNITS INVENTORY - FORT INDIANTOWN GAP

FORT INDIANTOWN GAP		As of 1720 EST, 12 January 1995							
GARRISON & TENANTS UNIT INVENTORY									
	ASSIGNED	FULL-TIME	MILITARY		----------	ANNUAL PAY	----------	----------	
UNIT/AGENCY	MILITARY	MILITARY	TECHNICIAN	CIVILIAN	MILITARY	TECHNICIAN	CIVILIAN	UTA/FT	
U.S. Army Garrison	60	60		398	2,256,167		9,606,800		
Note: Military and Civilian Personnel assigned to the Garrison include Troop Issue Subsistence, Civilian Personnel Office, Ammo Supply Point, all Range Control and Safety, Post Engineer,Health Clinic, Security, Fire Protection, Education Center, etc. – all of the functions required for the efficient operation of the Fort and its ranges.									
Garrison Seasonal Temporary				120			1,600,800		
SUB-TOTALS GARRISON	**60**	**60**		**(*) 398**	**2,256,167**		**11,207,600**		
			(*) Note: total does not include 120 seasonal employees						
Readiness Group	87	87		13	2,415,744		380,631		
Regional Tng Brigade & LANES Tng	(*) 0	(*) 0	(*) Note: 85 officers & NCO"S being phased in over FY's 95, 96 & 97						
SUB-TOTALS READINESS GROUP	**87**	**87**		**13**	**2,415,744**		**380,631**		
OTHER TENANT UNITS									
Defense Finance Accounting Office				33			1,121,000		
Reserve Component Pay				78			2,283,840		
56 Ord Det (EOD)	14	14			468,930				
U. S. Army Health Center	3	3		4	87,840		178,900		
RTS Maintenance	11	11			322,080				
ECS # 24	46		46	12		1,532,214	399,708		
Class IX (HOT)	1	1			33,840				
1079 Garrison	299	7		4	204,960		117,180	1,736,524	
378 Corps Support Bn	82	5		1	146,400		29,280	457,919	
441 Pers Svc Co	120			1			29,280	713,640	
925 AG Postal Co	52			1			29,280	309,244	
SUB-TOTALS OTHER TENANT UNITS	**628**	**41**	**46**	**134**	**1,264,050**	**1,532,214**	**4,188,468**	**3,217,327**	
COMBINED TOTALS									
GARRISON	**60**	**60**		**398**	**2,256,167**		**11,207,600**		
READINESS GROUP	**87**	**87**		**13**	**2,415,744**		**380,631**		
OTHER TENANT UNITS	**628**	**41**	**46**	**134**	**1,264,050**	**1,532,214**	**4,188,468**	**3,217,327**	
TOTALS GARRISON & TENANT UNITS	**775**	**188**	**46**	**545**	**5,935,961**	**1,532,214**	**15,776,699**	**3,217,327**	
			(*) Note: in addition to the total of 545 full-time civilian employees, the Garrison employed 120 seasonal employees during FY 1994.						

MISCELLANEOUS AGENCIES/CONTRACTS/STATE INVENTORY AND PROPERTY VALUE - FORT INDIANTOWN GAP

FORT INDIANTOWN GAP		As of 1710 EST, 12 January 1995						
MISCELLANEOUS AGENCIES/CONTRACTS/STATE INVENTORY AND PROPERTY VALUE								
MISCELLANEOUS AGENCIES/CONTRACTS		**CIVILIAN**	**ANNUAL PAY CIVILIAN**		**FY 94 O&M**	**Major/Minor Construction**	**Property Value**	**Real Estate Value**
Contracts:								
Direct & General Spt & Maintenance (N1)		34	1,133,322					
Food Service (N2)		15	270,000					
KP's (N3)		13	169,000					
Janitorial Svc - Garrison		3	110,000					
Janitorial Svc - 3 Reserve Centers (N3)		6	60,000					
Ambulance (N2)		8	144,000					
SUB-TOTALS CONTRACTS		**79**	**1,886,322**					
U. S. Army Community Recreation (N1)		6	199,998					
Non-Appropriated Fund Employees:								
Housing		(*) 13	241,000		71,500			
	(*) 8 seasonal employees							
Community Club		18	320,000		266,000	45,000	600,000	
Bowling Center		(*) 4	94,000		72,000	167,500	800,000	
	(*) 15 seasonal employees							
Other NAF (N3)		60	580,000					
SUB-TOTAL COMMUNITY REC & NAF		**101**	**1,434,998**		**409,500**	**212,500**	**1,400,000**	
Army/Air Force Exchange Service:								
Post Exchange		24	360,000		96,000	55,000	1,705,000	
Clothing Sales Store		12	140,000		140,000	114,000	691,000	
Service Station & Shopette		6	108,000		34,000	120,000	350,000	
SUB-TOTAL AAFES		**42**	**608,000**		**270,000**	**289,000**	**2,746,000**	
Other Post Agencies:								
Cable TV (N1)		1	66,666					
GTE (N1)		3	99,999					
Flight Activity (Aero Club)		2	60,000					
Indiantown Gap National Cemetery		15	596,000		175,000		1,200,000	1,340,000
SUB-TOTAL OTHER POST AGENCIES		**21**	**822,665**		**175,000**		**1,200,000**	**1,340,000**
State Agencies:								
Dept of Military Affairs		87	3,620,244		780,000	530,000	5,500,000	
Reservation Maintenance		31	1,289,972		570,429	323,000	11,977,000	9,348,000
DMA Security		8	332,896					
PEMA (Radiological & Whse)		5	208,060		160,000		15,000,000	40,000
Memorial Lake State Park (280,493 visitors during 1994)		3	124,836		205,000	8,500	100,000	2,500,000
State House - Lt Governor's Residence		6	249,672					
SUB-TOTAL STATE AGENCIES		**140**	**5,825,680**		**1,715,429**	**861,500**	**32,577,000**	**11,888,000**
TOTALS ALL MISC AGENCIES/CONTRACTS/STATE		**383**	**10,577,665**		**2,569,929**	**1,363,000**	**37,923,000**	**13,188,000**
Estimated Salaries: (N1) = $33,333; (N2) = $18,000; (N3) = $13,000								

PENNSYLVANIA ARMY AND AIR NATIONAL GUARD PROPERTY VALUES - FORT INDIANTOWN GAP

FORT INDIANTOWN GAP		As of 1715 EST, 12 January 1995					
PARNG & PAANG PROPERTY VALUES							
UNIT/AGENCY	**FY94 O & M**		**Major/Minor Construction**		**Property Value**		**Real Estate Value**
PA Army National Guard	**21,422,575**		**10,627,000**		**123,038,054**		**32,917,403**
Note: the amounts listed for the PA ARNG represent consolidated totals for all PA ARNG units at Fort Indiantown Gap.							
PA Air National Guard							
Hq PaANG	121,400				311,000		
271 CC Sq	446,000		249,000		35,000,000		850,000
211 El Sq	185,000		93,500		2,784,988		850,000
201 CE Flt	467,455		1,646,300		6,007,563		2,440,000
203 Wea Flt					500,000		
Det #1, 193 SO Gp	108,300		251,000		1,370,237		194,000
AF Weather Det							
Regional Equip Opr Tng School	148,000				2,000,000		600,000
Food Svc Tng School	28,000						
TOTAL PA AIR NATIONAL GUARD	**1,504,155**		**2,239,800**		**47,973,788**		**4,934,000**
TOTALS PA ARMY & AIR NG	**22,926,730**		**12,866,800**		**170,861,285**		**37,311,403**

GARRISON AND TENANT UNITS PROPERTY VALUE - FORT INDIANTOWN GAP

FORT INDIANTOWN GAP		As of 1715 EST, 12 January 1995					
GARRISON & TENANT UNITS PROPERTY VALUE							
	FY94		Major/Minor		Property		Real Estate
UNIT/AGENCY	O & M		Construction		Value		Value
U.S. Army Garrison	19,174,400		6,525,000		41,631,444		54,525,836
Important Note: Of the Garrison's $19,174,400 OMAR (O&M) funds,							
only $16,927,400 are attributable to the Execution of the Training Mission.							
Balance of $2,247,000 expenses apply to such functions							
as second destination and troop issue subsistence for off-base units.							
TENANT UNITS							
Readiness Group	165,527				324,473		
Regional Tng Brigade & LANES Tng	19,333		100,000		70,000		
Defense Finance Accounting Office	78,000				209,000		
Reserve Component Pay	25,000				276,000		
56 Ord Det (EOD)	22,000		10,000		1,078,929		
U.S. Army Health Center	357,300				279,287		42,800
RTS Maintenance	256,600		145,000		5,000,000		
ECS #24	485,300				183,000,000		10,000,000
Class IX (HOT)	200,000				375,000		
1079 Garrison	172,500				13,000,000		
378 Corps Support Bn	90,500		1,131,188		2,900,000		
441 Pers Svc Co	88,900				3,500,000		
925 AG Postal Co	20,000				1,000,000		
SUB-TOTALS TENANT UNITS	1,980,960		1,386,188		211,012,689		10,042,800
TOTALS GARRISON & TENANT UNITS	211,553,360		7,911,188		252,644,133		64,568,636

SUMMARY - UNIT INVENTORY, 1994 OPERATIONS AND MAINTENANCE, CONSTRUCTION, PROPERTY AND REAL ESTATE VALUES - FORT INDIANTOWN GAP

FORT INDIANTOWN GAP - SUMMARY		As of 1735, 12 January 1995						
UNIT INVENTORY								
	ASSIGNED	FULL-TIME	MILITARY		ANNUAL PAY			
UNITS & AGENCIES	MILITARY STR	MILITARY	TECHNICIAN	CIVILIAN	MILITARY	TECHNICIAN	CIVILIAN	UTA/AT
PA Army National Guard (page 1)	2,422	320	630	16	11,011,317	18,559,010	598,508	14,847,725
PA Air National Guard (page 2)	641	37	102	12	1,197,192	2,872,393	498,692	3,988,236
U.S. Army Garrison (page 3)	60	60		398	2,256,167		11,207,600	
Readiness Group (page 3)	87	87		13	2,415,744		380,631	
Other Tenant Units (page 3)	628	41	46	134	1,264,050	1,532,214	4,188,468	3,217,327
Contracts (page 4)				79			1,886,322	
Community Recreation and NAF (page 4)				101			1,434,998	
AAFES (page 4)				42			608,000	
Other Post Agencies (page 4)				21			822,665	
State Agencies (page 4)				140			5,825,680	
UNIT INVENTORY TOTALS FOR FORT INDIANTOWN GAP	**3,838**	**545**	**778**	**956**	**18,144,470**	**22,963,617**	**27,451,564**	**22,053,288**

FY94 O&M, CONSTRUCTION, PROPERTY VALUE AND REAL ESTATE VALUE								
	FY 94		Major/Minor		Property		Real Estate	
UNITS & AGENCIES	O & M		Construction		Value		Value	
PA Army National Guard (page 5)	21,422,575		10,627,000		123,038,054		32,917,403	
PA Air National Guard (page 5)	1,504,155		2,239,800		47,973,788		4,934,000	
U.S.Army Garrison (page 6)	19,174,400		6,525,000		41,631,444		54,525,836	
Tenant Units - Readiness Group & Army Reserve (page 6)	1,980,960		1,386,188		211,012,689		10,042,800	
Miscellaneous Agencies/Contract/State (page 4)	2,569,929		1,363,000		37,923,000		13,188,000	
TOTALS -- O&M, CONSTRUCTION, PROPERTY VALUE AND REAL ESTATE VALUE	**46,652,019**		**22,140,988**		**461,578,975**		**115,608,039**	

Fort Indiantown Gap Economic Impact

SUMMARY - ECONOMIC IMPACT									
Units/Agencies	Assigned Mil Str	Full-Time Military	Military Technicians	Civilian	Full-Time Military & Civilian Pay	Mil Drill & Annual Tng Pay	O & M Construction	Property Value	Real Estate Value
PA Army National Guard	2,422	320	630	16	30,168,835	14,847,725	32,049,575	123,038,054	32,917,403
PA Air National Guard	641	37	102	12	4,568,277	3,988,236	3,743,955	47,973,788	4,934,000
U.S. Army Garrison	60	60		398	13,463,767		25,699,400	41,631,444	54,525,836
Readiness Group, Army Army Reserve & Other Tenants	725	128	46	390	14,533,092	3,217,327	4,723,148	216,358,689	11,342,800
Dept of Military Affairs & Other State Agencies				140	5,825,680		2,576,929	32,577,000	11,888,000
Totals	3,848	545	778	956	68,559,651	22,053,288	68,793,007	461,578,975	115,608,039

Total Full-Time Employees	2,279
Total Personnel Payroll	$90,612,939
Total O&M and Construction	$ 68,793,007
Grand Total Economic Impact	$159,405,946

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FORT INDIANTOWN GAP

ITINERARY
10 APRIL 1995

0700-0800	FLIGHT FROM WASHINGTON D. C. TO MUIR FIELD (C-12)
0800	ARRIVAL FIG, MUIR AAF, FLYING ACTIVITY
0805-0825	RECEPTION - COMMUNITY CLUB
	- INTRODUCTION OF COMMUNITY LEADERS AND POLITICAL REPRESENTATIVES
0825-0835	BRIEFING - CONGRESSMAN GEKAS
0835-0840	ENROUTE TO POST HEADQUARTERS
0840-0910	COMMANDER'S BRIEFING
	- POST MAIN CONFERENCE ROOM
	- 15 MIN - FIG OVERVIEW - LTC BANASIK
	- 15 MIN - COMMUNITY BRIEFING - MR. VEGOE
0915-0955	DRIVING TOUR
	- REGION I - CSM WERLEY
	- DPW - MR. LAROCQUE
	- USPFO WAREHOUSE - COL KIFER
	- AREA 11 WAREHOUSE/TISA - MR. GARVEY
	- VEHICLE TRACK WASHRACK - MR. LAROCQUE
	- UTES - COL BECHTEL
	- ECS 24 - MR. BEVAN
	- CSMS - COL BECHTEL
	- TOUR AND BRIEFING - COL EWING
0955-1010	SIMULATOR TOUR AND BRIEFING - COL EWING
	- AH-1 SIMULATOR - EAATS - MAJ PIERCE
1010-1020	BRIEF NEW SIMULATOR - COL EWING
	- BRIEF AVIATION BDE ARMORY - COL MARTIN
	- COMMMUNITY RALLY
1030-1040	TOUR AASF/BRIEF - LTC HENGEVELD
1040-1045	BOARD UH-60/SAFETY BRIEF/PREPARE FOR FLIGHT
1045-1105	AERIAL TOUR
	- REOTS - LTC BOLLEN
	- AREA 1 & 2 - LTC BOLLEN
	- SERVICE ROAD (SEWAGE/ELECTRICAL) - LTC BANASIK
	- NORTHERN TRAINING AREA - LTC BOLLEN
1105-1125	BRIEFING AND DEMO -RANGE 27 - COL VON TROTT
1125-1135	AIR TO GROUND RANGE (HOVER ONLY) - LTC BOLLEN
	- OBSERVE ATTACK HELICOPTERS AND A-10'S
	- BOMB AND STRAFING ACTIVITY
1135	RETURN TO AASF VIP RAMP
1140-1150	TABS/COBRA DATA - CPT GULOTTA, ARNG
1150-1210	TAG BRIEF
1210-1230	MEET WITH FIG EMPLOYEES
	- PRESS CONFERENCE
1230	BOARD C-12 ENROUTE TO PITTSBURGH

BRAC COMMISSIONER VISIT
MR. AL CORNELLA
10 APRIL 1995

0700 - 0800	FLIGHT FROM WASH D.C. TO MUIR FIELD (C-12)
0800	ARRIVAL FIG, MUIR AAF, FLYING ACTIVITY
0805 - 0825	RECEPTION - COMMUNITY CLUB INTRODUCTION OF COMMUNITY LEADERS AND POLITICAL REPRESENTATIVES
0825 - 0835	BRIEFING - CONGRESSMAN GEKAS
0835 - 0840	ENROUTE TO POST HEADQUARTERS
0840 - 0910	COMMANDER'S BRIEFING POST MAIN CONF ROOM 10 min - FIG OVERVIEW - LTC BANASIK 10 min - TABS/COBRA DATA - CPT GULOTTA/MR LAROQUE 10 min - COMMUNITY BRIEFING - MR VEGOE
0915 - 1010	DRIVING TOUR REGION I - CSM WERLEY DPW - MR. LAROCQUE USPFO WAREHOUSE - COL KIFER AREA 11 WAREHOUSES/TISA - MR. GARVEY RETROEUR - COL BECHTEL DEP MED BRIEF/TOUR - C1, MAJ TRIMBLE (15 MIN) VEHICLE TRACK WASHRACK - MR. LAROCQUE UTES - COL BECHTEL ECS 24 - MR. BEVAN CSMS - COL BECHTEL RG/RTS MED/RTS MAINT - LTC TRINKL RETS RANGES - MAJ HULINGS/MR LAROCQUE, RANGE 9 (10 MIN)
1010 - 1025	SIMULATOR TOUR AND BRIEFING - COL EWING AH-1 SIMULATOR - EAATS - MAJ PIERCE UH-1 SIMULATOR - EAATS - MAJ PIERCE
1025 - 1035	BRIEF NEW SIMULATOR - COL EWING BRIEF AVIATION BDE ARMORY - COL MARTIN UH60 SIMULATOR - EAATS - COL EWING
1035 - 1045	WALK TO AASF COMMUNITY RALLY

NOTE: UNIFORM OF THE DAY - BDU

1045 - 1055	TOUR AASF/BRIEF - LTC HENGEVELD
1055 - 1100	BOARD UH-60/SAFETY BRIEF/PREPARE FOR FLIGHT
1100 - 1120	AERIAL TOUR REOTS - LTC BOLLEN AREA 1 & 2 - LTC BOLLEN SERVICE ROAD (SEWAGE/ELECTRICAL) - LTC BANASIK NORTHERN TRAINING AREA - LTC BOLLEN
1120 - 1140	BRIEFING AND DEMO - RANGE 27 - COL VONTROTT
1145 - 1155	AIR TO GROUND RANGE (HOVER ONLY) - LTC BOLLEN OBSERVE ATTACK HELICOPTERS AND A-10'S BOMB AND STRAFFING ACTIVITY
1200	RETURN TO AASF VIP RAMP
1205 - 1210	INTRO UNIT REPS
1210 - 1230	TAG BRIEF
1235 - 1255	MEET WITH FTIG EMPLOYEES PRESS CONFERENCE
1300	BOARD C-12 ENROUTE TO PITTSBURGH

FORT INDIANTOWN GAP, PA

FACT SHEET

1. GENERAL:

Ft. Indiantown Gap, Pennsylvania, (FTIG) is located on 19,000 acres of state-owned lands leased to the Federal Government in 1989 for $1.00 for 60 years. In a wartime configuration, the Post can house and support 25,000 troops and in peacetime, 18,000. Over 140 training areas are available to support individual skills, collective training, drills, and weapons systems proficiency up to 8-inch artillery and Table VIII tank gunnery. Two other important training areas are the hard-surfaced runway for fixed and rotary wing aircraft and the air-to-ground range incorporating a Military Operations Area (MOA), which is available for high-performance aircraft as well as helicopters. This range is one of only 15 in the United States. Entire standard infantry brigades have maneuvered on reduced frontages in the main training corridor. Over 177,000 soldiers train at FTIG during each fiscal year with 144,000 training on weekends (IDT) and 32,000 at annual training.

The Post provides a full range of support activities, including troop housing, a troop issue subsistence activity with a new 50,000 sq. ft. storage warehouse supporting more than 175 different customers from all services, and an extensive range complex with considerable maneuver areas. All of these activities combine to produce high-quality training at very low cost per soldier.

Easy access to Ft. Indiantown Gap (FTIG) is provided by a major interstate highway network. This reduces travel time and increases training time. The extensive facilities of FTIG are used for an extremely wide range of training activities. In many categories of training, the installation offers the only suitable site in northeastern United States between Fort Drum, in the uppermost New York State, and Fort Pickett, Virginia. Neither of these sites is within practical weekend IDT commuting distance. therefore, FTIG fills a vital, irreplaceable niche in the training of Pennsylvania and other National Guard and Reserve units.

FTIG has been utilized as a final preparation and mobilization site for every armed conflict since World War II. FTIG is located adjacent to a major interstate highway system, 21 miles from a railhead, 26 miles from a international airport and 93 miles from a seaport.

The continued operation of FTIG is vital to the accomplishment of the federal mission of Pennsylvania National Guard and Reserve units that train at FTIG. The Pennsylvania Army National Guard, however, does not desire to assume the landlord responsibility for FTIG. It is perceived that once the mission is accepted, the resources to support that mission will be depleted over time. State law

precludes spending state funds on federal missions as does federal law preclude spending federal funds on state missions. It is necessary that a stable and dependable source of federal resources accompany the mission.

2. FT. INDIANTOWN GAP's DAILY OPERATIONS & ACTIVITIES:

Unlike other Reserve Component training posts, Ft. Indiantown Gap has a very large number of units and activities that are present and conducted daily, year-round. The entire Post population on a daily bases amounts to 1,745. This is broken down by unit and numbers of persons as follows:

U.S. Army	# Personnel
U.S. Army Garrison & Support Activities	309
Defense Accounting Office(32)/56th EOD(13)	45
Post Exchange(12)/Clothing Sales(12)	24
Health Clinic(7)/Ambulance(9)/Laundry(2)	18
Food Service/KPs(40)/Comm. Recreation(6)	46
NAF Housing(15)/Comm. Club(27)/Bowling Ctr(3)	45
Readiness Group, FTIG	91
■ TOTAL	476

PA Army National Guard	Full-Time	Total
HQs PA Army National Guard	133	532
PA National Guard Military Academy	7	47
Region I NCO Academy	51	55
Regional Training Site-Medical	24	26
Eastern Army Aviation Training Site	124	124
109th Public Affairs Detachment	0	17
128th Military History Detachment	0	3
HHC, 28th Combat Aviation Brigade	8	76
28th ATC Platoon	2	42
2nd Bn, 104th Aviation	13	270
Det 1, HHT, 1st SQDN, 104th CAV	2	74
Troop C, 1st SQDN, 104th CAV	2	30
Troop D, 1st SQDN, 104th CAV	1	31
Co. F, 104th Aviation	4	407
HHD, 228th Forward Support Bn.	11	41
Co A, 228th FSB	20	63
Det 1, Co. B, 228th FSB	11	92
Det 1, 3622d Maint. Co.	2	104
28th Personnel Service Bn.	4	168
AASF #1	80	116
OMS #15	24	24
CSMS	90	90
UTES	30	30
RETROEurope	55	0
RETROEurope	19	0
■ TOTAL	717	2,462

PA Air National Guard	Full-Time	Total
Bomb Range	8	8
211 EIS	17	172
271 CCS	26	163
201 RHF	32	217
203 WF	1	22
REOTS	14	21
SVS	0	6
■ TOTAL	98	609

Other Tenant Activities:	Total
Region 1 NCO Academy	51
PA National Guard Academy	6
Eastern Army Aviation Training Site	117
Regional Training Site - Medical	24
Regional Training Site - Maint.(USAR)	11
USAR Center	12
Other USAR	66
State Employees	167
■ TOTAL	454

3. **TRAINING POPULATION & ACTIVITIES:**

Major school programs are conducted year-round as follows:

School	Students per year
Region 1 NCO Academy	6,220
PA Army National Guard Academy	1,678
Eastern Army Aviation Training Site	1,356
Deployable Medical Training Site	3,800
REOTS	593
Service School	63
Regional Maintenance Training Site (USAR)	550
■ TOTAL	14,260

The PA Air National Guard air-to-ground range supports 1,282 sorties annually. In addition, 1,747 sorties fly a variety of low-level training routes which terminate at FTIG. The military operating area is only one of 15 in the United States and one of three operating in the northeast corridor.

In addition, many conferences, meetings and seminars take place at FTIG throughout the year.

The weekend training population is one of the largest in the United States. Because of the very large National Guard and USAR population located within traveling distances, Post has over 280,000 weekend training mandays per year, with some weekends having as many as 9,000 soldiers.

The annual training population is also very large, amounting to 32,995 in FY94 with as many as 3,000 in the same two-week period. This serves the large National Guard and USAR population in Pennsylvania but units from New York, Ohio, Maryland and New Jersey also train here. Annual training mandays equate to 494,925 in FY94.

4. **FTIG IS IN A STRATEGIC GEOGRAPHICAL POSITION:**

In every war, FTIG has been used as a mobilization station where final preparations were made for units prior to overseas deployment. It is, therefore, a historical, power-projection base. It lays astride the main east-west, north-south highway and railway systems, is close to a major international airport (Harrisburg), and is within one-day's traveling distance to several seaports (Philadelphia, Baltimore, Norfolk and Bayonne) and other airports (Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, Baltimore-Washington International, Dulles, McGuire, Dover and Newark).

5. **CONTROL AND OPERATIONS OF POST:**

The U.S. Army Garrison has controlled and administered the Post for many years. It presently has a complement of 50 military personnel, 280 civilian personnel. The complement is assigned duties as follows:

Department	Military	Civilian	Seasonal
Engineering/Housing	-0-	109	120
Information Management	-0-	36	
Contracting	-0-	8	
Logistics	-0-	59	
Plans & Training	20	17	
HQs/Special Staff	30	30	
TOTAL	50	259	120

The Post has an O&M budget of $19.1 million dollars which is broken into major categories as follows:

Civilian Pay	$ 9,606,800
Communications	155,900
Utilities	1,249,700
Supply Operations	38,400
Maint. of Material/Equipment	433,800
Transportation Services	537,800
Food Service	619,300
TISA	12,600
Automation	281,000
Audio Visual	12,400
Laundry & Dry Cleaning	44,400
Education	36,100
Security	104,800
Community & Morale Support	42,900

Admin. Support	55,100
Engineer Support	473,300
Environmental	1,571,400
Special Activities	103,900
Maint. & Repair of Real Prop.	3,481,000
Minor Construction	126,700
Personnel Support	34,100
Misc. Operating Costs	17,300
Printing/Copier/Postage	128,900
■ TOTAL	$19,167,600

6. **RECOMMENDATION:**

Ft. Indiantown Gap is essential to the operational readiness of the Pennsylvania Army National Guard. It is used heavily by its units, many of whom come to FTIG five or six weekends a year, and a brigade with supporting slice normally spends its annual training at FTIG. Between FTIG and Ft. Drum, New York, all requirements of the Pennsylvania National Guard can be met and no other training bases are required.

The issue of realignment has been studied many times in the past. See FORSCOM Study 1986. The subject was also reviewed by the 1993 BRAC Commission, which recommended no change in status.

U.S. Army Garrison control and administration has been the best solution for FTIG because of the large number of year-round activities, schools, functions and units located at FTIG which involve all three Army components, the Air Guard, and the Marines Corps Reserves.

As managed, the Post is bare bones, no-frills, heavily used, and cost effective. There is little prospect of saving any funds or man power spaces in the operation of the Post unless a decision is made to substantially cut back on the level of support, facilities and services provided by Post. Any such reduction would restrict the available training opportunities, would degrade the status of maintenance and repair of facilities and eliminate the few quality of functions which are available at the Post. This would have an adverse impact on the operational readiness of the units of the Pennsylvania Army National Guard and other Reserve Component organizations in the geographical area.

While the presence of the U.S. Army Garrison is not large it is significant and is useful in the operation of the base and in the local communities as a neutralizing force among the various services and components and has been a very successful and cost-effective operator of the Post. We would, therefore, strongly urge the maintenance of the status quo and that there be no realignment.

Document Separator

U.S Army Garrison
Fort Indiantown Gap

LTC Thomas A. Banasik
Garrison Commander

Purpose

U.S Army Garrison
Ft. Indiantown Gap

To provide an overview the of the installation and U.S. Army Garrison,

Missions

Personnel

Budget

Base Operations and Mobilization Support

Workforce and Training Population

Cost Effectiveness

Important Facts

U.S Army Garrison
Ft. Indiantown Gap

- **Large Daily Population**
- **Heavy Use Year Round**
- **Difficult to Enclave**
- **Located Near the Soldiers Who Train Here**

Description

U.S Army Garrison
Ft. Indiantown Gap

- Leased by the Federal Government from PA
- 19,000 acres
- 1,517 buildings and facilities
- 61 miles of roads
- Utilities systems are operated by the Garrison

  Electric system (total)
  Sewage treatment (total)
  Water supply infrastructure

- Training support operations are year around

Lease Termination

U.S Army Garrison
Ft. Indiantown Gap

- **Requires a one year notification by the Federal Government**

- **Requires that:**

It is agreed that the Government shall be responsible to *restore the leased premises to a safe condition* to the upon termination of the lease and shall comply with applicable laws and regulations respecting any impact areas, land fills, spill or dump sites, waste disposal areas, hazardous or toxic waste, explosive materials, etc.

Mission

U.S Army Garrison
Ft. Indiantown Gap

- Operate a major training area for Reserve Component training
- Act as a FORSCOM designated mobilization station
- Provide base operations support} →

  Maintenance
  Supply
  Telecommunications
  Engineer Services
  Food Service
  Range Operations
  Transportation
  Personnel
  Contracting
  Law Enforcement
  MWR

- Provide area support per AR 5-9}

  ↓

  Transportation
  DS/GS maintenance
  TISA support
  Training Aid Support
  Retiree Support

U.S. Army Garrison Personnel

U.S Army Garrison
Ft. Indiantown Gap

- 260 full-time Appropriated Fund civilians
- 122 Non-Appropriated Fund civilians
- 61 Temporary Status civilian employees

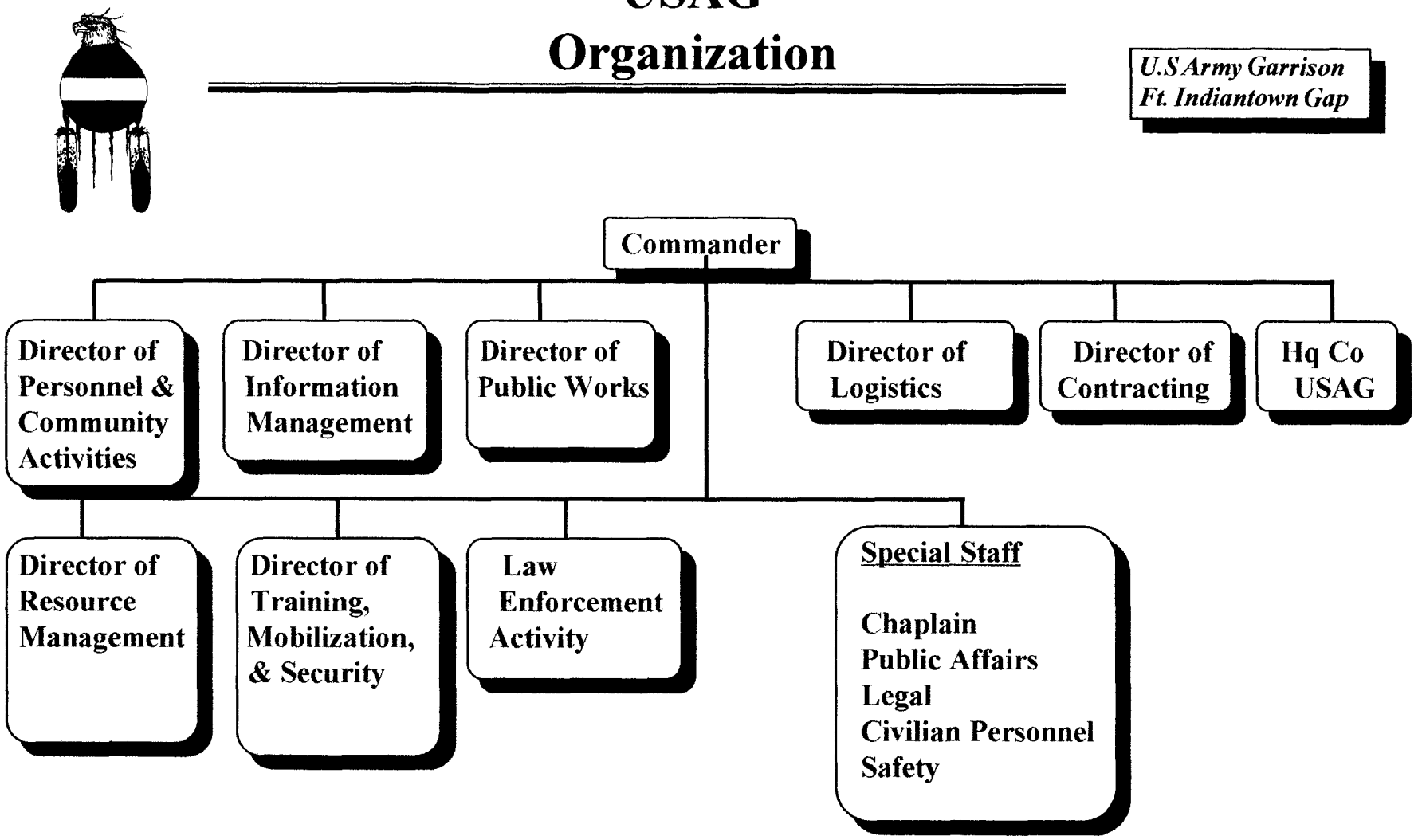
  31 Term employees
  30 Actual Temporary employees

- 45 military (active duty)

488 total Military and Civilian employees in FY 95

USAG
Organization

U.S Army Garrison
Ft. Indiantown Gap



Budget Overview FY94 OMA

U.S Army Garrison
Ft. Indiantown Gap

	Direct		
	Labor	Other	Total
Base Operations:	5.3M	2.7M	8.0M
Real Property Maint:	1.1M	1.4M	2.5M
Totals:	6.4M	4.1M	10.5M*

Training Support Functions

U.S Army Garrison
Ft. Indiantown Gap

- Range Control
- Range Maintenance

Training Support Center
(an area mission)

- Multiple Interated Laser Engagement System (MILES) issue and maintenance

Military Value

U.S Army Garrison
Ft. Indiantown Gap

- Maneuver Area
- Logistics Support Base
- Northern Aviation Training Area
- MOA & Low-Level Flight Routes
- Air to Ground Bombing Range
- Mobilization Station
  - Near major road network , rail/air heads
  - Near mobilizing units
  - USAR supporting garrison is on the installation
- Located near units
- Reserve Component Training Institutions
- Impact Area (Can fire up to 8" Artillery)
- Small Arms Ranges (RETS in FY 95)
- Artillery/Mortar Firing Points
- Tank Gunnery Ranges

Public Works/Safety Support Functions

U.S Army Garrison
Ft. Indiantown Gap

Public Works

- Building Maintenance/Renovation
- Roads and Grounds Maintenance
- Design
- Construction Inspection
- Infrastructure Support
  - Sewer
  - Water
  - Electric
- Environmental
- Billeting (NAF)

Safety

- Fire Station
- Ambulance
- Law Enforcement

Logistics Support Functions

U.S Army Garrison
Ft. Indiantown Gap

- Food Service (dining facilities)
- Troop Issue Support Activity (TISA-ration breakdown and issue)
- Direct and General Support Maintenance
  (for the 79th Army Reserve Command units & ROTC units)
- Supply
  (receipt & issue, property books)
- Warehousing
- Ammunition Storage and Issue
- Transportation
- Fuel

Information System Support Functions

U.S Army Garrison
Ft. Indiantown Gap

- Telecommunications
- Small Computer repair
- Copier contract
- Mainframe computer operations
- Mail
- Publications

MWR/Quality of Life Support Functions

U.S Army Garrison
Ft. Indiantown Gap

- Physical Fitness Center
- Bowling Center
- Community Club
- Outdoor Recreation Services
- Flying Activity
- Library
- Intramural Sports Program
- Education Center and Programs
- Post Exchange & Military Clothing Sales

Active Duty Tenant Organizations

U.S Army Garrison
Ft. Indiantown Gap

- Readiness Group
- 56th EOD Detachment
- US Army Health Clinic
- Regional Training Bde (-)
  (Due 4th Qtr FY 95)

U.S. Army Reserve Tenant Organizations

U.S Army Garrison
Ft. Indiantown Gap

- **Reserve Component Training Institutions**

  RTS Maintenance

- **Units/Organizations**

  1079th USAR Garrison

  ECS 24

  Reserve Component Pay Support Office

  Asphalt Plant (319th Eng Co)

  79th ARCOM Class IX Facility

  Units (Reserve Center)

  378th Spt Bn
  441st Svc Co
  925th Postal Co

National Guard Tenant Organizations

U.S Army Garrison
Ft. Indiantown Gap

- Reserve Component Training Institutions

Army

Eastern Army Aviation Training Site
RTS Medical
Region 1 NCO Academy
PA Military Academy

Air

Regional Equipment Operator Training Site

- PA National Guard (Army and Air)

- Units

Army

109th Public Affairs Detachment
128th Military History Detachment
HHC, 28th Avn Bde
28th ATC Platoon
2d Bn, 104th Avn
Troops C&D, 103 Cav Sqdn
Co F, 104th Avn (AVIM)
HHD & Co A, 228th FSB
228th Pers Svc Bn

Air

211th Eng Inst Sqdn
271st Cbt Comm Sqdn
201st Civil Eng Flight
203d Weather Flight

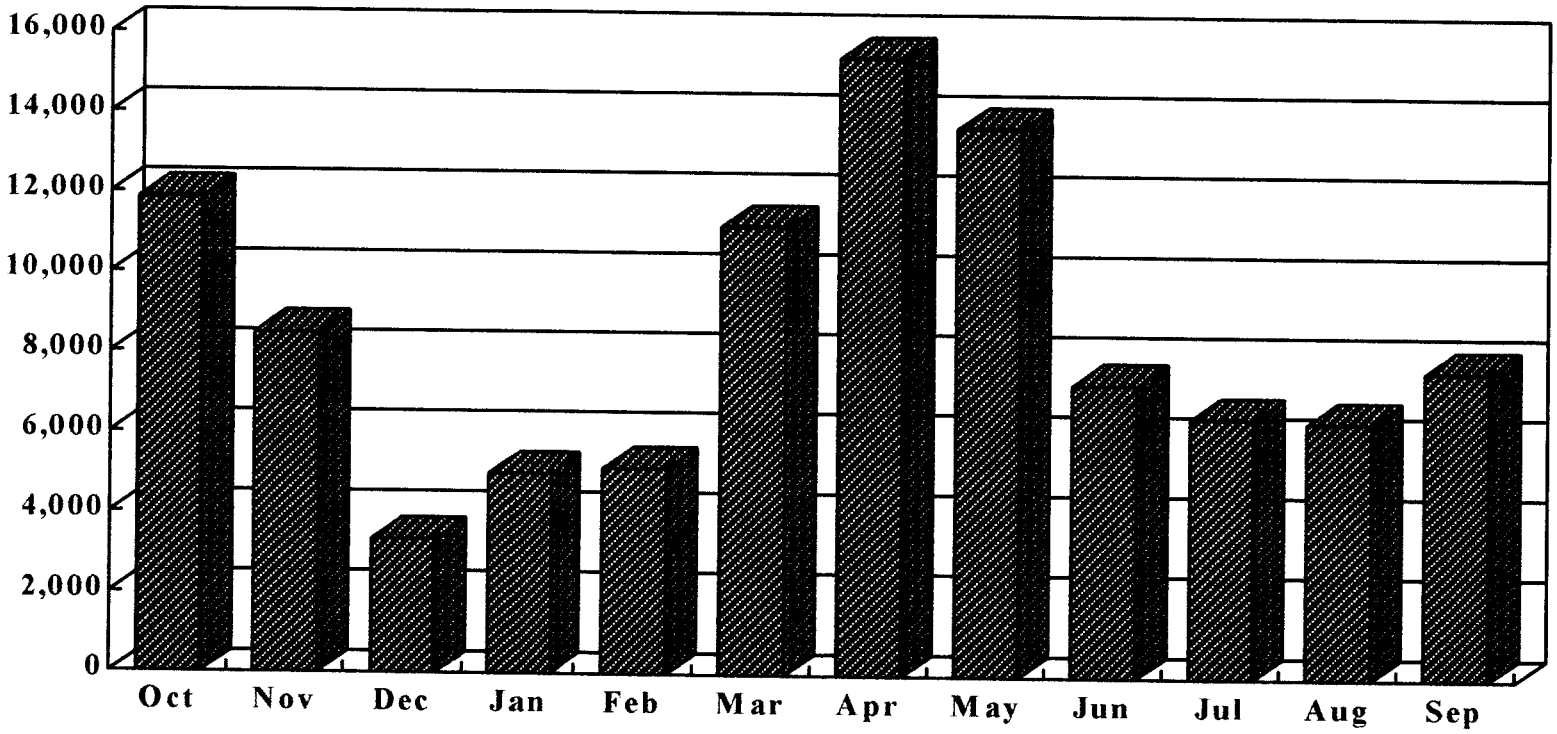
Workforce & Training Population

U.S Army Garrison
Ft. Indiantown Gap

❄ Daily Work Population	1,963 military and civilians
❄ Annual Student Population	15,000 soldiers
❄ Year-Round RCTI Course Attendance	14,197 soldiers
❄ Weekend Training	144,065 soldiers
❄ Annual Training	32,995 soldiers

Weekend Training

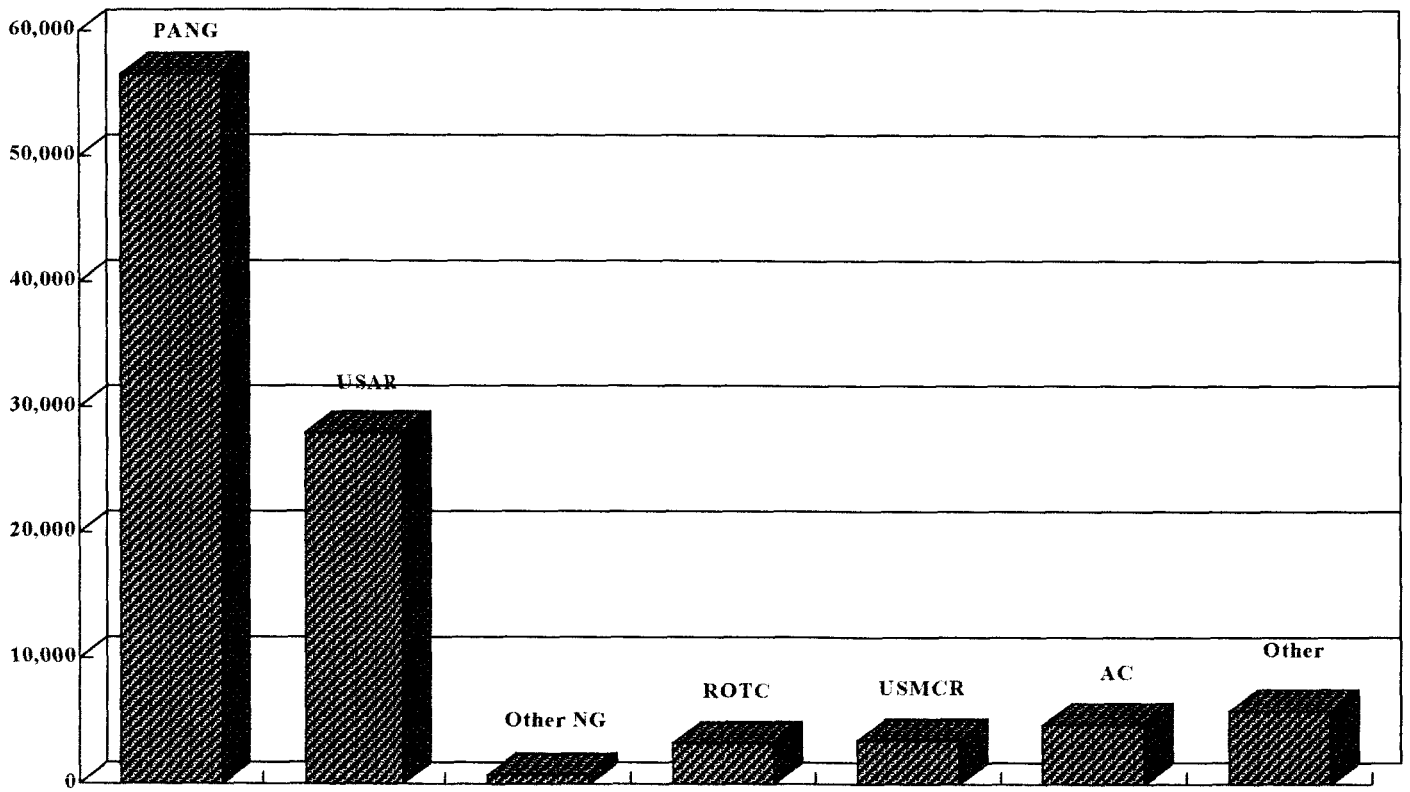
U.S Army Garrison
Ft. Indiantown Gap



FY94
Total - 144,065
soldiers

Weekend Training

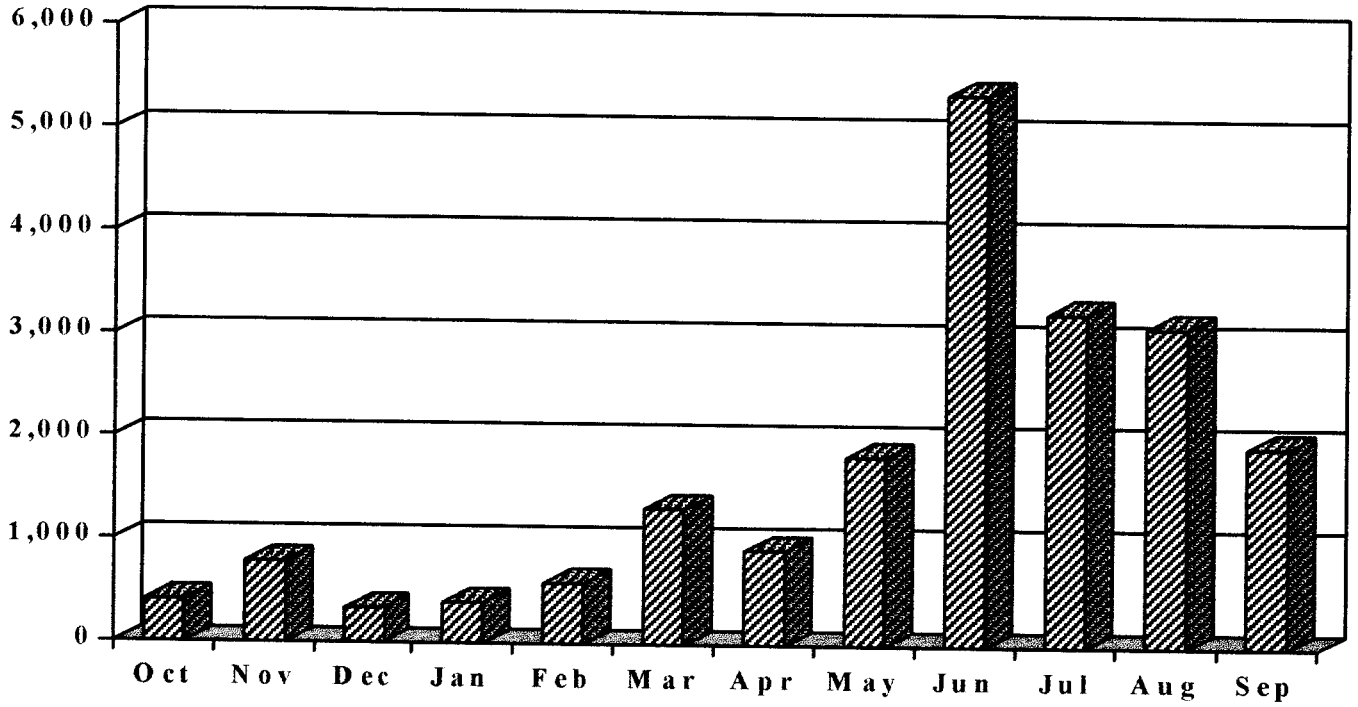
U.S Army Garrison
Ft. Indiantown Gap



By Component
FY94

Annual Training

U.S Army Garrison
Ft. Indiantown Gap



FY94
Total - 32,995
soldiers

→

Total Training FY94 AT & IDT

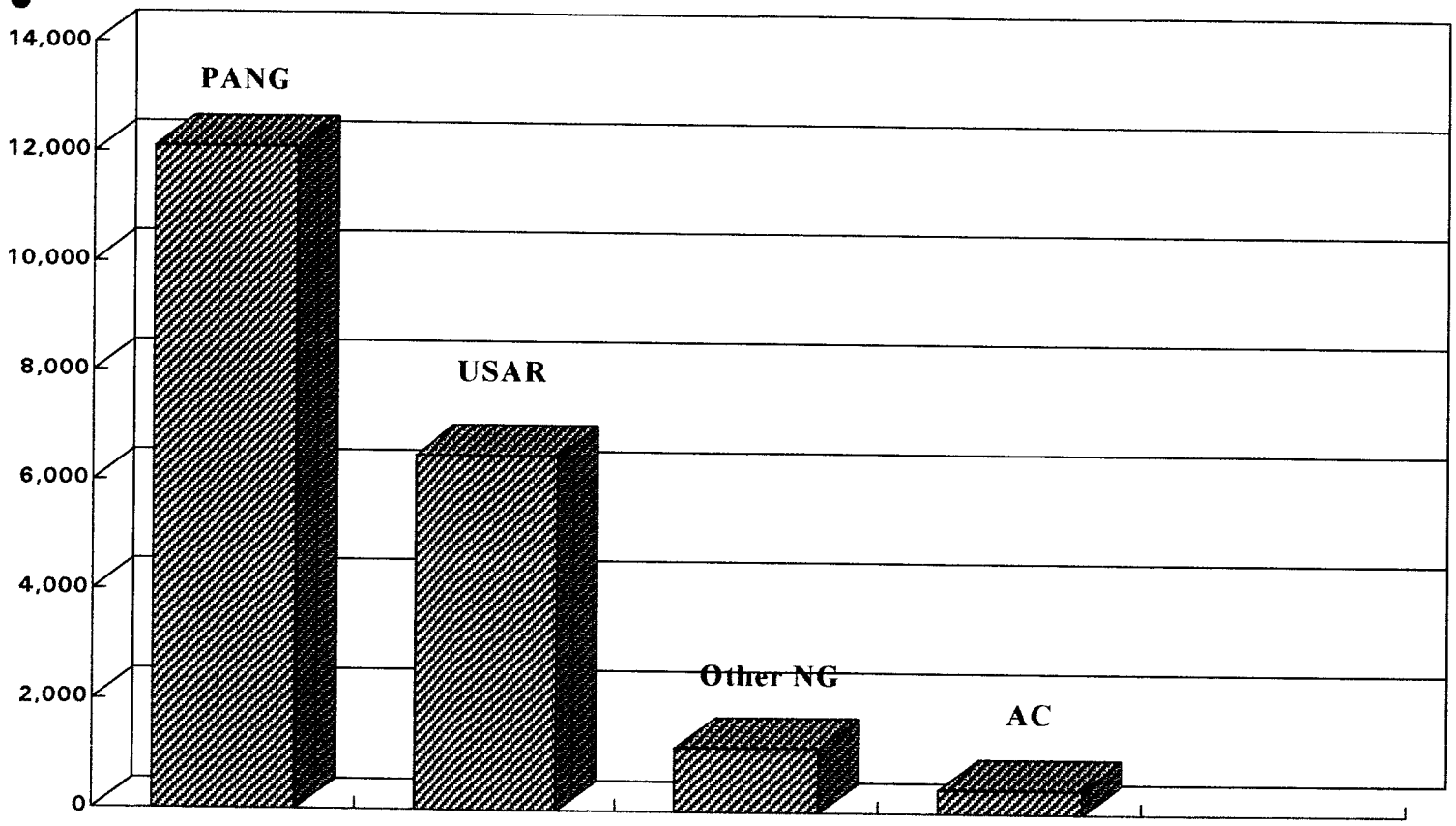
Soldiers 177,060

Training Mandays 856,231

One of the highest of all MTAs, lowest cost per soldier
(source 1995 Army TABS data)

Annual Training

U.S Army Garrison
Ft. Indiantown Gap



By Component
FY94

Mobilization

U.S Army Garrison
Ft. Indiantown Gap

- FORSCOM Designated Mobilization Station
- Only post with STARC, Readiness Group, Garrison collocated
  - all are required to support a mobilization
- 13 Contingency Force Pool (CFP) units to mobilize at FTIG
  - (1899 soldiers)
- 130 total units to mobilize at FTIG
  - (25,600 soldiers)
- Mobilized 16 units (2711 soldiers) for DESERT STORM

Cost Effectiveness

(cost per training manday)

U.S Army Garrison
Ft. Indiantown Gap

Data from 1995 TABS

	Total Tng Days	Cost/Manday
Fort AP Hill	798,599	$ 11.28
Fort Indiantown Gap	***856,231***	***$ 39.72***
Fort Pickett	398,631	$ 48.63
Fort Chaffee	188,241	$ 53.15
Fort McCoy	1,176,377	$ 57.23
Fort Dix	832,934	$ 83.72
Fort Hunter Liggett	50,460	$ 201.37
Fort Greely	2,353	$ 5,872.08

Not Considered in TABS Analysis

U.S Army Garrison
Ft. Indiantown Gap

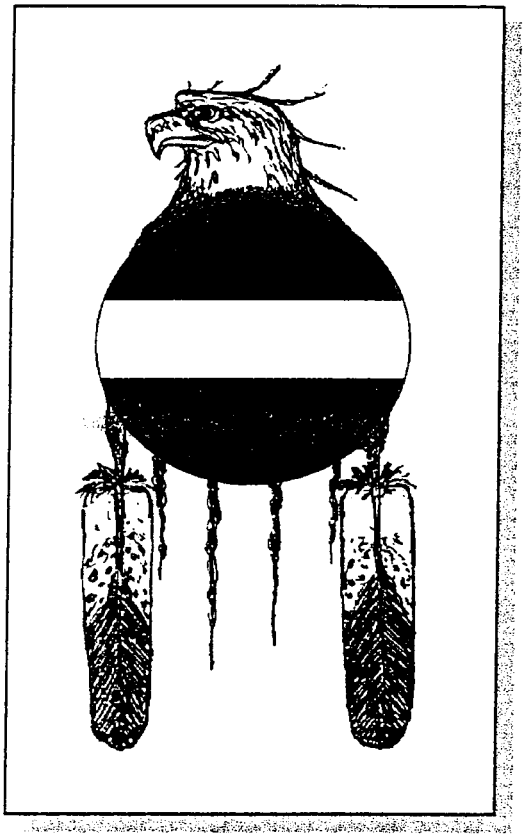
- Availability and proximity to Reserve Component soldier.
- Table VIII Tank Crew Qualification Range
- FY95 Construction of 3 RETS Ranges
- Value of the Northern Aviation Training Area
- Value of the Military Operations Area (MOA) and low-level flight routes

All contribute to Military Value

U.S Army Garrison
Fort Indiantown Gap

LTC Thomas A. Banasik
Garrison Commander

U.S. Army Garrison
Fort Indiantown Gap



Summary Information

Hq U.S. Army Garrison
Personnel Summary

	Civilian		Military On-hand
	Appropriated	Non-Appropriated	
Garrison Headquarters	4		3 (+4 AGR)
Civilian Personnel Office	5		0
Comptroller Office	12		0
Directorate of Personnel and Community Activities	8	52	1
Law Enforcement Activity	1		25
Directorate of Plans, Training, Mobilization, and Security	17		12
Directorate of Logistics	59		0
Directorate of Public Works	109		1
Directorate of Contracting	8		0
Directorate of Information Management	36		0
Totals	259	52	42 (+4)

In addition to the permanent workforce detailed above, the Garrison emloys civilian term employees for approximately 10 months of the year and seasonal civilian temporary employees to support the increased training which occurs from April through October. From May through September the Garrison also receives military augmentee support from both the active and reserve components.

Term Employees	Seasonal Temporary	Military Augmentees
31	57	50

Garrison Headquarters

1. Strength:

	Military Auth (O/WO/E)	Civilians Funded
a. Office of the Commander	1/1*	1
b. Public Affairs	0/1	1
c. Staff Judge Advocate	0/1	0
d. Chaplain	1/0	0
e. Installation Safety Office	0/0	1
f. HQ Co, USAG	0/2**	1

* Active Guard/Reserve soldiers are not included in military authorized column. AGR authorizations are:

0-5 - Deputy Garrison Commander (NG AGR)
0-5 - Reserve Component Advisor (USAR AGR)
0-4 - Mobilization Officer (USAR AGR)
E-8 - Reserve Component Advisor (USAR AGR)

Civilian Personnel Office

1. Mission: Provide personnel support to the FTIG Garrison, U.S Army Health Clinic, Reserve Component Pay Support Office ,and the Charles E. Kelly Support Facility. Support is in the areas of Staffing, Classification, Management/Employment Relations, Employee Benefits, and Retirements.

2. Strength:

Military Auth O/E	Civilians Funded
0/0	5

Comptroller

1. Mission: Provide financial management support for Garrison.

2. Strength:

	Military Auth O/E	Civilians Funded
	0/0	12

3. Major Functions Performed:

   a. Consolidated Program and Budget (except DPW).

   b. Receive and distribute OMA funding.

   c. Receive FAD from USARC. Redistribute on post.

   d. Operate PBAS.

   e. Order authenticating for everyone except DPW.

   f. Manage IDEAS Program.

   g. Garrison proponent for TQM.

   h. Maintain and coordinate ISAs.

   i. Manage Internal Controls functions for Garrison.

   j. Manage TDA and end strength controls.

Director of Personnel and Community Activities

1. Mission: Primary organization for people-programs on the installation. Provides recreation, education, community and family programs active duty, National Guard, Reserves, Civilians, Retirees and training units. The directorate also facilitates and coordinates involvement with numerous community agencies and activities in addition to providing installation coordination and liaison to the Army Air Force Exchange System and Red Cross.

2. Strength:

	Military Auth O/WO/E	Civilians Funded
a. Appropriated	0/1/0	8
b. Non-Appropriated	0/0	7 Reg FT 13 Reg PT 32 Flex

3. Major Functions:

Adjutant/Military Personnel Service
Army Community Service - Emergency Relief
Auto Crafts
Bowling Center
Community Club
Education Center
Financial Management - Unit Funds
Flying Activity
Hilltop Club
Info, Ticketing and Reservations
Library
Marketing
Marquette Lake
Outdoor Rec - Equipment Issue
Picnic Areas
Sports Arena
Sports Fields
Swimming Pool

Law Enforcement Activity

1. Mission: The LEA provides law enforcement support to U.S. Army Garrison, Fort Indiantown Gap and its tenant activities; is responsible for physical security, crime prevention, traffic control, wildlife management, vehicle/weapon registration, criminal investigation and crisis management (SRT); enforces articles of UCMJ and Federal codes; and coordinates for enforcement of state criminal, traffic and fish/game laws.

2. Strength:

	Military Auth O/E	Civilians Funded
	1/24	1

3. LEA major functions:

a. Investigate all Garrison criminal offenses.

b. Conduct crime prevention and physical security inspections and training seminars.

c. Enforce state and garrison traffic laws.

d. Coordinate all Serious Incident Reports.

e. Control and dispose of lost, found, and abandoned property.

f. Control and dispose of evidence.

g. Maintain liaison with other Armed Forces in handling absent without leave (AWOL) and incidents involving other than U.S. Army personnel. Coordinate with Fort Drum Provost Marshal on disposition of all AWOLs and deserters.

h. Supervise all garrison fish and wildlife enforcement.

i. Maintain Special Reaction Team capability, coordinate garrison-wide counterterrorism exercises, and coordinate counterterrorism planning and training in conjunction with DPTMS.

j. Supervise and train post contract security guards.

k. Coordinate jurisdictional issues with local, state, and federal police agencies.

l. Assist, coordinate, and provide military police support to U.S. Army Reserve and National Guard personnel.

m. Coordinate, implement, and report on internal procedures.

4. LEA major facilities:

a. Bldg T-7-4 - Game Management

b. Bldg T-7-5 - Military Police Station

c. Bldg T-7-6 - Provost Marshal Office

Directorate of Plans, Training, Mobilization, and Security

1. Mission: Serve as the Commander's principle staff in matters pertaining to plans, training, operations, mobilization, security, airspace management, and training aid/audiovisual support.

2. Strength:

	Military Auth O/E	Civilians Funded
	0/12	17

3. Major Functions:

- o Schedule ranges, training areas, and training facilities in support of active and reserve component training
- o Enforce safety policies and procedures
- o Maintain existing training facilities and plan for improvements and modernization
- o Manages quotas for Army schools
- o Manage training ammunition
- o Manage airspace usage
- o Plan for mobilization and other contingencies
- o Provide information and personnel security support

4. Major Facilities:

- o 35 individual and crew served weapons ranges
- o One air/ground range
- o 19 mortar and 30 artillery firing points
- o 15 non-firing training facilities
- o 41 maneuver training areas
- o Training Support Center and MILES Warehouse
- o Emergency Operations Center
- o Photo Lab
- o Range maintenance facility and warehouse

Directorate of Logistics

1. Mission: Provides logistical support (less medical, nonstandard engineer unique and nonappropriated fund activities) to on post directors, 79th ARCOM, 157th SIB, ROTCs and the many units to include USAR, ARNG, ROTC, USMCR and civilian agencies that train at FTIG. Support provided includes supply, troop billeting, subsistence, ammunition, self service supply center, food service, laundry, mobility fuel, transportation and DS/GS maintenance. Manages the logistical requirements for Army Reserve and National Guard units that mobilize here; processes Reports of Survey; manages and conducts the garrison Command Supply Discipline Program.

2. Strength:

	Military Auth O/E	Civilians Funded
	0/0	59

3. Major Functions:

o Quality Assurance Specialist Ammunition Surveillance (QASAS): Ammunition Safety Officer for the post; has AR 5-9 geographical area responsibility for Fort Dix, Fort Monmouth, Fort Ritchie, Fort Detrick and Carlisle Barracks. Also supports USP&FO for PA and NJ and all ROTC detachments in PA and NJ.

o Food Service/Laundry: Plans and manages the Full Food Service Contract, Laundry Contract and the contract that provides KP's to USAR units that operate their own dining facilities.

o ASP: Performs stock control and supply procedures pertaining to reporting, requesting, receiving, storing, safeguarding and issuance of ammunition.

o SSSC/DCFS: Provides Class II items to on post customers, 79th ARCOM, 157th SIB(M) and selected units of the 97th ARCOM based on allocations provided by Installation Directors/79th ARCOM/157th SIB(M) (158 permanent and 100 Annual Training accounts $550,000 in annual sales.

o Storage: Central Receiving Point for all shipments into and out of FTIG for on-post customers and units of the 79th ARCOM, 157th SIB(M) and selected units of the 97th ARCOM. Also fielding site for Force MOD equipment.

o TISA: Requisitions, receives, accounts for, stores and issues all Class I (Subsistence) items. Accountable Officer for the FTIG and CEKSF TISA Stock Record Accounts. The TISA issues to units of the 79th ARCOM, 157th SIB(M), PAARNG (Eastern half) and supports 5 on-post dining facilities (one garrison and 4 PAARNG), with three issues each week.

o Consolidated Installation Property Book Office (CIPBO): Maintains accountability for TDA, CTA Property and ADP Equipment and processes all requests for this property and all expendable items. Manages property located in four warehouses and 700 buildings. Accountable for Bulk POL located in 4 retail fuel stations situated throughout the installation.

o Transportation Division: Procures commercial/government transportation for the movement of personnel, cargo and personal property. Coordinates submission of unit movement data/plans. Plans for mobilization support to Reserve Units in eastern half of Pennsylvania for movement from home station to Mobilization station and for the 150 to 200 units that mobilize at FTIG to move to their POE. Manages the GSA lease for 110 non-tactical vehicles. Arranges travel for ROTC, USAR, civilians and active military and dependents located within the AR 5-9

geographical area of responsibility (41 counties in Eastern PA. Issues MAC Transportation Authorizations for military members and dependents traveling overseas.

o Maintenance Division: $1.5 million commercial activities contract. Provides direct/general maintenance (DS/GS) support to units/activities assigned in AR 5-9 geographical area of responsibility, primarily units of the 79th ARCOM, 157th SIB(M), FTIG garrison and tenants and selected units of the 97th ARCOM. Reimbursable support is provided to the USMCR, Carlisle Barracks and AMC activities in PA. Support includes automotive, combat vehicles, construction equipment, electronics, communication, armament, general equipment and audio visual equipment.

Directorate of Public Works

1. Mission: Manage real property, family and unaccompanied housing, environment protection and fire prevention and protection.

2. Strength:

	Military Auth O/E	Civilians Funded
	0/0	109

3. Major Functions Performed:
   - o Maintain, repair and construct real property.
   - o Manage the Environmental Protection Program.
   - o Provide fire prevention and protection.
   - o Manage the Energy conservation program (Utilities).
   - o Provide accompanied per housing (E-7s and above.
   - o Manage family housing.
   - o Manage the Master Planning Program, including major construction and space utilization.
   - o Manage the Self-Help Store.
   - o Provide refuse collection and disposal.
   - o Provide entomology services.
   - o Manage the Recycle Program.
   - o Manage Troop Construction.
   - o Provide engineer contract design and contract supervision and inspection.
   - o Manage natural resources.

4. Major Facilities: DPW Office, shops and Sewer Treatment Plant.

Directorate of Contracting

1. Mission: The Directorate of Contracting (DOC) is responsible for the procurement of supplies, services and construction for Fort Indiantown Gap and tenant activities; Headquarters, 79th ARCOM, Willow Grove, PA; 40 U.S. Army Reserve Centers; eight Area Maintenance Support Activities and 14 ROTC detachments in eastern Pennsylvania.

2. Strength:

	Military	Civilians
	Auth	Funded
	O/E	
	0/0	8

3. Major Functions: The DOC processes approximately 6,000 small purchases and contract actions amounting to over $15 million each fiscal year. Types of support provided under contract include construction projects for maintenance and repair, full food service, custodial, refuse removal, lawn maintenance, snow removal, heating and air conditioning, ambulance service, lease, purchase, and maintenance of office machines and automated data processing equipment, meals and lodging, subsistence, ice, beverage, coal, fuel oil, and many other classes of related supplies and services. Other DOC functions include: all contract administration functions for contracts issued by the DOC; provides appointee as Installation Small and Disadvantaged Business Utilization Special, with a program to meet goals assigned by FORSCOM; serves as proponent for Installation Acquisition Planning Board, which meets quarterly to discuss all planned project and milestones; provides acquisition support for all non-appropriated fund activities

4. NAF Contracting Office: Responsible for the procurement of supplies, services, and construction under $100,000 for Fort Indiantown Gap Morale, Welfare, and Recreation; Housing Division Post Billeting, and "TSCA" Trial Camp Support Activity, (CFSC). They process approximately 350 small purchase and contract actions totaling one-half million dollars each fiscal year, and administers approximately 75 BPAs totaling $265,000. Support provided includes: construction projects for maintenance and repair; concessions such as amusement machines and juke boxes; purchase and maintenance of office machines, sports and gym equipment, furniture and appliance for billeting operation, operating supplies and services and purchase of vehicles, and entertainment. Provide blanket purchase agreements primarily for resale items.

Directorate of Information Management

1. Mission: Plan, program, maintain and manage fixed Information Mission Area(IMA) facilities in support of the Commander, Fort Indiantown Gap, tenant and training organizations; provide IMA support for contingency missions and emergency operations; provide administrative and operational control for all IMA services IAW DA Pam 25-1.

2. Strength:

	Military Auth O/E	Civilians Funded
	0/0	36

3. Major Functions
   - o Mail and Distribution
   - o Records and Forms Management
   - o Army Privacy Act
   - o Freedom of Information Act Program
   - o Printing and Reproduction
   - o Maintaining Reference Library
   - o Publications Control for the state of Pennsylvania
   - o ASIMS support for FTIG , Kelly Support Facility and Carlisle Barracks
   - o Post E-Mail operations
   - o Local Area Networking
   - o Information/Computer Training Center Operation
   - o Software and Hardware Installation and maintenance/troubleshooting
   - o Crypto Maintenance
   - o Dial Central Office Operations/ COR representative
   - o Telephone/Emergency Dispatcher Operators
   - o HF/MARS Radio
   - o Mobilization Planning
   - o Frequency Management
   - o Copier Management FTIG/DMA for the state of Pennsylvania
   - o Telecommunications Center Operations
   - o IMA approvals/research

4. Major Facilities

   - o Telecommunications Center (TCC)
   - o Dial Central Office
   - o Automation Data Processing Center
   - o Publications Service Center
   - o Mars/HF Radio Operations Center
   - o Mail and Distribution Center
   - o Information/Computer Training Center
   - o Telephone/Emergency Dispatcher Operations Center

FY 94 Garrison Budget

	Direct Costs		Reimbursable Costs	
1. Base Operations	Labor	Other	Labor	Other
.A Real Estate Leases	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
.B Supply Operations	1265.6	38.4	0.0	9.3
.C Maintenance of Material	176.3	363.8	0.0	1546.2
.D Transportation Services	293.8	400.1	0.0	9.3
.E Laundry & Dry Cleaning	0.0	44.4	0.0	9.3
.F Army Food Services	32.0	619.3	0.0	2.4
.G Personnel Support	240.8	12.7	0.0	0.0
.H Unaccompanied Personnel Housing Operations	116.2	21.4	20.0	0.0
.J Utilities	305.9	1249.7	40.8	1351.2
.M Other Engineering Support	2354.9	473.3	26.7	255.2
.N Administration and DPTMS	205.4	55.1	0.0	0.0
.P Automation	522.3	281.0	10.2	42.2
.Q Reserve Component Support	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
.S Community & Morale Support	124.6	42.9	0.0	45.0
.T Preservation of Order & Security	81.1	104.8	0.0	0.0
.U Director of Resource Mgt	425.1	6.6	581.4	16.2
.W Director of Contracting	293.2	6.3	0.0	0.0
.X Security and CI Operations	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
.Y Records Mgt, Publications	266.7	128.9	0.0	57.0
Sub Totals	6703.9	3848.7	679.1	3343.3
Total Base Ops	**10552.6**		**4022.6**	
2. Real Property Maint				
Maint & Repair of Real Property	1254.2	3481.0	330.8	716.5
Minor Construction	119.3	126.7	68.8	336.2
3. Environmental Programs	163.2	1571.4	85.8	148.5
4. Audio-Visual Accounts	31.9	12.4	0.0	0.0
5. Family Programs	31.6	0.8	0.0	0.0
6. Info Program Mgt	181.6	3.6	0.0	0.0
7. Base Communications	285.4	155.9	0.0	40.8
8. Special Activities	509.7	103.9	0.0	0.0
9. Combat Vehicles	0.0	70.0	0.0	0.0
10. Education Center	55.7	36.1	0.0	0.0
11. 2d Destination Trans	0.0	137.7	0.0	0.0
12. TISA	270.3	12.6	0.0	0.0
Total	9606.8	9560.8	1164.5	4585.3

FORT INDIANTOWN GAP
U.S. ARMY GARRISON

Situated on approximately 19,200 acres in rural northern Lebanon County, Fort Indiantown Gap is uniquely qualified to provide training opportunities for Reserve Component soldiers in the mid-Atlantic states. The Gap can support in excess of 18,000 personnel during weekend and annual training cycles with yearly totals approximating 150,000. Over 140 training areas and facilities are available to support individual skills, leader development, collective training, drills and weapon systems firing up to the M-110, eight-inch howitzer.

Installation construction began in the 1930's to provide for the training needs of the Army's famed 28th Division. It has undergone constant upgrades to continue to provide for the training of the modernized armored force. Tank Range provides Table VIII training for the Army's main battle tanks. Its central geographic location allows mid-Atlantic armored units more training time because less travel time is required to reach the Gap.

An air-to-ground range, including bombing and strafing, is in the training corridor. The range handles some 3,000 fighter aircraft a year from units throughout the northern United States. The Gap trains approximately 150,000 soldiers annually - mostly Reserve and National Guard. The range can accommodate a "heavy" division's eight-inch artillery. These upgrades also enhance the installation's increasingly important mobilization mission as was demonstrated during Desert Shield And Desert Storm when approximately 2,500 soldiers mobilized here. This capacity to provide for the sudden increase in population supported was ably demonstrated in 1[illegible] during Operation New Arrivals when over 22,000 Vietnamese and Cambodian refugees were housed during the Mariel Boatlift.

Fort Indiantown Gap also provides a large economic presence in the south central Pennsylvania area through direct employment -- some 500 military and civilians work for the garrison with an estimated payroll of $13.2 million -- and other local purchases estimated at $20.6 million. Counting the entire on-post workforce of over 2,100, the installation is the county's largest employer.

Although the garrison staff is far less than that of a typical division sized post, the range of services provided is not. The full range of educational, religious, recreational, social and medical services and opportunities are available to the soldier.

Fort Indiantown Gap is host to Armed Forces Championships in a variety of sports. Each year teams from the Army, Navy, Marines and Air Force come to the Gap to compete against each other. Many of the athletes are among the top amateurs in their sport, and some are Olympic contenders. Powerlifting, tae kwon do, women's volleyball and men's and women's softball are among the sports the armed forces teams competed in during recent years.

The installation is also well-known by area sportsmen and those who appreciate the outdoors. Fort Indiantown Gap is well known for its abundance of wildlife. The area is abundant with deer, wild turkeys, grouse, rabbits, squirrels and trout. Although hunting of waterfowl is not permitted on post, large numbers of ducks and geese can be seen at Memorial Lake. Thousands of hawks pass over the mountain ridges on the northern border of the post during the fall migration. The Appalachian Trail skirts the northeastern border of Fort Indiantown Gap.

LEBANON
VALLEY
CHAMBER
OF
COMMERCE

Community Presentation

- Economic Impact
- Community Support
- Metropolitan Statistical Area versus Geographical Statistical Area
- Resulting MSA Distortion

LEBANON
VALLEY
CHAMBER
OF
COMMERCE

Community Support

- Great support for all training activities, few complaints for

  - convoys

  - aviation activities

  - tank and artillery firing

- Have established a partnership with the installation

  - Commercial sponsorship

  - Installation support of local businesses

  - Fire and Ambulance mutual aid agreements

LEBANON
VALLEY
CHAMBER
OF
COMMERCE

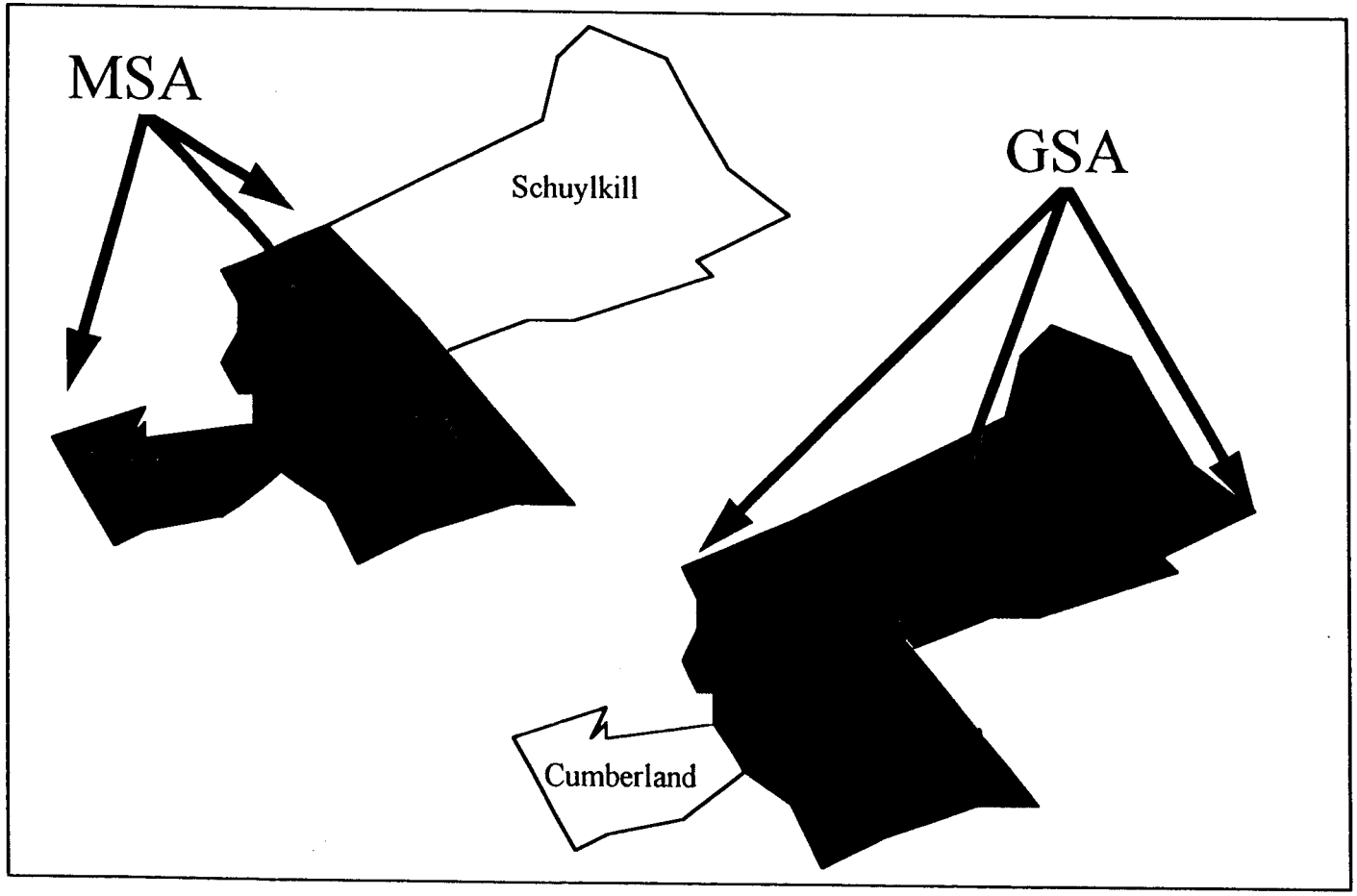
Economic Impact

- Is the largest employer and buyer in Lebanon County
- The installation provides many local businesses with opportunities they otherwise would not have
- Provides $67,000,000 in salaries into the local economy

LEBANON VALLEY CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

MSA versus GSA

The MSA does not accurately reflect where the workforce lives.



As a result, the impact on the affected counties appears to be less than it is.

LV
CC

LEBANON
VALLEY
CHAMBER
OF
COMMERCE

MSA Distortion

	Current MSA		Revised by GSA	
	#	%	#	%
Lebanon	2,700	4.4	3.,100	5.0
Schuylkill	5,100	7.5	5,400	7.9
Dauphin	3,700	4.6	4,700	6.1
Cumberland	3,700	3.3	3,700	3.3

MSA Total Job Loss	# Jobs	% Unemployment
	789	4.3

GSA Total Job Loss	# Jobs	% Unemployment
	1011	5.6

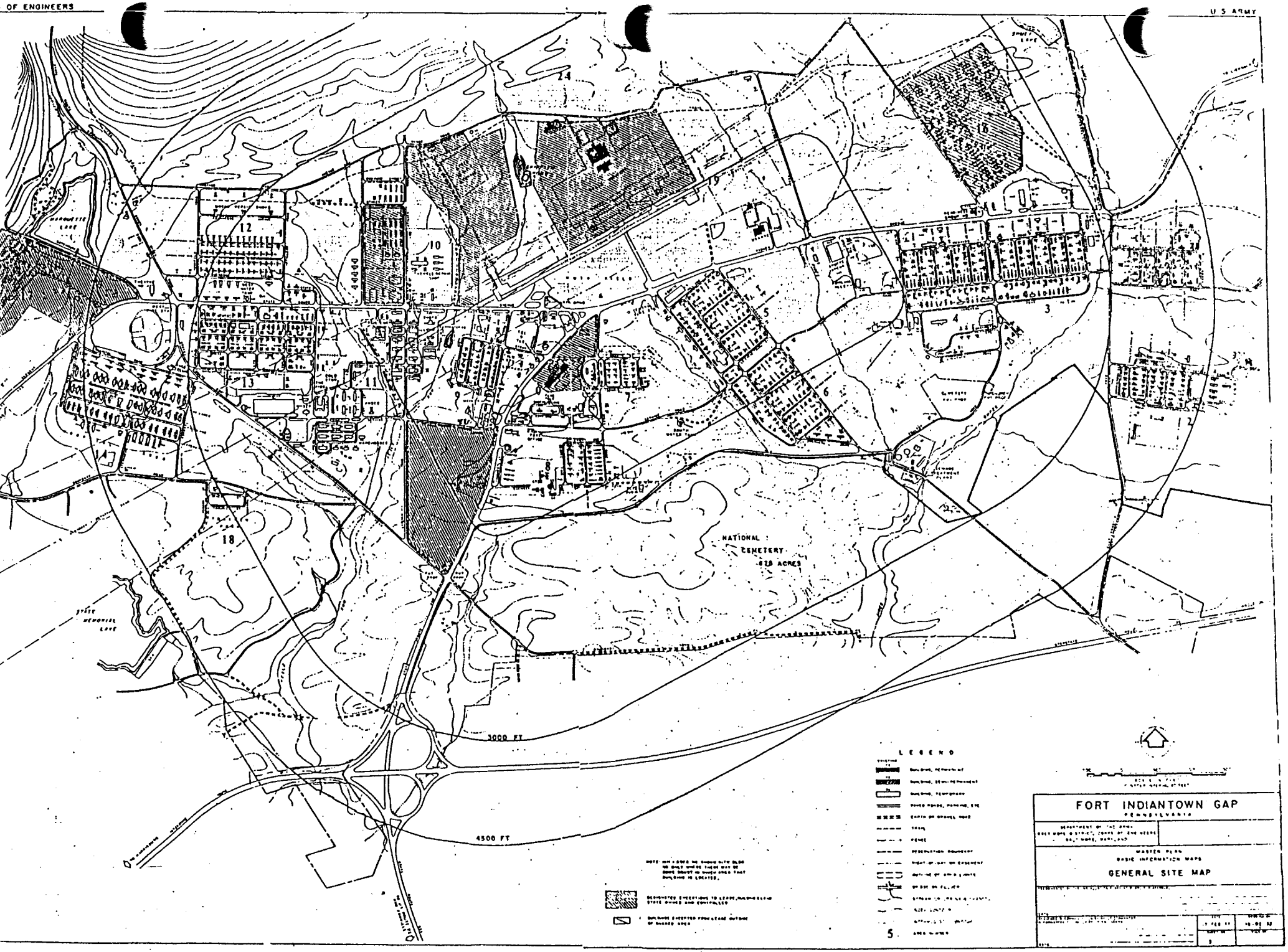
LV
CC

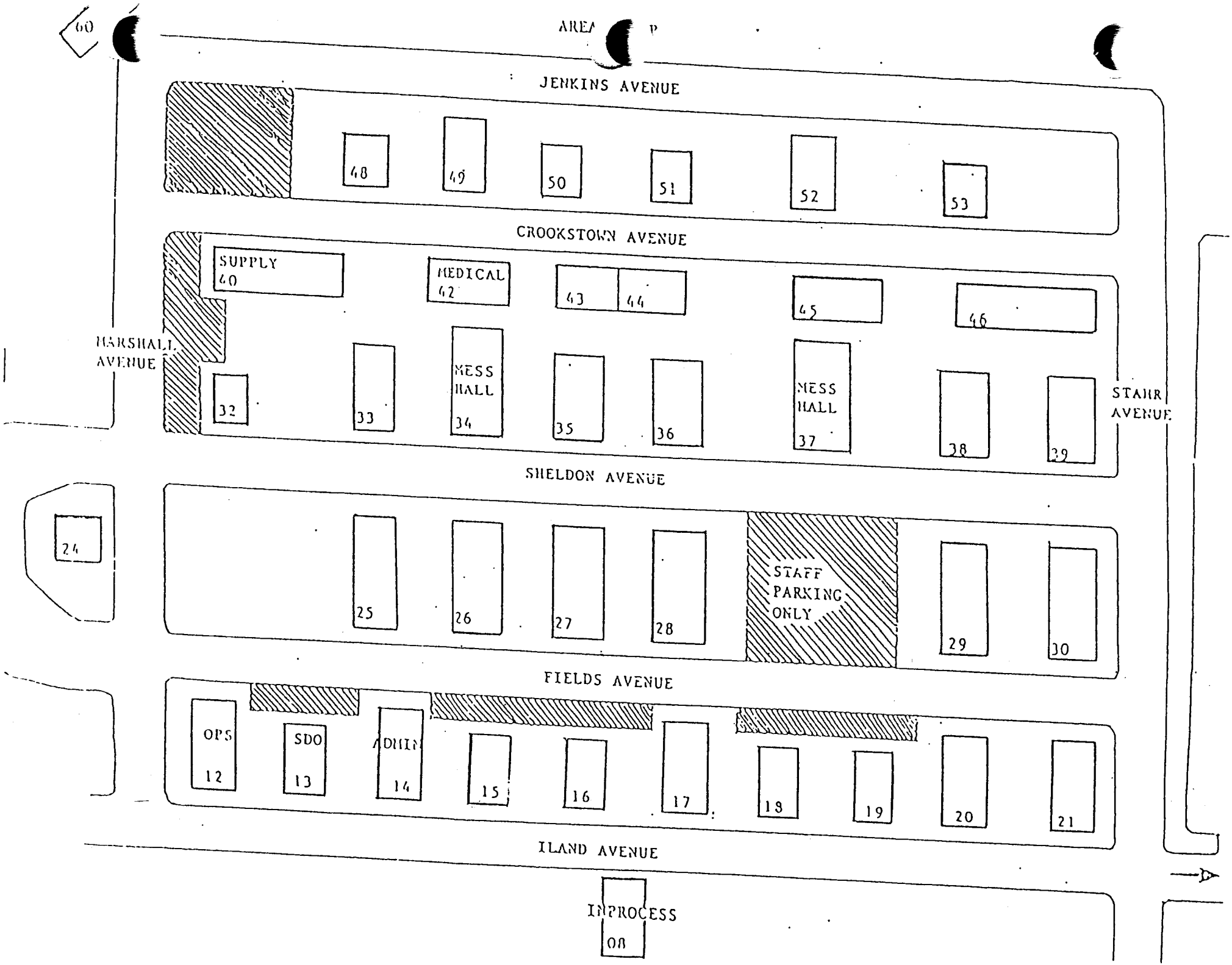
LEBANON
VALLEY
CHAMBER
OF
COMMERCE

Bottom Line

- Communities surrounding Fort Indiantown Gap support all training activities
- Effective installation - community partnerships have been established
- Community is favorably impacted on a daily basis by the relationship
- Actual potential job loss is greater than that portrayed using MSA data

NCO ACADEMY
REGION I
FORT INDIANTOWN GAP, PA


NATIONAL
CEMETERY
3000 FT
4500 FT
LEGEND
FORT INDIANTOWN GAP
PENNSYLVANIA
MASTER PLAN
BASIC INFORMATION MAPS
GENERAL SITE MAP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AREA P
JENKINS AVENUE
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CROOKSTOWN AVENUE
SUPPLY 40
MEDICAL 42
43
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MARSHALL AVENUE
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MESS HALL 34
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36
MESS HALL 37
38
39
STAHR AVENUE
SHELDON AVENUE
24
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STAFF PARKING ONLY
29
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FIELDS AVENUE
OPS 12
SDO 13
ADMIN 14
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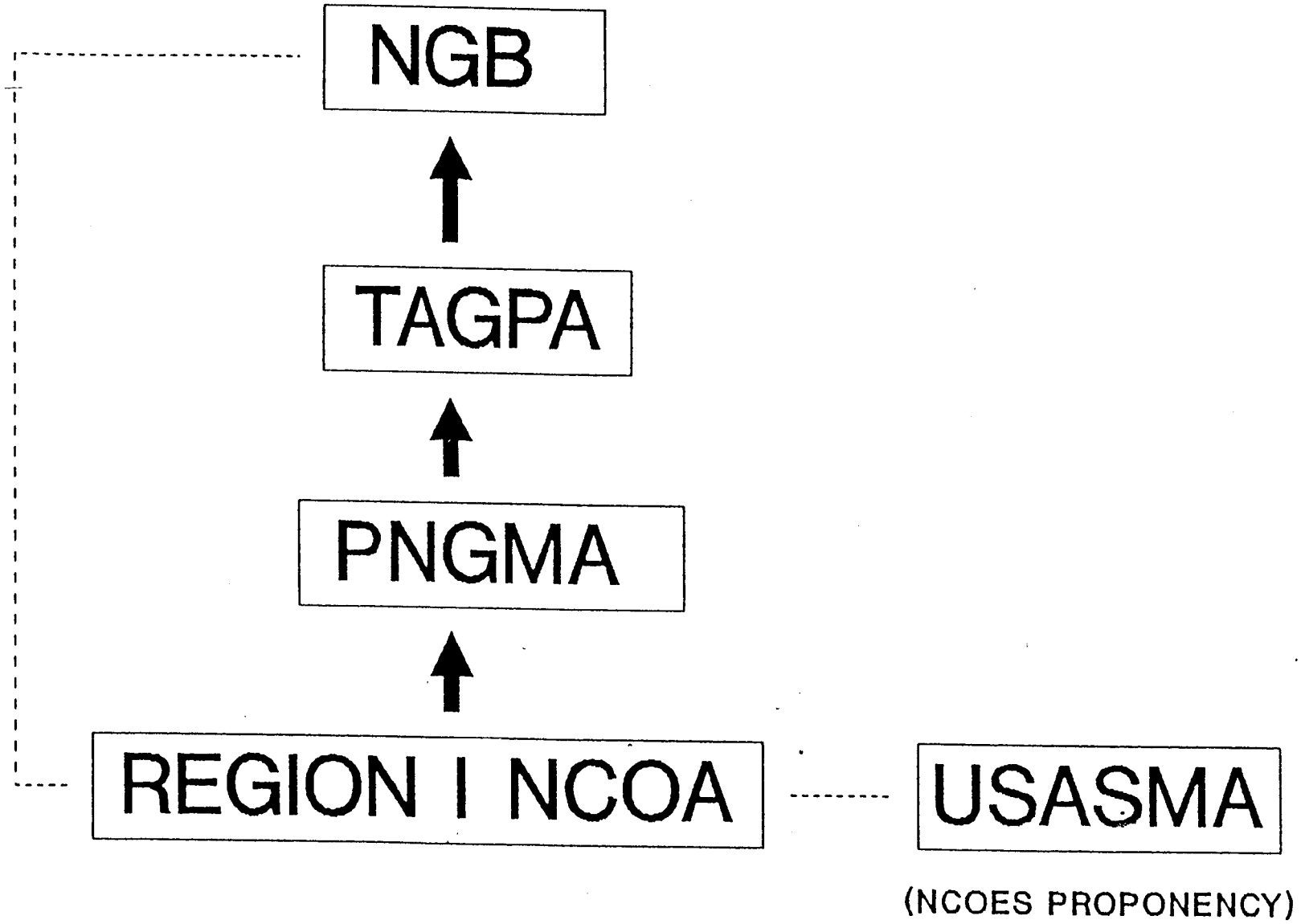
ILAND AVENUE
INPROCESS 08


NGB
TAGPA
PNGMA
REGION I NCOA
USASMA
(NCOES PROPONENCY)

FISCAL YEAR 1995 MISSION
NGB DIRECTED

COURSE	REQUIREMENT	SEATS OFFERED
PLDC	2880	2912
BNCOC PHASE I	600	960
ANCOC PHASE I	300	464
FIRST SERGEANT COURSE	80	100
TOTAL	3860	4436

REGION I NCO ACADEMY STAFF

COMMAND	2
ADMINISTRATION	4
SUPPLY	5
MEDICAL	6
MAINTENANCE	3
OPERATIONS	4
TRAINING	31
TOTAL	55

ALL NCOs - NO OFFICERS

TRANSPORTATION

AIRPORT: HARRISBURG INTERNATIONAL

TRAIN: AMTRAK - HARRISBURG

BUS: HARRISBURG

* REGION I NCOA PROVIDES SHUTTLE FROM AIRPORT, BUS, AND TRAIN STATIONS
* REGION I NCOA LIAISON NCO AT AIRPORT
* 25 MILES FROM FT IG

MEDICAL SUPPORT

* RNCOA MEDICAL STAFF
* FT IG POST CLINIC
* HERSHEY MEDICAL CENTER
* DUNHAM ARMY HEALTH CLINIC - CARLISLE
* WALSON ARMY HOSPITAL - FT DIX
* KIMBROUGH ARMY HOSPITAL - FT MEADE
* WALTER REED ARMY MEDICAL CENTER

REGION I NCO ACADEMY

LOCAL ECONOMIC IMPACT

FISCAL YEAR 1994

ARNG AGR/TECHNICIANS	53	$ 1,713,840
USAR AGR	12	502,240
ARNG ADT	38	720,000
U[illegible]R ADT	19	475,500
ARNG STUDENTS	3005	3,606,000
USAR STUDENTS	2444	2,932,800
SUBTOTAL		$ 9,950,380
DINING FACILITY CONTRACT	35	720,000
ARMS VAULT CONSTRUCTION		59,500
GRAND TOTAL		$ 10,729,880

REGION I NCO ACADEMY

METL

* MAINTAIN STAFF PROFICIENCY
* DEPLOY TO WARTIME LOCATION
* ESTABLISH OPERATING AREA
* RECEIVE INCOMING SOLDIERS (STUDENTS)
* PROVIDE LIFE SUPPORT AND COMBAT SERVICE SUPPORT
* TRAIN STUDENTS
* OUTPROCESS STUDENTS FOR FURTHER ASSIGNMENT

TRAINING AREAS/FACILITIES

* ARTILLERY/MORTAR FIRING POINTS
* SMALL ARMS RANGES
* LAND NAVIGATION COURSES
* TACTICAL TRAINING SITES
* BRIDGE SITES
* MOUT SITE
* LEADERSHIP REACTION COURSE
* BOMBING RANGE
* DEMOLITION RANGE

SUPPORT ACTIVITIES AVAILABLE
FORT INDIANTOWN GAP

* AAFES/MWR SUPPORT
* RANGE CONTROL
* TRAINING SUPPORT CENTER
  (TRAINING AIDS, MILES, PHOTO LAB)
* US AIR FORCE TACTICAL AIR
* FINANCE AND ACCOUNTING OFFICE
* HOUSING/BILLETING OFFICE
* AMMO SUPPLY POINT
* EDUCATION CENTER

FUTURE PLANS

* EXPANDED COURSE OFFERINGS
* SHARED TRAINING
* NEW ACADEMY FACILITY
* CONSOLIDATED TRAINING INSTITUTIONS

REGION I NONCOMMISSIONED OFFICER ACADEMY

Adjusted Course and Student Load

for Fiscal Year 1995

[8 November 1994]

CLASS #	CLASS Dates	PLDC NG	Phase I BNCOC-RC	Phase I ANCOC-RC	1SG Course	Total Per Class
001	15 - 29 Oct	96	32 32	48		208
002	05 - 19 NOV	160	32 32	32		256
003	03 - 17 DEC	160	32 32			224
004	07 - 21 JAN	192	64	32		288
005	28JAN -11FEB	192	64	32	20	308
006	18FEB -04MAR	224	64	32		320
007	11 - 25 MAR	224	64	32	20	340
008	01 - 15 APR	256	64	32		352
009	22APR -06MAY	256	64	32	20	372
010	13 - 27 MAY	256	64	32		352
011	03 - 17 JUN	256	64	32	20	372
012	08 - 22 JUL	256	64	32		352
013	29JUL -12AUG	256	64	32	20	372
014	19AUG -02SEP	256	64	32		352
015	09 - 23 SEP	256	64	32		352
SUB-TOTAL		3296	960	464	100	4,820
4,820 STUDENTS						

REGION I NCO ACADEMY

IS THE

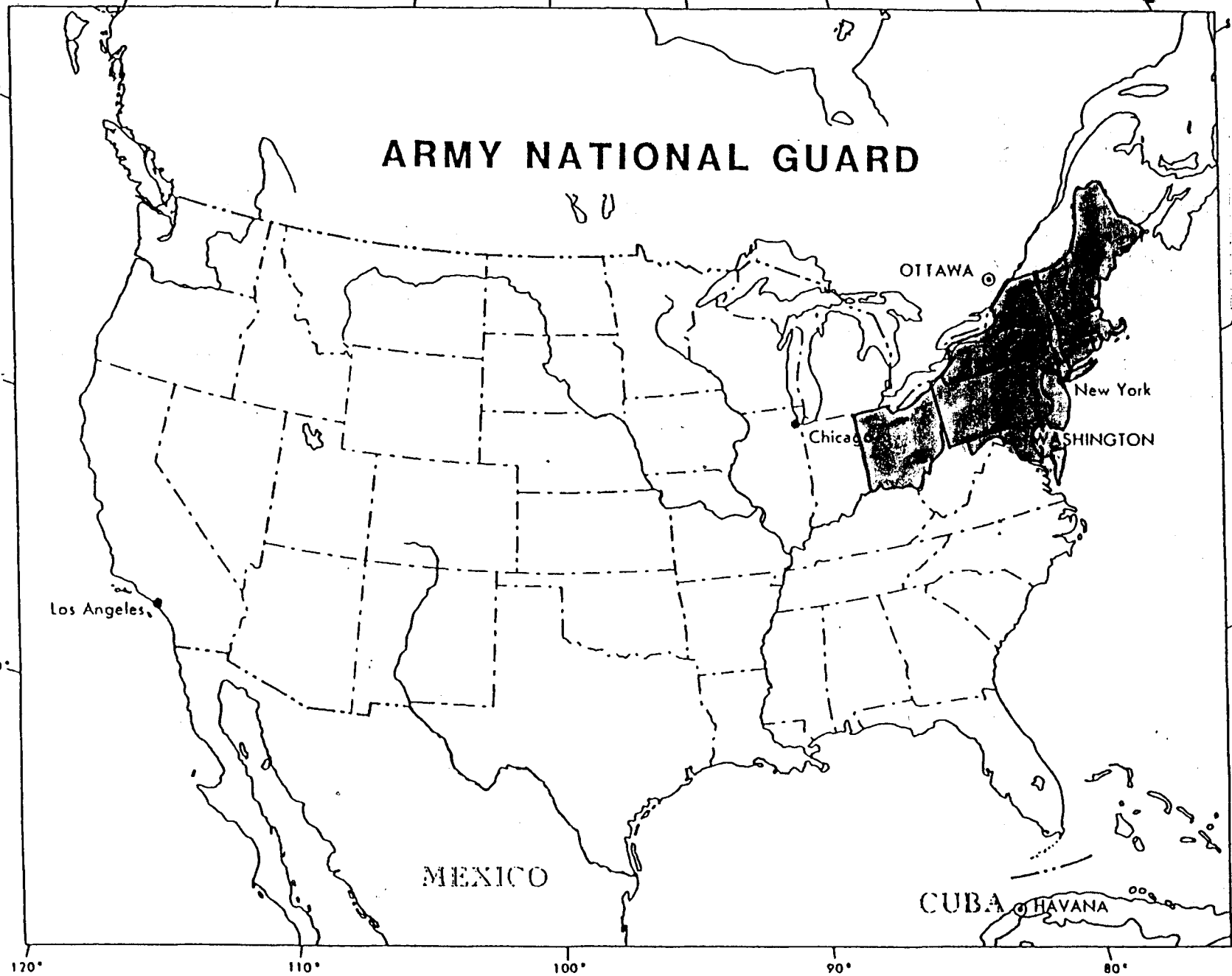
HEART

OF

NONCOMMISSIONED OFFICER EDUCATION

FOR THE

NORTHEASTERN UNITED STATES



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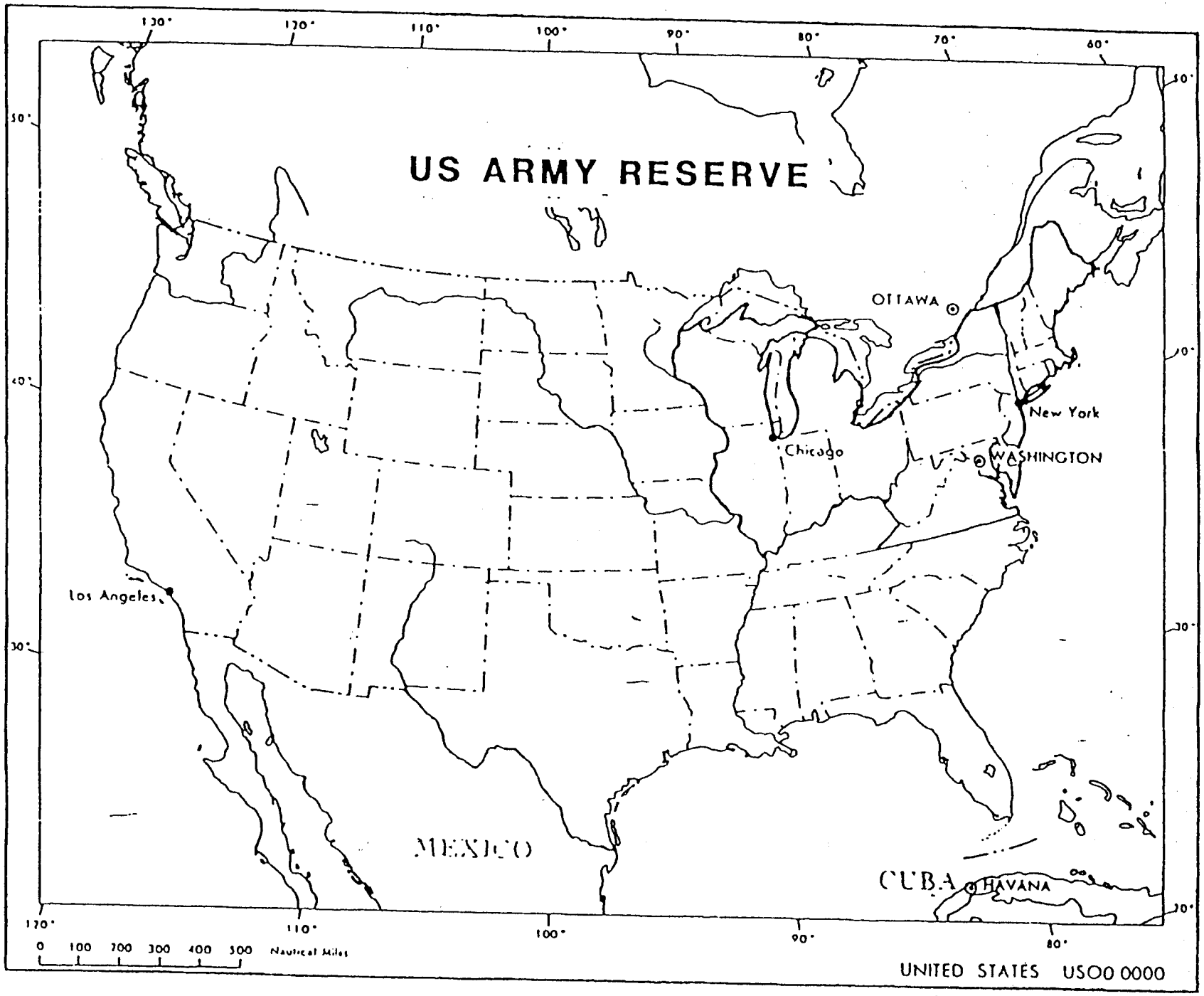

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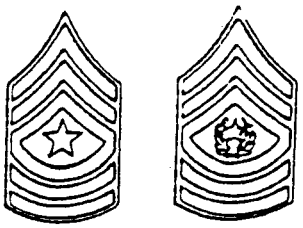
NCO EDUCATION SYSTEM

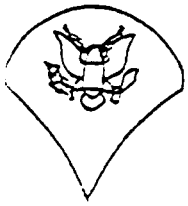


USASMA

(SENIOR)

ADVANCED NONCOMMISSIONED OFFICER COURSE

BASIC NONCOMMISSIONED OFFICER COURSE



PRIMARY LEADERSHIP DEVELOPMENT COURSE

FIRST LEVEL

PRIMARY LEADERSHIP DEVELOPMENT COURSE

CORPORALS (2 STRIPES)

PREPARE SOLDIERS TO BE:

- FIRST TIME LEADERS
- TEAM/SQUAD LEADERS
- TRAINERS OF LEADER AND COMBAT SKILLS
- EVALUATORS AND CONSELORS
- TEACHERS OF SKILLS, KNOWLEDGE, AND ATTITUDES
- ALL ENLISTED SOLDIERS MUST ATTEND FOR PROMOTION TO SERGEANT (3 STRIPES)

SECOND LEVEL

BASIC NONCOMMISSIONED OFFICER COURSE

* SERGEANTS (3 STRIPES)
* 6 - 10 YEARS OF MILITARY SERVICE
* 24 - 30 YEARS OF AGE
* SERVED AS TEAM OR SQUAD LEADER
* ALL SOLDIERS WHO ATTEND MUST BE GRADUATES OF THE PRIMARY COURSE

RESERVE COMPONENT BASIC COURSE IS A TWO PHASE COURSE

PHASE I

2 WEEKS IN CLASSROOM

* LEADERSHIP
* NCO DUTIES
* CONDUCT TRAINING
* COUNSELING
* COMBAT SKILLS

PHASE II

2 WEEKS IN CLASSROOM AND FIELD

* COMBAT ARMS
  INFANTRY, ARMOR
  ARTILLERY
* COMBAT SUPPORT
  MILITARY POLICE
  ENGINEER, SIGNAL
* COMBAT SERVICE SUPPORT
  MAINTENANCE
  TRANSPORTATION

BASIC COURSE GRADUATES

* SERVE AS SQUAD OR SECTION LEADERS
* PROFICIENT IN COMBAT SKILLS
* CAN BE PROMOTED TO STAFF SERGEANT (3 STRIPES AND 1 ROCKER)

THIRD LEVEL

ADVANCED NONCOMMISSIONED OFFICER COURSE

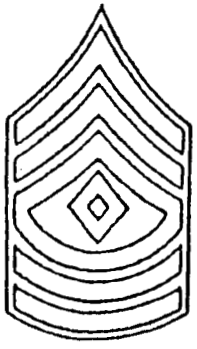
* STAFF SERGEANTS (3 STRIPES AND 1 ROCKER)
* 10 - 15 YEARS OF MILITARY SERVICE
* 28 - 30 YEARS OF AGE
* SERVED AS SQUAD LEADER/TANK COMMANDER
* MUST BE GRADUATES OF BASIC COURSE

ADVANCED COURSE GRADUATES

* SERVE AS PLATOON SERGEANTS
* CAN LEAD A PLATOON SIZE ELEMENT IN COMBAT
* CAN BE PROMOTED TO:

SERGEANT FIRST CLASS
(3 STRIPES AND 2 ROCKERS)

SENIOR LEVEL NCO COURSES



FIRST SERGEANT COURSE

SERGEANT MAJOR COURSE

REGION I NCO ACADEMY

MISSION

* PRIMARY COURSE 15 CLASSES/YEAR	3,000 SOLDIERS
* BASIC COURSE 15 CLASSES/YEAR	1,000 SOLDIERS
* ADVANCED COURSE 15 CLASSES/YEAR	1,000 SOLDIERS
TOTAL	5,000 SOLDIERS

REGION I NCO ACADEMY STAFF

COMMAND	2
ADMINISTRATION	4
SUPPLY	5
MEDICAL	6
MAINTENANCE	3
OPERATIONS	4
TRAINING	31
TOTAL	55

ALL SERGEANTS - NO OFFICERS

WHO TELLS US WHAT TO TEACH?

U S ARMY SERGEANTS MAJOR ACADEMY

* PRIMARY COURSE
* BASIC COURSE (PHASE I)
* ADVANCED COURSE (PHASE I)

COMMON LEADER TRAINING WHICH EVERY NONCOMMISSIONED OFFICER MUST KNOW TO PERFORM HIS OR HER JOB

WHO TELLS US WHAT TO TEACH?

BASIC AND ADVANCED COURSES PHASE II

EACH DIFFERENT BRANCH SCHOOL PREPARES THE COURSE MATERIAL AND SUBJECTS

FOR EXAMPLE :

INFANTRY - US ARMY INFANTRY SCHOOL
ENGINEER - US ARMY ENGINEER SCHOOL
ARTILLERY - US ARMY ARTILLERY SCHOOL

EXPERTS IN EACH BRANCH DEVELOP THE COURSES

CLASS SIZE

PRIMARY COURSE

16 STUDENTS PER CLASSROOM

X 16 CLASSROOMS

---

256 STUDENTS

2 INSTRUCTORS PER CLASSROOM

(1 INSTRUCTOR : 8 STUDENTS)

CLASS SIZE

BASIC AND ADVANCED COURSES
PHASE I

16 STUDENTS PER CLASSROOM

X 7 CLASSROOMS

---

112 STUDENTS

1 INSTRUCTOR PER CLASSROOM
(1 INSTRUCTOR : 16 STUDENTS)

CLASS SIZE

BASIC AND ADVANCED COURSES
PHASE II

1 INSTRUCTOR PER 6 STUDENTS

* SPECIALIZED TRAINING
* SPECIAL EQUIPMENT
* HANDS-ON TRAINING

PRIMARY COURSE

* 150 HOURS
* 2 WEEKS RESIDENT TRAINING
* SMALL GROUP INSTRUCTION
* STUDENTS WORK AS A TEAM
* MALES AND FEMALES ATTEND
* SOLDIERS EAT, LIVE, AND TRAIN TOGETHER

PRIMARY COURSE SUBJECTS

* LEADERSHIP	20 HOURS
* COMMUNICATIONS SKILLS	3 HOURS
* SUPPLY/MAINTENANCE	1 HOUR
* PROFESSIONAL SKILLS	22 HOURS
* TRAINING	19 HOURS
* MILITARY STUDIES	12 HOURS
* LAND NAVIGATION	23 HOURS
* FIELD TRAINING EXERCISE	40 HOURS
* EXAMINATIONS	10 HOURS

SUBJECT PRESENTATION

* COMMON SOLDIER SKILLS ARE TAUGHT USING THE 3 PART TRAINING STATEMENT

TASK

CONDITIONS

STANDARDS

METHOD OF PRESENTATION

5-P MODEL

PLAN

PREPARE

PRESENT

PRACTICE

PERFORM

PERFORMANCE ORIENTED TRAINING
(HANDS-ON TRAINING)

CRAWL - WALK - RUN

* CRAWL (INSTRUCTION)
    + INSTRUCTOR DEMONSTRATES
    + INSTRUCTOR EXPLAINS

* WALK (PRACTICE)
    + STUDENTS DEMONSTRATE
    + STUDENTS EXPLAIN

* RUN (PERFORMANCE)
    + STUDENTS PERFORM
    + INSTRUCTORS EVALUATE

PRIMARY COURSE GRADUATES

* CURRENTLY TRAINING 3,000 STUDENTS PER YEAR

* 28,000 SOLDIERS TRAINED SINCE 1984

BASIC COURSE

PHASE I

* 85 HOURS
* 2 WEEKS RESIDENT TRAINING
* SMALL GROUP INSTRUCTION
* ALL CLASSROOM
* MALES AND FEMALES ATTEND

BASIC COURSE (PHASE I) SUBJECTS

* LEADERSHIP	7 HOURS
* SUPPLY/MAINTENANCE	3 HOURS
*COMMUNICATION	10 HOURS
* PROFESSIONAL SKILLS	35 HOURS
* TRAINING	8 HOURS
* MILITARY STUDIES	18 HOURS
* EXAMINATION	4 HOURS
TOTAL	85 HOURS

BASIC COURSE PHASE I GRADUATES

* RETURN TO UNIT
* TRAINED IN LEADERSHIP SKILLS
* KNOW NCO DUTIES AND RESPONSIBILITIES
* CONDUCT HANDS-ON TRAINING
* PERFORM SQUAD LEADER DUTIES
* PREPARE TO ATTEND BASIC COURSE PHASE II
* ARE NOT PROMOTABLE UNTIL COMPLETING PHASE II

ADVANCED COURSE (PHASE I)

*83 HOURS

* 2 WEEKS RESIDENT TRAINING

* SMALL GROUP INSTRUCTION

* ALL CLASSROOM

* MALES AND FEMALES ATTEND

ADVANCED COURSE SUBJECTS

* LEADERSHIP	6 HOURS
* COMMUNICATION	15 HOURS
* TRAINING	8 HOURS
* PROFESSIONAL SKILLS	37 HOURS
* MILITARY STUDIES	13 HOURS
* EXAMINATION	4 HOURS
TOTAL	83 HOURS

ADVANCED COURSE PHASE I GRADUATES

* RETURN TO UNIT
* TRAINED IN SENIOR LEVEL LEADERSHIP SKILLS
* PREPARED TO SERVE AS PLATOON SERGEANTS
* SOLVE SOLDIER PROBLEMS
* MUST ATTEND ADVANCED COURSE PHASE II
* PROMOTED AFTER PHASE II

	(HOURS)		
	PRIMARY	BASIC	ADVANCED
LEADERSHIP	20	7	6
COMMUNICATIONS	3	10	15
SUPPLY/MAINTENANCE	1	3	--
PROFESSIONAL SKILLS	22	35	37
TRAINING	19	8	8
MILITARY STUDIES	12	18	13
MAP READING	23	--	--
FIELD TRAINING	40	--	--

REGION I
NONCOMMISSIONED OFFICER
ACADEMY

FY 95

COURSE OFFERINGS

FORT INDIANTOWN GAP
PENNSYLVANIA

REGION I NONCOMMISSIONED OFFICER ACADEMY
Building 9-14, Fort Indiantown Gap
Annville, Pennsylvania 17003-5002

REGI-CMD 01 August 1994

MEMORANDUM FOR SEE DISTRIBUTION

SUBJECT: Training Year 95 Course Schedule.

1. **COURSES** The Region I Noncommissioned Officer Academy has scheduled 5 courses for Training Year 95. Enclosures describing each course follow:

ENCLOSURE	ATRRS NUMBER	ATRRS COURSE TITLE
(1)	400-PLDC	RC3 PRIMARY LEADERSHIP DEVELOPMENT
(2)	400-BNCOC	RC3 BNCOC COMMON LEADER TRAINING
(3)	400-ANCOC	RC3 ANCOC COMMON LEADER TRAINING
(4)	400-FSC	RC3 FIRST SERGEANT COURSE
(5)	400-SNCOBS	RC3 SENIOR NCO BATTLE STAFF

2. **APPLICATION PROCEDURES**

a. National Guard Personnel. The soldier's unit will submit NGB FORM 64, Application for Training, through command channels to the State Training Officer.

b. Army Reserve Personnel. The soldier's unit will submit a completed USARC FORM 1058R, Application for Active Duty Training and Annual Training for Members of the Army Reserve, through command channels.

3. **PREREQUISITES**. Prospective students for NCOES courses must be screened to ensure that they meet prerequisites in TRADOC REG 351-17. Additional prerequisites are:

a. Applicants must have a minimum of twelve months remaining in their current enlistment.

b. Applicants must meet the height and weight standards of AR 600-9. **All students will be weighed upon arrival at the Academy.** Those who exceed screening weight will receive a body fat composition check. Soldiers who exceed maximum body fat percentage for their age group will be returned to their home station for failure to meet course prerequisites.

c. Applicants attending any course must handcarry a valid copy of DA Form 705, Army Physical Fitness Test Scorecard. A valid DA Form 705 is one which is current within 12 months prior to course graduation date and shows successful completion of the APFT.

d. Applicants with medical profiles are subject to the following guidelines:

(1) Temporary medical profiles: Soldiers who have been issued temporary profiles which limit full course participation, are ineligible to attend that course until the expiration of the profile and medical treatment is completed. The RNCOA Commandant will make a determination on a case by case basis for soldiers reporting with temporary profiles as to whether or not that student will be enrolled.

(2) Permanent medical profiles: Soldiers with permanent profiles must meet the requirements of the Military Occupational Specialty (MOS) and grade as shown in AR 611-201 and will participate in scheduled training within the limits of their profile. These soldiers must present a copy of their profile during inprocessing. Soldiers with permanent profiles which prohibit full participation in all aspects of the course will not be enrolled (i.e., land navigation, prolonged standing, etc.).

e. The courses offered by the Academy demand a high level of academic performance from the student. The unit commander is responsible for ensuring that the student is prepared to accept and meet this challenge. Soldiers with demonstrated reading and/or learning problems should seek remedial training prior to attending the Academy.

4. **ADMINISTRATIVE REQUIREMENTS AT HOME STATION**

Unit Commanders should ensure close coordination between prospective students and unit Full Time Support (FTS) personnel to ensure that:

(a) Report dates and times on published orders are correct.

(b) Travel arrangements allow arrival and departure within the start and end dates for each class.

(c) The soldier's clothing and equipment is in serviceable condition and that the soldier has, all required items prior to reporting.

(d) The soldier meets the height and weight standards IAW AR 600-9.

(e) The soldier hand carries a valid DA Form 705 to the Academy.

(f) Cancellations are reported directly to the ATRRS quota manager.

(g) Soldier reports with a minimum of four (4) copies of orders.

(h) Soldier meets the personal appearance standards IAW AR 670-1.

(i) Payrolls are submitted by the soldier's unit.

5. **TRANSPORTATION**

a. PLDC students should report to building 9-8, all other students should report to building 9-13, Fort Indiantown Gap, Annville, Pennsylvania for inprocessing. Students are required to report NLT 0730 hours on the START date indicated for each course. Students are encouraged to report Friday prior to the start date. Quarters and messing are available at that time. The Academy provides bus transportation from Harrisburg International Airport, Harrisburg AMTRAK station, and the Greyhound/Capital Trailways Bus Station in Harrisburg, PA. Return travel arrangements should allow commercial departures between 0900 and 1100, but not later than 1200 on the end date of the course. Soldiers traveling by POV should have sufficient cash to pay for food and fuel expenses to and from the Academy.

6. **ADMINISTRATIVE INFORMATION**

a. Personal check cashing and Western Union services are available at the Fort Indiantown Gap AAFES. There is an Automatic Teller Machine (ATM) serviced by CIRRUS at the Main Post Exchange. Soldiers should bring at least $75.00 in cash to cover miscellaneous expenses.

b. Student mail should be sent to the following address:

Rank and Full Name of Student
Title of Course
Region I NCO Academy PAARNG
Building 9-14, Fort Indiantown Gap
Annville, PA 17003-5002

c. Telephone numbers for RNCOA are: DSN 491-8876/8863, COMMERCIAL 717-861-8876/8863. The FAX number is DSN 491-8267 and (717) 861-8267.

Encls:
as

MICHAEL W. WERLEY
CSM, PAARNG
Commandant

DISTRIBUTION:
Ea ARNG Unit in Region I Area
National Guard Bureau, ATTN: NGB-ARO-TI
5 Ea State Training Officer, Region I Area
2 Ea MUSARC, FUSA
2 USAR NCO Academy

REGION I NONCOMMISSIONED OFFICER ACADEMY
Building 9-14, Fort Indiantown Gap
Annville, Pennsylvania 17003-5002

INDEX

ENCLOSURE	COURSE TITLE
01	RC3 PRIMARY LEADERSHIP DEVELOPMENT
02	RC3 BNCOC COMMON LEADER TRAINING
03	RC3 ANCOC COMMON LEADER TRAINING
04	RC3 FIRST SERGEANT COURSE
05	RC3 SENIOR NCO BATTLE STAFF
06	ORGANIZATIONAL AND INDIVIDUAL CLOTHING AND EQUIPMENT CHECKLIST

PRIMARY LEADERSHIP DEVELOPMENT
COURSE NUMBER: 400-PLDC
COURSE TITLE: RC3 PRIMARY LEADERSHIP DEVELOPMENT
SCHOOL CODE: 952

TRAINING LOCATION: Region I Noncommissioned Officer Academy, Fort Indiantown Gap, Annville, PA 17003-5002

MOS: Immaterial

PURPOSE: To train Specialists and Corporals in the leadership skills expected of a Junior NCO.

SCOPE: PLDC emphasizes leadership and communication techniques, resource management, and basic military skills through individual study, classwork, and hands-on activities including a field training exercise.

SECURITY CLEARANCE: None

CLASS NUMBER	TY95 TRAINING DATES	CLASS LOAD
CLASS 001	15 OCT 94 - 29 OCT 94	96
CLASS 002	05 NOV 94 - 19 NOV 94	160
CLASS 003	03 DEC 94 - 17 DEC 94	160
CLASS 004	07 JAN 95 - 21 JAN 95	192
CLASS 005	28 JAN 95 - 11 FEB 95	192
CLASS 006	18 FEB 95 - 04 MAR 95	192
CLASS 007	11 MAR 95 - 25 MAR 95	192
CLASS 008	01 APR 95 - 15 APR 95	192
CLASS 009	22 APR 95 - 06 MAY 95	192
CLASS 010	13 MAY 95 - 27 MAY 95	224
CLASS 011	03 JUN 95 - 17 JUN 95	224
CLASS 012	08 JUL 95 - 22 JUL 95	224
CLASS 013	29 JUL 95 - 12 AUG 95	224
CLASS 014	19 AUG 95 - 02 SEP 95	224
CLASS 015	09 SEP 95 - 23 SEP 95	168
TOTAL:		2,912

TRAINING DEVELOPMENT PROPONENT: U.S. Army Sergeants Major Academy, Fort Bliss, Texas 79918-5000

NOTE: Check ATRRS for current course information and available seats.

BNCOC COMMON CORE
COURSE NUMBER: 400-BNCOC
COURSE TITLE: RC3 BNCOC COMMON LEADER TRAINING
ATRRS SCHOOL CODE: 952

TRAINING LOCATION: Region I Noncommissioned Officer Academy, Fort Indiantown Gap, Annville, PA 17003-5002

MOS: Immaterial

PURPOSE: To provide MOS immaterial Common Leader Training for Reserve Component soldiers at Skill Level 3.

SCOPE: Leadership; Effective Communications; Professional Skills; Resource Management; Military Studies; assigned and inherent duties, responsibilities and authority of the Skill Level 3 NCO.

SECURITY CLEARANCE: None

CLASS NUMBER	TY95 TRAINING DATES
CLASS 001	15 OCT 94 - 29 OCT 94
CLASS 002	05 NOV 94 - 19 NOV 94
CLASS 003	03 DEC 94 - 17 DEC 94
CLASS 004	07 JAN 95 - 21 JAN 95
CLASS 005	28 JAN 95 - 11 FEB 95
CLASS 006	18 FEB 95 - 04 MAR 95
CLASS 007	11 MAR 95 - 25 MAR 95
CLASS 008	01 APR 95 - 15 APR 95
CLASS 009	22 APR 95 - 06 MAY 95
CLASS 010	13 MAY 95 - 27 MAY 95
CLASS 011	03 JUN 95 - 17 JUN 95
CLASS 012	08 JUL 95 - 22 JUL 95
CLASS 013	29 JUL 95 - 12 AUG 95
CLASS 014	19 AUG 95 - 02 SEP 95
CLASS 015	09 SEP 95 - 23 SEP 95
TOTAL:	

TRAINING DEVELOPMENT PROPONENT: U.S. Army Sergeants Major Academy, Fort Bliss, Texas 79918-5000

NOTE: Current 6-day BNCOC Phase I Program of Instruction is under revision. Anticipated implementation date for new 15 day BNCOC Phase I is first quarter of FY-95. The above dates are based on the new BNCOC Phase I course. Check ATRRS for current information and available seats.

ANCOC COMMON CORE
COURSE NUMBER: 400-ANCOC
COURSE TITLE: RC3 ANCOC COMMON LEADER TRAINING
ATRRS SCHOOL CODE: 952

TRAINING LOCATION: Region I Noncommissioned Officer Academy, Fort Indiantown Gap, Annville, PA 17003-5002

MOS: Immaterial

PURPOSE: To provide MOS immaterial Common Leader Training for Reserve Component soldiers at Skill Level 4.

SCOPE: Leadership; Effective Communications; Professional Skills; Resource Management; Military Studies; assigned and inherent duties, responsibilities, and authority of the Skill Level 4 NCO.

SECURITY CLEARANCE: None

CLASS NUMBER	TY95 TRAINING DATES	CLASS LOAD
CLASS 001	15 OCT 94 - 29 OCT 94	48
CLASS 002	05 NOV 94 - 19 NOV 94	32
CLASS 003	07 JAN 95 - 21 JAN 95	32
CLASS 004	28 JAN 95 - 11 FEB 95	32
CLASS 005	18 FEB 95 - 04 MAR 95	32
CLASS 006	11 MAR 95 - 25 MAR 95	32
CLASS 007	01 APR 95 - 15 APR 95	32
CLASS 008	22 APR 95 - 06 MAY 95	32
CLASS 009	13 MAY 95 - 27 MAY 95	32
CLASS 010	03 JUN 95 - 17 JUN 95	32
CLASS 011	08 JUL 95 - 22 JUL 95	32
CLASS 012	29 JUL 95 - 12 AUG 95	32
CLASS 013	19 AUG 95 - 02 SEP 95	32
CLASS 014	09 SEP 95 - 23 SEP 95	32

TRAINING DEVELOPMENT PROPONENT: U.S. Army Sergeants Major Academy
Fort Bliss, TX 79918-5000

NOTE: Check ATRRS for current course information and available seats.

FIRST SERGEANTS COURSE
COURSE NUMBER: 400-FSC
COURSE TITLE: RC3 FIRST SERGEANT COURSE
ATRRS SCHOOL CODE: 952

TRAINING LOCATION: Region I Noncommissioned Officer Academy, Fort Indiantown, Gap Annville, PA 17003-5002

MOS: Immaterial

PURPOSE: To prepare Sergeants First Class and Master Sergeants for positions of responsibility as First Sergeants.

SCOPE: Major subject areas include Unit Administration, Communicative Skills, Discipline and Morale, Logistics and Maintenance, Personnel Management, Physical Training, Security, Tactical Operations, and Training Management.

ADDITIONAL PREREQUISITES: Member of Reserve Component, in the ranks of Sergeant First Class, or Master Sergeant occupying (or designated to occupy) a First Sergeant Position.

SECURITY CLEARANCE: None

ACADEMIC HOURS:

CLASS NUMBER	TY95 TRAINING DATES	CLASS LOAD
CLASS 001	28 JAN 95 - 11 FEB 95	20
CLASS 002	11 MAR 95 - 25 MAR 95	20
CLASS 003	22 APR 95 - 06 MAY 95	20
CLASS 004	03 JUN 95 - 17 JUN 95	20
CLASS 005	29 JUL 95 - 12 AUG 95	20

TRAINING DEVELOPMENT PROPONENT: US Army Sergeants Major Academy, Fort Bliss, TX 79918-5000

NOTE: Check ATRRS for current course information and available seats.

SENIOR NCO BATTLE STAFF
COURSE NUMBER: 400-SNCOBS
COURSE TITLE: RC3 SENIOR NCO BATTLE STAFF
ATRRS SCHOOL CODE: 952

TRAINING LOCATION: Region I Noncommissioned Officer Academy, Fort Indiantown Gap, Annville, PA 17003-5002

MOS: Immaterial

PURPOSE: To provide knowledge and skills required by Noncommissioned Officers in the grades of Sergeant First Class, Master Sergeant, and Sergeant Major, as Staff Section Sergeants, in a battalion-sized or brigade-sized tactical operations center/ administration and logistics center (TOC/ALC), during combat.

SCOPE: This functional course consists of 101 hours, taught in a controlled classroom mode with the Cadre Trainer as the subject matter expert. Course is presented in four blocks of instruction: Personnel (S-1), Intelligence (S-2), Operations (S-3), and Logistics (S-4) Blocks. The training is not MOS-specific, is not MOS-producing, and is not part of the Noncommissioned Officer Education System.

DDITIONAL REREQUISITES: Member of Reserve Component, in the ranks of Staff Sergeant, Sergeant First Class, Master Sergeant or Sergeant Major, occupying (or designated to occupy) a staff position at battalion or brigade level.

SECURITY CLEARANCE: None

CLASS NUMBER	TY95 TRAINING DATES	CLASS LOAD
CLASS 001	15 OCT 94 - 29 OCT 94	18
CLASS 002	03 DEC 94 - 17 DEC 94	18
CLASS 003	28 JAN 95 - 11 FEB 95	18
CLASS 004	11 MAR 95 - 25 MAR 95	18
CLASS 005	22 APR 95 - 06 MAY 95	18
CLASS 006	03 JUN 95 - 17 JUN 95	18
CLASS 007	29 JUL 95 - 12 AUG 95	18

TRAINING DEVELOPMENT PROPONENT: U.S. Army Sergeants Major Academy, Fort Bliss, TX 79918-5000

NOTE: Check ATRRS for current course information and available seats.

ORGANIZATIONAL CLOTHING AND INDIVIDUAL EQUIPMENT CHECKLIST

CLOTHING & EQUIPMENT	PLDC	PHASE I BNCOC	PHASE I ANCOC	1SG COURSE	SNCO BSC
BAG, BARRACKS	1	1	1	1	1
BAG, DUFFEL	2	1	1	2	2
BAG, WATERPROOF CLOTHING	1				
BELT, INDIVIDUAL EQUIPMENT	1				
CANTEEN, WATER, PLASTIC	1				
CAP, COLD WEATHER	1*				
CARRIER, ENTRENCHING TOOL	1				
CASE, FIELD FIRST AID	1				
CASE, SMALL ARMS AMMO	2				
COVER, HELMET CAMOUFLAGE	1				
COVER, WATER CANTEEN	1				
DRAWERS, COLD WEATHER	1*	1*	1*		
FIELD PACK, LC-1 MED	1				
HELMET, GROUND TROOPS	1				
ENTRENCHING TOOL, HAND	1				
LINER, COAT COLD WEATHER	1*	1*	1*	1*	1*
LINER, TROUSERS COLD WEATHER	1*				
LINER, PARKA EXT COLD WEATHER	1*				
MAT, SLEEPING	1				
MITTEN INSERTS	1*				
MITTEN SHELLS	1*				
OVERSHOES, BOOT COMBAT	1	1	1	1	1
PARKA, EXT COLD WEATHER OG107	1*				
SWEATER, WOOL, BRN (Optional)	1*	1*	1*	1*	1*

CLOTHING & EQUIPMENT	PLDC	PHASE I BNCOC	PHASE I ANCOC	1SG COURSE	SNCO BSC
PARKA, WET WEATHER	1	1	1	1	1
		OR	OR		
PONCHO, WET WEATHER	1	1	1	1	1
SCARF, NECKWEAR WOOL	1*	1*			
SHELTER HALF, TENT	1				
SHIRT, CW WOOL OG108	1*				
SLEEPING BAG, INTERMEDIATE	1				
SUIT, CHEMICAL PROTECTIVE	1				
SUSPENDERS, IND EQUIP BELT	1				
SUSPENDERS, TROUSERS	1*				
SWEATPANTS, PT	1	1	1	1	1
SWEATSHIRT, PT	1	1	1	1	1
TROUSERS, COLD WEATHER OG108	1*				
TROUSERS, WET WEATHER OG107	1			1	1
TRUNKS, GENERAL PURPOSE PT	1	1	1	1	1
UNDERSHIRT, COLD WEATHER	1*	1*	1*	1*	1*
COMPASS, LENSATIC	1				
FLASHLIGHT W/RED FILTER	1				
SHOES, RUNNING PT	1	1	1	1	1
T-SHIRT, PT	1	1	1	1	1
CAMO STICK, GREEN & LOAM	1				
M17 A1 Protective Mask	1				
REFLECTIVE WASTEBAND					

CLOTHING & EQUIPMENT	PLDC	PHASE I BNCOC	PHASE I ANCOC	1SG COURSE	SNCO BSC
NOTEBOOK, POCKET SIZE	1	1	1	1	1
PEN, BLACK INK	1	1	1	1	1
SOCKS, WHITE PT	2pr	2pr	2pr	2pr	2pr
BELT, TROUSERS	1	1	1	1	1
BOOTS, COMBAT	2pr	2pr	2pr	2pr	2pr
BUCKLE, BELT, BLACK	1	1	1	1	1
CAP, COMBAT, CAMOUFLAGE	1	1	1	1	1
COAT, COMBAT, CAMOUFLAGE	2	2	2	2	2
COAT, COMBAT, CAMOUFLAGE HW	2	2	2	2	2
COAT, COLD WEATHER (FIELD)	1	1	1	1	1
GLOVES, INSERT	1*	1*	1*	1*	1*
GLOVES, SHELL	1*	1*	1*	1*	1*
SOCKS, CUSHION SOLE	3pr	3pr	3pr	3pr	3pr
TROUSERS, COMBAT, CAMOUFLAGE	2	2	2	2	2
TROUSERS, COMBAT, CAMO, HW	2	2	2	2	2
UNDERSHIRT, COLORED (BROWN)	3	3	3	3	3
TOWEL, BATH, WHITE OR BROWN	2	2	2	2	2
STRAIGHT-EDGE, 12 INCH	1	1	1	1	1
PENCIL, MECHANICAL 0.5mm	1	1	1	1	1
PROTRACTOR, PLASTIC 1:50,000	1	1	1	1	1

(1) Items marked with an asterisk (*) are required during the period November thru April.

(2) All BDU Coats must have name tapes, U.S. Army tapes, and shoulder sleeve insignia attached IAW AR 670-1.

(3) Knives which attach to the field pack or LC-1 equipment are not authorized. Pocket knives are authorized.

REGION I NONCOMMISSIONED OFFICER ACADEMY

The Region I Noncommissioned Officer Academy (RNCOA) was established by the National Guard Bureau in 1984 at Fort Indiantown Gap, Pennsylvania. The Academy's mission is to conduct Noncommissioned Officer Education System (NCOES) Courses on a full-time basis for Army National Guard and Army Reserve soldiers from units located in the Region I Area. This region covers the states of Connecticut, Delaware, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, and Vermont, as well as the District of Columbia.

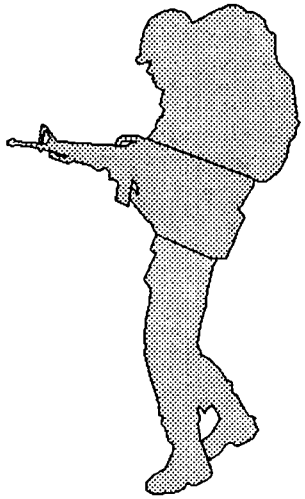
The original course offered at the Academy was the Primary Noncommissioned Officer Course (PNCOC), with the first class graduating on 26 May 1984. This course was replaced in May 1985 by the Primary Leadership Development Course - Reserve Component (PLDC-RC). Until February 1988, PLDC-RC was the only course offered at the Academy, at which time the Infantry Basic Noncommissioned Officer Course - Reserve Component (BNCOC-RC) was added.

On 1 October 1989, Region I NCO Academy entered into an agreement with First United States Army (FUSA) which added the mission of training PLDC for all First Army Reserve soldiers. This agreement essentially doubled the student enrollment capacity for PLDC-RC.

Since the first Infantry BNCOC, the training focus of the Region I Noncommissioned Officer Academy has broadened to include BNCOC and ANCOC in the Infantry and Artillery career fields.

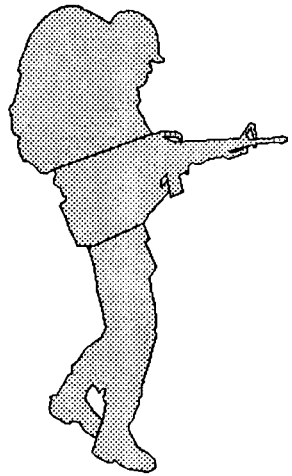
The Academy's success in meeting training challenges was highlighted in March 1992 when it received full accreditation by the TRADOC Accreditation Team. In the future, Region I Noncommissioned Officer Academy will continue to offer its training to meet the anticipated needs of Reserve Component soldiers.

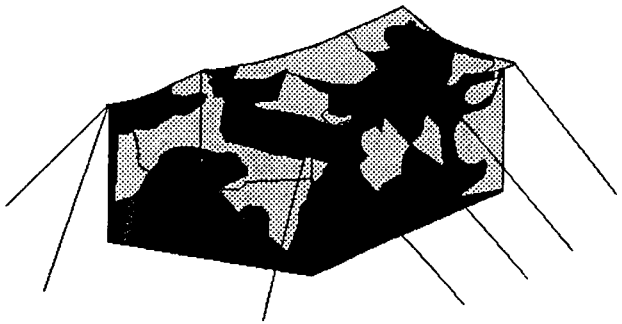
01 Aug 1994



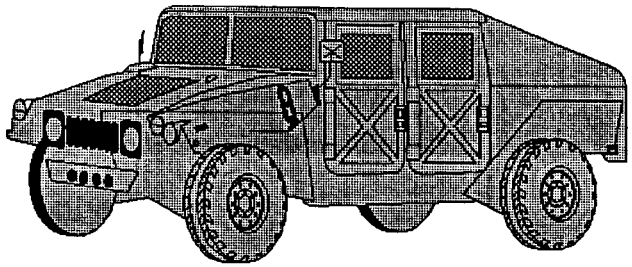
Welcome

to the USAREUR OCIE



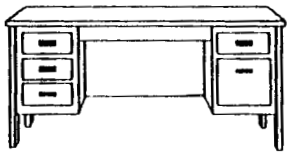


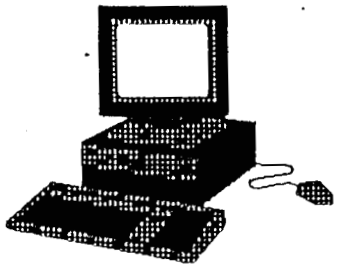
Redistribution Center



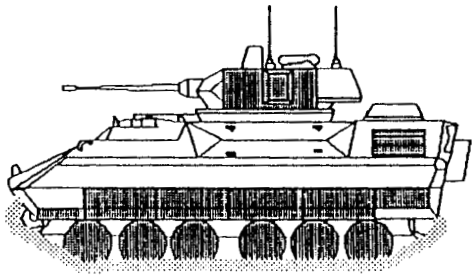
22 MARCH 1995

THREE PROGRAMS

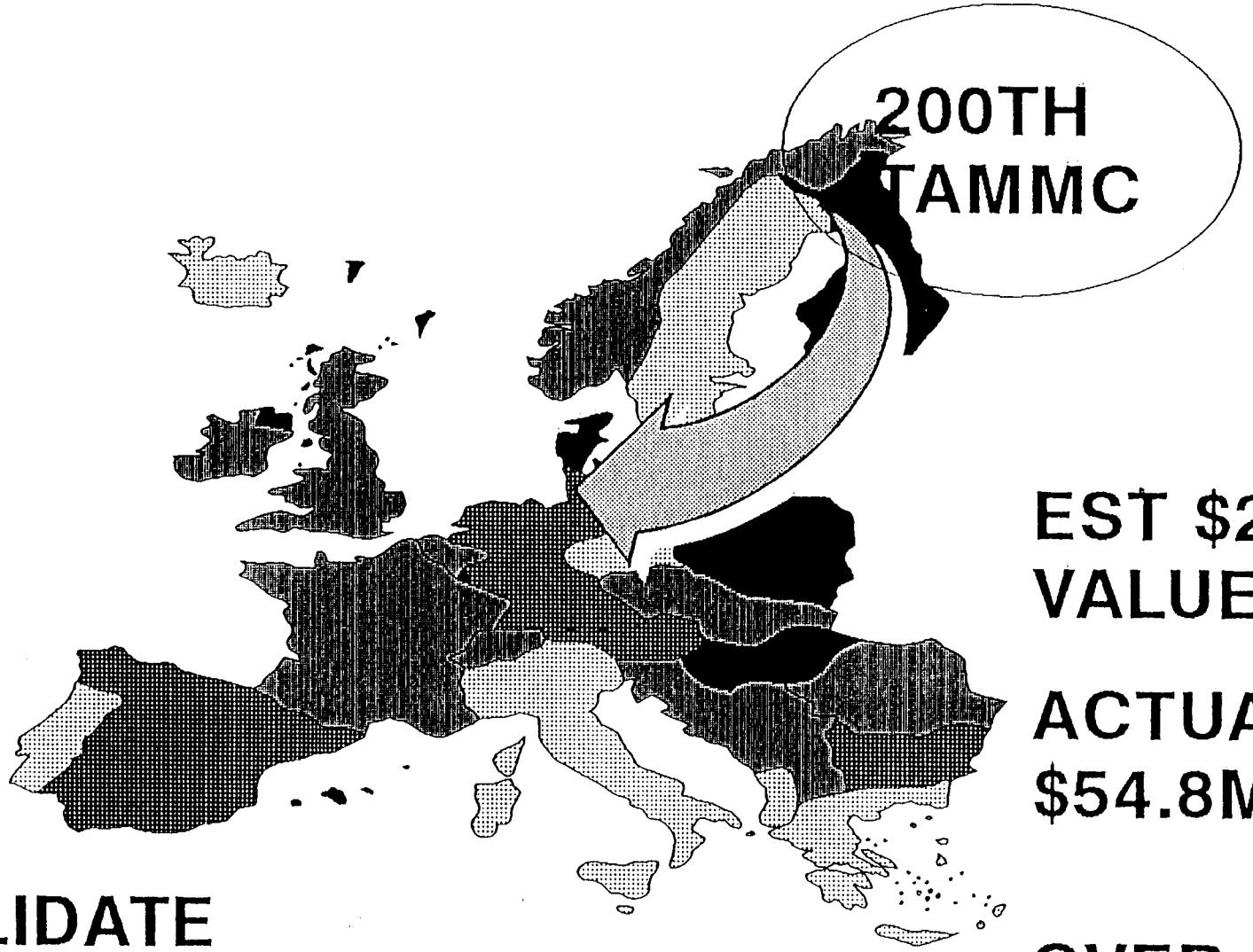




- USAREUR OCIE (NGB)
- CIVIL DEFENSE STOCKAGE STORAGE SITE - CDS3 (NGB)
- EXCESS FEDERAL PROPERTY INITIATIVE (PA)



USAREUR EXCESS OCIE



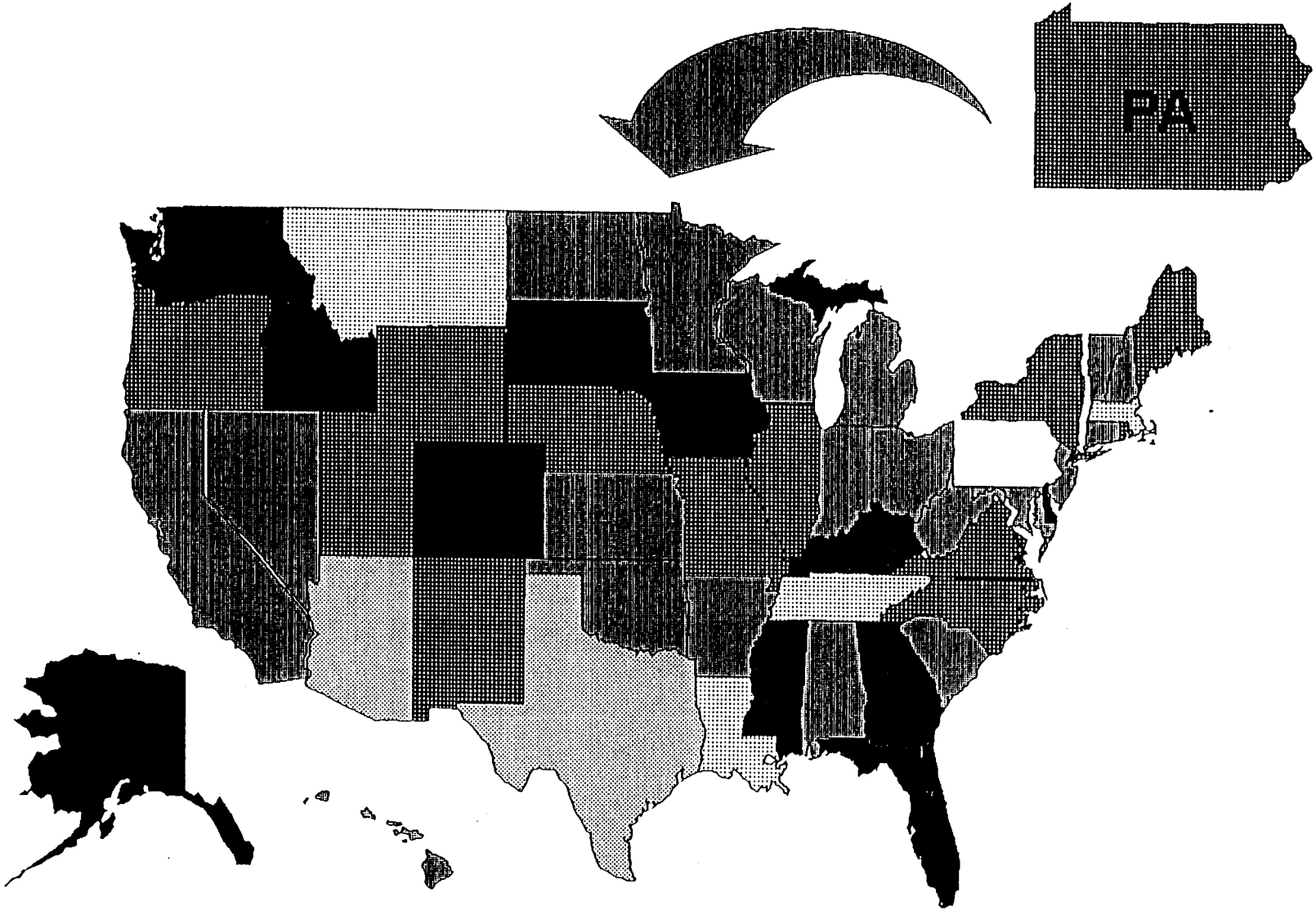
EST $27M
VALUE

ACTUAL
$54.8M

OVER 1.2M
PIECES

CONSOLIDATE
TO ONE
LOCATION

REDISTRIBUTION SITE
USPFO for PA

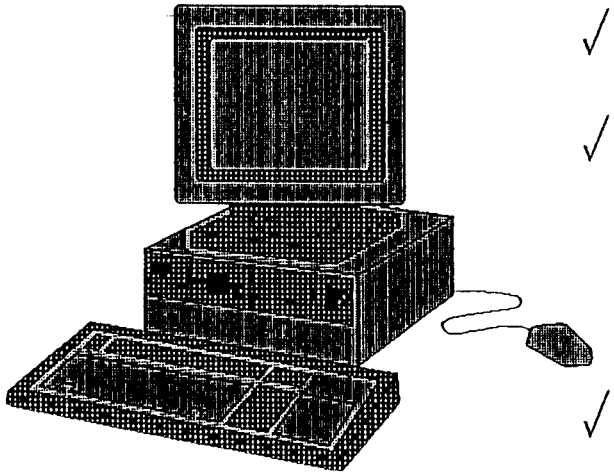


JUNE 1993

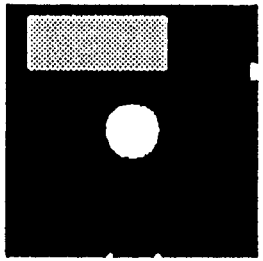
MISSION STATEMENT

- √ Receive Items from USAREUR
- √ Inspect Items
- √ Temporary Store Items
- √ Redistribute Based on NGB-ARL Guidance

AUTOMATION

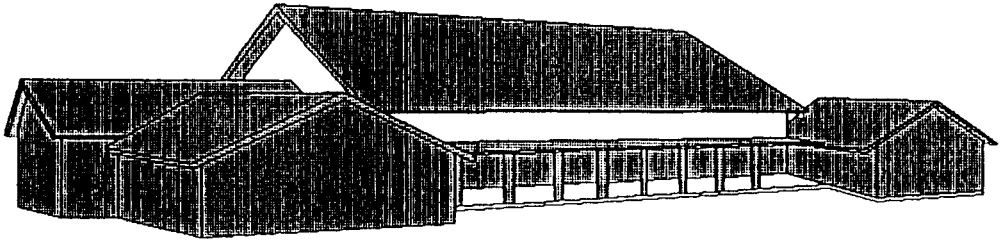


- √ FED/LOG ARMY/LOG
- √ TACC-S Computers
- √ SARRS Software
  - *Process Documents, Maintain Accountability and Prepare Material Release Order (MRO)*
- √ OSC National Visability

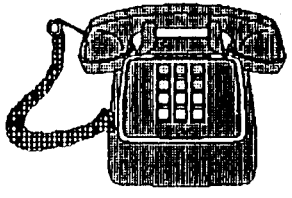


FACILITIES

- ✓ BLDG 5-115 MAIN OFFICE 34,310 Sq Ft
- ✓ Area 11 - 1 Building
- ✓ Area 16 - Storage Buildings - 45 Available
  (20 ft x 72 ft & 20 ft x 140 ft)
- ✓ Area 6 - 3 Buildings



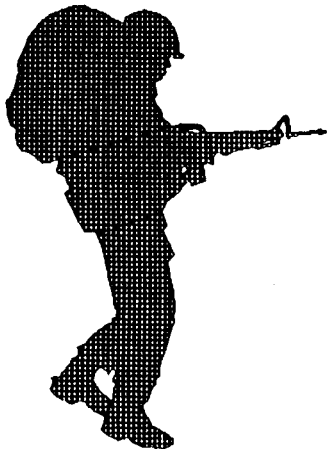
- ✓ Telephones - Commercial 861-8408/8406
  DSN 491-8408/8406



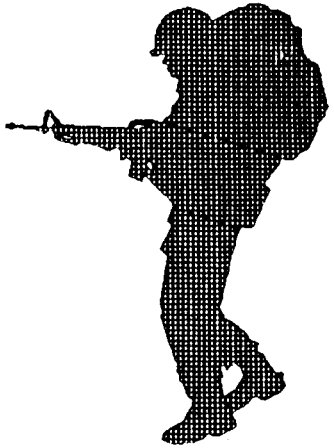
1 February 1995

FY95 REQUIREMENTS

PAY (19 INDIVIDUALS)	$ 420,000
TRANSPORTATION	$ 100,000



USAREUR OCIE



NUMBER OF PIECES RECEIVED	1,329,063
VALUE	$22,636,299
NUMBER OF PIECES SHIPPED	500,879
VALUE	$10,726,666
STATES/TERRITORIES SHIPPED TO	53

21 March 1995

UTILIZATION OF EURO OCIE ASSETS IN PENNSYLVANIA

CAMOUFLAGE SCREENS & SUPPORT SYSTEMS	$1,203,580
ORGANIZATIONAL EQUIPMENT (BLANKETS, SLEEPING MATS, LOAD BEARING ITEMS)	$989,536
MISCELLANEOUS EQUIPMENT (TENTS, LINERS, TARPAULINES,ETC.)	$275,063
INDIVIDUAL CLOTHING	$165,045
COLD WEATHER EQUIPMENT (COAT, TROUSERS, LINERS, GLOVES, ETC)	$472,945
CVCU'S & EQUIPMENT	$35,720
TOTAL AS OF 21 MARCH 1995	$3,141,910

21 March 1995

EUROPEAN OCIE RETROGRADE PROGRAM

Assets issued from personal visits

FLORIDA	$ 1,108,888
KANSAS	323,748
MISSISSIPPI	308,050
INDIANA	245,770
NEW MEXICO	189,000
CONNECTICUT	88,636
VERMONT	122,696
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	62,904
ILLINOIS	133,380
NORTH CAROLINA	74,088
RHODE ISLAND	50,628
NEW HAMPSHIRE	38,500
WEST VIRGINIA	27,802
WYOMING	17,050
NEW JERSEY	11,032
VIRGIN ISLANDS	137,211

$2,939,023

21 March 1995

STATES TO VISIT

√ Iowa	20 - 21 Mar 95
√ Wisconsin	21 - 22 Mar 95
√ New York	11 - 12 Apr 95
√ Arkansas	11 - 12 Apr 95

1 March 1995

ITEMS ISSUED TO PA AIR GUARD UNITS

111TH F.G., WILLOW GROVE	2776 ITEMS	$107,021
171ST A.R.W., PITTSBURGH	9195 ITEMS	$292,019

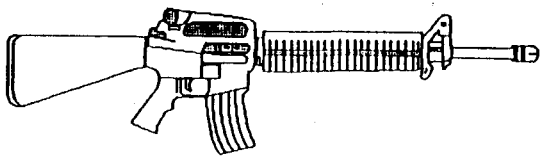
21 March 1995

PROJECTED LIST OF ITEMS TO BE ISSUED TO FORT DRUM

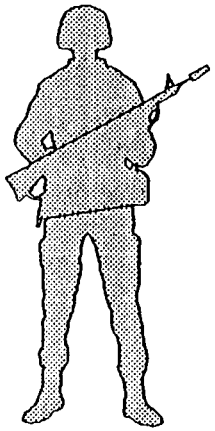
POST CIF	2666 ITEMS	$36,021
10TH MTN DIV (CHEM)	26,038 ITEMS	$199,658

AID TO OTHER STATES

1993	ILLNOIS	
	BOOTS	283 PAIR
	SOCKS	416 PAIR
	GLOVES	240 PAIR
	BOOTS	1,178 PAIR
1994	MISSISSIPPI	2,800 BLANKETS
		875 KEVLAR HELMETS
		552 BODY ARMOR
	GEORGIA	64,000 SANDBAGS



CDS3



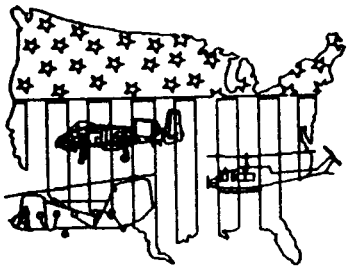
BODY ARMOR FRAGMENTATION VEST	3,000 EACH
RIOT CONTROL FACE SHIELD	3,000 EACH
LOCKING PLATE RIFLE	3,000 EACH
BALLISTIC BODY ARMOR	
VESTS	319 EACH
INSERTS	638 EACH
MRE'S	960 CASES

EXCESS FEDERAL PROPERTY INITIATIVE

PHASE I	August 1993	$ 11,409,500
PHASE II	November 1993	$ 10,601,143
PHASE III	March 1994	$ 2,708,327
PHASE IV	June 1994	$ 3,521,490
PHASE V	January 1995	$ 4,948,325
	TOTAL	$ 33,188,785

UNITED STATES PROPERTY AND FISCAL OFFICE FOR PENNSYLVANIA

The mission of the USPFO, located at Fort Indiantown Gap, is to receive and account for all funds and property of the United States government in the possession of the Pennsylvania Army and Air National Guard, and ensures that federal funds are obligated and expended in conformance with applicable statutes and regulations.



With budgets that annually exceed $200 million, the USPFO is authorized several assistants and the staff necessary to accomplish his mission.

Divisions within the USPFO include the Resource Management Division, Supply and Services Division, Audit and Internal Review Division, Automation Data Processing, Purchasing and Contracting and Administration. The primary assistant to the USPFO is his deputy, the Supervisory Logistics Management Specialist who supervises the day-to-day operation. At the Air National Guard installations, the USPFO is authorized three assistants: one for Fiscal (the Base Comptroller), one for Property (the Chief of Supplies), and one for Real Property (the Base Civil Engineer). In addition, a transportation agent is authorized to assist in accomplishment of the transportation mission.

The value of the Air National Guard equipment exceeds $670 million and the Army Guard equipment exceeds $761 million.

The USPFO coordinates the activities of the assistant USPFOs and provides logistical and fiscal support to the following:

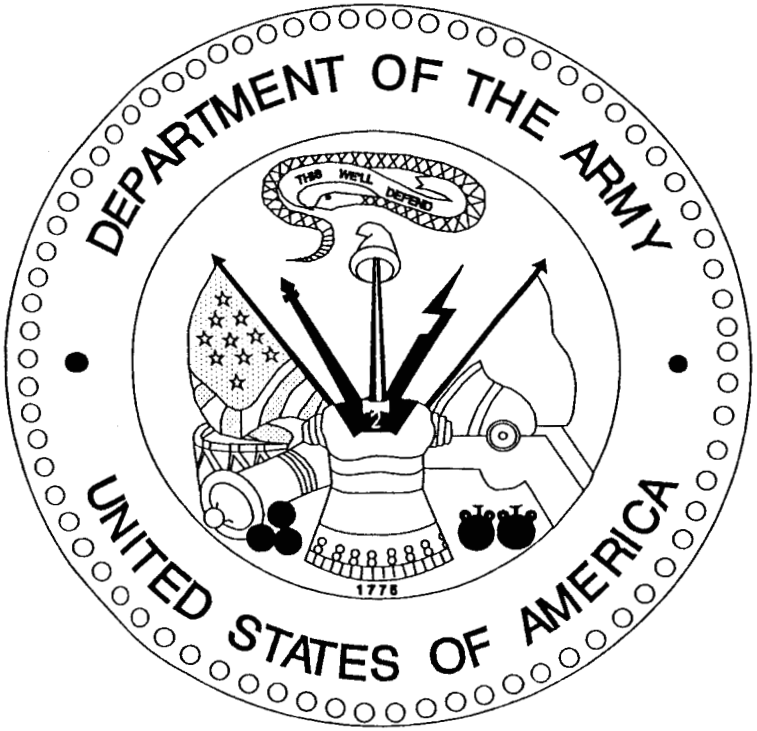
- Army National Guard Units and Activities
- Combined Support Maintenance Shops
- Unit Training Equipment Site
- Army Aviation Support Facilities
- Regional NCO School
- Medical Training Center

The USPFO manages the Federal Logistics Support System for the state and, upon mobilization of a supported unit, provides that support necessary for the transition of the mobilized entity into active duty status.

DIRECTORATE OF SURFACE MAINTENANCE

Bldg 9-68, Fort Indiantown Gap

THE PENNSYLVANIA ARMY NATIONAL GUARD'S MAINTENANCE PROGRAM



COL CHARLES M. BECHTEL
DIRECTOR

DIRECTORATE OF SURFACE MAINTENANCE

PA NATIONAL GUARD

- Maintain all items of equipment in the inventory from M-1 tanks to binoculars.
- Develop Programs, Policies, and Procedures to maintain the Pennsylvania National Guard's Equipment.
- Provide Technical Assistance to 30 fulltime maintenance shops.
- Maintain equipment readiness at a 90% mission capable rates or higher.
- Manage a $9 million dollar budget for repair parts, special maintenance mandays and GSA vehicles.
- Act as Program Manager for over 400 Fulltime Maintenance personnel.

GUARD TO FTIG INTERFACE

- PROVIDED SUPPORT TO DOL DURING DESERT STORM MOBILIZATION
- BACKUP MAINTENANCE SUPPORT TO DOL
- PROVIDES ADDITIONAL MAINTENANCE MANPOWER FOR INTERSERVICE SUPPORT AGREEMENT (AC, USAR)
- PROVIDES ADDITIONAL MAINTENANCE FACILITY TO FTIG
- READINESS GROUP + POST + USAR + NG = TREMENDOUS SYNERGISM
- WORK CLOSELY WITH EQUIPMENT CONCENTRATION SITE (ECS) (USAR)
- SUPPORTS REGIONAL TRAINING SITE - MAINTENANCE (USAR)

REPAIR PARTS

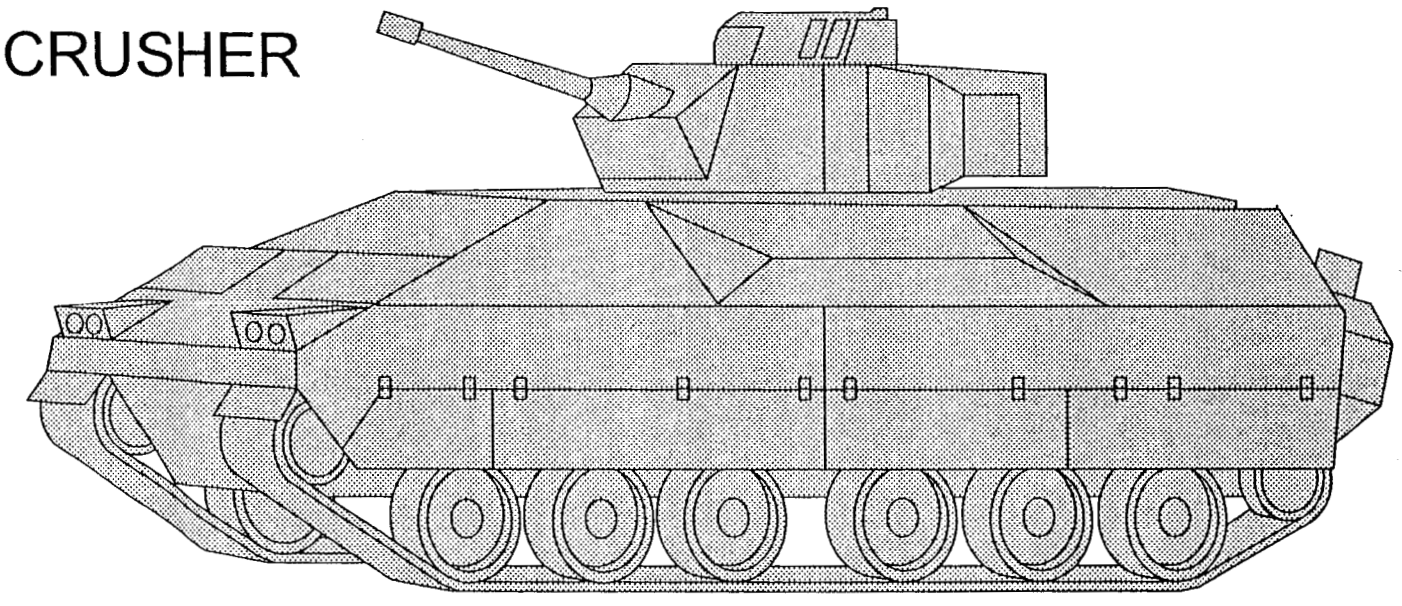
CLASS IX ACTIVITY

- OPERATE TWO SUPPLY SUPPORT ACTIVITIES (SSA)
  -28TH DISCOM
  -3623D MAINTENANCE CO (NON-DIVISION)
- CAPABLE OF SUPPORT TO USAR AND ACTIVE UNITS
- BOTH SSA'S STOCK DEPOT LEVEL REPARABLES
- PRESENTLY PROVIDE BACKUP SUPPLY SUPPORT FOR UNITS TRAINING AT FTIG

HAZARDOUS WASTE MINIMIZATION

HAZMIN

- ANTI-FREEZE RECYCLING
- WASTE OIL CONTRACT
- RAG RECYCLING
- SMALL & LARGE PARTS WASHERS (BIODEGRADEABLE)
- WASTE OIL BURNERS (UTES & RETROEUR)
- OIL FILTER CRUSHER



CSMS

COMBINED SUPPORT MAINTENANCE SHOP

- CSMS IS UTILIZED 33 OF 52 WEEKENDS A YEAR.
- TOTAL AREA 63,006 SQ FT.
- TRAINS SEVEN DIFFERENT MAINTENANCE COMPANIES IN PAARNG.
- AVERAGES APPROXIMATELY 35 PERSONNEL A WEEKEND.
- SUPPORTED ELEVEN DIFFERENT UNITS FROM THE MARINES TO FIELD ARTILLERY AND SURGICAL HOSPITALS WHILE TRAINING AT FTIG.
- OUTSIDE SUPPORT IS A SOURCE OF INCOME FOR OPERATIONS, WHICH ALLOWS FLEXIBILITY FOR TEMPORARY HIRES.

UTES

UNIT TRAINING EQUIPMENT SITE

- CONVERSION:
  PRESENTLY CONVERTING 4 INFANTRY BATTALIONS TO MECHANIZED INFANTRY AND 1 BATTALION TO ARMOR.

- EXPANSION:
  AREA # 12 - COMPOUND
  - MAINTENANCE BUILDING
  AREA # 13 - WHEELED VEHICLE STORAGE AREA

- BLACKWOODS TRAINING AREA
  - MAINTENANCE BUILDING
  - COMPOUND
  - TRAINING AREA

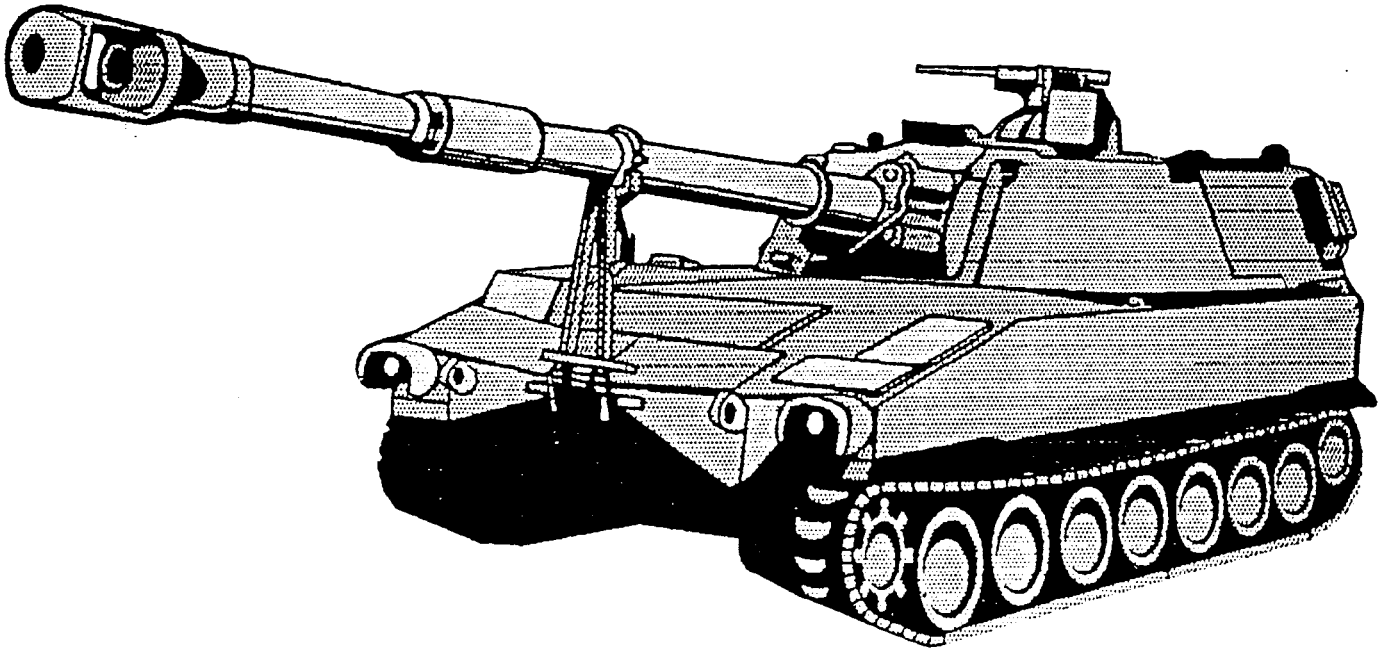
DIRECTORATE OF SURFACE MAINTENANCE

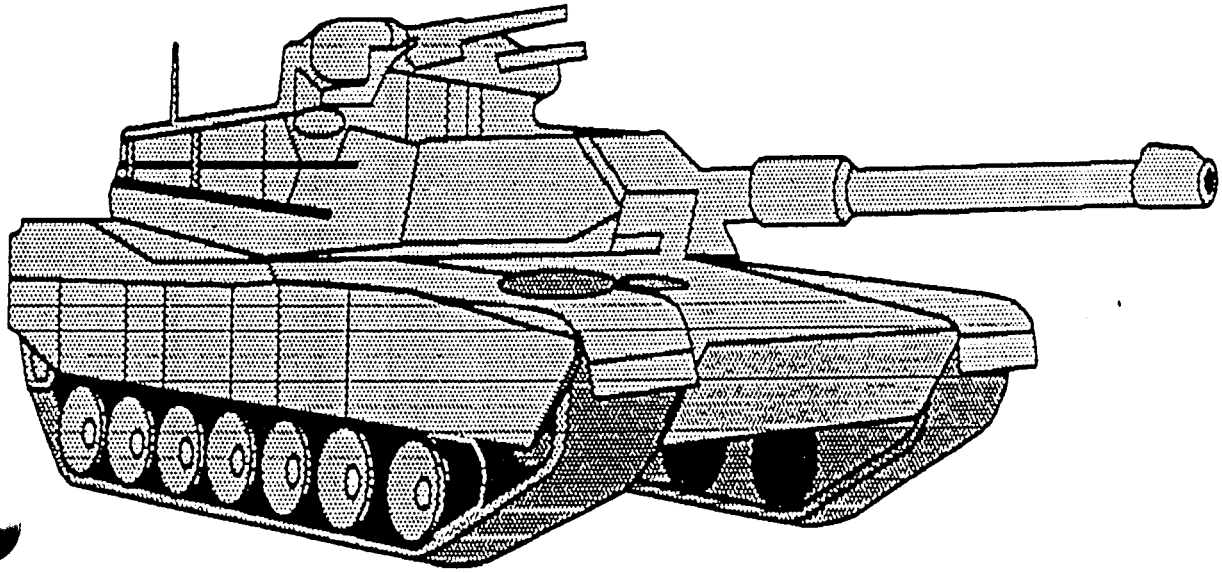
RETROEUR REPAIR SITE

- STARTED PRODUCTION IN OCTOBER.
- HAS RECEIVED 530+ VEHICLES FOR REPAIR AND REDISTRIBUTION.
- WILL BRING INTO PA APPROXIMATELY $2.4 MILLION DOLLARS THE FIRST TWELVE MONTHS.
- EMPLOYS 60 PERSONNEL.
- WOULD NOT HAVE BEEN ABLE TO ACQUIRE BLDGS AND COMPOUND IF GARRISON PERSONNEL HAD NOT BEEN HERE TO ASSIST.
- POST DEH HOOKED UP FACILITIES AND PROVIDED HEATING PLANTS AND ELECTRICAL UPGRADES.

UTES

UNIT TRAINING EQUIPMENT SITE





UTES

Unit Training Equipment Site

MISSION:

Receive, store, maintain and issue Wheeled/Tracked vehicles for WET and AT periods

FTUS:

30 Full time Technicians

SUPPORT:

Provide support 48 of 52 weekends. Provide daily support for AT periods and Regional Training schools.

CAPABILITY:

Issue 150 Combat Vehicles per WET.

UTES

Unit Training Equipment Site

CONVERSION:

Presently converting 4 infantry battalions to mechanized infantry and 1 battalion to armor.

EXPANSION:

AREA 12 - Compound
- Maintenance building

AREA 13 - Wheeled vehicle storage area.

Blackwoods Training Area
- Maintenance building
- Compound
- Training Area

UTES Density

Type Equipment	Current O/H	Projected FY '95
Tanks		
M60A3	25	0
M1	59	73
APC's	224	371
SP Howitzers	28	59
FISTV	14	14
TOW Carriers	35	35
Recovery Vehicles	25	25
MISC Vehicles	21	21
Wheeled Vehicles	109	109
TOTAL	540	707

Regional Training Site-Medical
(RTS-MED)

The Regional Training Site-Medical is one of a worldwide network of training sites staffed and equipped to provide and support collective and individual training to all Army components in the mission of health service support of AIRLAND OPERATIONS. Other service (Navy, Air Force, Marines) units may also train at the sites.

Since opening in December 1989, RTS-Medical has supported over 100,000 training mandays with its 27 full-time soldiers-including training units for Desert Storm mobilization, deploying for overseas missions, supporting humanitarian/disaster relief efforts and assisting in research and development projects.

Training medical units to perform their mission using complete and up-to-date equipment is the primary purpose of the training site. Units train in multiple ways-annual training rotations of 14 days, weekend training of 2-3 days and other tailored schedules to train in specific areas of concentration. In TY94, 13 medical units trained at the RTS-Medical. For the second year, a medical company was trained. This continued a new training program developed specifically for training this critical unit in the health service support system.

Unit training continued a major shift from new equipment training to mission training in a tactical, sustainment environment. And, for the first time, multi-echelon training with a hospital, medevac detachment and battalion aid station occurred. In keeping with a battle-focused, train-like-you-fight concept, units trained to standard not to time to achieve competencies and not just complete tasks. This will result in improved readiness for the force. Many visitors came to Pennsylvania to observe the methods employed at this site. The Pennsylvania Army National Guard (PAARNG) supported a record number of training mandays in TY94: 39,450. All were conducted safely with overall positive student evaluations.

A secondary focus of training is courses for the individual soldier. Specialists on the staff conducted training in medical supply, biomedical maintenance, medical field feeding, water distribution, power support, combat lifesaver skills, medical information management and chemical protection of hospitals. More than twenty courses were conducted in TY94.

Training is enhanced by a 35, 000 square foot, $1.062 million building for administration and training support. This facility allows major training events to continue regardless of weather.

Regional Training Site-Medical
(RTS-MED)

An additional mission for RTS-Medical is to support disaster relief within the state or worldwide with equipment from its 296-bed Combat Support Hospital (CSH) and personnel. The CSH was fielded to the RTS-Medical in February 1992 replacing an older version of the Deployable Medical System (DEPMEDS). The equipment at the training site is valued at more than 8 million dollars. Many of the staff are recognized experts in biomedical maintenance, facility layout, patient care support and transport of this specialized equipment. Because of their expertise, many have deployed on special projects supporting our forces and allies thru training consultation and assistance. In addition to supporting Operations Desert Shield/Desert Storm, instructors from RTS-Medical deployed to Germany, Venezuela, Marshall Islands, St Croix and Saudi Arabia for special missions. They have also deployed to many points in the United States and Pennsylvania.

The support of research, development and evaluation is a growing aspect of the RTS-Medical mission. The unit has worked collaboratively with agencies such as Combat Systems Testing Agency, U.S. Army Natick Research and Development, Fort Belvoir RD&E and the U.S. Army Medical Material Agency during FY91-94 to develop chemical protection, power supply and patient care support systems for the force.

Community support initiatives have resulted in approximately 50 tours of the training site each year. Visitors include foreign dignitaries, major command leaders, policy makers and community groups. Countries represented in FY93-94 were Germany, Israel, Saudi Arabia, Lithuania, Australia and many others thru the tours for Army War College students and Defense Attaches from Washington D.C. embassies.

Future initiatives include more sophisticated technology support for training, biomedical service to the National Guard, collaborative training with civilian disaster initiatives and expanded training for units and personnel. The goals of the RTS-Medical, PAARNG are (1) to continue as the leader for medical unit and personnel training (2) to provide challenging, relevant and safe training (3) to contribute to force readiness, (4) to support research and to maintain a professional staff recognized as subject matter experts in specialities, training and service.

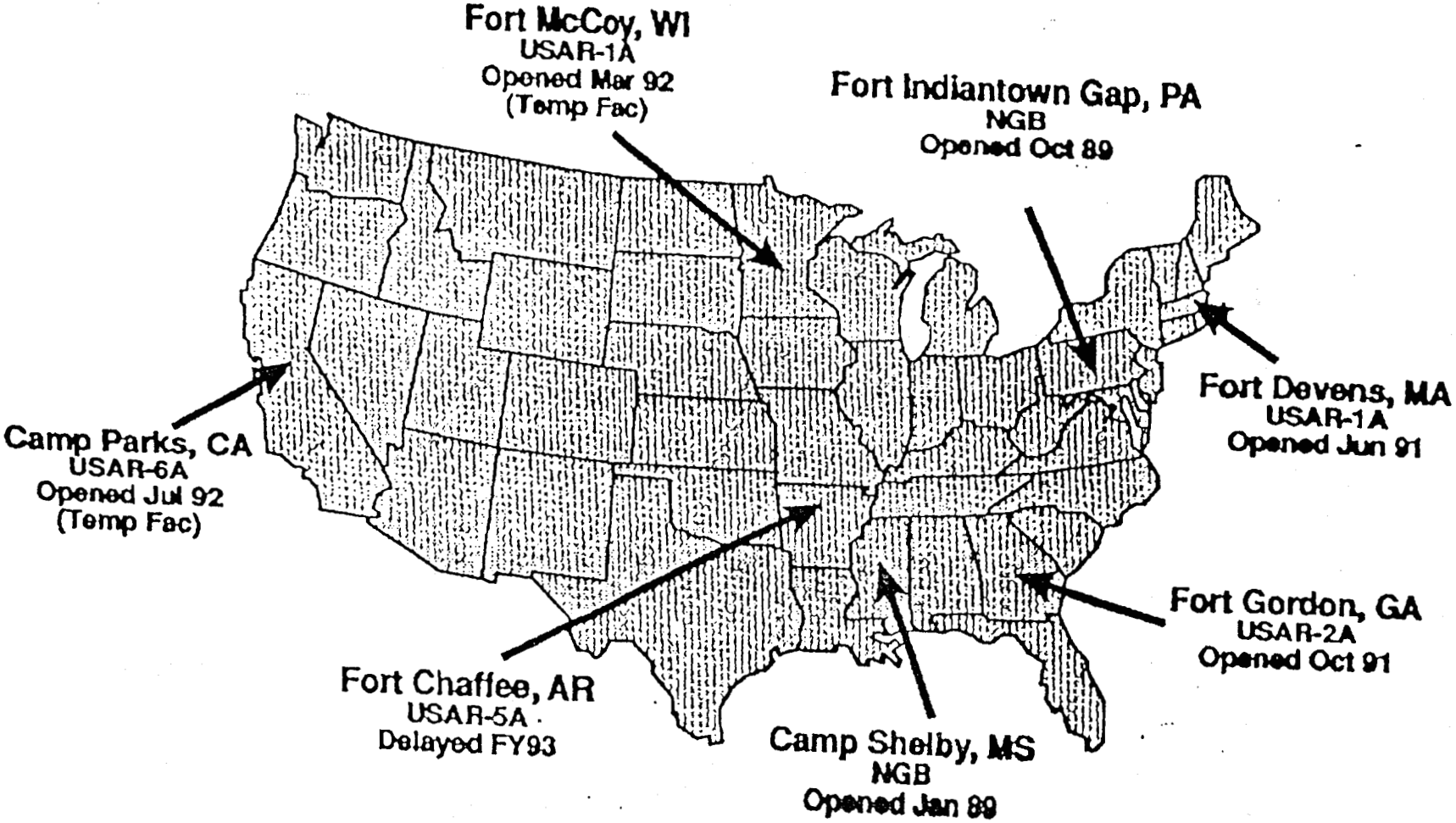
Updated: 1 Oct 94
MAJ M. Trimble, Director

REGIONAL TRAINING SITE MEDICAL

(RTS-MED)

"SUPPORTING MEDICAL EXCELLENCE"

REGIONAL TRAINING SITES – MEDICAL



TRAINING MEASURES

	FY90 (Begining Dec)	FY91 (Desert Storm)	FY92	FY93	FY94 (Projected)
Annual Training	11	13 (8 mob.)	11	13	13
Weekend Training	1	3	1	4	6
Individual Courses		1	24	11	13
Special Projects		4	7	3	6
Students Trained	1241	1648	2358	3526	3800
Training Mandays	10858	15653	30164	32747	33000

MISSION

* COLLECTIVE TRAINING FOR MEDICAL UNITS.
* INDIVIDUAL TRAINING.
* EMERGENCY SUPPORT FOR DISASTER.
* SUPPORT RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT AND EVALUATION.

SKILLS/SPECIALTIES

CLINICAL
BIO-MEDICAL
SUPPLY
ADMINISTRATION
MECHANICAL
POWER
EVALUATION
TRAINING
FIELDCRAFT

TRAINING

- TO STANDARD
- REALISTIC
- BATTLE-FOCUSED
- CRAWL, WALK, RUN
- TOTAL ARMY
- INSTITUTIONALIZE "LESSONS LEARNED"

TRAINING MEASURES

* 12 UNIT (AT)
* 15 UNIT (IDT)
* 20 INDIVIDUAL COURSES
* TY93:

    2500-3000 SOLDIERS

    30,000+ TRAINING MANDAYS

    25 TRAINERS

SPECIAL PROJECTS

ARNG RTS-MED

- HURRICANE HUGO DISASTER RELIEF
- TRAINING STANDARDIZATION-FT DEVENS
- WATER DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM IKPT
- CHEMICALLY PROTECTED DEPMEDS TESTING
- NET, 121 EVAC & 43 MASH, KOREA
- TRIPLER MEDCEN RENOVATION SUPPORT
- KWAJALEIN ATOLL HOSPITAL RENOVATION
- TAMMIS NET
- FOREIGN MILITARY SALES SUPPORT
- BOLDSHIFT

REGIONAL TRAINING SITE MEDICAL

(RTS-MED)

"SUPPORTING MEDICAL EXCELLENCE"

Regional Training Site-Medical
Information Paper

A. HISTORY

1. Problem:

- o Assistant Secretary of Defense - Health Affairs sends message to Congress that only 1 in 20 combat casualties would receive proper medical treatment.
- o Those units that were equipped had dated technology.
- o Unit level sustainment training was inadequate.
- o Lack of medical equipment identified as a war-stopper to senior Department of the Army and Department of Defense officials during mobilization exercise 83.

2. Fix Combat Hospitals:

- o 1979 -- Congress stops procurement of Medical Unit, Self Contained Transportation (MUST).
- o Army hospitals begins development of new combat hospital systems.
- o Congress mandates standardization for all services.
- o Department of Defense implements congressional direction.
  - o Established general officer steering committee.
  - o Defense Medical Standardization Board (DMSB).
- o 1984 -- Department of Defense restricts new procurement to Deployable Medical Systems (DEPMEDS) only.

3. Deployable Medical Systems (DEPMEDS)

- o Major Department of Defense initiatives to increase medical readiness.
- o Modular field hospital units.
- o Standardized equipment for all services.
- o Includes all medical equipment/supplies and selected nonmedical equipment.
- o Displaces Medical Unit, Self-Contained, Transportable (MUST) and conventional.

4. Path to Regional Training Site-Medical (RTS-MED)

- o Deployable Medical Systems fielding to Active Component (AC)/Reserve Component (RC).
- o Reserve Component, (National Guard and Army Reserve.)
  - o Insufficient storage for DEPMEDS - equipped hospitals.
  - o Insufficient number of full time trained personnel at home station.
  - o No capability for unit level training.
  - o Training set only, residual DEPMEDS stored at depot level.
- o Downsizing of Active Component/Reserve Component.
- o The challenge: Ways and means to train reserve component units and individuals
- o The concept: Establish Regional Training Site-Medical

5. Major Participants:

- o Forces Command (FORSCOM) - Establish and operate five sites. (Now operated by USAR Command and overseen by FORSCOM)
- o National Guard Bureau (NGB) - Establish and operate two sites under administrative control of states (Pennsylvania and Mississippi).
- o Office of the Surgeon General (OTSG) - Develop policies and equip sites.
- o Army Medical Department (AMEDD) Center and School - Provide training development and doctrine.
- o Steering Committee: Council of Colonels produce best product at least cost, develop long range plans, policies and programs for sites.

B. PLAN

1. Utilization:

- o Development four year training cycle.
  - 0 year New Equipment Training
  - 1 year Incremental/Clinical
  - 2 year Incremental/Clinical (NG Hospital); Sustainment (USAR Hospitals)
  - 3 year Sustainment
  - 4 year Evaluation
- o Habitual alignment of units to specific site.
- o Standardization of annual schedule.
- o Semi-annual scheduling meetings.

2. Mission:

- o Collective training for medical units.
- o Individual training.
- o Emergency support for disaster.
- o Support research, development and evaluation.

3. STAFF: (27 Trainers)

- o Skills and Specialties:

  Clinical
  Biomedical
  Supply
  Administration
  Mechanical
  Power
  Evaluation
  Training
  Fieldcraft

Regional Training Site-Medical Information Paper (Con't)

4. Training Concept:

To Standard
Realistic
Battle-Focused
Crawl, Walk, Run
Total Army
Institutionalize "Lessons Learned"

5. Training Measures:

- Approximately 3000 soldiers annually
- Almost 100,000 training mandays in 4 years
- 10-13 units annually
- 10-15 individual courses annually
- 10-15 special training events annually

C. SPECIAL PROJECTS:

1. Disaster Response
2. Humanitarian Support
3. Consultation
4. Research, Development, Evaluation Support
5. Foreign Military Sales Support
6. Lesson Plan Development
7. Hospital Renovation Support

MAJ MARGARET E. TRIMBLE

DIRECTOR, REGIONAL TRAINING SITE - MEDICAL

PENNSYLVANIA ARMY NATIONAL GUARD

Fort Indiantown Gap
Annville, PA 17003-5002

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(717)861-8201
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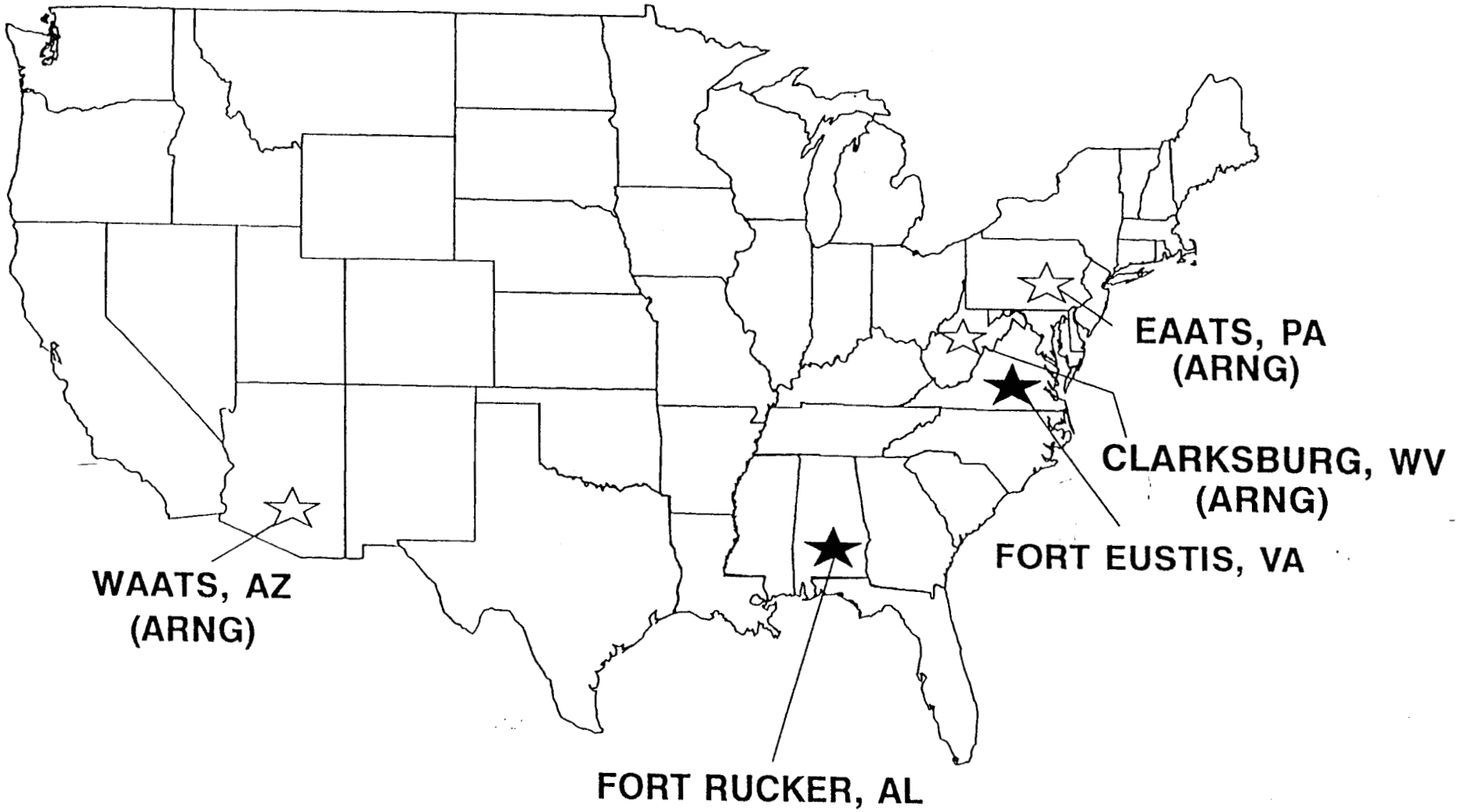
FAX: 491-8316

EASTERN ARNG AVIATION TRAINING SITE

EAATS
Command
Briefing

EASTERN ARNG AVIATION TRAINING SITE

ARMY AVIATION INSTITUTIONAL TRAINING



C93S0016

EASTERN ARNG AVIATION TRAINING SITE

MISSION

PRE-MOBILIZATION

- CONDUCT NGB DIRECTED ARNG AVIATION TRAINING:
  - INDIVIDUAL AVIATOR QUALIFICATION.
  - INDIVIDUAL ENLISTED TRAINING (MOS, FE, NCOES).
  - FLIGHT SIMULATION.

MOBILIZATION

- AUGMENTS THE TRADOC AVIATION TRAINING MISSION AS AN ACTIVITY UNDER THE COMMAND AND CONTROL OF THE U.S. ARMY AVIATION CENTER FOR CONTINGENCY AND MOBILIZATION OPERATIONS.

C930016

EASTERN ARNG AVIATION TRAINING SITE

MISSION EMPHASIS

- MODERNIZED UTILITY AND CARGO HELICOPTER TRAINING (UH-60/CH-47D).
- FIXED WING MODERNIZED TRAINING (U-21, C-12, C-23, C-26).
- COST EFFECTIVE SIMULATION FOR CORE/ REGIONAL SUPPORT.
- 67/68/93 CMF TRANSITION AND NCOES COURSES.
- INSTRUCTOR PILOT TRAINING AND POI/FTG DEVELOPMENT (MATURE SYSTEMS).
- AEROMEDICAL SUPPORT.

C930003

EASTERN AATS TRAINING ENVIRONMENT

ROTARY WING
(MUIR AAF, FTIG)

TRAINING BASE

- Basefield with ATC Tower
- Weather Support
- Low Level/Tactical Training Area - 1050 sq. mi
- 26 Tactical Landing Zones
- 7 - 15 Aircraft per Training Period
- Basefield Operational 18 Hours per Day

BASEFIELD SUPPORT CAPACITY

- 110,000 Gallons POL
- 72 Parking Pads
- 1,479,000 Square Foot Ramp
- 226,000 Maintenance Man Hours per Year

C930015

EASTERN AATS TRAINING ENVIRONMENT

FIXED WING
(CLARKSBURG, WV)

TRAINING BASE

- Benedum Airport (Civil Airfield)
- ATC Tower
- Fixed Base Operator
- 2 Flight Service Stations (Within 50 mi)
- 3 Other FW Tng Suitable Airports (Within 70 mi)
- 4-5 Aircraft Per Training Period

AIRFIELD SUPPORT CAPACITY

- 25,000 Gallons POL
- 50,000 Square Foot Ramp
- 6000 Square Foot Hangar Space (Leased)
- 2 Maintenance Contractors
  - BASI - U-21/C-12
  - Shorts Bros., Inc. - C-23B

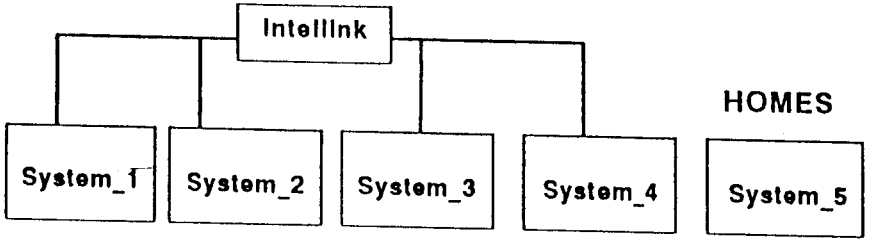
C930004

EASTERN AATS RESOURCES

FACILITIES

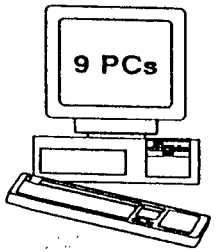
FACILITIES	Sq. FT.	CAPACITY
Housing	12,720	60 Rooms
Training	22,573	213 Student Stations
Training Support	13,943	15 Classrooms
Administrative	2,175	38 Offices
Site Support	12,113	182 Seat Auditorium
Total	63,523	8 Briefing Rooms
		4 Contractor Areas

AUTOMATION



45 Terminals 12 Printers

Networked throughout the EAATS Complex



VISUAL INFORMATION

DA Approved Visual Information Activity

Capabilities: Computer generated color graphics
Closed circuit television system
35mm slide production

AIRCRAFT *

	AUTHORIZED	ON HAND
Rotary Wing:		
UH-1H	12	9
CH-47D	5	5
UH-60A	8	6
Fixed Wing:		
U-21A	2	2
C-12	2	1
C-23	2	1
C-26	1	0

* 94 on site at FTIG AASF

TRAINING DEVICES

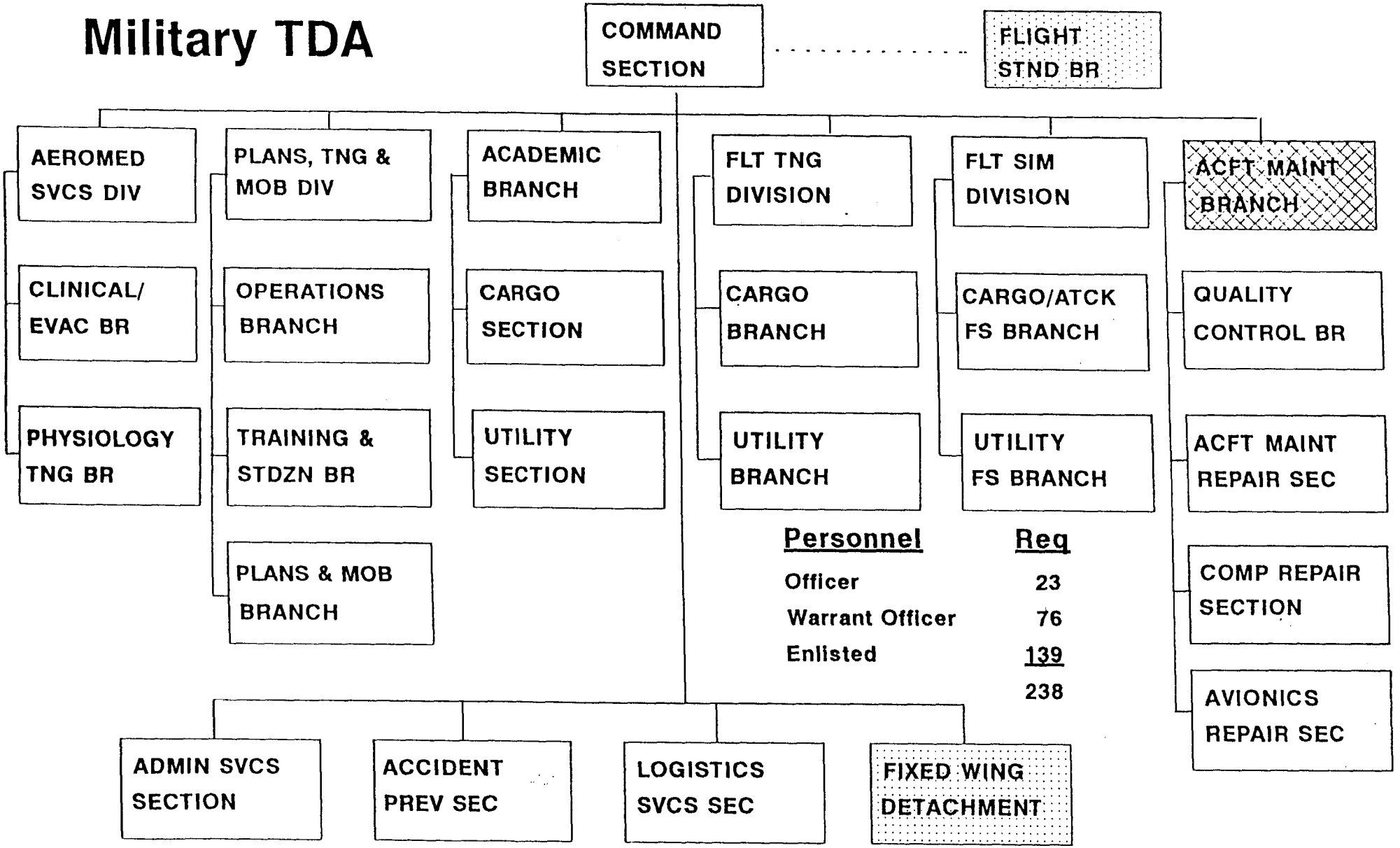
- 20 Electronic Information Distribution Systems
- 8 Major Aircraft Components
- 3 Category C Trainers
- 4 Cockpit 2B24 (UH-1)
- 2 Station 2B33 (AH-1F)
- 1 Air Traffic Control Facility (Remote)

C940005

STERN ARNG AV ION TRAINING SI

ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE

Military TDA



Personnel	Req
Officer	23
Warrant Officer	76
Enlisted	139
	238

DES USAAVNC Support Agreement Clarksburg, W.V.

C930006

EASTERN ARNG AVIATION TRAINING SITE

SIMULATION/TRAINING DEVICE MASTER PLAN

FY 1993 (CURRENT)

- AH-1 FWS DIG (2B33)
- UH-1 Flight Simulator (2B24)
- Three UH-1 Catagory C Trainers

FY 1994

- Rapid Decompression Chamber
- UH-60 Blackhawk Flight Simulator

FY 1995

- CH-47D Hardware Maintenance Trainer
- NVG Laboratory
- UH-60 Hardware Maintenance Trainer

FY 1996

- CH-47 Chinook Flight Simulator

FY 1997-2000

- C-23 Flight Training Device
- AVCATT (?)

C940026

EASTERN ARNG AVIATION TRAINING SITE

FY-94 PRODUCTIVITY

ROTARY WING	STUDENTS
UH-1	112
UH-60	60
CH-47D	40
	212

FIXED WING	STUDENTS
U-21	94
C-12	54
C-23	80
C-26	62
	290

SIMULATION	STUDENTS
UH-1	54
AH-1	56
	110

4800 REGIONAL PERIODS

OTHER COURSES	STUDENTS
EACDR	40
EAMPOC	60
EACT	60
	160

TOTAL 772

C930033

EASTERN ARNG AVIATION TRAINING SITE

FY-95 PRODUCTIVITY

ROTARY WING	STUDENTS
UH-1	68
UH-60	116
CH-47D	108
	292

FIXED WING	STUDENTS
U-21	70
C-12	38
C-23	78
C-26	60
	246

SIMULATION	STUDENTS
UH-1	150
AH-1	72
UH-60	16
	238

4800 REGIONAL PERIODS

OTHER COURSES	STUDENTS
EAMPOC	60
	60

TOTAL 836

C930021

EASTERN ARNG AVIATION TRAINING SITE

FY-94 PRODUCTIVITY - ENLISTED

FY 94

MOS	BNCOC CAM	BNCOC	ANCOC	MOS TRANSITION	MOS QUAL
CMF 67_30	120				
67N (UH-1)		40		45	15
67T (UH-60)		40		40	
67U (CH-47)		40		40	
CMF 67_40			124		
93B (Aeroscout Obs)		30			
93P (Flight Opns)		30	20		

TOTAL 584

C940029

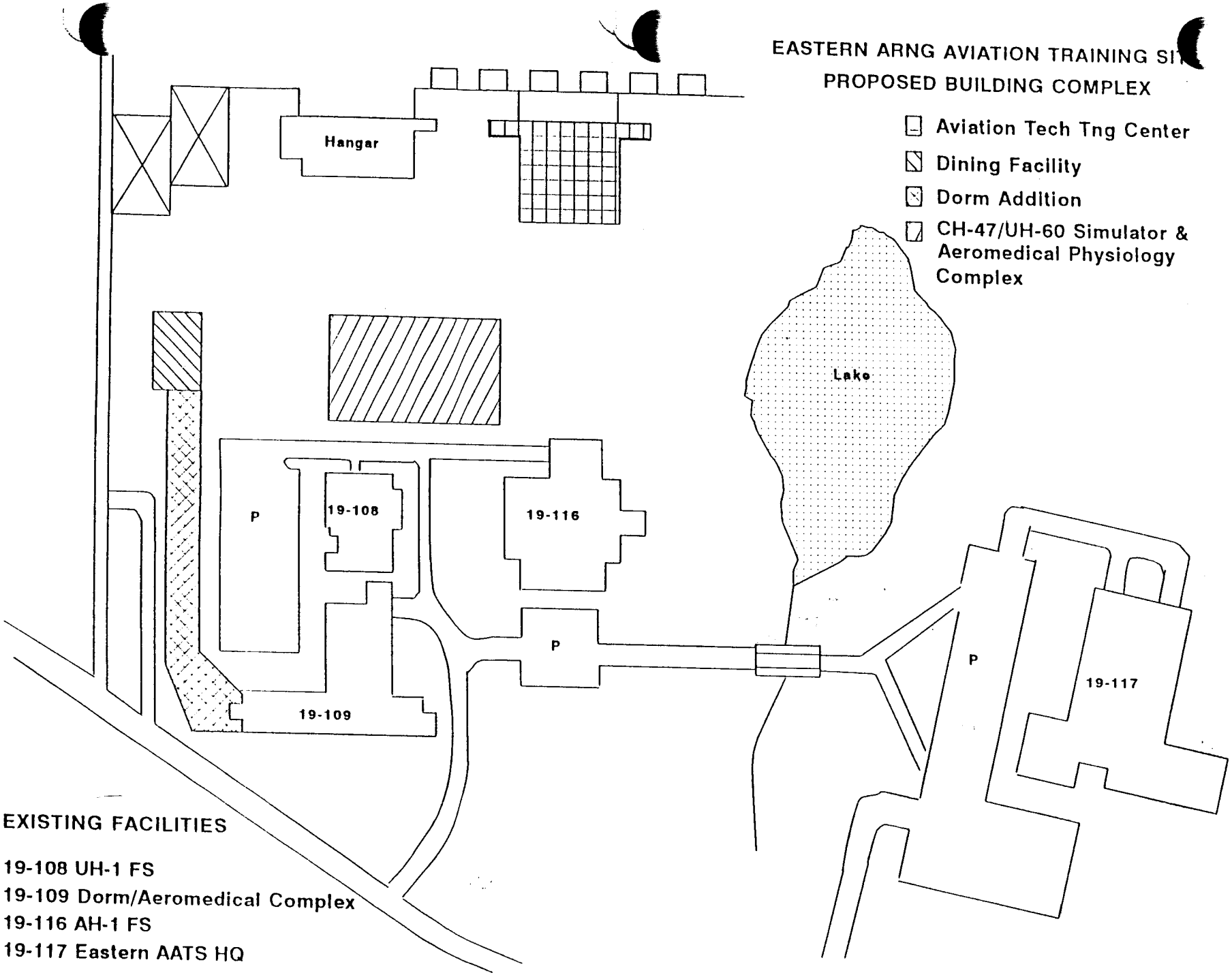
EASTERN ARNG AVIATION TRAINING SITE

FY-95 PRODUCTIVITY - ENLISTED

FY 95

MOS	BNCOC CAM	BNCOC	ANCOC	MOS TRANSITION	MOS QUAL
CMF 67_30	200				
67N (UH-1)		40		30	30
67T (UH-60)		40		40	
67U (CH-47)		40		40	
CMF 67_40			128		
CMF 68		190	12		
93B (Aeroscout Obs)		45			
93P (Flight Opns)		30	20		
				TOTAL	885

C930034

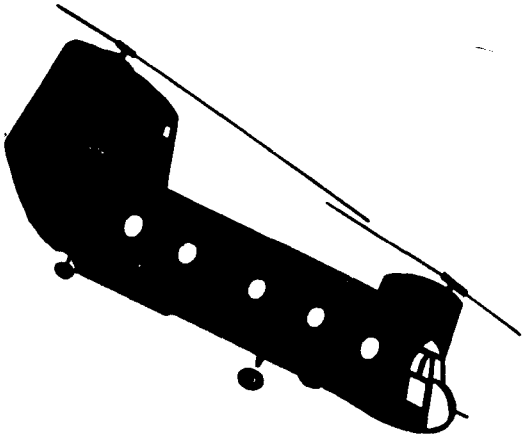

EASTERN ARNG AVIATION TRAINING SITE
PROPOSED BUILDING COMPLEX
Aviation Tech Tng Center
Dining Facility
Dorm Addition
CH-47/UH-60 Simulator & Aeromedical Physiology Complex
Hangar
Lake
P
19-108
19-116
P
19-109
P
19-117
EXISTING FACILITIES
19-108 UH-1 FS
19-109 Dorm/Aeromedical Complex
19-116 AH-1 FS
19-117 Eastern AATS HQ

C9.80018

EASTERN ARNG AVIATION TRAINING SITE

Army National Guard pilots and crew members are receiving individual qualification training in mature and modernized aircraft systems at Fort Indiantown Gap, Pennsylvania.

The Eastern AATS trains aircrew members from units throughout the United States in the UH-1 (Huey), OH-6 (Cayuse), OH-58 (Kiowa), CH-47D (Chinook), UH-60 (Blackhawk) helicopters and four different fixed wing airplanes. In addition, the Training Site operates two state-of-the-art flight simulators for the Huey and Cobra helicopters. The Western AATS, located in Arizona, provides similar training in attack and scout helicopters.

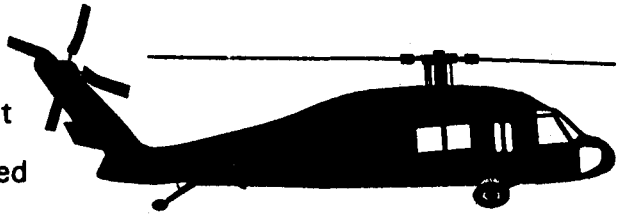


Organized in 1981, the Eastern AATS has trained over 6600 aircrew members in formal courses of instruction. Over 1500 aviators are trained annually in the flight simulators. Courses include aviator and instructor pilot qualifications, night vision goggle, terrain flight, and aeroscout training. The $14.7 million Cobra and $2 million Huey flight simulators are utilized by Army pilots from the east coast to sharpen skills without using actual aircraft for a saving of $13.4 million annually in flying hour costs. In addition, the visual capability of the Cobra simulator permits pilots and gunners to practice firing techniques in a real-life scenario.

The Eastern AATS complex consists of four modern buildings including a headquarters building, a 60-room aircrew dormitory, and two flight simulators with classrooms. A fully equipped and staffed medical examination clinic and dining facility permit students to train within the Site. Aircraft maintenance support for the 41 organic helicopters and airplanes is provided by the Pennsylvania Army National Guard's Army Aviation Support Facility and Contract Logistic Support Maintenance.

The Eastern AATS is staffed with 87 full-time Active Guard/Reserve and 58 full-time technician personnel. Training normally takes place five days a week over the 1050 square mile Northern Training Area adjacent to Fort Indiantown Gap. The Training Site has an annual payroll of $4 million.

Long range plans for the Eastern AATS include installation of a UH-60 (Blackhawk) and CH-47 (Chinook) flight simulators, an altitude chamber, a second aircrew dormitory, and expanded training and support facilities.



Current training initiatives will expand Eastern AATS training in the area of maintenance. NCOES and Utility and Cargo helicopter maintenance courses comprise the expansion.

ARMY AVIATION SUPPORT FACILITY

The Army National Guard's Aviation Support Facility at Fort Indiantown Gap is the largest and most complex aviation facility in the Army National Guard. It employs 120 Guard technicians at an annual payroll of $4.1 million.

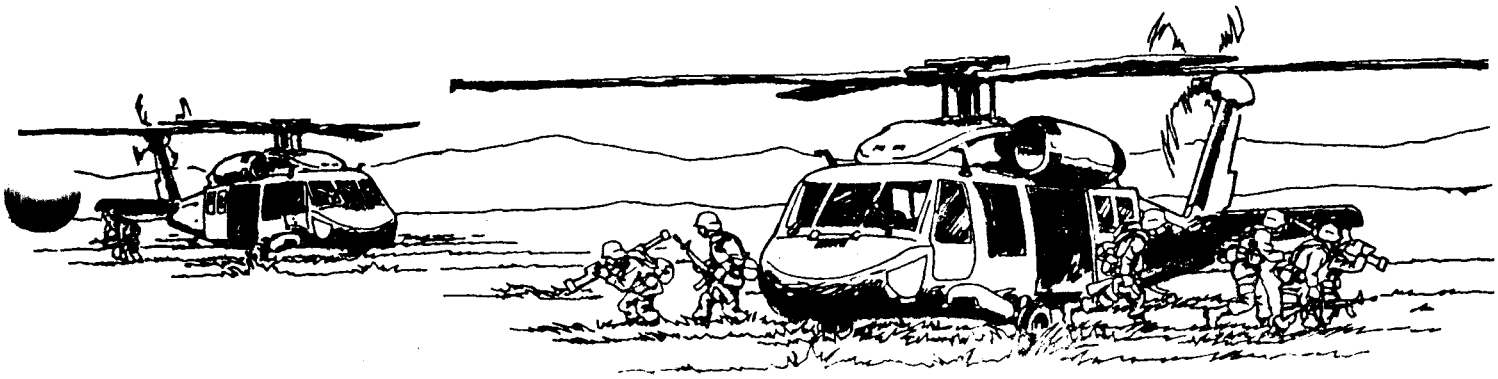
The mission is to provide flight training, operations and maintenance support for nine Pennsylvania Army National Guard units and maintenance support for the Eastern Army National Guard Aviation Training Site also located at Fort Indiantown Gap. They maintain 85 aircraft, consisting of CH-47D, UH-60, UH-H, AH-1F, OH-58A and the C-12.

The National Guard's Aviation Support Facility is one of three aviation support facilities in Pennsylvania. Last year it supported 13,000 flight hours, larger than 47 other state programs. The aircraft parking ramp covers 33 acres and has 72 aircraft parking pads. The complex was built in 1975, expanded with office and shop space in 1986. An auxiliary hangar was also built in 1986.

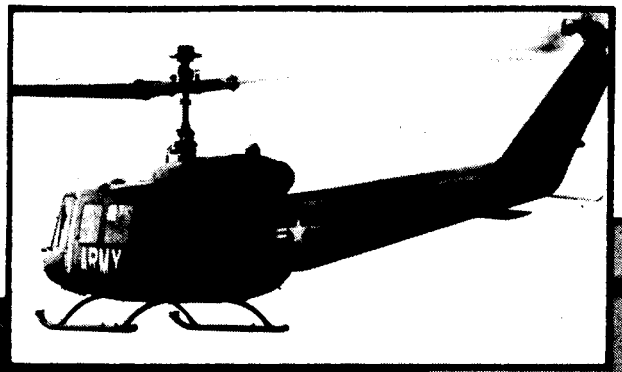
The facility is open from 7 a.m. to 1 a.m. with most of the flight training being conducted in the high risk environment of Low-level Terrain Flight and Night Vision Goggle use in the 710-square-mile tactical training area north of Fort Indiantown Gap by our 190 aircrew members.

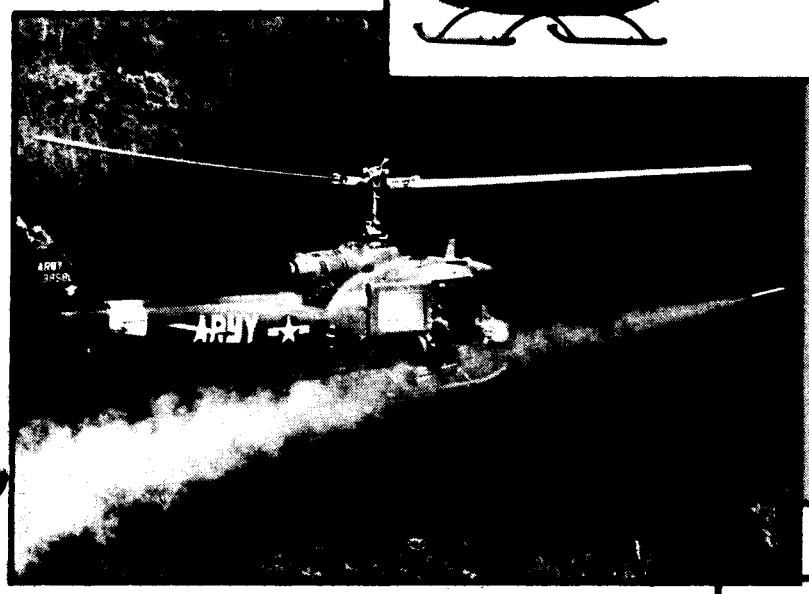
The main hangar complex has an open, unobstructed area of 44,000 square feet. Normally 30 aircraft are inside for scheduled maintenance and maintenance training.

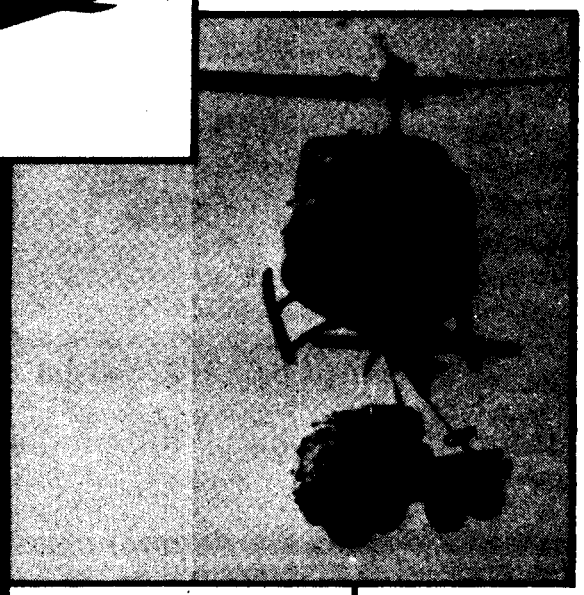
To prevent serious injury to personnel working in the flight facility and to protect the equipment and aircraft, a $1.2 million fire suppression system was installed. The system will suppress a fire with foam in one minute.

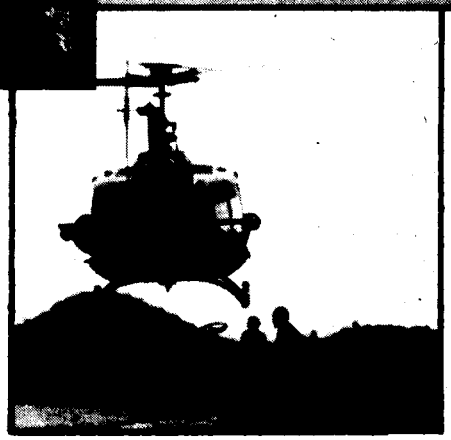


UH-1 IROQUOIS







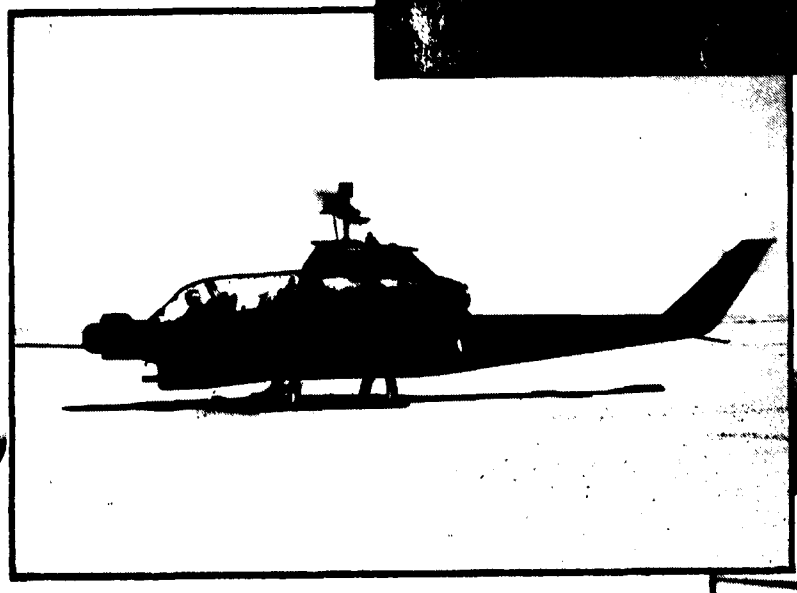


DESCRIPTION ("H"): 13-place tactical transport helicopter.
MANUFACTURER: Bell Helicopter Textron, Fort Worth, Texas.
POWER PLANT: Textron Lycoming T53-L-13 turbine engine generating 1,400 shp.
ROTOR SYSTEM: Two-bladed semi-rigid metal 48 ft. diameter main rotor; two-bladed semi-rigid metal tail rotor, 8' 6" diameter.
SPECIFICATIONS: Gross weight: 9,500 lbs. Empty weight: 5,210 lbs. Length: 41' 11". Height: 11' 9". Fuel: 211 gallons. External cargo: 4,000 lbs. Internal cargo area: 220 cu. ft.
PERFORMANCE: Maximum cruise speed (SL): 111 knots. Maximum endurance: 3.4 hrs.
REMARKS: A major Army asset since its initial procurement in 1959, the UH-1 series has evolved through 13 models (A through V). Starting its career as a medevac aircraft, the Huey has flown more than 20 million flight hours in supporting a wide variety of Army missions. From the seven-place UH-1A of 1959-1961 (173 purchased), the Army procured 1,033 nine-place Bs during 1961-1965 and 749 Cs/Ms during 1965-1967. More than 7,534 Ds/Hs have been bought since 1963. The Army's utility fleet of today is composed of 86% Hs, 6% Ms, and 8% Vs (medevacs). The "Slick" was the backbone of all airmobile combat operations in Vietnam. The last production "H" for the Army was delivered in December 1976 with the average fleet now at 21.5 years. Turkey continues to build the aircraft for use by their military.

AH-1 COBRA

LEFT & BELOW: An AH-1S is shown on the deck.

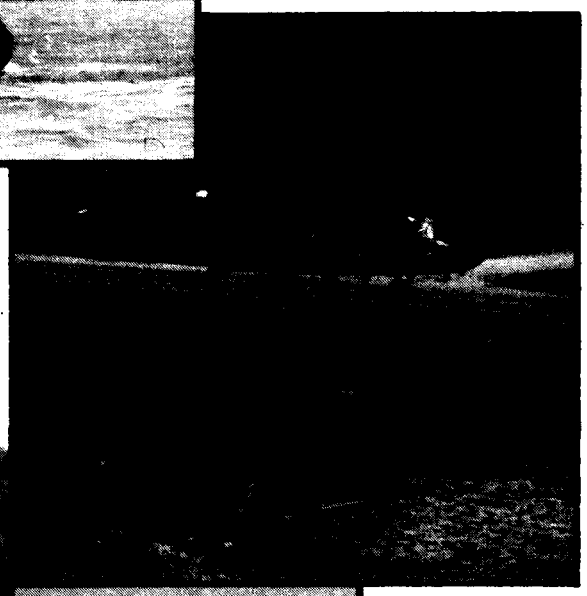
BELOW: AH-1G with stabilized night sight

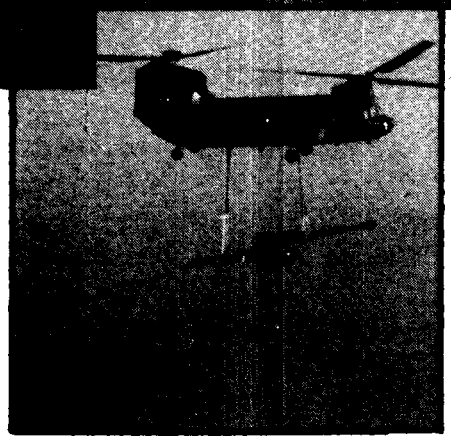


DESCRIPTION ("S"): Two-place attack helicopter.
MANUFACTURER: Bell Helicopter Textron, Fort Worth, Texas.
POWERPLANT: Textron-Lycoming T53-L-703 turbine engine, 1,800 shaft horsepower.
ROTOR SYSTEM: Single composite two-bladed semi-rigid fiberglass 44 ft dia. main rotor; flapping hinge, 8 ft. 6 in. dia. tail rotor
SPECIFICATIONS: Gross wt: 10,000 lbs. Empty wt: 6,598 lbs. Length: 44 ft. 7 in. Height: 12 ft. Fuel: 259 gallons.
PERFORMANCE: Maximum speed (SL): 171 knots, depending on stores. Max range: 362 n.m. Rate of climb: 1,580 fpm.
REMARKS: The AH-1 series, in replacing the UH-1 armed helicopter, started in April 1966 with a development and production contract for 110 AH-1Gs. First delivery followed just 13 months later, with combat introduction to Vietnam in August 1967. During 1967-1972, 1,126 Gs were produced at the rate of 35 per month, logging over one million combat hours. In 1975, 91 Gs were equipped with TOW systems as Qs and 198 Gs received a new powertrain, becoming the AH-1S (modified). In a three-step program beginning in March 1977, Bell produced 297 new S-models by February 1981. In companion steps, the remaining Gs were to be remodified in the Modernized "S" configuration. 52 S-type COBRAs are scheduled to receive the C-NITE upgrade, allowing the gunner to designate and acquire targets during night time missions.

CH-47 CHINOOK

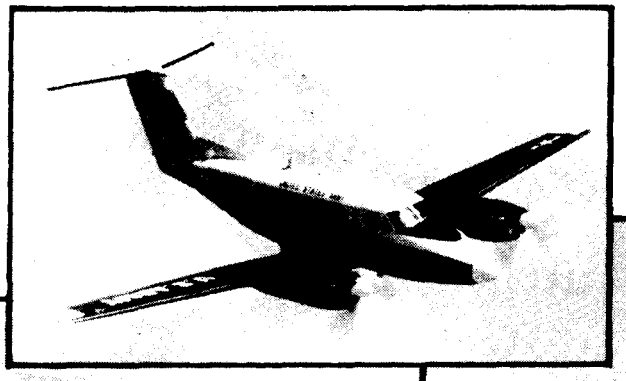
RIGHT: The CH-47 demonstrates its flotation ability.



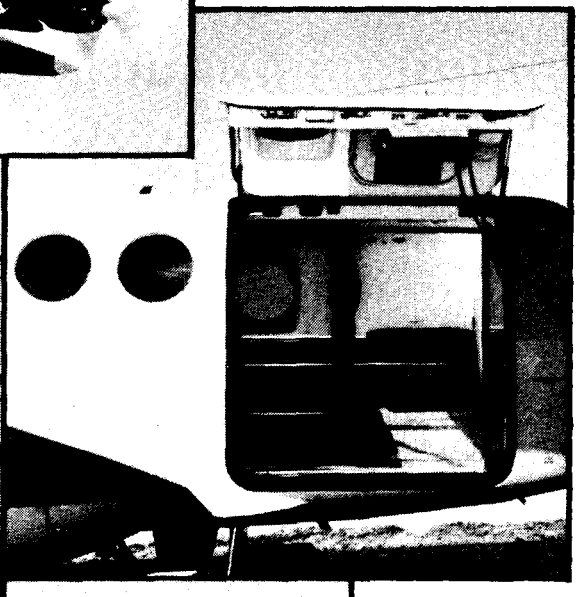


DESCRIPTION ("D"): 47-place twin-turbine, deployable tandem-rotor medium lift transport helicopter.
MANUFACTURER: Boeing Helicopter Co., Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.
POWER PLANT: Two Lycoming T55-L-712 turboshaft engines, 3,750 shaft horsepower each.
ROTOR SYSTEM: Tandem three-bladed, counter-rotating fiberglass rotors, 60 ft. dia.
SPECIFICATIONS: Max gross wt: 50,000 lbs. Empty wt: 23,149 lbs. Length: 51 ft. Height: 18 ft. 7.8 in. Fuel: 1,030 U.S. gallons.
PERFORMANCE (at gross wt.): : Max speed (SL): 142 knots. Service ceiling: 8,500 ft. Hover ceiling (OGE): 6,000 ft. Max range: 229 n.m. Rate of climb: 1,100 fpm.
REMARKS: Selected to produce a new medium transport lift helicopter in September 1958, the Vertol Division delivered its first Chinook to the Army four years later. Some 699 were delivered, the Chinook being a combat-tested performer through Vietnam. The B and C models utilize the same airframe as the A, the B using T55-L-7C turbines and the C using the T55-L-11 engine. The rollout of the D prototype took place in March 1979 with the first flight occuring two months later. The Army is modifying earlier Chinooks to "D" specs with additional new production CH-47Ds being ordered. The special mission version of CH-47D includes air-to-air refueling capability.

C-12D HURON

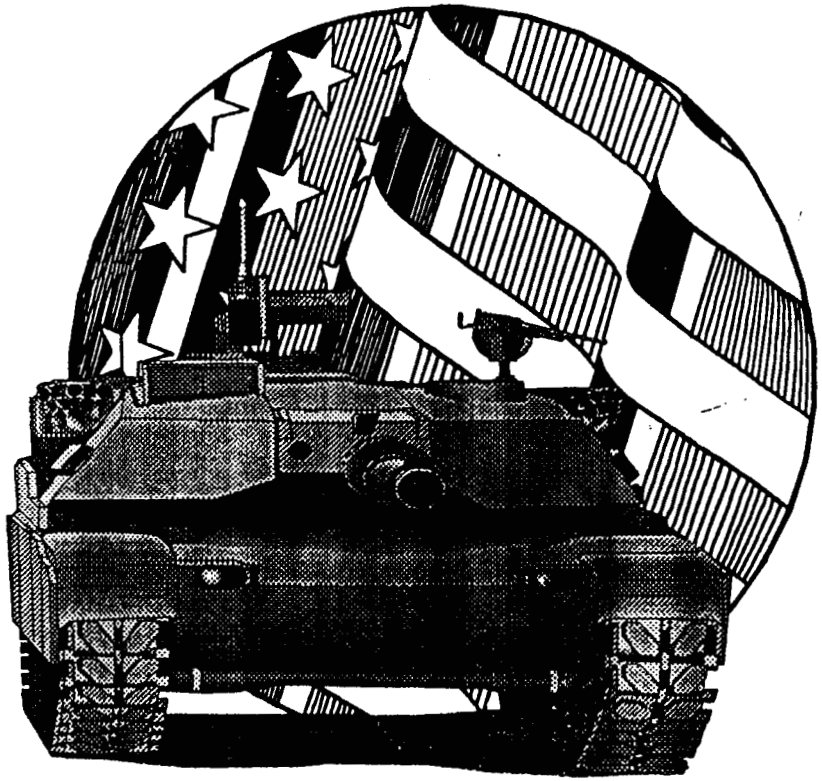


BELOW: 52 inch wide by 52½ inch high cargo door is C-12 feature



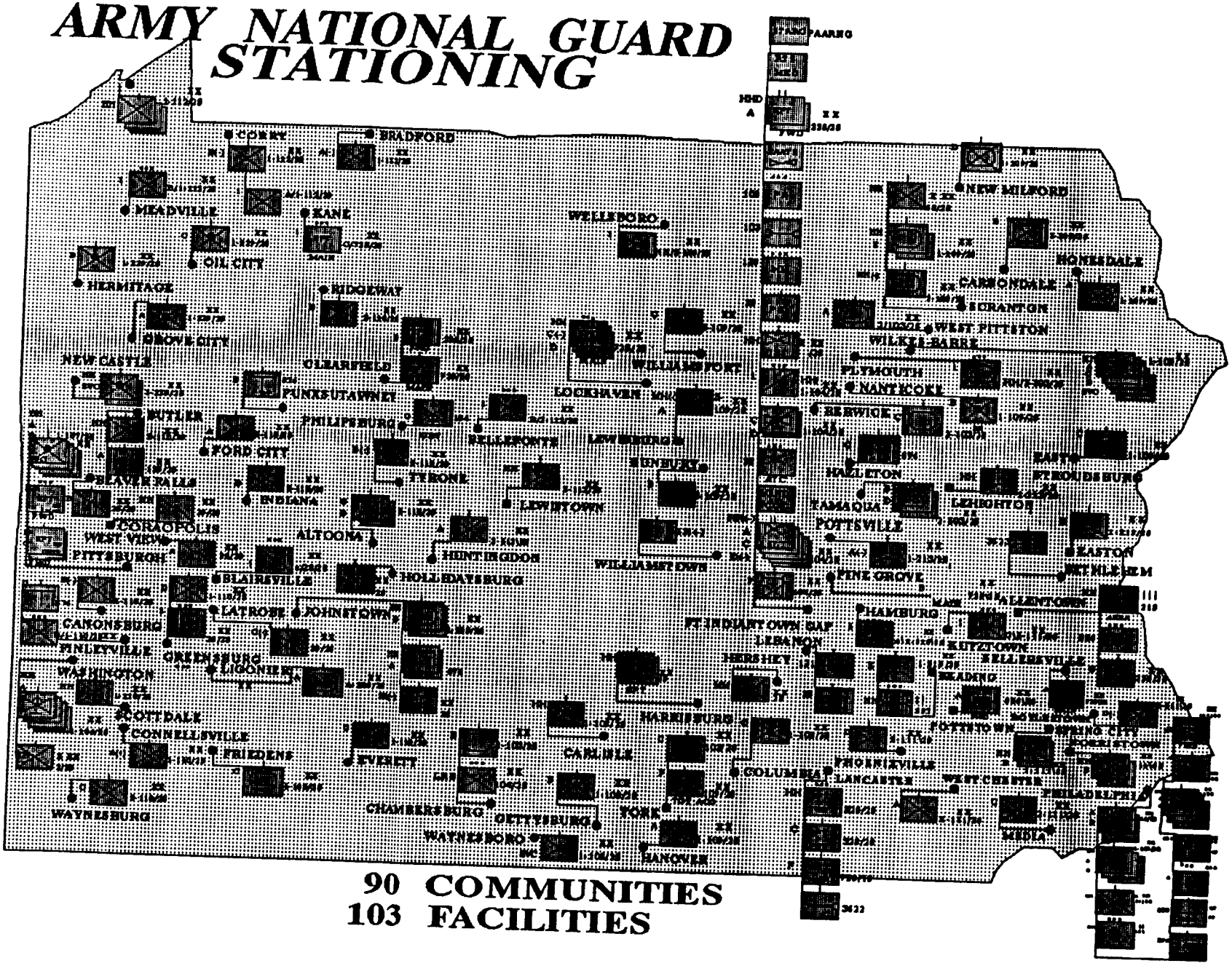
DESCRIPTION: Ten-place pressurized command transport, liaison, and cargo aircraft now utilized by all four branches of the Services.
MANUFACTURER: Beech Aircraft Corporation, Wichita, Kansas.
POWER PLANT: Two P&W PTA6A-41 turbine engines, 850 shp each.
PROPELLERS: Three-bladed Hartzell full-feathering, reversible propellers.
SPECIFICATIONS: Span: 54 ft, 6 in. Length: 43 ft, 10 in. Height: 14 ft, 6 in. Gross wt: 12,500 lbs. Empty wt: 8,060 lbs. Useful load: 4,391 lbs. Fuel: 544 gal.
PERFORMANCE: Cruising speed (25,000 ft): 280 kts. Economical cruising speed: 275 kts. Stall speed: 80 kts. Service ceiling: 35,000 ft. Max range: 1,755 nm. Rate of climb: 2,400 fpm.
REMARKS: The utility of the "off-the-shelf" C-12 Super King Air is enhanced by the variety of operational takeoff weights ranging from 12,500 to 15,000 pounds and an avionics package which includes all of the necessities plus radar altimeter, color weather radar, complete autopilot system and RNAV. The C-12D has a large cargo door and a high-flotation landing gear which allows comfortable, high speed transport of either bulky cargo or personnel from short, unprepared fields. Its missions range from Photographic Reconnaissance, COMINT, ELINT, Infrared Surveillance, Maritime Surveillance, Atmospheric Sampling, Airways Facilities Inspection to Air Ambulance. A total of more than 330 C-12's are currently being operated in all four Services.

FORT INDIANTOWN GAP

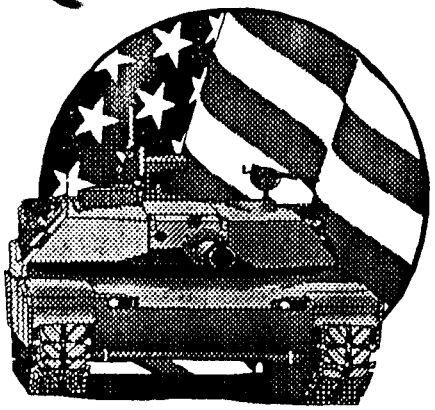


TRAINING FUNCTIONS, REQUIREMENTS AND SUPPORT

ARMY NATIONAL GUARD STATIONING



90 COMMUNITIES
103 FACILITIES



PRIMARY MISSIONS SUPPORTED

FORT INDIANTOWN GAP

- WEEKEND TRAINING
- ANNUAL TRAINING
- SCHOOLHOUSE
- MOBILIZATION

DIRECTOR PLANS, OPERATIONS, TRA INING & MILITARY SUPPORT

PAARNG STRUCTURE

28th DIVISION	213th ASG	STARC
130 UNITS	18 UNITS	3 UNITS
15,627	2,014	7 TDA ACTIVITIES

TRAINING
A FULL-TIME BUSINESS

FORT INDIANTOWN GAP

FTIG SUPPORTS:

- ARMY NATIONAL GUARD
- US ARMY RESERVE
- AIR NATIONAL GUARD
- AC TIVE & OTHER SERVICES
- RCTIs (SCHOOLHOUSES)

PRINCIPAL CUSTOMER IS 28th ID(M)

- ANNUAL TRAINING (AT)
- WEEKEND TRAINING (IDT)
- RANGES
- TRAINING AREAS
- GARRISON FACILITIES

FY 1994		
IDT	288,130	TRNG DAYS
ADT	25,048	
AT	495,925	
SCHOOLS	165,590	
TOTAL	973,693	

SCHOOL HOUSE FTIG

FORT INDIANTOWN GAP

- **EAATS**
- **REGION I NCO ACADEMY**
- **PNG MILITARY ACADEMY**
- **RTS - MEDICAL**
- **RTS - MAINTENANCE**
- **HEAVY EQUIP OPERATOR TRNG SITE**

FY-94 ATTENDANCE 14,757

DIRECTOR PLANS, OPERATIONS, TRAINING & MILITARY SUPPORT

EASTERN ARMY AVIATION TRAINING SITE

FORT INDIANTOWN GAP

OFFERS AVIATION TRANSITION & QUALIFICATION & SKILL COURSES:

- UH-1
- AH-1
- UH-60
- CH-47
- BNCOC / ANCOC (PH 2)

GRADUATES:

FY92	749
FY93	565
FY94	833
TOTAL	2,147

REGION I
NCO ACADEMY

FORT INDIANTOWN GAP

OFFERS RC3 NCOES COURSES:

PLDC

BNCOC (PH 1)

ANCOC (PH1)

GRADUATES:

FY92	5566
FY93	6123
FY94	5450

TOTAL 17,139

PENNSYLVANIA NG MILITARY ACADEMY

FORT INDIANTOWN GAP

OFFERS RC3 MOSQ, NCOES, OCS, AND SPECIAL GOAL COURSES:

MOSQ:

CMF 11, 13, 16, 19, OTHERS

BNCOC (PH 2)

ANCOC (PH 2)

GRADUATES:

FY92	2807
FY93	1929
FY94	1678

TOTAL 6414

REGIONAL TRAINING SITE - MEDICAL

FORT INDIANTOWN GAP

ARNG

OFFERS MEDICAL UNITS & INDIVIDUALS

- DEPMEDS NET / DET
- DEPMEDS SUSTAINMENT
- FORWARD MEDICAL CO
- SELECTED NCOES (PH 2)
- SELECTED MEDICAL MOSQ

GRADUATES:

FY92	987
FY93	2272
FY94	3412
TOTAL	6671

REGIONAL TRAINING SITE - MAINTENANCE

FORT INDIANTOWN GAP

USAR

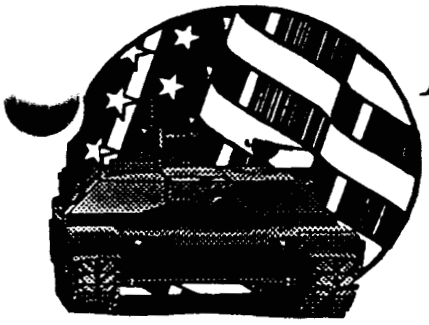
OFFERS MOSQ & SPECIAL SKILL COURSES:

- M1/M1IP TANK
- M2/3 BRADLEY
- M109 HOWITZER
- RELATED TRACK/WHEEL
- ORG/ DS/ GS LEVELS

GRADUATES:

FY92	378
FY93	421
FY94	463

TOTAL 1262



RANGE & WEAPONS CAPABILITIES

FORT INDIANTOWN GAP

MANEUVER FORCES

- **TANKS, BRADLEYs, COBRAs**
- **CREW QUALIFICATION**
- **NEW, TO-STANDARD RANGES**

AIR BOMBING AND STRAFING

- **A10s, F-16s, F-15s**
- **AIRCRAFT FROM ENTIRE COUNTRY**

DIVARTY TIME-ON-TARGET

- **ENTIRE DIVARTY**

JAAT

- **TAC AIR, ATK HELICOPTERS,**
- **FIELD ARTILLERY, MORTARS**

EVERY WEAPONS SYSTEMS WITHIN THE MECHANIZED DIVISION

DIRECTOR PLANS, OPERATIONS, TRAINING & MILITARY SUPPORT

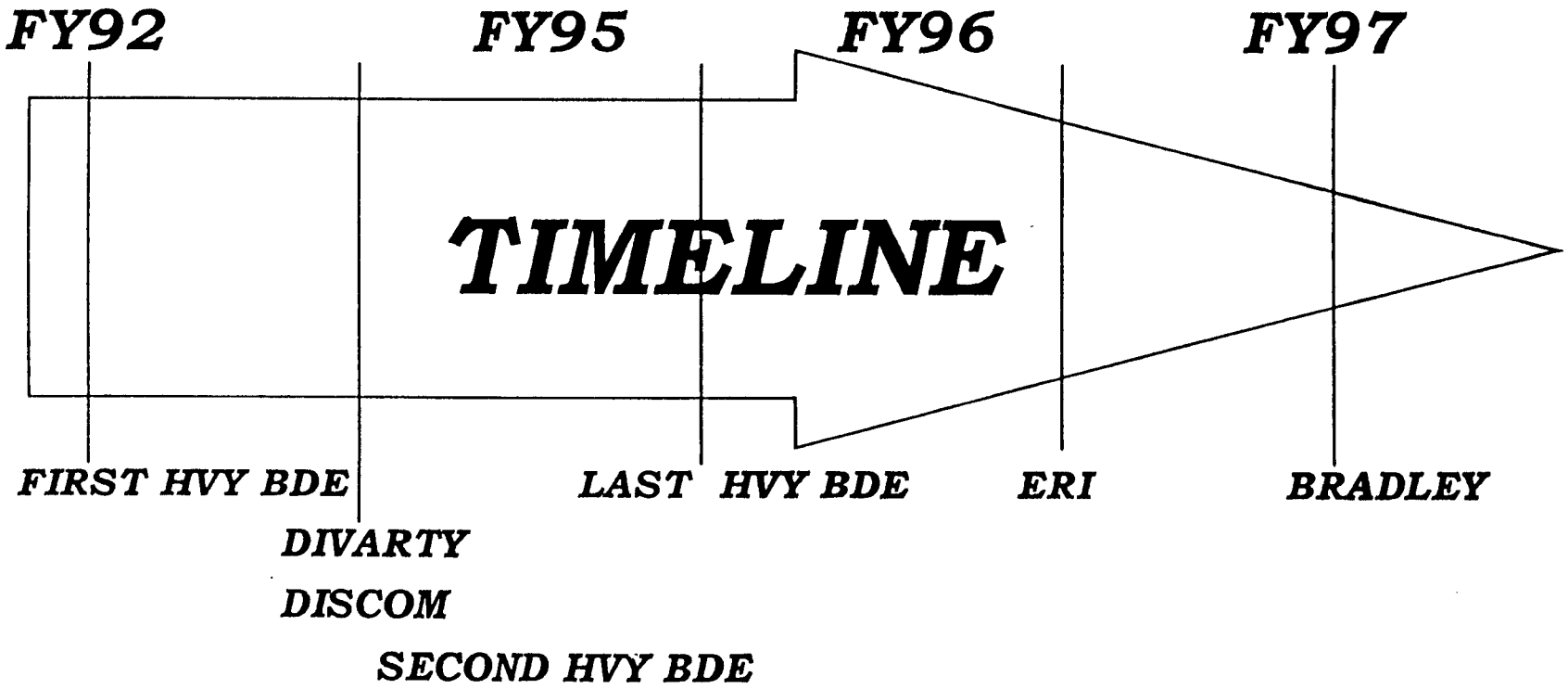
POST SUPPORT TO TRAINING

FORT INDIANTOWN GAP

WHAT	RCTIs	WET	AT
TRNG AREAS	X	X	X
TANK TRAILS	X	X	X
RANGES	X	X	X
RANGE CNTRL	X	X	X
RANGE MAINT	X	X	X
ASP	X	X	X
FUEL POINTS	X	X	X
TANK WASH	X	X	X
EOD	X	X	X
TASC	X	X	X
U-COFT	X	X	X
FREQ MGMT	X	X	X
AIRFIELD RUNWAY	X	X	X
FIRE STATION	X	X	X
AMBULANCE	X	X	X
CLINIC	X	X	X
TISA	X	X	X
PCS PROP		X	X
CPX FACILITY		X	X
MAINT BAYS	X	X	X
CLASSROOMS	X	X	X
ADMIN BLDGs	X	X	X

MODERNIZATION & CONVERSION
28th INFANTRY DIVISION (MECH)

FORT INDIANTOWN GAP



DIRECTOR PLANS, OPERATIONS, TRAINING & MILITARY SUPPORT

RANGES & WEAPONS

FORT INDIANTOWN GAP

ALL SMALL ARMS

- **4 M16 ZERO RANGES**
- **2 M16 RETS RANGES**
- **2 CBT PISTOL QUAL COURSES**

CREW SERVED WEAPONS

- **M60 TRANSITION & QUAL**
- **M2 .50 QUALIFICATION**
- **MARK 19 GRENADE LAUNCHER**
- **SAW**

COMBAT VEHICLES

- **M1/M1IP TABLES IV, VII/VIII**
- **BRADLEY GUNNERY**
- **MORTARS 107 & 120MM**

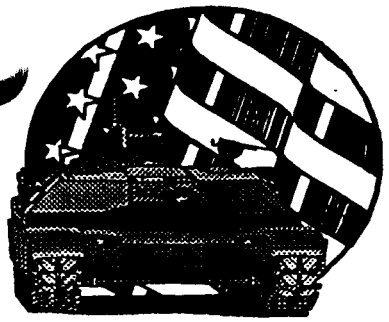
AIRCRAFT

- **AH -1 COBRA QUALIFICATION**
- **UH-1 DOOR GUNNERY**

ARTILLERY

- **105-TOWED THRU 155mm M109 SP**
- **MLRS (w/WAIVER)**
- **FIST-V/GLID**

DIRECTOR PLANS, OPERATIONS, TRAINING & MILITARY SUPPORT



OTHER TRAINING CAPABILITIES

FORT INDIANTOWN GAP

ENGINEER TRAINING

- **DEMOLITION**
- **BRIDGING**
- **RAFTING / WATER CROSSING**
- **QUARRYING / ROCK CRUSHING**
- **HEAVY EQUIP OPERATOR TRNG**

MOUT SITE

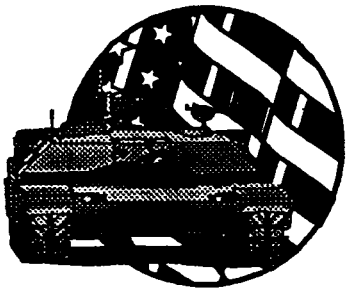
BCBST / BCTP - CPX FACILITY

PETROLEUM HANDLING

- **DAY / NITE REFUELING**
- **TANK FARM**

MEASURED IN PRODUCTIVITY, NOT ACRES

DIRECTOR PLANS, OPERATIONS, TRAINING & MILITARY SUPPORT



BANG FOR THE BUCK

FORT INDIANTOWN GAP

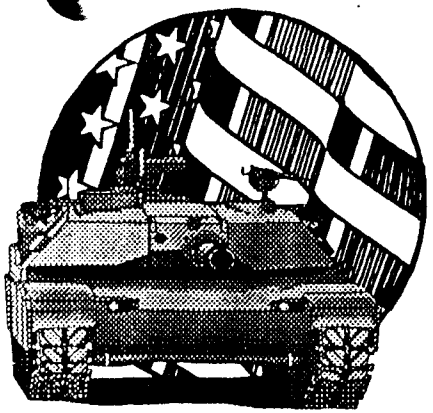
FY94:

IDT	284,366	TRNG DAYS
ADT	25,048	
AT	309,496	
SCHOOLS	146,990	
TOTAL	786,036	

FY94 BUDGET:

BASOPS	$3.8M
RPMA	5.7
PA	9.6
TOTAL	$19.1M

$24.30 PER SOLDIER TRAINING DAY



THE TASK

FORT INDIANTOWN GAP

- CONVERT A STANDARD INFANTRY DIVISION TO A MECHANIZED DIVISION
- TOTALLY MODERNIZE THE DIVISION'S EQUIPMENT PACKAGE
- TRAIN-UP INDIVIDUALS AND UNITS TO MEET PRESCRIBED READINESS LEVELS

READINESS IS WHAT IT'S ALL ABOUT

DIRECTOR PLANS, OPERATIONS, TRAINING & MILITARY SUPPORT

PENNSYLVANIA ARMY NATIONAL GUARD

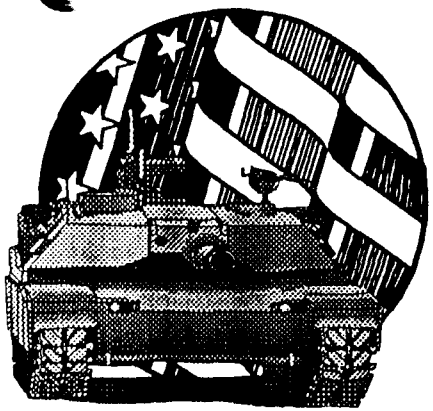
DIRECTOR
PLANS, OPERATIONS, TRAINING AND MILITARY SUPPORT

SAMPLING OF MODERNIZED EQUIPMENT IN HANDS OF 28th MECH DIVISION --

- M1(IP) TANKS
- M109 SELF-PROPELLED HOWITZERS
- AH-1F ATTACK HELICOPTERS
- M113-FAMILY ARMORED VEHICLES
- M981 FIRE SUPPORT VEHICLES (FISTVs)
- MARK 19 40MM GRENADE LAUNCHERS
- STINGER AIR DEFENSE SYSTEM
- MOBILE SUBSCRIBER EQUIPMENT (MSE)
- M9 9mm PISTOLS
- HMWWVs
- HVY EXPANDED MOBILITY TACT TRUCKS (HEMTT)

[redacted]

BUT, MODERNIZATION DOES NOT EQUAL READINESS



THE STRATEGY

FORT INDIANTOWN GAP

- **INCREMENTAL CONVERSION/MODERNIZATION OVER A FIVE -SIX YEAR PERIOD**
- **IDENTIFY HIGH DENSITY MOSs; INITIALLY TRAIN MINIMUM REQUIRED FOR P3**
- **ADDRESS CONVERSION & MODERNIZATION TOGETHER AS MUCH AS POSSIBLE**

A SIMPLE STRATEGY .....
REMARKABLE RESULTS

DIRECTOR PLANS, OPERATIONS, TRAINING & MILITARY SUPPORT

PENNSYLVANIA ARMY NATIONAL GUARD

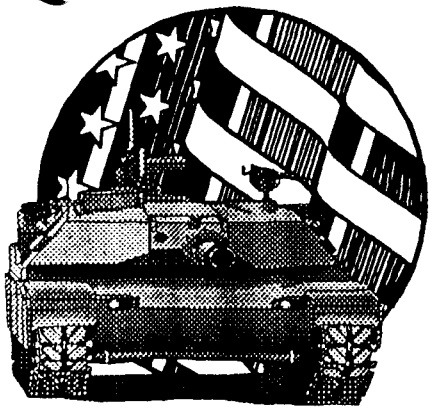
DIRECTOR

PLANS, OPERATIONS, TRAINING AND MILITARY SUPPORT

PAARNG APPROACH TO CONVERSION/MODERNIZATION

- ✓ BATTLE ROSTER AND COMMENCE TRAINING ONE FULL YEAR OUT
- ✓ ATTACK HI-DENSITY MOSQ WITH IN-STATE ASSETS (RCTIs)
- ✓ ASSIGN EXISTING HEAVY ELEMENTS AS PARTNERSHIP UNITS
- ✓ PRIORITY TO MODERNIZATION/CONVERSION TRAINING & MOSQ

INSURES P3/T3 OR BETTER DAY #1 OF REORG/CONVERSION



THE RESULTS

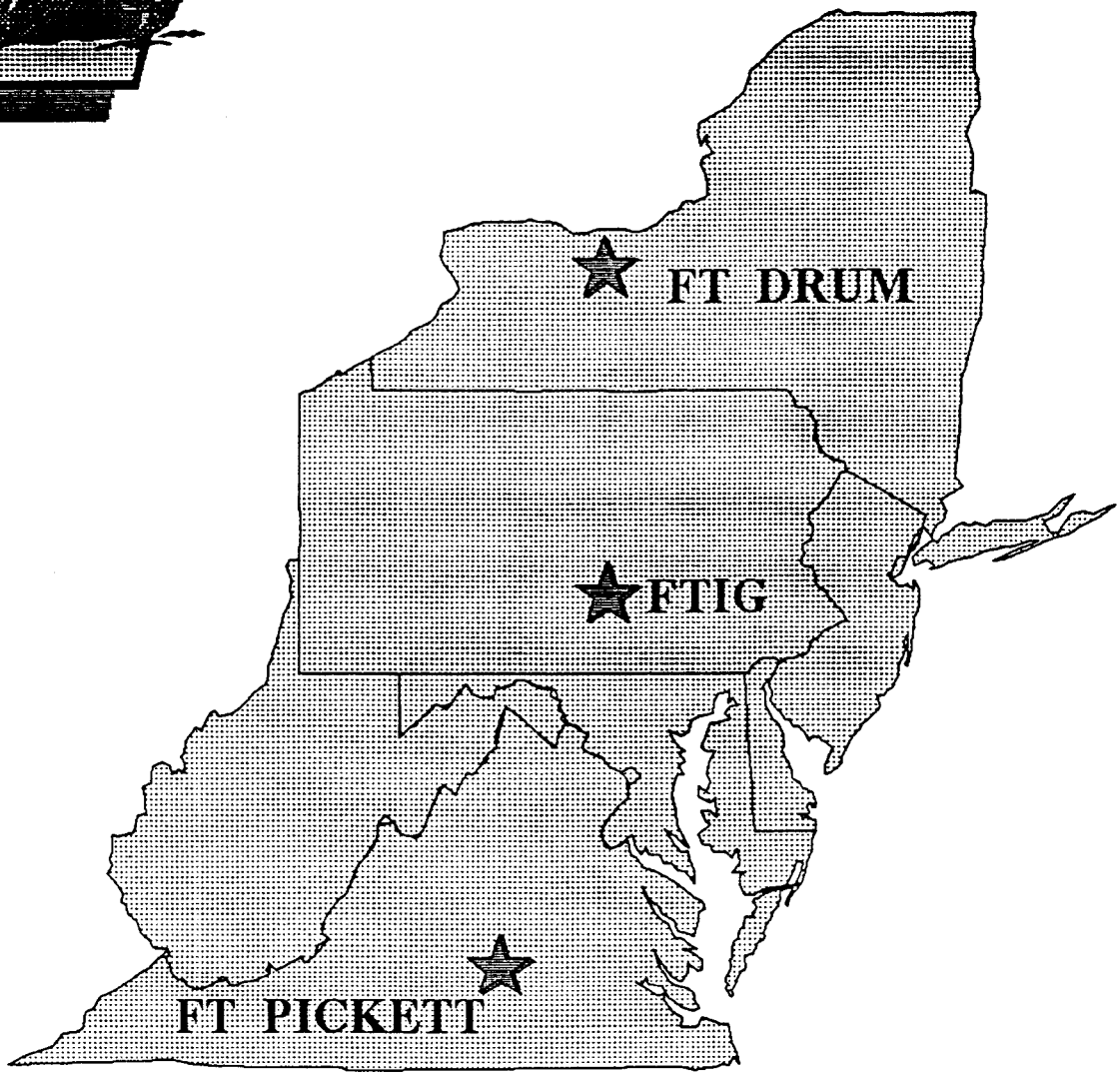
FORT INDIANTOWN GAP

- CONVERSION & MODERNIZATION NOW OVER 80% COMPLETED, LESS BRADLEY
- 28th ID(M) HAS NOT ONLY MAINTAINED BUT IMPROVED ITS READINESS
- THE MOST READY OF ALL 8 NG DIVISIONS
- THREE BRIGADE TASK FORCES MORE READY THAN ALL BUT ONE ENHANCED HEAVY BDEs

FTIG IS THE ESSENTIAL ELEMENT

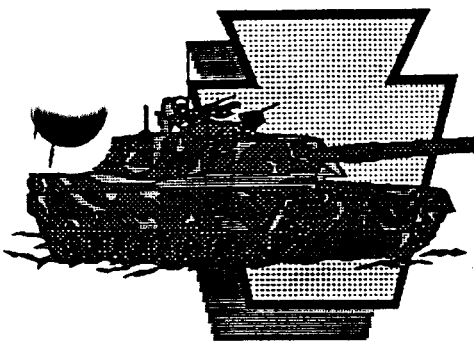
DIRECTOR PLANS, OPERATIONS, TRAINING & MILITARY SUPPORT

28th ID(M) TRAINING

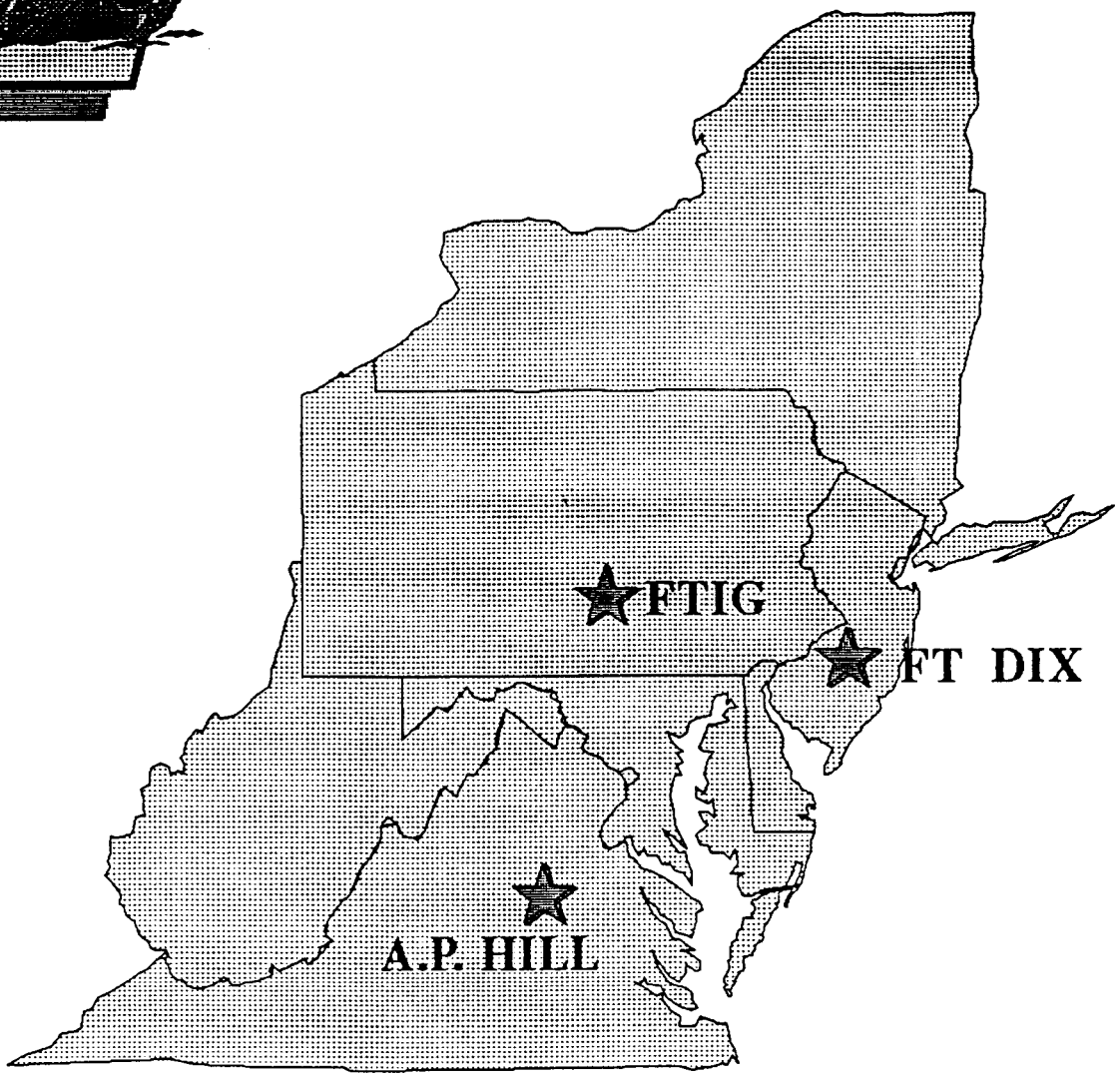


ALL THREE SITES:

TANK & BRADLEY RANGES
ARTILLERY CAPABILITY
MANEUVER AREAS
PREPOSITIONED EQUIPMENT
CAN SUPPORT A BRIGADE
ARE MOB STAIONS FOR 28th ID(M)



CAN WE TRAIN ELSEWHERE ?



PROBLEMS / CONSTRAINTS:

LACK OF TO-STANDARD RANGES
ARTILLERY LIMITATIONS
HEAVY FORCES MANEUVER AREAS
NO PREPOSITIONED EQUIPMENT
NO RAILHEAD AT A.P. HILL
NOT MOB STATIONS

BOTTOM LINE

FORT INDIANTOWN GAP

- FTIG IS CRITICAL ELEMENT ---PRODUCING TREMENDOUS THRU-PUT AT ROCK BOTTOM COST ....

- ANY FURTHER RESOURCE REDUCTIONS WILL IMPACT ON READINESS OF 28th ID(M) & OTHERS

- FTIG, FT DRUM, AND FT PICKETT ARE INTRINSICALLY LINKED --- ALL MUST REMAIN AT NO LESS THAN CURRENT OPERATING LEVELS

- SUGGESTED ALTERNATIVES (DIX, HILL) ARE NOT WORKABLE

DIRECTOR PLANS, OPERATIONS, TRAINING, & MILITARY SPT

POINT PAPER

ON

REGIONAL EQUIPMENT OPERATOR TRAINING SITE (REOTS) CONCEPT

- Our prime wartime mission of rapid runway repair (RRR) demands a high level of proficiency from our limited equipment operator (AFSC 551X1) force. At present, less than 50% of our people meet that level, and our current training avenues of ATC and on-the-job training cannot rectify this problem.

- A three-tiered training program is the solution.

  -- The ATC entry-level course is tier one. By design it provides only introductory training. Upgrade training is a unit/individual responsibility.

  -- REOTS is the second leg of the triad. It is the avenue by which we can upgrade the RRR proficiency level of our equipment operator force, both active and Air Reserve forces (ARF).

  -- The RRR minikit home station training program makes up the third tier. With this package, CONUS units can effectively maintain the high individual proficiency levels obtained through the REOTS program.

- The REOTS program is built around four key RRR equipment items: the dozer, grader, excavator, and 4CY loader.

- The concept will provide expanded proficiency training to the active force, while the ARF will use the sites for both introductory and proficiency training.

  -- Active duty personnel will attend the closest training location as soon as possible after they have received a five-skill level. Attendance is a one-time requirement.

  -- ARF individuals will attend on a three-year rotation and will also go to the nearest training location.

  -- Class quotas will be controlled by HQ AFCESA/DXS.

- Two training sites are utilized to meet the total active and ARF requirements.

  -- AFRES is operating one location at Dobbins AFB GA.

  -- The ANG operates the other school at Ft Indiantown Gap PA.

  -- The Dobbins site conducted their first class on 13 Jun 88.

  -- The Ft Indiantown Gap school came on board Oct 89.

SMSgt Doris/DXS/6147/pws/1 Dec 92

- Each site will use the standard curriculum developed by HQ AFCESA in coordination with MAJCOMs.

- Vehicles are from the RRR vehicle-buy program.

- The annual REOTS student load projection is over 1,200.

  -- Active duty training program requirements will be about 600 individuals--both pavements maintenance and equipment operator specialties are involved.

  -- The ARF has a total 551X2 force of approximately 3,900. Since their requirements are for both introduction and proficiency training, they would send their people on a three-year rotation.

- Besides training our people for war, REOTS improves the operator quality for peacetime support.

- REOTS becomes the initial stages of the specialty training sites as defined by the readiness training roadmap. These sites will be expand4ed to conduct the curricula outlined in the Wartime Task Standards for both Prime Base Engineer Emergency Force and Prime Readiness in Base Services personnel.

- Required actions:

  -- Send only military--this is wartime training.

  -- MAJCOMs/bases need to budget early to cover TDY costs.

  -- Make sure your people attend. Give the program your full support--avoid no-shows.

1 Atch
General Information

STANDARD
REGIONAL EQUIPMENT OPERATOR TRAINING SITE
COURSE DATA

Class size (divided into four 4 student groups) . .	16 students
Class length	1 week
Number of classes per year	40
Number of students training annually	640
Student/equipment ratio	1-to-1
Average student/instructor ratio	2-to-1

16 (students) x 40 (1 week courses) = 640 (trained annually)

640 (students) x 2 (locations) = 1,280 (total annual student load)

COURSE BREAKOUT

Introduction	1 Hr
Excavator	12 Hrs
Dozer (T-7)	12 Hrs
4CY Loader w/quick dis	12 Hrs
Grader S-2	12 Hrs
Critique and final exam	1 Hr
Total training hours per student:	51 Hrs

NOTE: Four hours, one hour per equipment item, has been included in the above calculation for classroom safety and equipment orientation. Consequently, each student will receive 11 hours of hands-on training per item (86%).

TRAINING PHILOSOPHY

Prime Readiness in Base Services (RIBS) proficiency depends on adequate training and professional leadership at all levels of command.

> *"Training is the essence of what we do every day in the Air Force. Even when we are involved somewhere in combat operations, our people are still training. If you want know how good a military outfit is, check its vital signs--its training."*
>
> Gen Merrill A. McPeak, CSAF

Services personnel must train the way they expect to fight. In order to meet the energetic and demanding requirements of our mission, units need to train to work as teams. Formal field training, conducted at Air Force Services Agency (AFSVA) approved training sites, provides the most viable method of permitting true team training under simulated wartime and contingency conditions.

Services training philosophy is more clearly defined in the Services Combat Support Doctrine. Requirements and frequency for formal field training are outlined in AFI 10-214, Services Air Force Prime RIBS Program.

CORE PERFORMANCE REQUIREMENTS

1. **Field Feeding.**
   Prepare and serve operational rations.

2. **Troop Subsistence and Accounting.**
   Requisition, receive, store, and account for field rations.

3. **M-2 Burner/M-59 Range.**
   Assemble/disassemble, operate safely, and maintain units.

4. **Immersion Heater.**
   Assemble/disassemble, operate safely, and maintain units.

5. **Field Sanitation.**
   Field sanitation and personal hygiene techniques.

6. **Mobile Kitchen Trailer (MKT).**
   Properly setup, operate, maintain, and repack an MKT.

7. **Field Billeting.**
   Field billeting and locator operations.

8. **Contingency Fitness and Recreation.**
   Establish, operate, and terminate a contingency fitness and recreation program.

9. **Wartime Mortuary Operations.**
   Procedures for processing wartime casualties to include mortuary collection point operations and temporary interment/disinterment procedures for contaminated remains.

10. **Bare Base Org. Laundry/M80 Heater**
    Setup, operate, perform user maintenance, and repack unit.

11. **TEMPER Tent/GP Medium Tent.**
    Identify parts, safely erect, maintain and repack.

12. **70,000 BTU Heater.**
    Operate and Maintain heater.

13. **Field Exchange.**
    Setup and operate a field exchange.

14. **Force Beddown Concepts.**
    Requirements for planning and bedding down SVS facilities.

15. **Command and Control (C2).**
    Basic C2 responsibilities during deployments.

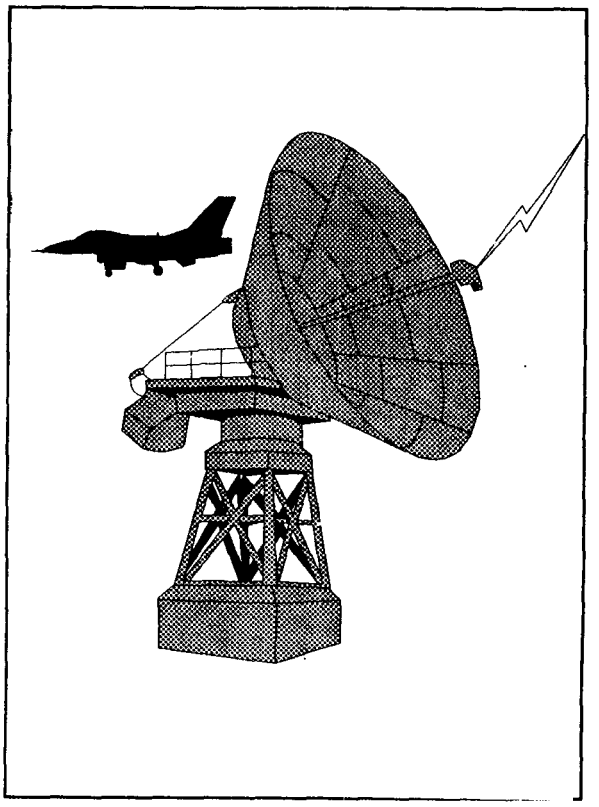
to-date and correct procedures. The master handouts, from which all copies will be reproduced, is provided by AFSVA/SVQR.

The Wartime Services Handbooks will be used by all formal field training sites as the primary handouts. The intent of using the wartime handbooks is that students will train with the same reference books that they will deploy with. Use of these handbooks at the sites also affords the opportunity to continually review and improve them prior to reliance on them in a wartime situation.

Formal Field Training Course Chart

In order to standardize the minimum level of instruction necessary to meet course requirements, the required courses, the duration of instruction, and the student instructor ratios must also be standardized. The course chart, on the following page, outlines these critical aspects of program standardization.

211th ENGINEERING INSTALLATION SQUADRON (EIS)



The 211th EIS, located at Fort Indiantown Gap, performs a very unique, world-wide mission of designing, installing and maintaining a variety of telecommunication network systems. These systems provide command and control communications, serve as navigational aids and link computer networks around the globe.

The 172-member unit provides career opportunities in electrical engineering, telecommunications installations, vehicle maintenance, inventory management, personnel, logistics management, administrative assistance and electronics installation. Also, representing the Air National Guard on an installation that is predominantly Army Guard gives members of the 211th a unique opportunity to see the "total force" philosophy in action. The 211th shares many training and recreational facilities with their Army counterparts, and have even deployed overseas with them during Joint Force Operations.

As visionaries in their field, members of the 211th demonstrate their expertise in the wave of the future - Local Area Networks (LANs). The unit recently completed a fiber optic and copper conductor LAN project at their home base on Fort Indiantown Gap. This network links six geographically separated units throughout the state with their mother unit, the 193rd Special Operations Group and Headquarters, Pennsylvania Air National Guard. The 211th handle all engineering, installation and programming aspects of these projects and continues their support as network custodians. These projects greatly enhance communication and significantly increase productivity.

The 211th's pursuit of excellence shows in their dedication to continual growth through training. Annually, over 33 percent of the squadron's personnel complete formal, technical or professional development training. These formal courses include Academy of Military Science, NCO Academy, Team Chief Academy, OJT School, Principles of Instruction, Communications, Engineering, Inventory Management Technical Schools and professional conferences on many topics. An average of over 3,000 mandays are utilized for training and deployments in a year. All of this training was accomplished without jeopardizing the unit's already high mobilization/readiness training standards. M-16 marksmanship training and a comprehensive chemical warfare confidence course are training staples.

270TH ENGINEERING INSTALLATION SQUADRON

PENNSYLVANIA AIR NATIONAL GUARD

ENGINEERING

INSTALLATIONS

INFORMATION MANAGEMENT

LOGISTICS

The 270th Engineering Installation Squadron, located at Willow Grove Naval Air Station, has the mission of engineering, installation, removal and relocation of communications-computer systems facilities. Also, they perform serviceability certifications, emergency and programmed on-site maintenance and modifications of communications-computer equipment worldwide.

The unit was originally organized as the 603rd Signal Light Construction Company at Philadelphia International Airport April 12, 1949, and became federally recognized May 17 of that year. In October 1952, the unit was reorganized and redesignated the 270th Communications Squadron (OPS) with a mission to operate base communications facilities, including telephone and teletype equipment. During annual training periods, unit members were integrated with similar active duty units. In October 1960, the 270th was again reorganized and redesignated the 270th Ground Electronics Engineering Installation Agency Squadron with a return to the installation mission. With the assumption of GEEIA into the Air Force Communications Service, the unit was redesignated the 270th Electronics Installation Squadron May 1, 1970. The unit was redesignated the 270th Engineering Installation Squadron with no change in mission in December 1982. The 270th relocated from Philadelphia to Willow Grove Air Reserve Facility, Pennsylvania, in October 1985.

Four major branches - engineering, installations, information management and logistics - comprise the squadron. All functions are integrated to provide a range of antenna, cable, ground radio and other quality communications engineering and installations services to our customers worldwide.

The 270th is authorized 171 members and is actively involved with a number of community support programs.

AIR NATIONAL GUARD PRESENCE

FT INDIANTOWN GAP

SIX MISSION SUPPORT (NON-FLYING) UNITS

FOUR ON-POST LOCATIONS

COMBINED STRENGTH - 655

- EQUIVALENT TO AN ANG FLYING GROUP
- 101 FULL TIME VS 162 THANKS TO GARRISON SUPPORT

FOUR UNIQUE SCHOOLS PLUS STATEWIDE FLIGHT ROUTES

ANG PRESENCE - FIG
AREA 1

201ST CIVIL ENGINEERING (RED HORSE) FLIGHT (244)

203RD WEATHER FLIGHT (22)

BUILDINGS: 33 SQUARE FOOTAGE: 110,738

SCHOOLS: REGIONAL OPERATORS TRAINING--
600 STUDENTS ANNUALLY

MORALE, WELFARE & REC SVCS	300
HARVEST BARE	200
	1100 TOTAL

ANG PRESENCE - FIG

AREA 2

211 ENGINEERING INSTALLATION SQUADRON (172)

271 COMBAT COMMUNICATIONS SQUADRON (163)

BUILDINGS 27 SQUARE FOOTAGE 69,946

SCHOOL: STANDARD INSTALLATION PRACTICES TRAINING:

90 STUDENTS ANNUALLY
MAY 95 START UP

ANG PRESENCE - FIG
AREA 26

BOMBING AND GUNNERY RANGE (7)
BUILDING 1 SQUARE FOOTAGE: 3548

JOINT USE OF IMPACT AREA

BOMBING AND 20/30 MM STRAFE PLUS 10 TRAINING TYPES

MANAGEMENT OF RANGE PLUS ATTENDANT AIRSPACE

- LOW LEVEL ROUTES SPANNING PENNSYLVANIA
  - ANNUAL SORTIES
    RANGE: 2530 ROUTES: 1366

  - USERS: 8 ANG
    6 NAVY
    2 USMC
    MULTIPLE ARNG

EASTERN RANGES INTERLOCK

ANY LOSS INCREASES SORTIE LOAD ELSEWHERE

ENVIRONMENTAL UPDATES EXPENSIVE

ALTERNATE SITES RAISE COSTS

- FLIGHT TIME PER MISSION
- FUEL COSTS
- TIME OVER TARGET

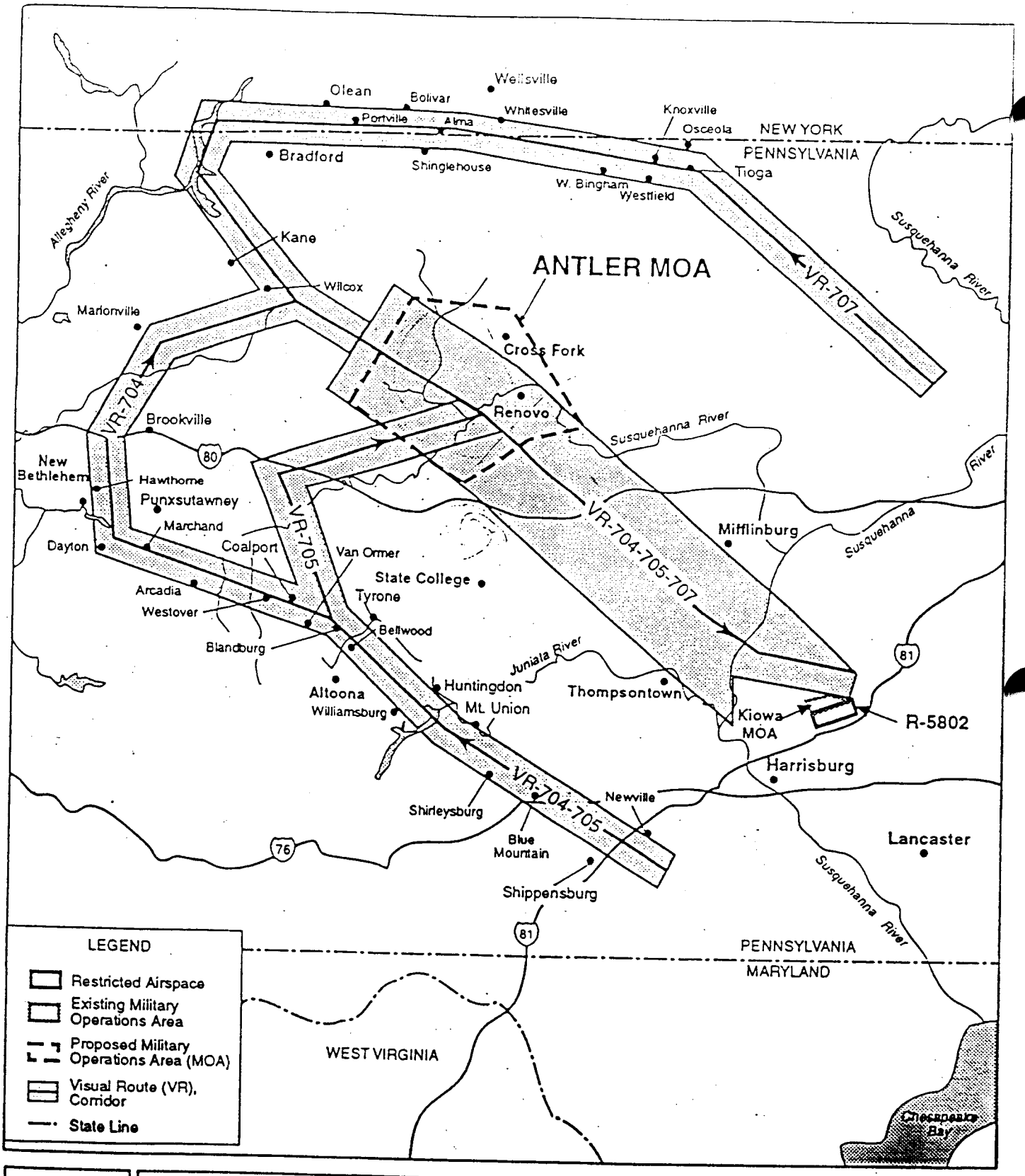


Figure 2.3-7

The Proposed Antler MOA and Associated Airspace

AIRSPACE IS CRITICAL AND UNRECOVERABLE ONCE GONE!

- ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS
- PUBLIC PRESSURES
- REALISTIC CONDITIONS

AIR NATIONAL GUARD UNIT ACREAGE

LOCATION	AMOUNT	
AREA 1	21.2	201st/203rd Station
AREA 2	52.4	211th/271st Station
AREA A-12	16.9	Services Schools
AREA A-26	6.226	Range Support Compound
AREA C-7	± 2000	Impact Area-Bomb/Strafe
AREA A-15	56.1	Reots Training School

PAANG REIMBURSEMENT FOR GARRISON SERVICES

SERVICE	AREAS 1 & 2	RANGE	REOTS
ELECTRIC	$49,000	$2,600	$3,800
REFUSE COLLECTION	4,200		850
WATER	2,200		500
SEWAGE	500		100
WORK ORDERS	2,000		
TOTAL	$57,900	$2,600	$5,250

PAANG CONSTRUCTION PROJECTS PROJECTED FOR THREE YEARS

95	CIVIL ENGINEERING MAINTENANCE SHOPS	850,000
95	UST SOIL REMEDIATION	600,000
95	ADD VEHCILE SHOP	400,000
95	REPLACE UNDERGROUND STORAGE TANKS	1,400,000
96	COMPOSITE RANGE OPERATION FACILITY	556,000

THE AIR GUARD PERSPECTIVE

INDIANTOWN GAP PROVIDES A HIGHLY

COST-EFFECTIVE HOME
FOR
CRITICAL TRAINING

Overview

Ft. Indiantown Gap Weapons Range

AS OF 4 APRIL 1995

Detachment 1, 193d Special Operations Group
Lt. Col. Grant E. Bollen, Commander

FORT INDIANTOWN GAP WEAPONS RANGE

OVERVIEW

The National Guard Bureau controls, operates and maintains fifteen air to ground weapons ranges throughout the United States. These ranges are critical for conducting aircrew training, vital to achieving and maintaining the combat readiness of Air National Guard units as well as those of other military services. The Ft. Indiantown Gap Weapons Range is among these ranges.

Fort Indiantown gap was selected for development of an air to ground weapons range in the summer of 1976. The range is situated between Blue and Second Mountains with the impact area located in the center of the range area on the valley floor. The impact area measures one nautical mile by two and one half nautical miles. A range officer was assigned to Ft. Indiantown Gap in July of 1976 and scheduled range missions began on the range in August of 1979. The weapons range was established to provide training with: 1) scoreable conventional and tactical munitions, deliveries include strafing, practice bombs, and 2.75 inch rockets. 2) TGM-65 (captive-training) maverick missiles. 3) simulated laser targets. 4) combat search and rescue. 5) dissimilar air combat. 6) electronic combat. 7) surface to air missile and anti-aircraft artillery simulators (Smokey Sams and Smokey Gun). 8) communications jamming. 9) air re supply. 10) night munitions and air re supply deliveries.

Fort Indiantown Gap is a Class A joint use range controlled by the U.S. Army. The Air to Ground Weapons Range is operated and scheduled by Detachment 1, 193d Special Operations Group. A Range Control Officer (RCO) is on duty for all missions and the range has the capability to score munitions impacts on all targets. The Range Control Officer manages all operations with regard to the control of both aircraft and ground personnel. The Range Control Officer monitors aircraft patterns and deliveries for safety, and passes weather observations and munitions impact scores to the training aircrews.

The Fort Indiantown Gap Weapons Range is normally open for training missions Monday through Friday from 0800L to 1630L and on Tuesday and Wednesday evenings until 2100L for night training. Training missions also occur on Saturdays, Sundays and periodically throughout the year, depending on training needs and range availability.

The Fort Indiantown Gap Weapons Range is a joint use facility that supports a variety of ground and air training activities. Air to ground weapons training is conducted primarily by Air National Guard units, however, various U.S. Air Force, U.S. Navy and U.S. Marine Corps units also utilize the range for their training needs. Primary users of the range are A/OA-10's of the 111th Fighter Group, Pennsylvania Air National Guard and the 175th Fighter Group, Maryland Air National Guard, F-16's of the 174th Fighter Wing, New York Air National Guard and the 113th Fighter Wing, D.C. Air National Guard,

F/A-18's of Marine Air Group 49 (Reserve), Andrews AFB, MD, and C-130's of the 135th Airlift Group, Maryland Air National Guard. Several units stationed at Oceana NAS, VA also use the range with A/EA-6's and F-14's. An Active Duty Army Special Operations Aviation unit is currently making arrangements to use the Ft. Indiantown Gap Weapons Range for air to ground weapons deliveries and other training.

All air to ground weapons deliveries take place within the main target area. Several target complexes are available to allow various types of tactics training. The targets include convoys, buildings, surface to air missiles, revetted fuel trucks, armored vehicles, radar facilities, a simulated munitions storage bunker, a bomb circle, a strafe bed with three strafe targets, and a rocket target. Two of the convoy targets may be strafed as well as bombed. Illumination is provided for night bomb and strafe missions. Each target or target complex can be scored individually.

Threat simulation is accomplished utilizing a Sentry Dawg radar threat simulator, for radar warning receiver training, and Smokey Sams and Smokey Gun visual cue simulators. Smokey Sams are small rockets whose speed and smoke trail simulate a surface to air missile launch. Smokey Gun is a projectile that simulates anti-aircraft artillery. Self defense flares are ejected from the aircraft to train for evading the surface to air missile threat.

Aerial re supply training is accomplished using two surveyed drop zones located within the range area. Loads that may be dropped range from small practice bundles to heavy equipment. Several northeastern units are losing their drop zones for various reasons and it is expected that the use of the Ft. Indiantown Gap drop zones will increase dramatically over the next few years.

Three low altitude training routes are associated with the Ft. Indiantown Gap range. The military training routes, VR-704,705, and 707, offer a total of 191 miles of 100' above ground level (AGL) training capability within the 753 nautical miles of route length. These routes, in combination with other special use airspace located in Pennsylvania and the Ft. Indiantown Gap Range, offer units the ability to maintain skills critical to combat tasking. The mountainous terrain found along the military training routes and on the Ft. Indiantown Gap Range offers unique training opportunities unmatched in the Eastern United States.

FORT INDIANTOWN GAP WEAPONS RANGE

USING UNITS - AIR NATIONAL GUARD

UNIT	AIRCRAFT	LOCATION	RANGE	MTR'S
111FG	A/OA-10	PA	X	X
193SOG	EC-130	PA	O	O
113FW	F-16	DC	X	X
174FW	F-16	NY	X	X
104FG	A-10	MA	O	O
103FG	A-10	CT	O	O
175FG	A-10	MD	X	X
135AG	C-130	MD	X	X
166AG	C-130	DE	O	O
167AG	C-130	WV	X	O
127FW	F-16	MI	O	O
178FG	F-16	OH	O	O
180FG	F-16	OH	O	O

X = ROUTINE USER

O = OCCASIONAL USER

FORT INDIANTOWN GAP WEAPONS RANGE

USING UNITS - NON - ANG

UNIT	AIRCRAFT	LOCATION	RANGE	MTR'S
AFRES				
906FG	F-16	OH	O	O
913AG	C-130	PA	X	O
NAVY/MARINE				
SWAT/SLANT	A-6	VA	O	O
VF 41	F-14	VA	O	O
VF 84	F-14	VA	O	O
VF 102	F-14	VA	O	O
VF 103	F-14	VA	O	O
VA 34	A-6	VA	O	O
VA 65	A-6	VA	O	O
VA 75	A-6	VA	O	O
VMA 533	A-6	NC	O	O
MAG 49	F/A-18	MD	X	X
ARMY NATIONAL GUARD			X	
ACTIVE DUTY ARMY			X	
ORI TASKED UNITS			O	O

X = ROUTINE USER

O = OCCASIONAL USER

UNIT INVENTORY

DETACHMENT 1, 193d SPECIAL OPERATIONS GROUP

MILITARY STRENGTH

OFFICERS - 1

ENLISTED - 7 - ONE POSITION UNFUNDED

ALL POSITIONS ARE AGR'S

MISSION

The Mission of the DET 1, 193d Special Operations Group Weapons Range is to:

Provide a safe training environment for units of the tactical air forces that will permit:

- **scored conventional munitions deliveries including strafe, general purpose training bombs, BDU-33 training bombs and 2.75 inch rockets.**
- **scored tactical munitions deliveries including strafe, general purpose training bombs, BDU-33 training bombs and 2.75 inch rockets.**
- **TGM-65 Maverick missile training (captive).**
- **Simulated Laser Target (SLT) / Pave Penny training.**
- **Combat Search and Rescue (CSAR) training.**
- **Electronic Combat training.**
- **Smokey Sam and Smokey Gun training.**
- **Communications Jamming training.**

Provide a testing environment for unit inspections.

Coordinate and support joint training exercises.

Manage military training routes, VR-704, 705 and 707.

Provide assistance to Headquarters, Ft. Indiantown Gap concerning matters relative to U.S.A.F. and Air National Guard missions.

ANNUAL BUDGET

Military Pay - $324,740 (FY 94)

Operations and Maintenance - $65,910 (FY 94)

Local Purchases - $7,624 (FY94)

Purchasing and Contracting Costs - $14,538 (FY94)

Property Value of Unit Equipment - $1,037,377.45 (Current year)

Real Estate Value - $158,000

Range Real Estate - Range house and hazardous material storage buildings on 6 acres. Two range towers on .113 acres each and approximately 10 acres of right of way for access to range house and towers.

Environmental Review

- **Range - Environmental Baseline Review completed March, 1992.**
- **Military Training Routes - Environmental Impact Statement completed July, 1992.**

Construction Requirements - ANGRC/CEPR has determined that the weapons range requires 9900 sq ft of construction at approximately $820,000.

Missions Flown - 1994

- **Range - 2062 Sorties**
- **Military Training Routes -783 Sorties**

193rd SPECIAL OPERATIONS GROUP
PENNSYLVANIA AIR NATIONAL GUARD

Commando Solo, the United States Air Force's **only** airborne radio and television broadcast mission, is assigned to the 193rd Special Operations Group, the only ANG unit assigned to Air Force Special Operations Command. The 193rd performs this unique psychological operations mission out of its compact, 37-acre base at Harrisburg International Airport, Middletown, Pa.

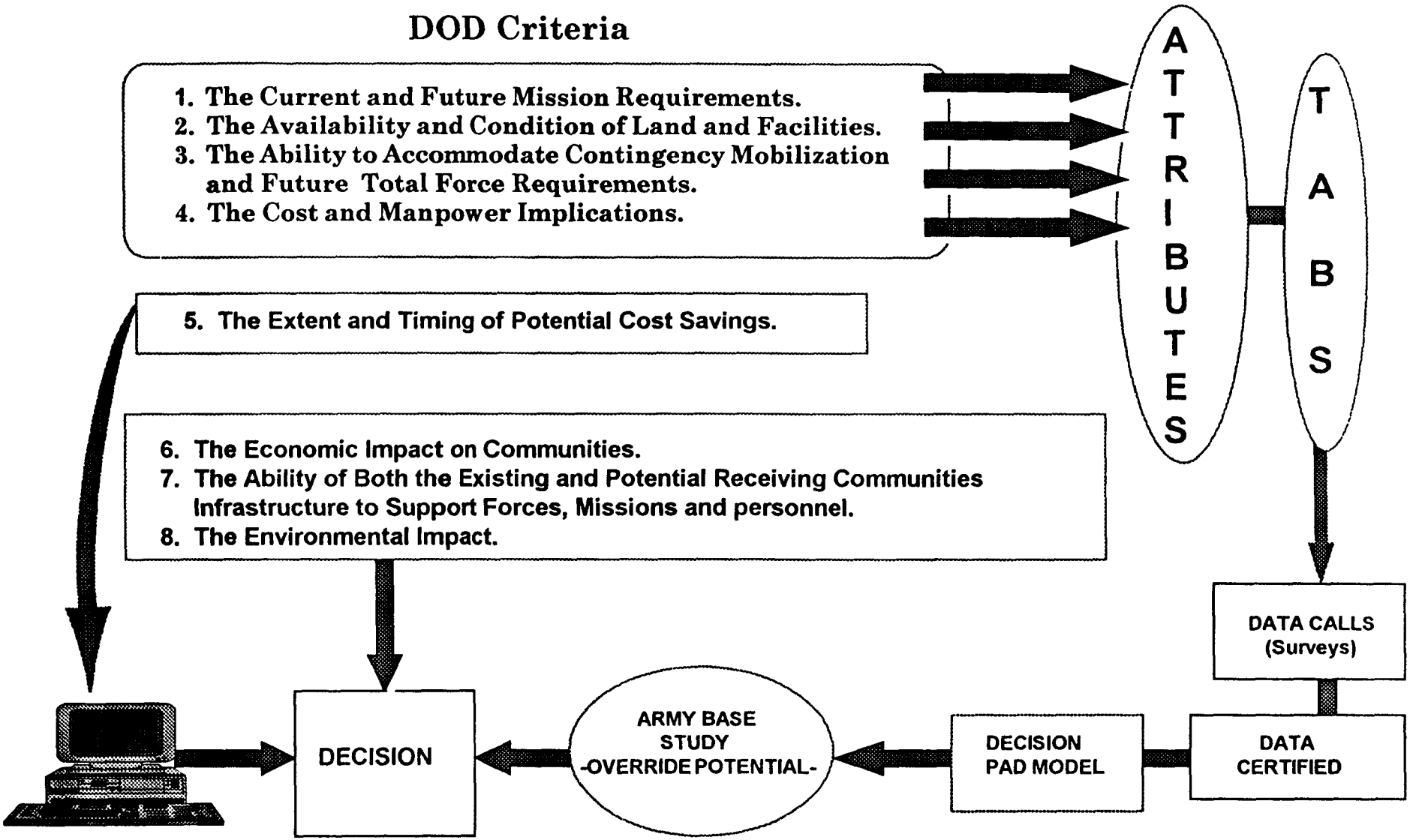
The primary mission of the 193rd is to provide an air-borne broadcast platform for virtually any contingency, including state or national disasters or other emergencies, on a moment's notice, anywhere in the world. The 193rd performs this unique mission with four (soon to be six) specially configured EC130E/RR aircraft. A secondary mission assigned to the 193rd is providing airlift for the Air Force Intelligence Command, Senior Scout mission. This mission is performed with four specially modified EC130E aircraft.

Being a one-of-a-kind unit means being at the "tip of the spear." For instance, the 193rd has seen combat action four times: Southeast Asia in 1970, Grenada in 1983, Panama in 1989 and Southwest Asia (Desert Shield and Desert Storm) in 1990/91.

The 193rd is the most deployed Air National Guard unit in the country, participating in 12-15 major exercises or real world missions each year. The unit has been awarded the Air Force Outstanding Unit Award six times as well as several other prestigious awards including Highest Standards of Mission Accomplishment, Operational Readiness and the Pesch Flight Safety Award for more than 135,000 accident-free flying hours.

With an authorized personnel strength of approximately 1,100, of whom 290 are full-time employees, the 193rd has a combined annual payroll of more than $24,000,000. The total annual operating budget exceeds $32,000,000. That budget supports assets (excluding aircraft and buildings) of more than $94,000,000. Capital assets (buildings) comprise more than $20,000,000 and the current replacement value for the ten assigned aircraft is more than $286 million. Except for two recently modernized World War II era buildings, the entire Air National Guard base at Middletown has be constructed since 1980.

Army Implementation of DOD Selection Criteria



FORT INDIANTOWN GAP

FEDERAL REGISTER

- Annual Recurring Savings: $23 million
- NPV for 20 years, $285 million

FORT INDIANTOWN GAP

FAULTY ASSUMPTION LED TO

FAULTY ANALYSIS LED TO

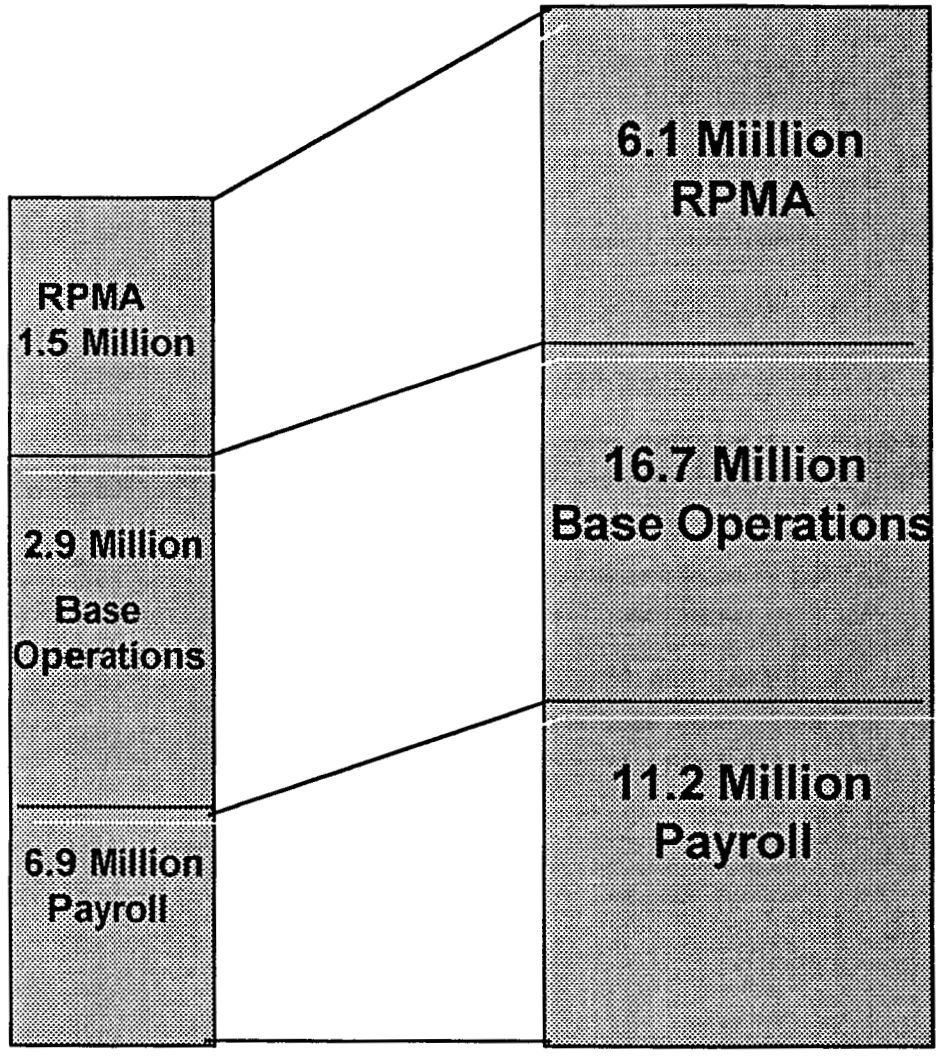
FAULTY DECISION MAKING

Save 23 million Annually
Save 285 million in 20 years
ROI = 1 YEAR

Annually: No Saving
in implementation
Save 5.6 million over
20 years
ROI = 37 years

FORT INDIANTOWN GAP

COBRA Cost To Run The Post Inflated 300%



11.3 Million
(adjusted for FY 96 $)

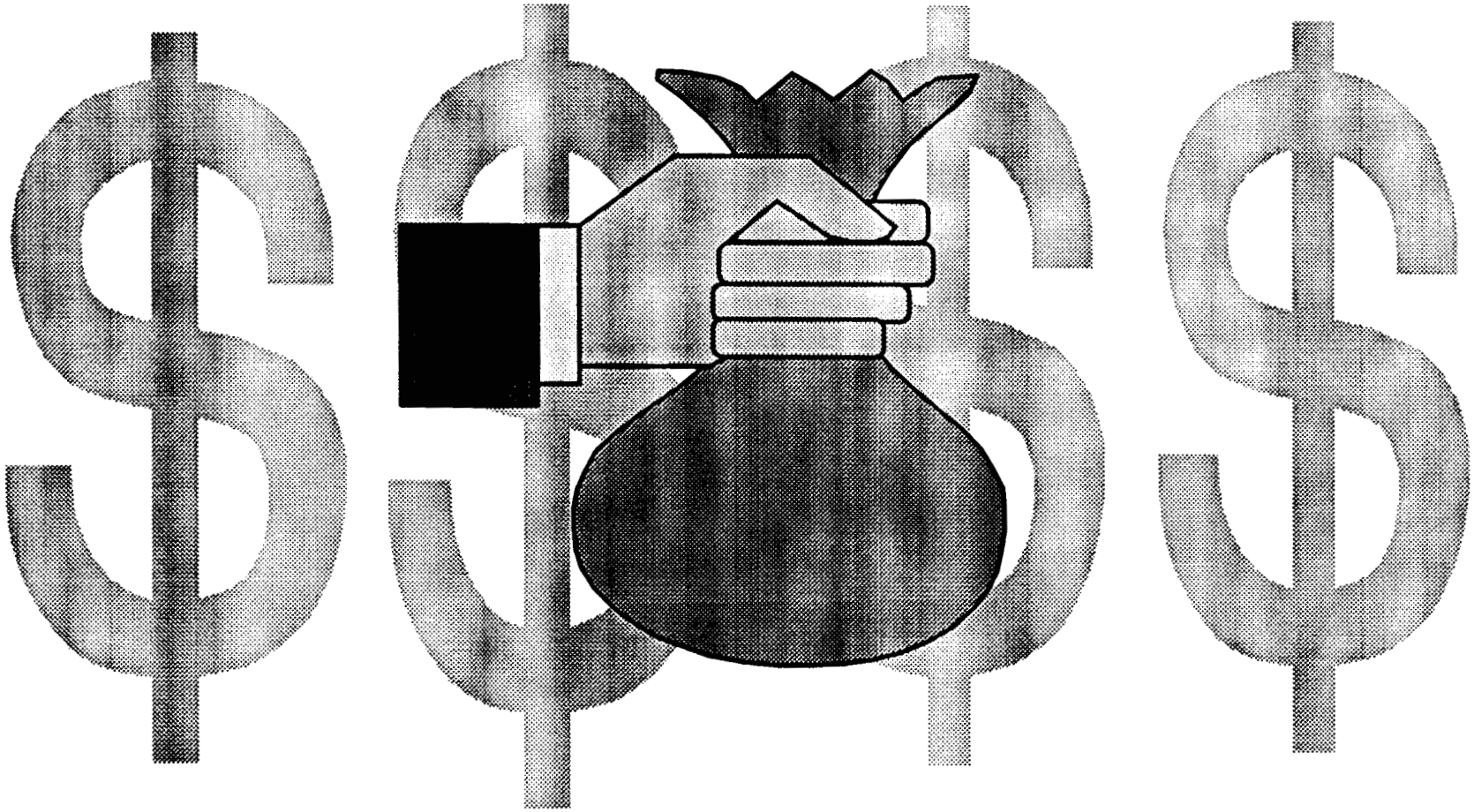
34 Million
(adjusted for FY 96 $)

WHY THE LARGE ERROR IN OPERATING COST?

- Reimbursables Included, $4.7 million
- Payroll included in data call (BOS & RPMA) then added again
- Our Average salary $27K, COBRA used $46k ($8 million error)
- BOS and RPM increased by 43% for projected increase in Garrison population

FORT INDIANTOWN GAP

Savings and Expenses Overstated in COBRA



FORT INDIANTOWN GAP

Payroll

- **COBRA:** Save, $14.5 million per year
- **FACT:** Costs, $6.4 million (Actual FY 93)
- **ERROR:** $8.1 million minimum

FORT INDIANTOWN GAP

Base Operations (BOS)

- COBRA: 43% reduction in population
  - Savings: $4.4 million per year
- FACT: No Reduction in Population
  - Soldiers who come to train are the population and will remain
  - Actual FY 93 costs equal $2.7 million
- ERROR: $1.7 million minimum

FORT INDIANTOWN GAP

Real Property Maintenance Activity (RPMA)

- COBRA: 90% Close, Savings of $3.7 million per year
- FACT: Cost, $1.4 million (Actual FY-93)
- ERROR: $2.3 million minimum

FORT INDIANTOWN GAP

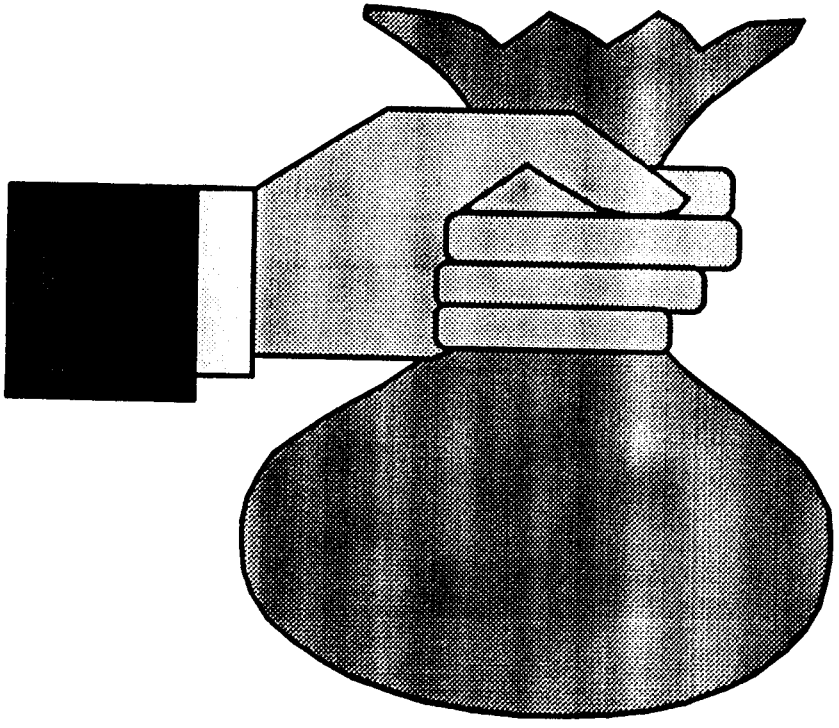
Summary

- **COBRA:** **$22.6 million (est. savings)**
- **FACT:** **$10.5 million (Actual Cost)**
- **ERROR:** **$12.1 million minimum**

"You can't save more than you spend"

FORT INDIANTOWN GAP

Recurring Costs Underestimated



FORT INDIANTOWN GAP

Army Reserve/National Guard Enclave

- COBRA: $0.00
- FACT: $8.3 million (NGB Estim.)
  To fix when it breaks.
- ERROR: $8.3 million

FORT INDIANTOWN GAP

Area Support
Army Regulation (AR 5-9)

- COBRA: $0.00
- FACT: $1.075 million
- ERROR: $1.075 million

FORT INDIANTOWN GAP

Summary - Corrected COBRA

	Original	Corrected
• One Time Cost:	$13M	$9.5M
• Over Implementation:	$-67M	$11.7M
• Return on Investment:	1 year	20 years
• Net Present Value in 2015:	$-285M	$1.5M

FACT: The economics do not support the proposal!

FORT INDIANTOWN GAP

Secretary of Defense Stated:

"My recommendations are consistent with the force structure plan for the Armed Forces for the six-year period of the Future Years Defense Plan."

From Letter, 28 February 1995 to Chairman Dixson

His recommendation:

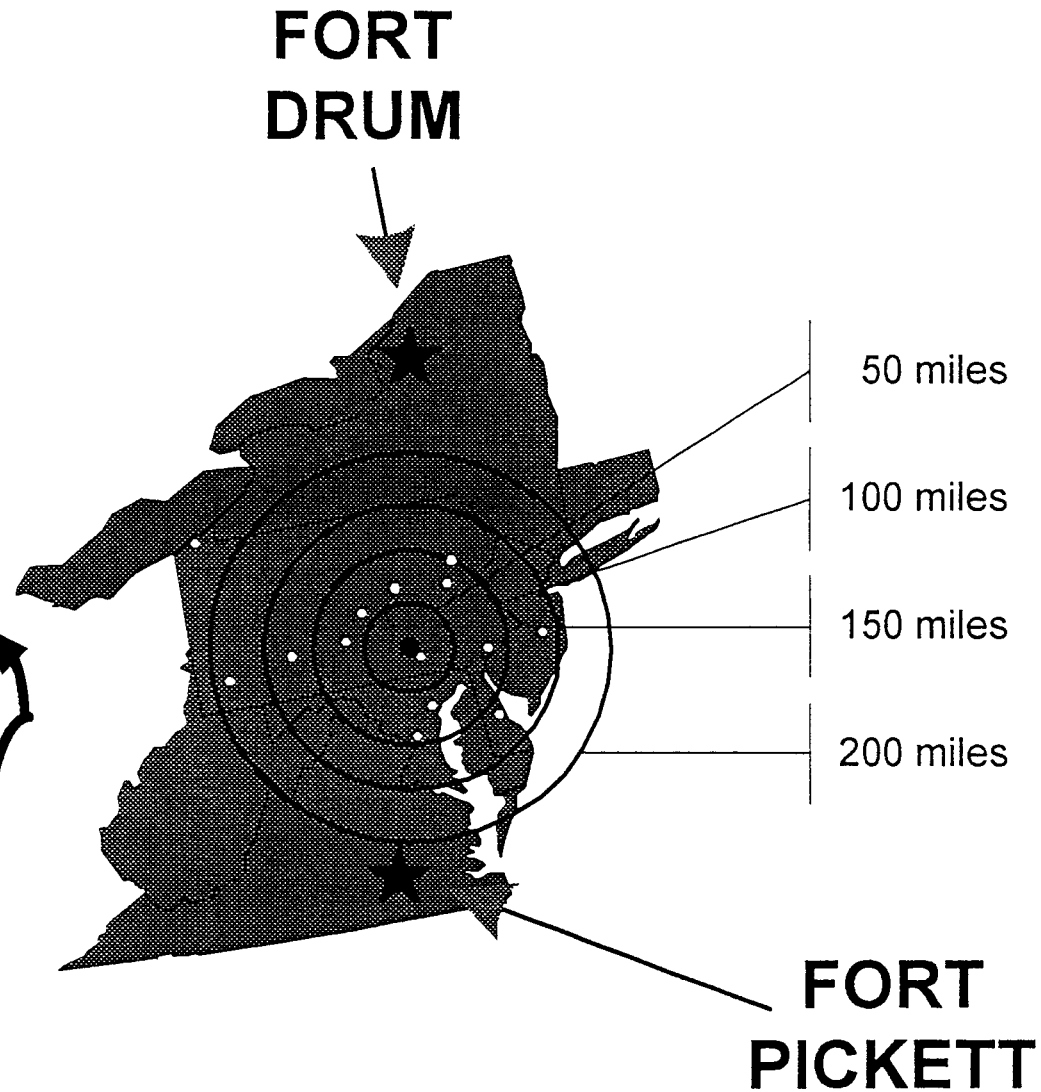
Close Fort Indiantown Gap, except minimal essential facilities as a Reserve Component enclave.

FORT INDIANTOWN GAP

Nearby Training Population

CUMULATIVE POPULATION PER RINGED AREA	PERSONS
50 MILES	9,020
100 MILES	29,565
150 MILES	47,719
200 MILES	**56,761**

CUMULATIVE TOTAL RESERVE COMPONENT INSIDE 200 MILES



FORT INDIANTOWN GAP

Army Recommendation Claims:

- Fort Indiantown Gap has low military value
- Fort Indiantown Gap can be closed
- Force Structure can be trained at other bases
- No adverse impact on the training or readiness of forces
- $23 million in annual savings will result from the closure

DOES NOT PASS THE
COMMON SENSE TEST

FORT INDIANTOWN GAP

Fort Indiantown Gap has the highest value!

- WHY
  - Accessible to 33,000 Pennsylvania soldiers and 57,000 soldiers within 200 miles.
  - Most suitable - Wide range of training opportunities
  - Affordable - Least travel cost, least cost to use
  - Cost Effective - Most cost effective base.
    Heaviest usage, daily, weekends, annual training.

Three things give real estate value:

LOCATION - LOCATION - LOCATION

FORT INDIANTOWN GAP

A Brigade Size Element On-Post Everyday

UNIT/ACTIVITY	PERSONNEL
United States Army Garrison (Active Duty and DoD Civilian)	476
United States Army Readiness Group (Active Duty)	91
Pennsylvania Army National Guard (ARNG/ANG)	1,033
Tenant Activities	196
State Employees	167
Schoolhouse (Daily Average)	850
TOTAL PERSONNEL	**2,813**

FORT INDIANTOWN GAP

Professional Education and Training Schools

THERE IS NO BETTER PLACE FOR US TO GO

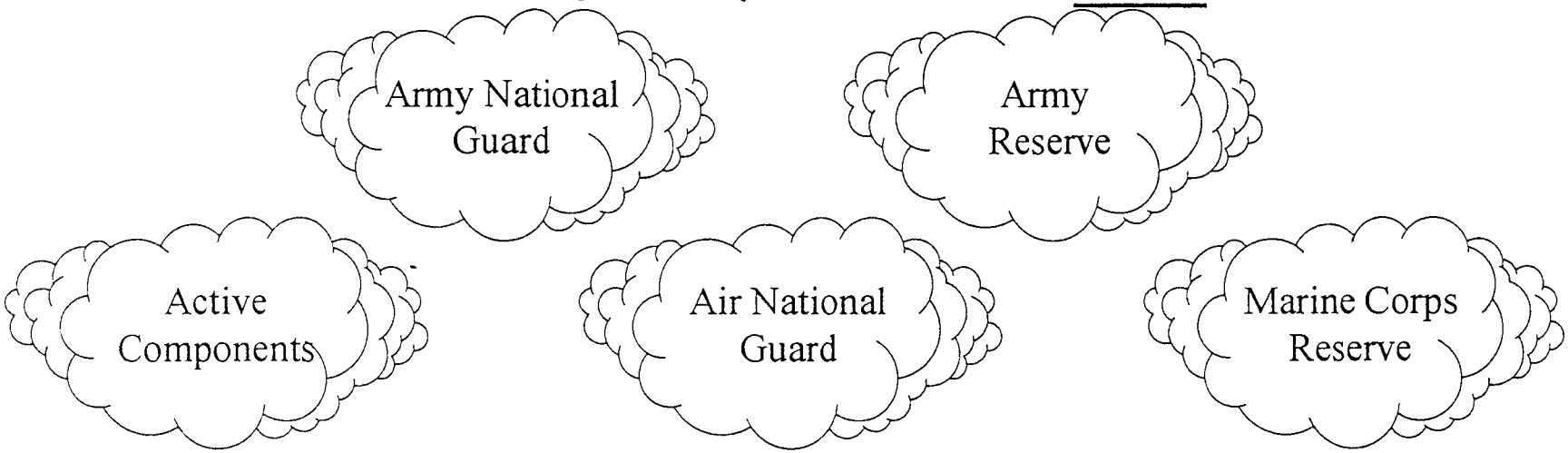
- PA National Guard Military Academy
- Region I NCO Academy
- Eastern ARNG Aviation Training Site (EAATS)
- Regional Training Site - Medical
- Regional Training Site - Maintenance
- AF Heavy Equipment Operator Training Site (REOTS)
- AF Professional Food Service Instruction Site
- Hands On Training Site - Repair Parts Rebuild

14,750 Students Every Year!

FORT INDIANTOWN GAP

Training - A Full Time Business

THERE'S A BRIGADE EQUIVALENT HERE EVERY DAY



FY-94	Type of Training	Training Days
	Weekends	288,130
	Annual Training	494,925
	Schools	165,590
	TOTAL	**948,645**

ONE OF THE MOST HEAVILY USED TRAINING BASES IN THE UNITED STATES

FORT INDIANTOWN GAP

Ranges and Weapons

ALL OF THE WEAPONS OF A MODERN HEAVY MECHANIZED DIVISION CAN BE FIRED

- ALL SMALL ARMS
  - 4 M16 Zero Ranges
  - 2 M16 Remote Electronic Target System (RETS) Ranges
  - 2 Combat Pistol Qualification Courses
- CREW SERVED WEAPONS
  - M60 Transition and Qualification
  - M2 .50 caliber Qualification
  - Mark 19 Grenade Launcher
  - Special Attack Weapon
- COMBAT VEHICLES
  - M1 Abrahms Main Battle Tank - Tables IV, VII and VIII
  - Bradley 25mm Cannon Gunnery
  - 107mm and 120mm Mortars
- AIRCRAFT
  - AH-1 Cobra Qualification
  - UH-1 Door Gunnery
  - Air Force Bombing and Strafing Range
- ARTILLERY
  - 105mm (Towed) through 155mm (M109 Self-Propelled)
  - Multiple Launch Rocket System (with waiver)
  - Fire Support Team (FIST) Ground/Vehicle Laser Locater Designator (G/VLLD)

FORT INDIANTOWN GAP

Fort Indiantown Gap is Unique because:

- **Accessible**
  - to 57,000 members of our Total Force
  - used every day AND weekends during the whole training year
  - as a schoolhouse to a large daily population
- **Suitable**
  - ranges for all weapons in the MECHANIZED DIVISION inventory
  - up-to-date training facilities support both ground and air forces; joint usage is a fundemental strength of Fort Indiantown Gap
  - is a Central Europe look-alike for terrain, climate and vegetation
- **Affordable**
  - minimal transportation costs for a large training population
  - small federal investment; large training payoff
  - trains a soldier for $25.00

NO FRILLS -- BARE-BONES

SUPPORTS A LARGE AND DIVERSE DAILY POPULATION

FORT INDIANTOWN GAP

Reserve Component Enclave Theory

- Change the management
- Change the work force
- Keep training areas and ranges
- Abandon cantonment areas except for essential facilities
- Cuts the overhead
- Results in savings
- Will not degrade readiness
- Send units out of State for Annual Training

FORT INDIANTOWN GAP

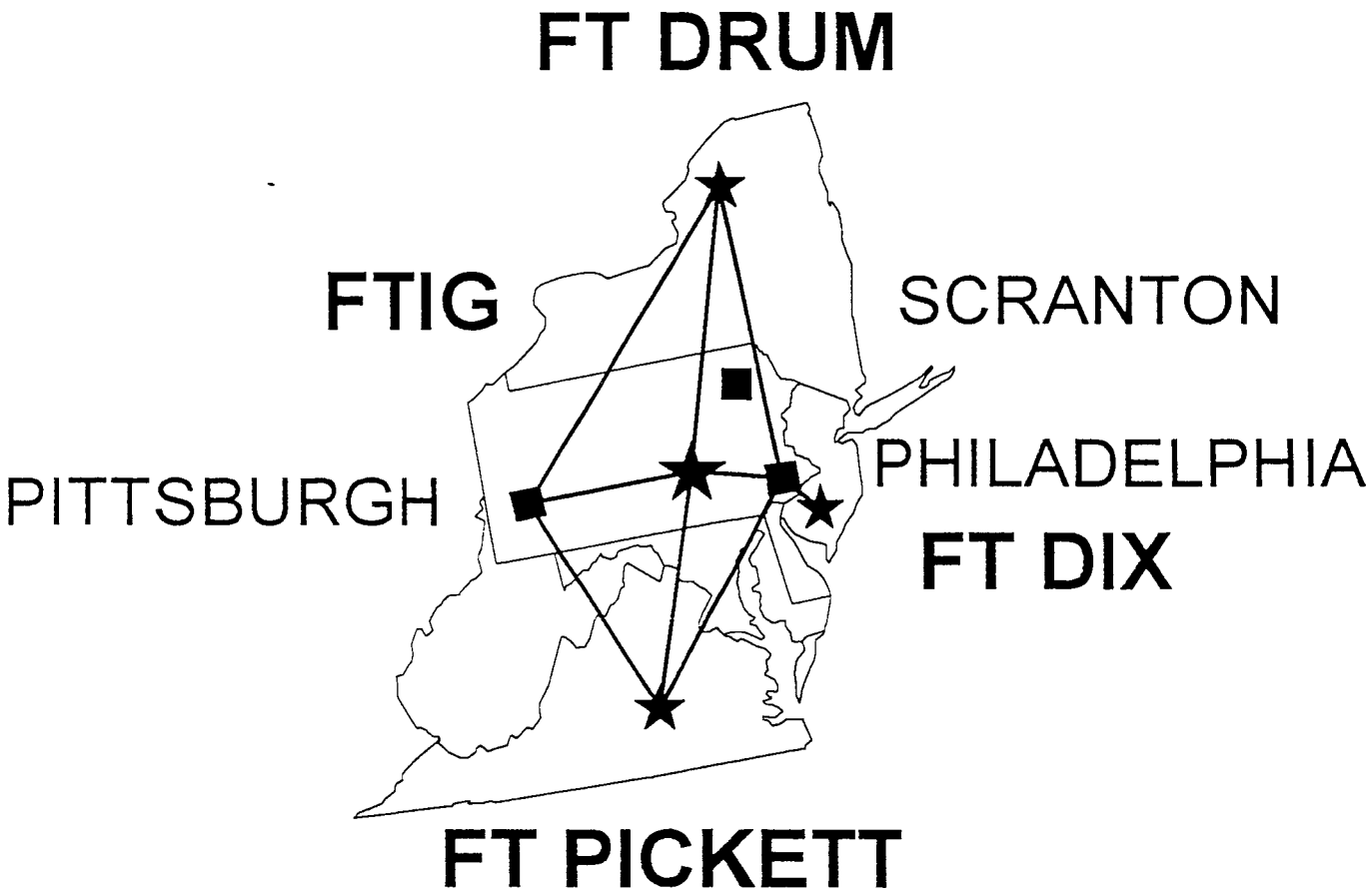
Reality of the Enclave

- Must enclave the entire Post
- Must operate the infrastructure and provide mission-essential services
- Results in no savings; may be more expensive
- Must continue to be used for Annual Training
- Lack funds to send all Pennsylvania units out of State
- Other suitable Posts lack available summertime slots
- Travel costs five times more expensive -- budget cannot support this
- State-owned land -- No Federal enclave -- Restoration provisions

FORT INDIANTOWN GAP

Vehicle & Troop Movement

Distances / Times



FORT INDIANTOWN GAP

Brigade Task Force Movement Costs (3500 Soldiers)

FORT INDIANTOWN GAP IS THE MOST AFFORDABLE AND ACCESSIBLE

Soldiers	Vehicles	Other Equipment
3500	955	60

	FTIG	Fort Drum	Fort Pickett
Pittsburgh	$103,824	**$504,452**	**$474,584**
Philadelphia	$51,830	**$470,374**	**$461,656**
Scranton	$51,830	$126,402	**$491,616**
Fort Indiantown Gap	- 0 -	**$413,120**	**$427,913**

TRAVEL FUNDS INSUFFICIENT TO SEND EVERYONE OUT-OF-STATE

FORT INDIANTOWN GAP

An Immediate and Adverse Impact on Readiness

- Less training opportunities
- Reduced support personnel
- Reduced supporting services
- Quality of Life is degraded
- Facilities are not maintained and deteriorate

FOR A FEW DOLLARS LESS
YOU WILL BUY A *LOT* LESS READINESS

FORT INDIANTOWN GAP

. . . . *in Conclusion*

- The Secretary of Defense's recommended action:
  - Fails to provide a suitable training installation for the force structure in Pennsylvania
  - Fails to consider the cost and manpower implications of the enclave and the cost of moving the forces for out of State training
  - Faulty COBRA cost analysis created mythical savings when there are none

Keep the "Gap" Open

Keep the successful 50 year partnership alive!

FORT INDIANTOWN GAP

Document Separator

LAND LEASE

BETWEEN

The COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA
and the
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

1. THIS LEASE, made and entered this 12th day of MAY in the year one thousand nine hundred and 89 by and between the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, acting through its Department of General Services on behalf of the Department of Military Affairs, whose address is Harrisburg, Pennsylvania and whose interest is described as that of owner, for itself, its heirs, executors, administrators, successors and assigns, hereinafter called the "Commonwealth," and the UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, hereinafter called the "Government."

WITNESSETH:

The parties for the consideration hereinafter mentioned covenant and agree as follows:

2. The Commonwealth hereby leases to the Government the following described premises, viz:

All those certain portions of Fort Indiantown Gap, situate in East Hanover Township, Dauphin County, and in Union, Cold Spring and

East Hanover Townships, Lebanon County, Pennsylvania, comprising a total of 17,797.22 acres of land, more or less, as delineated on Exhibit "A" hereto, together with buildings listed on Exhibit "C" hereto, excluding those portions of Fort Indiantown Gap that the Commonwealth reserves for its use and which are not subject to this lease, comprising 1,388.93 acres more or less, as delineated on Exhibit "A" together with buildings and utilities, listed on Exhibit "B" as State Owned and Used Buildings.

to be used for construction, operation and maintenance of a military post for training members of the active and reserve components and forces of the Armed Forces of the United States, including the Pennsylvania Army and Air National Guard.

3. TO HAVE AND TO HOLD the said premises for the term of sixty years beginning May 12, 1989, through May 11, 2049, subject to the right of the Government or the Commonwealth to sooner terminate this lease in accordance with paragraph 7 hereof, and subject to paragraph 23 hereof; provided that, the parties agree to meet within 90 days of the tenth anniversary of the execution of this lease and at 10 year intervals thereafter at which time the parties may by mutual consent agree to extend the termination date hereof of a period of ten (10) additional years to facilitate Government capital improvements on the leased premises, and provided further that this lease shall in no event extend beyond December 31, 2079.

4. The Government shall pay the Commonwealth rent at the rate of $1 for the entire term of this lease, the receipt and sufficiency of which are hereby acknowledged. The Commonwealth has agreed to lease these premises to the Government for this rental in consideration of the mutual benefits realized as a result of the operation of the Fort Indiantown Gap military installation.

5. It is understood and agreed that Lease Number DA-18-020-ENG-1865, dated 16 September 1964, and all subsequent supplemental agreements thereto,

Lease Numbers DACA-31-5-73-63, DACA-31-5-76-41, DACA-31-5-77-8, DACA-31-5-78-145, DACA-31-5-82-108 and supplemental agreements thereto, and DACA-31-5-85-202 are hereby cancelled effective as of the date of execution of this lease by the Government.

6. The Government shall have the right, during the existence of this lease, to attach fixtures and erect structures or signs in or upon the premises hereby leased, which fixtures and structures, or signs, so placed in, upon or attached to the said premises shall be and remain the property of the Government and may be removed or otherwise disposed of by the Government, provided that, when such fixtures and structures are removed the Government shall restore the premises on which they were located to their natural condition. The Government shall be solely responsible for the disposal of wastes, toxic or hazardous materials on the leased premises. The Commonwealth does not consent (and has not consented) to any disposal of materials other than as expressly authorized by state and federal law and disclaims all responsibility for the location, cleanup or maintenance of waste disposal site on the leased premises at Fort Indiantown Gap.

7. TERMINATION OF LEASE.

a. DEFAULT. The Government or the Commonwealth may terminate this lease at any time during its term upon 90 days written notice to the other party when the other party is in default of its obligations under the terms and conditions of this lease.

b. CONVENIENCE. The Government may terminate this lease at any time by giving no less than one (1) year's written notice to the other party, and no rental shall accrue after the effective date of termination.

c. END OF TERM. Either party may terminate this lease at the end of its term and any extension thereof by giving 30 days written notice to the other party, provided that it is agreed that the Commonwealth's right to terminate the

lease at the end of its term may be subject to modification if the Government installs certain capital improvements on the demised premises within specified periods before the end of the term of the lease.

d. RESTORATION OF PREMISES. It is agreed that the Government shall be responsible to restore the leased premises to a safe condition to the upon termination of the lease and shall comply with all applicable laws and regulations respecting any impact areas, landfills, spill or dump sites, waste disposal areas, hazardous and toxic wastes, explosive materials, etc.

8. Any notice under the terms of this lease shall be in writing signed by a duly authorized representative of the party giving such notice, and if given by the Government shall be addressed to the Commonwealth as follows:

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania
Department of General Services
North Office Building
Harrisburg, PA 17120

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania
Department of Military Affairs
Bldg. S-0-47
Fort Indiantown Gap
Annville, PA 17003-5002

and if given by the Commonwealth shall be addressed to the Government as follows:

The District Engineer
U.S. Army Engineer District Baltimore
ATTN: CENAB-RE-A
P.O. Box 1715
Baltimore, MD 21203-1715

9. The Commonwealth reserves the right to use Fort Indiantown Gap for the training of the Pennsylvania National Guard and other elements of the Pennsylvania military forces, the Pennsylvania State Police and other Commonwealth agencies, provided that the Government reserves the right to establish priorities for all military training, and it is understood that non-military use of the demised premises have a lower priority than military training.

10. The Government shall use the demised premises as a military post for training members of the active and reserve components and forces of the Armed Forces of the United States. The Government and the Commonwealth may permit organizations such as the Boy Scouts, Youth Groups, Youth Camps, FBI, police units, Civil Air Patrol and National Rifle Association to use the leased premises without securing the consent of the other party. Except as otherwise provided herein, neither party shall use the demised premises for nonmilitary purposes without the consent of the other.

11. The parties hereby license and permit each other to have the full and unrestricted right of ingress and egress from and across the premises of the other at Fort Indiantown Gap for their personnel, supplies, material, furnishers of service and their equipment, vehicles, machinery and other property to be used for Government or Commonwealth purposes.

12. It is understood and agreed that the Government has from time-to-time licensed certain buildings subject to this lease and its predecessor leases to the Commonwealth for National Guard and other purposes. These buildings are referred to as "federally-owned, state-used buildings" in Exhibits A and B hereto. It is understood and agreed that the licenses issued under the predecessor lease shall survive the execution of this lease and shall remain in full force and effect. It is understood and agreed that, in the event of mobilization or national emergency as declared by the President or other appropriate national command authorities, it may be necessary for certain "federally-owned, state-used buildings" to be vacated. The Post Commander, Fort Indiantown Gap, shall notify the Adjutant General of the identity of those properties that must be vacated in such contingencies, and the Adjutant General shall endeavor to vacate such premises as soon as practicable consistent with the mobilization mission of the units occupying the buildings but no sooner than the deployment date of the unit; provided, however, that it is understood and agreed that, with respect to buildings which are used for military purposes

by the National Guard in support of its federally-recognized reserve component mission, the best use of the buildings in the event of mobilization would be to continue to perform the same functions. Licensed premises the control of which is assumed by the Government in the event of mobilization shall be relicensed to the Commonwealth at the conclusion of the mobilization period. It is understood and agreed that the use of facilities at Fort Indiantown Gap in the event of national emergency or mobilization will be determined by the requirements of the situation and that nothing in this lease will be construed to provide to the contrary.

13. The Government will permit members of the reserve components (including the Pennsylvania National Guard) and their dependents to have access to morale, welfare and recreational facilities on Fort Indiantown Gap in accordance with applicable Army directives. It is understood and agreed that members of the Pennsylvania National Guard are required to meet certain physical fitness standards as part of the Total Force. Toward this end, the parties agree that they will, within six months of the execution of this lease, enter into a Memorandum of Understanding on uniform access to Post gymnasium and physical fitness facilities.

14. It is understood and agreed that the Government, through the Post Commander of Fort Indiantown Gap, shall enter into appropriate agreements with the Commonwealth and its agencies for the management and control of hunting, fishing, hiking and other recreational activities on the leased premises at Fort Indiantown Gap. It is understood and agreed that the Commonwealth excepts and reserves from this lease all timbering rights, oil and gas rights and mineral rights. Within one year of the execution of this lease, the parties may enter into an agreement for selective timbering at Fort Indiantown Gap and management of timber and forest resources, provided that any agreement for the harvesting of live timber on Commonwealth property, including the leased premises, shall be subject to approval by the Department of Environmental Resources. It is agreed that the parties will, within six months of the execution of this lease, enter into a Memoran-

offered by the Commonwealth, of any agent or representative of the Commonwealth, to any officer or employee of the Government with a view toward securing a lease or securing favorable treatment with respect to the awarding or amending, or the making of any determinations with respect to the performing, of such lease; provided, that the existence of facts upon which the Secretary of the Army or his duly authorized representative makes such findings shall be in issue and may be reviewed by any competent court.

(b) In the event the lease is terminated as provided in paragraph (a) hereof, the Government shall be entitled (i) to pursue the same remedies against the Commonwealth as it could pursue in the event of a breach of the lease by the Commonwealth, and (ii) as a penalty in addition to any other damages to which it may be entitled by law, to exemplary damages in any amount (as determined by the Secretary of the Army or his duly authorized representative) which shall be not less than three nor more than ten times the costs incurred by the Commonwealth in providing any such gratuities to any such officer or employee.

(c) The rights and remedies of the Government provided in this clause shall not be exclusive and are in addition to any other rights and remedies provided by law or under this lease.

(d) Nothing in this paragraph shall be construed to restrict or limit participation by personnel assigned to the U.S. Army Garrison, Fort Indiantown Gap, other Army personnel and personnel who are members of the Pennsylvania National Guard from participating in social functions sponsored by representatives of either party.

19. The Commonwealth agrees that the Comptroller General of the United States or any duly authorized representatives shall, until the expiration of three (3) years after final payment of the agreed rental, have access to and the right to examine any directly pertinent books, documents, papers and records of the Commonwealth involving transactions related to this lease.

dum of Understanding with respect to the disposition of dead fallen timber on Fort Indiantown Gap by means of wood-cutting permits.

15. The Government shall not assign this lease in any event and shall not sublet the demised premises or any part thereof, without the express written consent of the Commonwealth and will not permit the use of the said premises by anyone other than the Government, its agents and authorized representatives, without such written approval by the Commonwealth. In case of an approved sublease, the Government shall remain liable for all covenants and undertakings herein contained, except for such covenants or undertakings which are expressly released by the Commonwealth.

16. The Commonwealth warrants that no person or selling agency has been employed or retained to solicit or secure this lease upon an agreement or understanding for a commission, percentage, brokerage or contingent fee, excepting bona fide employees or bona fide established commercial or selling agencies maintained by the Commonwealth for the purpose of securing business. For breach or violation of this warranty, the Government shall have the right to annul this lease without liability or in its discretion to deduct from the lease price or consideration the full amount of such commission, percentage, brokerage or contingent fee.

17. No member of or delegate to Congress or Resident Commissioner shall be admitted to any share or part of this lease or to any benefit that may arise therefrom, but this provision shall not be construed to extend to this lease if made with a corporation for its general benefit.

18. (a) The Government may, by written notice to the Commonwealth, terminate the right of the Commonwealth to proceed under this lease if it is found, after notice and hearing by the Secretary of the Army or his duly authorized representative, that gratuities (in the form of entertainment, gifts or otherwise) were

20. It is understood and agreed that the Government may, from time-to-time, undertake construction projects on the leased premises and that the Commonwealth may, from time-to-time, undertake construction on Commonwealth property at Fort Indiantown Gap. The parties agree to coordinate all such construction in advance with each other. The parties agree to cooperate with each other in development and implementation of an installation master plan.

21. DISPUTES. It is agreed that the parties shall endeavor in good faith to resolve any disputes concerning the interpretation or implementation of this lease at the lowest possible level. In the event any disputes arise between the Post Commander, Fort Indiantown Gap, and the Adjutant General of Pennsylvania concerning use of lands at Fort Indiantown Gap which cannot be resolved at the local level or by the mediation of the Corps of Engineers or First U.S. Army, they will be submitted to the Secretary of the Army for resolution, provided, however, that nothing in this clause shall be construed to abrogate or diminish the right of the Commonwealth to take appropriate action in the event of violation of the terms and conditions hereof.

22. It is agreed that the Government, through the U.S. Army Garrison, Fort Indiantown Gap, will provide electrical, water, sewer and refuse collection services to state owned and controlled facilities and federally-owned state-used facilities at Fort Indiantown Gap and that the Commonwealth or the Pennsylvania National Guard shall reimburse the Government for such services at such rates as are paid by the Government.

23. The Commonwealth has long-range plans for permanent construction of a Pennsylvania National Guard training facility in that portion of the leased premises known as Area 14, Fort Indiantown Gap. Notwithstanding the provisions of Paragraph 3 (relating to the term of the lease) and Paragraph 7 (relating to termination

of the lease), it is understood and agreed that the term of the lease with respect to the area known as Area 14 shall terminate when the following conditions are met:

a. Adequate funds are appropriated by the U.S. Government so that Post and health clinic operations presently conducted in Area 14 can relocate to suitable facilities at Fort Indiantown Gap.

b. The requirements of the U.S. Army Health Services Command, which has a mobilization mission to provide a hospital at Fort Indiantown Gap, are satisfied. These requirements may be met by leaving sufficient existing buildings intact for this purpose or by offering any new buildings constructed by the Commonwealth to the USAHSC for use for this purpose the event of mobilization.

After the foregoing conditions are satisfied and the lease of Area 14 terminated, the Commonwealth will permit the Government to use all or part of Area 14 until the Commonwealth needs to take possession and control for construction of the training facility. It is anticipated that development and construction of the training facility will take place over a period of years, and that the Government will maintain use of the those portions of the premises not required for development and construction of the training facility. It is understood and agreed that, in the event of mobilization, the Commonwealth shall surrender to the Government full use and control of all or such part of Area 14, including Commonwealth constructed National Guard facilities, as the Government shall certify that it needs to respond to mobilization requirements. The lands and buildings shall revert to Commonwealth control when the Government no longer needs them for mobilization purposes. In the development of its plans for a Pennsylvania National Guard training facility in Area 14, the Commonwealth agrees to consult with the Commander, USAG, FIG, the Installation Master Planning Board, the U.S. Army Health Services Command, and such other Army agencies as may have an interest in Area 14. Such consultation shall include the opportunity to review plans and provide comments, review and concurrence on all aspects of the proposed project.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the parties hereto have hereunto set their hands and seals as of the date first written above:

ATTEST:

COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA

Secretary
Department of General Services

The Adjutant General
Department of Military Affairs

Approved:

for Governor Casey

THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

BY:

Approved as to legality and form:

Chief Counsel, DGS 4/20

Chief Counsel, DMA

Office of General Counsel

Office of Attorney General

COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA
OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR
HARRISBURG

January 5, 1988

I, Robert P. Casey, hereby authorize David L. Jannetta, Acting Secretary of the Department of General Services, to execute on my behalf documents of the Department of General Services listed below:

- Deeds
- Leases
- Licenses
- Easements
- Rights-of-Way
- Sales Agreements
- Demolition of Buildings
- Printing Estimates
- Paper Contracts
- Indentures
- Yearly Bid Contracts
- Legislatively Mandated Conveyances

Robert P. Casey

Robert P. Casey

CLO
7 October 1994

INFORMATION PAPER

SUBJECT: Fort Indiantown Gap Utilization

1. The following recapitulates Fort Indiantown Gap training utilization. Enclosures contain specific data by component and service as well as IDT and AT categories.

YEAR	WEEKEND TRAINING	ANNUAL TRAINING	TOTAL
1990	141,443	22,331	163,774
1991	131,674	29,534	161,208
1992	144,176	33,341	177,517
1993	107,087	30,643	137,730
1994	102,092	20,236	122,328

Recapitulation of Training Mandays

Weekend Training in the Reserve Component Environment equates to 2 days per individual:

YEAR	INDIVIDUALS	X	NO OF DAYS	=	TOTAL TRAINING MANDAYS
1990	141,443	X	2	=	282,886
1991	131,674	X	2	=	263,348
1992	144,176	X	2	=	288,352
1993	107,087	X	2	=	214,174
1994	102,092	X	2	=	204,184

Total Weekend Training Mandays.....1,252,944

Annual Training in the Reserve Component Environment equates to 15 days per individual:

YEAR	INDIVIDUALS	X	NO OF DAYS	=	TOTAL TRAINING MANDAYS
1990	22,331	X	15	=	334,965
1991	29,534	X	15	=	443,010
1992	33,341	X	15	=	500,115
1993	30,643	X	15	=	459,645
1994	20,236	X	15	=	303,540

Total Annual Training Mandays.....2,041,275

Training Manday Utilization over 5 years...3,294,219

2. Recommend budget data be provided by the FIG Comptroller so that a training manday cost can be developed. This may provide a valuable profile.

3. The undersigned is available to provide additional assistance or information as required.

Encls
as

LTC Laneski
ext 8450

WEEKEND/ANNUAL TRAINING SUMMARY FY90 A/O 2 OCT 90

	PAARNG	PAANG	OTHER NG	USAR	ROTC	USMCR	AC	*OTHER	TOTAL
				WEEKEND TRAINING					
[redacted]T	10783	670	811	2016	924	224	505	286	16[illegible]
[redacted]OV	8583	645	313	2738	621	153	171	307	13531
DEC	2934	598	0	1090	33	178	176	61	5070
	22300	1913	1124	5844	1578	555	852	654	37828
JAN	3144	601	0	1210	15	287	279	285	5821
FEB	5055	609	44	1408	90	154	298	347	6148
MAR	13451	892	631	3063	330	539	403	48	19357
	21650	2102	675	5681	435	980	980	680	31326
APR	8323	843	563	4871	1141	411	378	481	17011
MAY	7108	611	104	5934	597	69	536	121	15080
JUN	5270	765	72	3115	0	415	240	505	10382
	20701	2219	739	13920	1738	895	1154	1107	42473
JUL	3630	597	22	1616	0	335	211	418	6242
AUG	4706	646	380	1236	163	793	166	1244	9214
SEP	8796	851	43	1973	638	367	458	1348	14474
	17132	2094	445	4825	801	1495	835	2890	29934
TOTAL WET	81783	8328	2983	30270	4552	3925	3821	5331	141443
				ANNUAL TRAINING					
[redacted]T	331	0	0	45	0	0	0	0	[illegible]
[redacted]V	459	0	0	69	0	0	0	0	528
DEC	261	0	0	141	0	0	0	0	402
	1051	0	0	255	0	0	0	0	13066
JAN	891	0	0	49	0	0	32	0	972
FEB	470	0	0	107	0	0	0	0	577
MAR	765	0	8	483	0	0	0	0	1258
	2126	0	8	639	0	0	32	0	2805
APR	527	0	0	81	0	0	776	0	1380
MAY	1332	0	32	1128	0	0	0	0	2490
JUN	2793	0	712	2795	0	0	1	0	6300
	4652	0	744	4004	0	0	777	0	10170
JUL	1767	0	163	1018	0	0	0	0	2940
AUG	2345	0	0	1237	0	0	0	0	3580
SEP	1026	0	0	486	0	0	16	0	1520
	5138	0	163	2741	0	0	16	0	8050
TOTAL AT SPT	12967	0	915	7639	0	0	825	0	22331
TOTAL WET & AT SUPPORT	72466	1284	3898	37909	4552	3925	4646	5331	163774

[redacted]

WET = WEEKEND TRAINING
AT - ANNUAL TRAINING

WEEKEND/ANNUAL TRAINING SUMMARY FY91 A/O 1 OCT 91

	PAARNG	PAANG	OTHER NG	USAR	ROTC	USMCR	AC	*OTHER	TOTAL
				WEEKEND TRAINING					
CT	8393	689	137	4040	853	295	542	253	[illegible]0
OV	5685	605	29	4284	472	254	400	124	1185
DEC	3010	590	4	1137	23	5	120	115	500
	17088	1884	170	9461	1348	554	1062	492	3205
JAN	3701	594	0	884	29	137	287	349	598
FEB	4659	646	2	2413	38	2	381	50	819
MAR	9872	627	18	1645	297	169	320	135	1308
	18232	1867	20	4942	364	308	988	534	2725
APR	9792	626	63	3628	1224	288	187	158	1596
MAY	7209	768	587	5694	770	89	304	296	1571
JUN	6420	702	83	1094	69	252	75	204	889
	23421	2096	733	10416	2063	629	566	658	4058
JUL	3980	612	1905	723	0	298	959	443	919
AUG	3449	944	1615	1475	208	13	339	844	888
SEP	8766	1051	26	2145	560	239	192	992	1397
	16195	2607	3546	4343	768	550	1490	2279	3204
TOTAL WET	74936	8454	4469	29162	4543	2041	4106	3963	13167
				ANNUAL TRAINING					
T	310	0	0	68	0	0	34	0	12
OV	359	0	0	494	0	0	439	0	1292
DEC	517	0	0	110	0	0	505	0	1324
	1186	0	0	672	0	0	978	0	2836
JAN	914	0	0	101	0	0	1215	0	2230
FEB	1006	0	0	107	0	0	0	0	1113
MAR	979	0	269	412	0	0	801	0	2461
	2899	0	269	620	0	0	2016	0	5804
APR	713	0	0	345	0	0	0	0	1058
MAY	1276	0	100	865	0	0	809	0	3050
JUN	3331	0	1103	1364	0	0	741	0	6539
	5320	0	1203	2574	0	0	1550	0	10647
JUL	2756	0	106	454	0	0	119	0	3435
AUG	4744	0	0	522	0	0	0	0	5266
SEP	1319	0	97	101	0	0	29	0	1546
	8819	0	203	1077	0	0	148	0	10247
TOTAL AT SPT	18224	0	1675	4943	0	0	4692	0	29534
TOTAL WET & AT SPPORT	71146	1410	6144	34105	4543	2041	8798	3963	161208

WET = WEEKEND TRAINING
AT = ANNUAL TRAINING

WEEKEND/ANNUAL TRAINING SUMMARY FY92 A/O 1 OCT 92

	PAARNG	PAANG	OTHER NG	USAR	ROTC	USMCR	AC	*OTHER	TOTAL
				WEEKEND TRAINING					
CT	9272	714	68	4335	655	336	148	394	15[illegible]2
OV	7219	590	81	3458	846	31	236	1656	14117
DEC	3040	679	19	1206	20	415	85	112	55766
	19531	1983	168	8999	1521	777	469	2162	35615
JAN	3857	606	0	1657	247	105	374	654	7499
FEB	6744	595	59	1852	381	324	133	234	10322
MAR	10947	593	53	2548	372	535	419	377	15845
	21548	1794	112	6057	1000	964	926	1265	33666
APR	10038	621	274	4418	892	183	412	391	17229
MAY	8413	596	34	4920	657	696	454	252	16022
JUN	4394	636	25	2716	6	194	383	424	8778
	22845	1853	333	12054	1555	1073	1249	1067	42029
JUL	3786	833	245	1205	211	164	252	904	7600
AUG	5465	596	342	1806	72	472	305	403	9461
SEP	10342	596	44	2567	423	621	216	996	15805
	19593	2025	631	5578	706	1257	773	2303	32866
TOTAL WET	83517	7655	1244	32688	4782	4076	3417	6797	144176
				ANNUAL TRAINING					
T	728	115	150	86	0	0	0	0	
V	457	40	0	98	0	0	0	0	555
DEC	467	0	0	67	0	0	0	1440	1974
	0	155	0	0	0	0	0		3493
JAN	699	40	0	148	0	0	52	0	899
FEB	802	40	131	121	0	0	0	0	1054
MAR	1444	90	0	308	0	0	0	1440	3192
		170							5145
APR	794	125	0	741	0	0	0	0	1535
MAY	1185	140	453	1011	0	0	21	0	2670
JUN	3594	165	352	3519	0	0	100	0	7565
		430							11770
JUL	4831	140	86	862	0	0	21	0	5800
AUG	2617	130	592	1739	0	0	193	0	5141
SEP	379	125	0	456	0	0	7	0	842
		395							11783
TOTAL AT SPT	17997	1150	1764	9156	0	0	394	2880	33341
TOTAL WET, AT SPPORT	101514	8805	3008	41844	4782	4076	3811	9677	177517

WET = WEEKEND TRAINING
AT - ANNUAL TRAINING

Ilu. 6.

WEEKEND/ANNUAL TRAINING SUMMARY FY93 A/O 1 OCT 93

	+PAARNG	+PAANG	OTHER NG	USAR	ROTC	USMCR	AC	*OTHER	TOT
				WEEKEND TRAINING					
OCT	5783	317	13	3982	983	595	214	448	12335
NOV	4815	1	106	3076	247	150	444	105	8944
DEC	1662	3	15	810	56	114	53	81	2794
1ST QTR									24073
JAN	2746	7	68	2352	121	231	86	1094	6705
FEB	4442	3	31	2698	417	2	234	174	8001
MAR	6653	10	88	2371	238	355	495	248	10458
2ND QTR									25164
APR	6615	10	75	2774	1048	589	379	608	12098
MAY	5247	26	117	4085	664	459	756	443	11797
JUN	2808	61	8	2860	39	237	195	453	6661
3RD QTR									30556
JUL	3084	12	86	2066	0	133	239	1771	7391
AUG	4208	22	176	2783	56	314	265	678	8502
SEP	8056	75	14	1738	353	156	305	704	11401
4TH QTR									27294
TOTAL WET	56119	547	797	31595	4222	3335	3665	6807	107087
				ANNUAL TRAINING					
OCT	143		0	177			155		4[illegible]
NOV	363		0	441			0		80[illegible]
DEC	0		0	505			0		505
1ST QTR									1784
JAN	87		0	452			35		574
FEB	885		0	110			0		995
MAR	1457		0	232			20		1709
2ND QTR									3278
APR	2302		126	721			64		3213
MAY	1442		0	1621			15		3078
JUN	5492		459	2290			292	14	8547
3RD QTR									14838
JUL	1561		0	2682			136		4379
AUG	2510		406	1328			0	49	4293
SEP	1292		71	558			150	0	2071
4TH QTR									10743
TOTAL AT	17534		1062	11117			867	63	30643
TOTAL WET & AT SUPPORT									137730

+DOES NOT INCLUDE IDT & AT MANDAYS FOR TENANT ACTIVITIES
*OTHER - CIVILIAN AGENCIES
PUBLISHED BY DPTMS P&O DIV

WEEKEND/ANNUAL TRAINING SUMMARY FY94 A/O 03 OCT 94

	+PAARNG	+PAANG	OTHER NG	USAR	ROTC	USMCR	AC	*OTHER	TOTAL
WEEKEND TRAINING									
OCT	6616	23	177	2896	1171	11	250	723	11867
NOV	4520	108	0	2864	200	260	338	202	8492
DEC	1357	3	2	1289	0	293	247	155	3346
1ST QTR									23705
JAN	2708	8	4	1003	73	13	350	840	4999
FEB	2664	5	15	1697	125	279	264	88	5137
MAR	8089	10	4	2323	133	10	360	280	11209
2ND QTR									21345
APR	8816	36	55	3757	440	1233	376	727	15440
MAY	7719	268	45	3535	562	240	850	484	13703
JUN	3583	55	26	2486	76	185	179	733	7323
3RD QTR									36466
JUL	2819	8	119	2691	8	7	359	484	6495
AUG	2514	22	99	1825	104	628	251	955	6398
SEP	4565	27	212	1601	364	331	455	128	7683
4TH QTR									20576
TOTAL WET									102092
ANNUAL TRAINING									
OCT	337		0	64			0		401
NOV	746		0	41			0		787
DEC	309		0	23			0		332
1ST QTR									1520
JAN	317		0	74			0		391
FEB	485		0	103			0		588
MAR	879		0	240			207		1326
2ND QTR									2305
APR	462		150	308			0		920
MAY	760		97	977			0		1834
JUN	3799		452	1109			0		5360
3RD QTR									8114
JUL	1350		321	1470			98		3239
AUG	1854		0	1205			49		3108
SEP	870		140	860			80		1950
4TH QTR									8297
TOTAL AT									20236
TOTAL WET & AT SUPPORT									122328

+DOES NOT INCLUDE IDT & AT MANDAYS FOR TENANT ACTIVITIES
*OTHER - CIVILIAN AGENCIES
PUBLISHED BY DPTMS P&O DIV

7 April 1995

INFORMATION PAPER

1. **SUBJECT:** Weekend Training Highlights, Fort Indiantown Gap and the Annual Training Schedule, PA National Guard.

2. **PURPOSE:** To indicate the various types of weekend training conducted at Fort Indiantown Gap by the Pennsylvania Army National Guard. In addition, the annual training schedule for the months of May through August 1995 is enclosed. Pennsylvania Army National Guard begins its annual training cycle on 6 May and concludes 5 August 1995.

3. The significance of both documents indicate the high density of units using not only Fort Indiantown Gap but A.P. Hill, Drum, and Pickett. If other reserve units were displaced from Fort Indinatown Gap could these other installations provide adequate facilities and maneuver areas to support the annual training cycle?

FOWLER/8800

May 1995

AT 1995 CALENDAR

SUN	MON	TUE	WED	THU	FRI	SAT
	1	2	3	4	5	6 HD 154 TNS/ 228TNS/337 MT\ 3622 MT-FTIG
7 HD 154 TNS/ 228TNS/337 MT\ 3622 MT-FTIG	8 HD 154 TNS/ 228TNS/337 MT\ 3622 MT-FTIG	9 HD 154 TNS/ 228TNS/337 MT\ 3622 MT-FTIG	10 HD 154 TNS/ 228TNS/337 MT\ 3622 MT-FTIG	11 HD 154 TNS/ 228TNS/337 MT\ 3622 MT-FTIG	12 HD 154 TNS/ 228TNS/337 MT\ 3622 MT-FTIG	13 HC/A/B/D 876 EN- FTIG
14 /B/D 876 EN- IG 1-109 (M) - GE	15 HC/A/B/D 876 EN- FTIG D/1-109 (M) - GE	16 HC/A/B/D 876 EN- FTIG D/1-109 (M) - GE	17 HC/A/B/D 876 EN- FTIG D/1-109 (M) - GE	18 HC/A/B/D 876 EN- FTIG D/1-109 (M) - GE	19 HC/A/B/D 876 EN- FTIG D/1-109 (M) - GE	20 HC/A/B/D 876 EN- FTIG D/1-109 (M) - GE
21 HC/A/B/D 876 EN- FTIG D/1-109 (M) - GE	22 HC/A/B/D 876 EN- FTIG D/1-109 (M) - GE	23 HC/A/B/D 876 EN- FTIG D/1-109 (M) - GE	24 HC/A/B/D 876 EN- FTIG D/1-109 (M) - GE	25 HC/A/B/D 876 EN- FTIG D/1-109 (M) - GE	26 HC/A/B/D 876 EN- FTIG D/1-109 (M) - GE	27 HC/A/B/D 876 EN- FTIG D/1-109 (M) - GE HB DIVARTY/F- 109/1-109 FA- FTIG
28 D/1-109 (M) - GE HB DIVARTY/F- 109/1-109 FA- FTIG	29 HB DIVARTY/F- 109/1-109 FA- FTIG	30 HB DIVARTY/F- 109/1-109 FA- FTIG	31 HB DIVARTY/F- 109/1-109 FA- FTIG			

June 1995

AT 1995 CALENDAR

SUN	MON	TUE	WED	THU	FRI	SAT
				1 HB DIVARTY/F-109/1-109 FA	2 HB DIVARTY/F-109/1-109 FA 28MP,A/28 SIG-PCKT	3 HB DIVARTY/F-109/1-109 FA 28MP,A/28 SIG-PCKT 3623 MNT-PCKT HC AV BDE/1-104 AV/ATC-APH HC 55 BDE,1-109 (M), 228 FSB, 108 FA-PCKT B/103 EN,128 CM, B/213 AD,121 TNS-PCKT
4 HB DIVARTY/F-109/1-109 FA 28MP,A/28 SIG-PCKT 3623 MNT-PCKT HC AV BDE/1-104 AV/ATC-APH HC 55 BDE,1-109 (M), 228 FSB, 108 FA-PCKT B/103 EN,128 CM, B/213 AD,121 TNS-PCKT	5 HB DIVARTY/F-109/1-109 FA 28MP,A/28 SIG-PCKT 3623 MNT-PCKT HC AV BDE/1-104 AV/ATC-APH HC 55 BDE,1-109 (M), 228 FSB, 108 FA-PCKT B/103 EN,128 CM, B/213 AD,121 TNS-PCKT	6 HB DIVARTY/F-109/1-109 FA 28MP,A/28 SIG-PCKT 3623 MNT-PCKT HC AV BDE/1-104 AV/ATC-APH HC 55 BDE,1-109 (M), 228 FSB, 108 FA-PCKT B/103 EN,128 CM, B/213 AD,121 TNS-PCKT	7 HB DIVARTY/F-109/1-109 FA 28MP,A/28 SIG-PCKT 3623 MNT-PCKT HC AV BDE/1-104 AV/ATC-APH HC 55 BDE,1-109 (M), 228 FSB, 108 FA-PCKT B/103 EN,128 CM, B/213 AD,121 TNS-PCKT	8 HB DIVARTY/F-109/1-109 FA 28MP,A/28 SIG-PCKT 3623 MNT-PCKT HC AV BDE/1-104 AV/ATC-APH HC 55 BDE,1-109 (M), 228 FSB, 108 FA-PCKT B/103 EN,128 CM, B/213 AD,121 TNS-PCKT	9 HB DIVARTY/F-109/1-109 FA 28MP,A/28 SIG-PCKT 3623 MNT-PCKT HC AV BDE/1-104 AV/ATC-APH HC 55 BDE,1-109 (M), 228 FSB, 108 FA-PCKT B/103 EN,128 CM, B/213 AD,121 TNS-PCKT	10 ** HB DIVARTY/F-109/1-109 FA 28MP,A/28 SIG-PCKT 3623 MNT-PCKT HC AV BDE/1-104 AV/ATC-APH HC 55 BDE,1-109 (M), 228 FSB, 108 FA-PCKT B/103 EN,128 CM, B/213 AD,121 TNS-PCKT
11 MP,A/28 SIG-PCKT 3623 MNT-PCKT HC AV BDE/1-104 AV/ATC-APH HC 55 BDE,1-109 (M), 228 FSB, 108 FA-PCKT B/103 EN,128 CM, B/213 AD,121 TNS-PCKT 1-229/1-107 FA-A/876 EN-FTIG	12 28MP,A/28 SIG-PCKT 3623 MNT-PCKT HC AV BDE/1-104 AV/ATC-APH HC 55 BDE,1-109 (M), 228 FSB, 108 FA-PCKT B/103 EN,128 CM, B/213 AD,121 TNS-PCKT 1-229/1-107 FA-A/876 EN-FTIG	13 28MP,A/28 SIG-PCKT 3623 MNT-PCKT HC AV BDE/1-104 AV/ATC-APH HC 55 BDE,1-109 (M), 228 FSB, 108 FA-PCKT B/103 EN,128 CM, B/213 AD,121 TNS-PCKT 1-229/1-107 FA-A/876 EN-FTIG	14 28MP,A/28 SIG-PCKT 3623 MNT-PCKT HC AV BDE/1-104 AV/ATC-APH HC 55 BDE,1-109 (M), 228 FSB, 108 FA-PCKT B/103 EN,128 CM, B/213 AD,121 TNS-PCKT 1-229/1-107 FA-A/876 EN-FTIG	15 28MP,A/28 SIG-PCKT 3623 MNT-PCKT HC AV BDE/1-104 AV/ATC-APH HC 55 BDE,1-109 (M), 228 FSB, 108 FA-PCKT B/103 EN,128 CM, B/213 AD,121 TNS-PCKT 1-229/1-107 FA-A/876 EN-FTIG	16 28MP,A/28 SIG-PCKT 3623 MNT-PCKT HC AV BDE/1-104 AV/ATC-APH HC 55 BDE,1-109 (M), 228 FSB, 108 FA-PCKT B/103 EN,128 CM, B/213 AD,121 TNS-PCKT 1-229/1-107 FA-A/876 EN-FTIG	17 3623 MNT-PCKT HC AV BDE/1-104 AV/ATC-APH HC 55 BDE,1-109 (M), 228 FSB, 108 FA-PCKT B/103 EN,128 CM, B/213 AD,121 TNS-PCKT 1-229/1-107 FA-A/876 EN-FTIG
18 1-229/1-107 FA-A/876 EN-FTIG	19 1-229/1-107 FA-A/876 EN-FTIG	20 1-229/1-107 FA-A/876 EN-FTIG	21 1-229/1-107 FA-A/876 EN-FTIG	22 1-229/1-107 FA-A/876 EN-FTIG	23 1-229/1-107 FA-A/876 EN-FTIG	24 1-229/1-107 FA-A/876 EN-FTIG
25	26	27	28	29	30	

July 1995

AT 1995 CALENDAR

SUN	MON	TUE	WED	THU	FRI	SAT
						1
2	**3**	**4**	**5**	**6**	**7** 1/28 MP,A/28 SIG PCKT	**8** 1/28 MP,A/28 SIG PCKT 2 BDE,1-103 AR, 1-110 IN,2-110 IN,1-112-PKT 1/D/213 ADA, C/ 128 FSB-FTIG HC/A/D/2-103, A/ D/3-109,A/1-110-FTIG
9 1/28 MP,A/28 SIG PCKT 2 BDE,1-103 AR, 1-110 IN,2-110 IN,1-112-PKT 1/D/213 ADA, C/ 128 FSB-FTIG HC/A/D/2-103, A/ D/3-109,A/1-110-FTIG	**10** 1/28 MP,A/28 SIG PCKT 2 BDE,1-103 AR, 1-110 IN,2-110 IN,1-112-PKT 1/D/213 ADA, C/ 128 FSB-FTIG HC/A/D/2-103, A/ D/3-109,A/1-110-FTIG	**11** 1/28 MP,A/28 SIG PCKT 2 BDE,1-103 AR, 1-110 IN,2-110 IN,1-112-PKT 1/D/213 ADA, C/ 128 FSB-FTIG HC/A/D/2-103, A/ D/3-109,A/1-110-FTIG	**12** 1/28 MP,A/28 SIG PCKT 2 BDE,1-103 AR, 1-110 IN,2-110 IN,1-112-PKT 1/D/213 ADA, C/ 128 FSB-FTIG HC/A/D/2-103, A/ D/3-109,A/1-110-FTIG	**13** 1/28 MP,A/28 SIG PCKT 2 BDE,1-103 AR, 1-110 IN,2-110 IN,1-112-PKT 1/D/213 ADA, C/ 128 FSB-FTIG HC/A/D/2-103, A/ D/3-109,A/1-110-FTIG	**14** 1/28 MP,A/28 SIG PCKT 2 BDE,1-103 AR, 1-110 IN,2-110 IN,1-112-PKT 1/D/213 ADA, C/ 128 FSB-FTIG HC/A/D/2-103, A/ D/3-109,A/1-110-FTIG	**15 **** 1/28 MP,A/28 SIG PCKT 2 BDE,1-103 AR, 1-110 IN,2-110 IN,1-112-PKT 1/D/213 ADA, C/ 128 FSB-FTIG HC/A/D/2-103, A/ D/3-109,A/1-110-FTIG
16 ** 1/28 MP,A/28 SIG PCKT 2 BDE,1-103 AR, 1-110 IN,2-110 IN,1-112-PKT 1/D/213 ADA, C/ 128 FSB-FTIG HC/A/D/2-103, A/ D/3-109,A/1-110-FTIG	**17 **** 1/28 MP,A/28 SIG PCKT 2 BDE,1-103 AR, 1-110 IN,2-110 IN,1-112-PKT 1/D/213 ADA, C/ 128 FSB-FTIG HC/A/D/2-103, A/ D/3-109,A/1-110-FTIG	**18 **** 1/28 MP,A/28 SIG PCKT 2 BDE,1-103 AR, 1-110 IN,2-110 IN,1-112-PKT 1/D/213 ADA, C/ 128 FSB-FTIG HC/A/D/2-103, A/ D/3-109,A/1-110-FTIG	**19 **** 1/28 MP,A/28 SIG PCKT 2 BDE,1-103 AR, 1-110 IN,2-110 IN,1-112-PKT 1/D/213 ADA, C/ 128 FSB-FTIG HC/A/D/2-103, A/ D/3-109,A/1-110-FTIG	**20 **** 1/28 MP,A/28 SIG PCKT 2 BDE,1-103 AR, 1-110 IN,2-110 IN,1-112-PKT 1/D/213 ADA, C/ 128 FSB-FTIG HC/A/D/2-103, A/ D/3-109,A/1-110-FTIG	**21 **** 1/28 MP,A/28 SIG PCKT 2 BDE,1-103 AR, 1-110 IN,2-110 IN,1-112-PKT 1/D/213 ADA, C/ 128 FSB-FTIG HC/A/D/2-103, A/ D/3-109,A/1-110-FTIG	**22 **** 2 BDE,1-103 AR, 1-110 IN,2-110 IN,1-112-PKT HC/A/D/2-103, A/ D/3-109,A/1-110-FTIG OCS CL 36- EDWARDS MASS OCS CL 35-BRAGG
23 OCS CL 36- EDWARDS MASS OCS CL 35-BRAGG HC/B/C/3-109, SVC/1-229,B/C/ 2-103 AR-FTIG	**24** OCS CL 36- EDWARDS MASS OCS CL 35-BRAGG HC/B/C/3-109, SVC/1-229,B/C/ 2-103 AR-FTIG	**25** OCS CL 36- EDWARDS MASS OCS CL 35-BRAGG HC/B/C/3-109, SVC/1-229,B/C/ 2-103 AR-FTIG	**26** OCS CL 36- EDWARDS MASS OCS CL 35-BRAGG HC/B/C/3-109, SVC/1-229,B/C/ 2-103 AR-FTIG	**27** OCS CL 36- EDWARDS MASS OCS CL 35-BRAGG HC/B/C/3-109, SVC/1-229,B/C/ 2-103 AR-FTIG	**28** OCS CL 36- EDWARDS MASS OCS CL 35-BRAGG HC/B/C/3-109, SVC/1-229,B/C/ 2-103 AR-FTIG	**29** OCS CL 36- EDWARDS MASS OCS CL 35-BRAGG HC/B/C/3-109, SVC/1-229,B/C/ 2-103 AR-FTIG
30 OCS CL 35-BRAGG HC/B/C/3-109, SVC/1-229,B/C/ 2-103 AR-FTIG	**31** OCS CL 35-BRAGG HC/B/C/3-109, SVC/1-229,B/C/ 2-103 AR-FTIG					

August 1995

AT 1995 CALENDAR

SUN	MON	TUE	WED	THU	FRI	SAT
		1 HC/B/C/3-109,SVC 1-229,B/C/2-103 AR-FTIG OCS CL 35-BRAGG	2 HC/B/C/3-109,SVC 1-229,B/C/2-103 AR-FTIG	3 HC/B/C/3-109,SVC 1-229,B/C/2-103 AR-FTIG	4 HC/B/C/3-109,SVC 1-229,B/C/2-103 AR-FTIG	5 HC/B/C/3-109,SVC 1-229,B/C/2-103 AR-FTIG
6	7	8	9	10	11	12
13	14	15	16	17	18 28 MP,28 SIG(-)-DRUM	19 28 MP,28 SIG(-)-DRUM 28 ID,1-104 AC, 103 EN,56 BDE, 1-111-DRUM 2-112,DISCOM,328 FSB,728 MSB/ 213 ADA-DRUM
20 28 MP,28 SIG(-)-DRUM 28 ID,1-104 AC, 103 EN,56 BDE, 1-111-DRUM 2-112,DISCOM,328 FSB,728 MSB/ 213 ADA-DRUM	21 28 MP,28 SIG(-)-DRUM 28 ID,1-104 AC, 103 EN,56 BDE, 1-111-DRUM 2-112,DISCOM,328 FSB,728 MSB/ 213 ADA-DRUM	22 28 MP,28 SIG(-)-DRUM 28 ID,1-104 AC, 103 EN,56 BDE, 1-111-DRUM 2-112,DISCOM,328 FSB,728 MSB/ 213 ADA-DRUM	23 28 MP,28 SIG(-)-DRUM 28 ID,1-104 AC, 103 EN,56 BDE, 1-111-DRUM 2-112,DISCOM,328 FSB,728 MSB/ 213 ADA-DRUM	24 28 MP,28 SIG(-)-DRUM 28 ID,1-104 AC, 103 EN,56 BDE, 1-111-DRUM 2-112,DISCOM,328 FSB,728 MSB/ 213 ADA-DRUM	25 28 MP,28 SIG(-)-DRUM 28 ID,1-104 AC, 103 EN,56 BDE, 1-111-DRUM 2-112,DISCOM,328 FSB,728 MSB/ 213 ADA-DRUM	26 28 MP,28 SIG(-)-DRUM 28 ID,1-104 AC, 103 EN,56 BDE, 1-111-DRUM 2-112,DISCOM,328 FSB,728 MSB/ 213 ADA-DRUM
27 28 MP,28 SIG(-)-DRUM 28 ID,1-104 AC, 103 EN,56 BDE, 1-111-DRUM 2-112,DISCOM,328 FSB,728 MSB/ 213 ADA-DRUM	28 28 MP,28 SIG(-)-DRUM 28 ID,1-104 AC, 103 EN,56 BDE, 1-111-DRUM 2-112,DISCOM,328 FSB,728 MSB/ 213 ADA-DRUM	29 28 MP,28 SIG(-)-DRUM 28 ID,1-104 AC, 103 EN,56 BDE, 1-111-DRUM 2-112,DISCOM,328 FSB,728 MSB/ 213 ADA-DRUM	30 28 MP,28 SIG(-)-DRUM 28 ID,1-104 AC, 103 EN,56 BDE, 1-111-DRUM 2-112,DISCOM,328 FSB,728 MSB/ 213 ADA-DRUM	31 28 MP,28 SIG(-)-DRUM 28 ID,1-104 AC, 103 EN,56 BDE, 1-111-DRUM 2-112,DISCOM,328 FSB,728 MSB/ 213 ADA-DRUM		

04/06/1995

DEPARTMENT OF MILITARY AFFAIRS
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE
COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA
FORT INDIANTOWN GAP
ANNVILLE, PENNSYLVANIA 17003-5002

DPOTMS-TD (350) **6 April 1995**

MEMORANDUM FOR SEE DISTRIBUTION

SUBJECT: Weekend Training Report for 7-9 April 1995

The following units will conduct training at Fort Indiantown Gap, PA:

UNIT	LOCATION	ACTIVITY
STARC AND SEPARATE COMPANIES		
RNCOA	Bldg 9-14 Area 9	AT - PLDC, BNCOC & ANCOC
28TH INFANTRY DIVISION		
HQ Avn Bde (CBT)	Bldg 2-65 Area 2 LZ Blue, East Field & Air to Ground Bomb Range	WET - Section/Staff Ops & AT Planning Deep Attack Live Fire Exercise
HQ 55 Bde HHC 55 Bde	Bldg 12-7 TA: C-8	WET - Tactical Training
HQ 1-109 IN (M) HHC 1-109 IN (M) Co B 1-109 IN (M)	Bldg 12-23 RG: 13 FP: F-1-7 UTES	WET - M16 Qualification Live Fire (60mm) Mech Conversion Tng (C/3-109)
HQ 2-103 AR HHC 2-103 AR Co C 2-103 AR Co D 2-103 AR	Bldg 13-5 TA: B-9 UTES	WET - Gunners' Exam/Boresite Conversion Tng & Driver Tng
HQ 3-109 IN HHC 3-109 IN	Bldg 13-54/13-133 Bldg 13-58 FP: D-7-2	WET - 19K Reclassification Carrier M106 Driver Training

DEPARTMENT OF MILITARY AFFAIRS
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE
COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA
FORT INDIANTOWN GAP
ANNVILLE, PENNSYLVANIA 17003-5002

DPOTMS-TD (350) **22 March 1995**

MEMORANDUM FOR SEE DISTRIBUTION

SUBJECT: Weekend Training Report for 24-26 March 1995

The following units will conduct training at Fort Indiantown Gap, PA:

UNIT	LOCATION	ACTIVITY
STARC AND SEPARATE COMPANIES		
HQ STARC	Bldg S-0-47 Area 7	WET -
PNGMA	Bldg 11-66 Area 13 & UTES	WET - MOSQ (13B, 13F, 63B, 77F, 88M & 92Y
28TH INFANTRY DIVISION		
55 BDE 1-229 FA (Increment) 1-107 FA (Increment)	Bldg 12-7 Area 12 Motor Pool	WET - FIST Certification (25 Enlisted Personnel)
2-103d AR HC(-)/A/B	Bldg 12-51 TA: A-17	WET - Tank Table IV Dry Fire
1-109 FA	Bldg 12-73 RG: 14 & 14A	WET - Small Arms Firing

DEPARTMENT OF MILITARY AFFAIRS
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE
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FORT INDIANTOWN GAP
ANNVILLE, PENNSYLVANIA 17003-5002

DPOTMS-TD (350) **14 March 1995**

MEMORANDUM FOR SEE DISTRIBUTION

SUBJECT: Weekend Training Report for 17-19 March 1995

The following units will conduct training at Fort Indiantown Gap, PA:

UNIT	LOCATION	ACTIVITY
STARC AND SEPARATE COMPANIES		
NONE		
28TH INFANTRY DIVISION		
HHC AVN BDE	Bldg 2-65 Area 2	WET - Section/Staff Operations & Deep Attack Planning
2-104th AVN	Bldg 2-60 RG: 16	WET - LAW and M60 Qualification
Co F 104th AVN	Bldg 10-27 RG: 16	WET - M60 Qualification
28th Signal Bn	Bldg 12-23	WET - REMOBE Exercise
128th Chem Co	Bldg 13-113 Bldg 10-104	WET - REMOBE Exercise
Co B 1-103d AR	Bldg 12-46 Area 12 (Motor Pool)	WET - TCGFT Testing
2-103d AR Co A Co B	Bldg 12-8 TCPC (Range Road) RG: 27 RG: 23-A & 24C	WET - TC Proficiency Course Inbore Firing Weapons Qualification (Hand Grenades & 50 Cal Machinegun)

DPOTMS-TD (350) 14 March 1995
SUBJECT: Weekend Training Report for17-19 March 1995

213TH AREA SUPPORT GROUP

NONE

FOR THE DIRECTOR PLANS, OPERATIONS, TRAINING & MILITARY SUPPORT:

RONALD C. SHICK
LTC, GS, PAARNG
Deputy Director, POTO

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COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA
FORT INDIANTOWN GAP
ANNVILLE, PENNSYLVANIA 17003-5002

DPOTMS-TD (350) **8 March 1995**

MEMORANDUM FOR SEE DISTRIBUTION

SUBJECT: Weekend Training Report for 10-12 March 1995

The following units will conduct training at Fort Indiantown Gap, PA:

UNIT	LOCATION	ACTIVITY
STARC AND SEPARATE COMPANIES		
PNGMA	Bldg 11-66	19D/K MOSQ and Battle Focused Instructor Training Course (BFITC)
RNCOA	Bldg 9-14	PLDC; BNCOC; ANCOC; and 1SG Course
28TH INFANTRY DIVISION		
1-213th ADA	None UTES	WET - Track Driver Training
103 EN	Bldg 5-95 TA: D-4 UTES TA: C-4 & D-3 Area 13	WET - METL Training AVLB-CEV Demolition Training APFT
28th Signal Bn	Bldg 12-23	WET - REMOBE Exercise
1-103 AR Co A & C	Bldg 12-7 Area 12 Motor Pool	WET - TCGST Proficiency Training
1-110 (Co A)	Bldg 12-59 PNGMA	WET - Conversion Training (19K)
2-103 AR Heavy Mortar PLT	Bldg 5-40 FP: 1-1-2	WET - 4.2 NET Training
3-109 IN	Areas 12 & 13	PH I - 19K Conversion Training

DEPARTMENT OF MILITARY AFFAIRS
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE
COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA
FORT INDIANTOWN GAP
ANNVILLE, PENNSYLVANIA 17003-5002

DPOTMS-TD (350) **1 March 1995**

MEMORANDUM FOR SEE DISTRIBUTION

SUBJECT: Weekend Training Report for 3-5 March 1995

The following units will conduct training at Fort Indiantown Gap, PA:

UNIT	LOCATION	ACTIVITY
STARC AND SEPARATE COMPANIES		
NONE		
28TH INFANTRY DIVISION		
1-104th CAV	Bldg 13-17 RG: 23-A, D & E FP: 1-10	WET - Weapons Qualification, (M203 and 50-60 CAL)
HHT Det 1, 1-104 CAV	Bldg 13-17 RG: 24A	WET - Crew Served Weapons Qualification and Zone Missions
56th BDE	Bldg 12-7 TA: B-12	WET - BCBST Train-Up and ARTEP Training
1-111th IN	Bldg 12-8 EAATS & Area 5	WET - Conversion Training and BCBST Train-Up
2-112th IN	Bldg 12-56 UTES & Holding Area	WET - Conversion Training

DEPARTMENT OF MILITARY AFFAIRS
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE
COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA
FORT INDIANTOWN GAP
ANNVILLE, PENNSYLVANIA 17003-5002

DPOTMS-TD (350) 22 February 1995

MEMORANDUM FOR SEE DISTRIBUTION

SUBJECT: Weekend Training Report for 24-26 February 1995

The following units will conduct training at Fort Indiantown Gap, PA:

UNIT	LOCATION	ACTIVITY
STARC AND SEPARATE COMPANIES		
HQ STARC	BLDG S-0-47 AREA 7	WET - Readiness Weekend
PNGMA	BLDG 11-66 AREAS 10 & 13	WET - OCS, MOSQ Training: 13B/F, 63B, 77F, 88M & 92Y
RNCOA	BLDG 9-14	AT - PLDC (180 students) PH I BNCOC (48 students) PH I ANCOC (66 students)
28TH INFANTRY DIVISION		
HHC 28TH INF DIV 28TH MP CO	BLDG 12-99 RG: 2,4,13,23D & 24C	WET - Range Firing and Weapons Cleaning
HHC AVN BDE	BLDG 2-65	WET - Section and Operations Training
CO F 104TH AVN	BLDG 10-27 AASF #1	WET - Aircraft Maintenance
2-104TH AVN	BLDG 2-60 AASF	WET - Individual Aircrew Training
	EAATS	UH1 Simulator Training

DEPARTMENT OF MILITARY AFFAIRS
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE
COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA
FORT INDIANTOWN GAP
ANNVILLE, PENNSYLVANIA 17003-5002

DPOTMS-MS 4 Apr 95

MEMORANDUM FOR SEE DISTRIBUTION

SUBJECT: Monthly Tour Status

1. Attached is a list of scheduled tours for TY95 and those completed through the month of March, 1995.

2. The number in parentheses () are the anticipated number participating.

3. Address questions or comments to the undersigned at 8938.

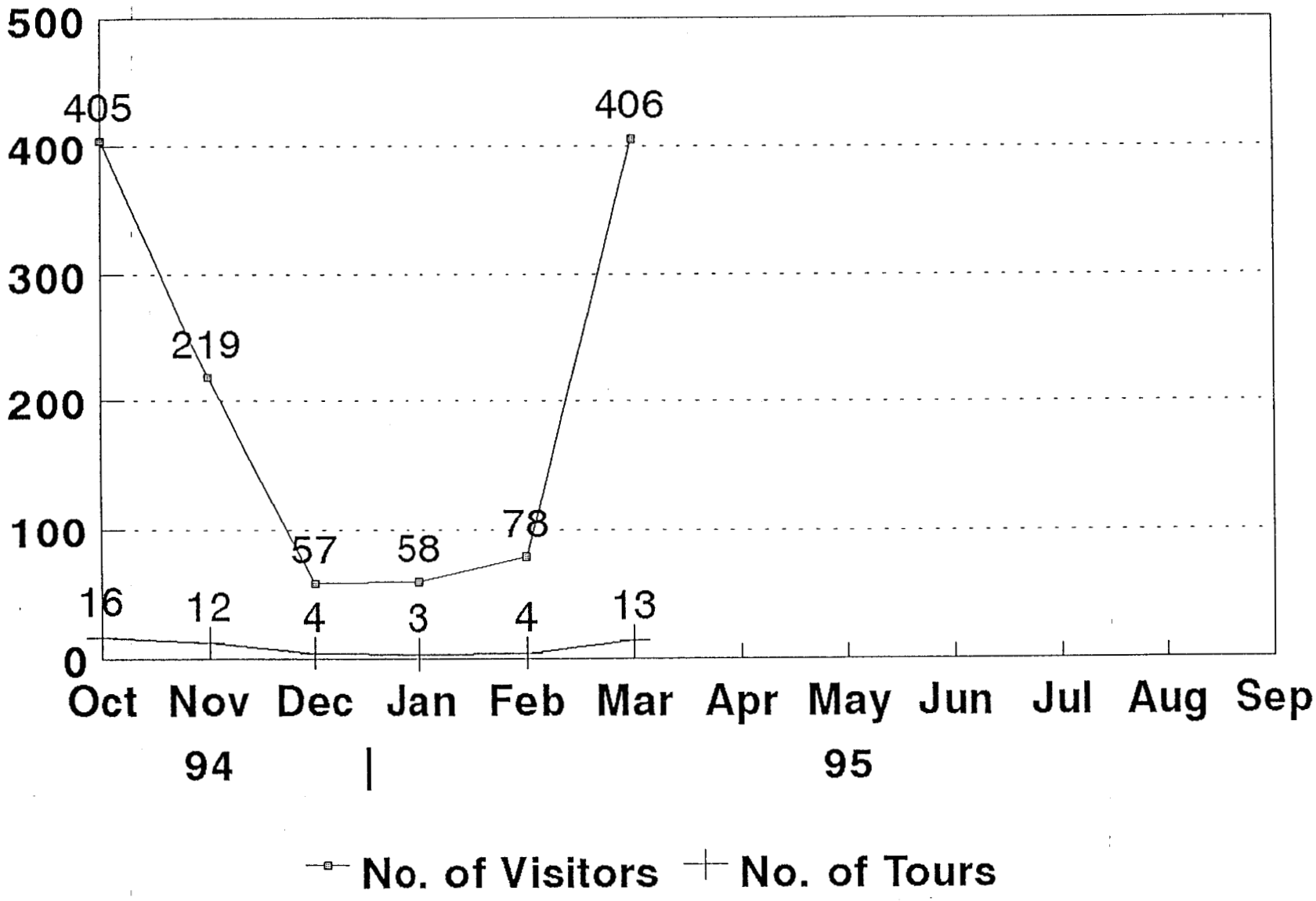
FOR THE CHIEF, MILITARY SUPPORT DIVISION:

WARREN P. PARKS
MSG, PAARNG
Plans & Operations Specialist

DISTRIBUTION:
MSG Stupp (STARC)
TSgt Hozella (211 EIS)
SFC Roddy (A/103 AR)
SFC Swartz (128 Chem)
SGT Jacobsen (CDO)
SRA Cabinaw (REOTS)
SPC Tritt (SAAO)
File

Visitors to FTIG

TY95 (thru 9503)



DAT HOME POIN OF CONTACT QUAN CEM MED U ASF LRC MOUT CSMS EAATS EOC ASP

DAT	GROUP	HOME	POINT OF CONTACT	QUAN	CEM	MED	UTES	AASF	LRC	MOUT	CSMS	EAATS	EOC	ASP	GUIDE
	AS OF 950328														
OCT															
7	JROTC	Pine Grove	SGM Magruder	1	31			X	X	X	X				Hozella. Smith (UTES). Smith (211)
7	Vets Affairs Comm	Harrisburg	Al Rutherford	1	11		X	X	X						Jacobsen
8	BSA Troops	Lancaster/Canad	Ed Grzybicki	1	209		X	X	X						Hozella. Jacobsen. Flick
14	JROTC	Pine Grove	SGM Magruder	1	32			X	X	X					Parks
15	BSA Troop	West Pittston	SGT Prandy	1	15		X	X	X	X	X				Jacobsen. Prandy
20	Chamber of Commerce	Lebanon		1	12		X								Trimble
20	Cong George Gekas	Harrisburg		1	2		X								Trimble
20	BG Adams	Texas		1	6		X								Trimble
21	Private Group	Georgia/Texas	MSG Parks	1	2	X	X	X	X			X			Parks
22	Youth Group	Hummelstown	Mel Rowe	1	11			X	X	X	X				Parks
24	Minister of Defense	Lithuania	MAJ John Gordon	1	9		X		X						Hengeveld. Robb
24	VA Med Cntr	Lebanon	Jan Odrick	1	22	X	X	X	X		X				Parks
24	Miltary Academy	Germany		1	6		X								Trimble
26	MG Rickus	Washington. DC		1	7		X								Trimble
29	AWANNA Club	Lebanon	Thomas Ray	1	13	X	X	X	X	X					Parks
29	DEP 1/108 FA	Carlisle	SFC Preston Byers	1	17	X	X	X	X						Parks
NOV															
2	Wider Horizons	Ireland	Pat Mulgrew	1	23		X	X	X						Parks
5	Cub 86	Elizabethtown	Tom Brown	1	57		X	X	X						Parks
5	Aviation Club	Penn State Univ	Kathy Seaman	1	3		X	X	X						Jacobsen
5	DEP 1/108 FA	Carlisle	SFC Preston Byers	1	3			X	X	X	X				Byers
8	Kindergarten	Lebanon	SSG Michael Moyer	1	20				X						Parks
10	Rotary Club	Annville	Chap(COL)Ron Miller	1	26				X						Parks
12	BSA 85	New Oxford	John Scott	1	20	X	X	X	X	X	X				Parks
16	Mgmnt Info Students	Annville	Robert Leonard	1	15				X			X	X		Parks. Tritt. Reth. Mills
18	N. Leb H.S.	Fredericksburg	Galen Donmoyer	1	10			X	X	X		X			Parks. Phillips
19	Youth Group	ABE Area	1LT La Tinya Channer	1	4	X	X	X	X	X					Roddy
22	Special Guests	Pittsburgh Area	Capt Larry Hollerman	1	2	X		X							Parks
22	Annville Sr Center	Annville	Rosalia Wooley	1	36	X	X	X	X	X	X				Parks
DEC															
17	BSA 5	Lebanon	Bill Potters	1	27		X	X	X						Parks. Roddy. Swartz
19	Duane Rhoades	Halifax	Arthur Davenport	1	2			X							Parks
28	Citizens	Lebanon	Mrs. Shirley Rhen	1	10		X	X	X	X					Parks
29	BSA 50	Pine Grove	CW3 Arthur Kegerreis	1	18	X	X	X	X						Parks
JAN															
9	Gifted Students	Annville	Fred Goudy	1	20		X	X	X	X		X	X		Parks. Rozman
21	BSA 439	Chevy Chase. MD	David Winkler	1	25		X	X	X	X	X				Jacobsen
23	Home School	Harrisburg	Karen Russell	1	13		X	X	X						Parks
FEB															
13	Carson Long Mil Acad	New Bloomfield	SFC Paul Licker	1	21			X	X						Parks
18	BSA 97	Huntingdon Vall	Ron Lenkiewicz	1	29	X	X	X	X						Parks. Roddy. Witmer. Shaffer. Stevenson
18	Tiger Cubs	Ebenezer	Dave Miller	1	7	X		X	X						Parks. Roddy. Witmer. Shaffer Stevenson
18	Unknown	?		1	21				X						Olbeter
MAR															
4	BSA 62	Hagerstown. MD	Brian Shrader		?				CANCELLED						
4	GSA 915	Harrisburg	Susan Bickford	1	51				X						Parks. Hozella. Jacobsen. Dolan. Stupp. Witmer. Stitt
8	AFJROTC	Coatesville	Lt Col David Jaquish		0				CANCELLED						
9	His People	Hershey	Paul Kuhn	1	13	X			X						Parks
11	Tiger Cubs	Rutherford	Jan Gontz	1	32	X	X	X	X						Parks. Stupp. Breach. Swartz
11	Tiger Cubs	West Hanover	Mike Hilbert	1	22	X	X	X	X						Parks. Stupp. Breach. Swartz
11	Tiger Cubs	Ono	Lindy Richards	1	17	X	X	X	X						Parks. Stupp. Breach. Swartz
13	Living Unlimited	Hershey	Loretta Peters	1	9		X	X	X						Parks
13	Civil Security	Lithuania	MAJ John Gordon	1	6				X						Hengeveld
18	BSA 110	Hanover	Rick Clingan	1	30	X	X	X	X		X	X			Parks. Beatty
18	St Andrews Presby Ch	Lebanon	Ann Ormond	1	28	X	X	X	X			X			Parks. Beatty
20	Home School	Myerstown	Reni Weixler	1	41		X	X	X						Parks
22	Half Day Play	Harrisburg	Mary Fraunfelter	2	88				X						Breach. Jacobsen. McKenna
23	Half Day Play	Harrisburg	Mary Fraunfelter	1	69				X						Parks. McKenna
APR															
1	BSA 198	Lewisberry	Jerry Clemens	1	20	X	X	X	X	X					Parks
1	Cub 51	Harrisburg	Bob Hamilton	1	29	X		X	X	X					Parks
4	Children's School	Lebanon	Paula Francis		10?										

DAT		HOME	POIN OF CONTACT	QUAN	CEM	MED	AASF	LRC	MOUT	CSMS	EAATS	EOC	ASP
8	Cub 206	Middletown	Kane High	50?									
8	Cub 108	Hershey	Jim Grat	?									
10	High Schl Students	Lebanon County	LTC Joe Laneski	?									
19	Melrose Elem Schl	Harrisburg	Ted Krill	75?									
24	Wilson HS	Reading	SFC Paul Mishoe	40?									
30	Pine Grove Car Club	Pine Grove	Joane Dundore	?									
MAY													
?	Veterans Groups	New Philadelphi		45?									
4	Elderhostel		Eleanor Medernach	45?									
5	FTIG Retirees	East PA	COL Raymond Hawthorne	?									
6	Cent Penn Air Strmrs	Water Works	Brenda Klinger	50?									
13	1st EC Church	Palmyra	Barbara Johnson	?									
13	BSA 98	Rohrerstown	Alice Best	20?									
16	Gerard School	Philadelphia	Germaine West	15?									
17	Rdg-Muhl Vot Tech	Reading	SSG William Burrell	20?									
18	Ret Steelworkers	Lebanon	Shirley Hower	150?									
19	Berks Career Cntr	Reading	SSG William Barrell	?									
20	BSA 413	Wyomissing	Gary Rhoads	15?									
25	Finnish Reps	Finland	LTC Mabel Romberger	4?									
26	Cent Dauph Mid Schl	Harrisburg	Robin Smithers	120?									
JUN													
?	Camp Keystone	Chambersburg	LTC Robert Pierce	50?									
?	YMCA Day Camp	Lebanon		50?									
?	BSA 131		SFC Clark Roddy	15?									
3	GSA 971	Harrisburg	Karen Barner	15?									
24	872 A/B EN Bn	Reunion	Larry Christman	40?									
JUL													
?	Civil Air Patrol	Pennsylvania	Lt Col Rosie Bruner	100?									
?	Troop H Camp Cadet	Harrisburg	Tpr Joe Nolte	75?									
?	2 Mile	State College	Katherine Bernecker	35?									
?	Troop H Camp Cadet	Harrisburg	Tpr Joe Nolte	75?									
15	BSA ?	Lewistown	SFC Gary Stimey	?									
AUG													
?	2 Mile	State College	Katherine Bernecker	35?									
SEP													
14	3rd Armored Div	USA	Clyde Grubb	100?									
OCT													
14	BSA 92	Parkton. MD	Wendy Cox	?									
	TOTALS TO DATE:			52	1.223								

OCTOBER	16	405
NOVEMBER	12	219
DECEMBER	4	57
JANUARY	3	58
FEBRUARY	4	78
MARCH	13	406
APRIL	0	0
MAY	0	0
JUNE	0	0
JULY	0	0
AUGUST	0	0
SEPTEMBER	0	0
TOTALS BY MONTH:	52	1.223

Pennsylvania National Guard Counterdrug Programs

SUPPLY REDUCTION

Since 1989, the Pennsylvania National Guard has provided support to law enforcement agencies across the Commonwealth.

The Guard has provided intelligence analysis, language experts, aerial and ground reconnaissance and surveillance, ground transportation, engineer support and administration support. Specialized military equipment has been provided with trained operators.

An average of over 500 counterdrug missions are being supported each year by the Pennsylvania National Guard. This support is saving law enforcement agencies millions of dollars, taking dangerous drugs and dealers off the street and helping to make our communities a safer place to raise our children.

DEMAND REDUCTION

Reducing the demand for drugs by acting as a force multiplier for community-based operations is the primary mission for the Drug Demand Reduction Program.

Volunteer Guard members can provide the resources to plan, organize and implement activities that will promote drug-free communities.

Serving as role models, Guard members have coached youth sports, participated in neighborhood cleanups and spoken on drug awareness at school assemblies and at summer youth camps.

A resource library of drug prevention/education material has been established and made available to Guard members and the public.

The combined effort of Guard and community members working towards a drug-free Pennsylvania will create a better future for our state and nation.

FORT INDIANTOWN GAP CHILD CARE CENTER

As part of the commonwealth's model child care program, the Fort Indiantown Gap Child Care Center became a reality June 19,1989. Located at the 103rd Armory, the center was built by state employees and Guard members. It has the capacity for 42 children. There are three activity rooms, a full kitchen and an outdoor playground.

Children participate daily in a number of programs including reading, exercising, spelling and age-appropriate learning programs. Children from ages four months through five years can attend the center year-round.

Enrollment is open to children of National Guard technicians, state employees and U.S. Army Garrison employees, both military and civilian. Funds raised by the center are reinvested and used to purchase equipment and supplies.

There are three other child care centers in the state government system: one at the Department of Education, one at the Department of Labor and Industry and one at the Department of Environmental Resources.

The center is a lively, safe, convenient place where children are cared for in a loving, encouraging environment.

PENNSYLVANIA ARMY NATIONAL GUARD
MILITARY CONSTRUCTION PROGRAM
FT. INDIANTOWN GAP

PROGRAMMED AND FUNDED THRU FY 94:

FY	92	CSMS Addition/Alteration	$2,700,000
	93	Aviation Brigade Armory	10,200,000
	94	Upgrade Range 27	330,000
	94	Temp Simulator Bldg. (EAATS)	224,000
	94	Military Education Center	8,963,000
	94	UTES MVSC Expansion	250,000
	94	Range Tower	100,000
	94	Range Support Training Area	300,000
	94	UTES Tank Barn	300,000
	94	USPFO Climate Control Storage Shed	220,500
	*95	UH-60/CH-47 Simulator (EAATS)	4,584,000
	95	Training Site Barracks	6,200,000
	95	Range, RETS Upgrade	770,000

PROGRAMMED FY 96

96	Phase 2 Barracks Complex	9,900,000

PROGRAMMED FY 97

*97	USPFO Class IX Warehouse	900,000
97	UTES Fuel Complex	250,000

OUTYEAR -

AASF Fuel Dispensing System	2,500,000
*Airfield Runway Light Upgrade	350,000
*Airfield Runway Expansion	20,000,000
*Airfield Aircraft Transient Parking	4,000,000
*USPFO Flammable Materials Storage	310,000
*USPFO Addition-Alterations	2,300,000
*STARC Armory	6,400,000
EAATS, Barrack Phase I	5,286,000
*EAATS, Aircrew Dormitory	
EAATS, Barracks Phase II	
*EAATS, Tech Training Center	8,670,000
EAATS, Touchdown Emerg Proc. Air Strip	352,000

ARMY NATIONAL GUARD
MILITARY CONSTRUCTION
REQUIREMENTS

STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA PART III TRAINING SITE

REPORTS CONTROL SYMBOL RCS-ARNGB-6

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DATE 01 FEB 1995

PRIORITY NR.	LOCATION: CITY OR TOWN & COUNTRY STREET ADDRESS/ZIP CODE UNIT(S) DESIGNATION(S)	TYPE & SIZE OF FACILITY	TYPE CONSTRUCTION		ESTIMATED COSTS		DESCRIPTION OF PRESENT FACILITY & DISPOSITION	SITE DATA	STATE MATCHING FUNDS	FY	RFFB	REMARKS
			A	B	FEDERAL	STATE						
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)		(5)		(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
1	Congressional District #16 Lebanon County Fort Indiantown Gap Annville, PA 17003-5002	Audio-Visual Distant Learning Center Building 5000 GSF	X		300		To provide audio visual production facility, film editing suites, still photo laboratory, office and storage space to support the PAARNG. Currently activities are spread throughout various bldgs on the training site. Consolidation in one bldg will improve efficiency property security, and free up divided space to its original use.	yes	N/A	95	Not required. Minor Construction	CAT II-C

NGB Form 592-R (Previous edition will be used)
1 Oct 90

NGB-AD-PD 90

ARMY NATIONAL GUARD
MILITARY CONSTRUCTION
REQUIREMENTS

STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA PART II NON-ARMORY

REPORTS CONTROL SYMBOL RCS-ARNGB-6

DATE 01 FEB 1995

PRIORITY NR.	LOCATION: CITY OR TOWN & COUNTRY STREET ADDRESS/ZIP CODE UNIT(S) DESIGNATION(S)	TYPE & SIZE OF FACILITY	TYPE CONSTRUCTION		ESTIMATED COSTS		DESCRIPTION OF PRESENT FACILITY & DISPOSITION	SITE DATA	STATE MATCHING FUNDS	FY	RFFB	REMARKS
			A	B	FEDERAL	STATE						
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)		(5)		(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
2	Congressional District #16 Lebanon County	CSMS 1200 GSF		X	250		Take existing pre-engineered metal bldg. and perform interior renovations to make it suitable to perform major engineer overhaul. Building was built as a storage bldg. as part of the CSMS expansion. Increased mission load increased from the conversion of 28th Inf Div makes this conversion necessary.	yes	N/A	95	Not required Minor construction	CAT IIA

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STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA PART III TRAINING SITE
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PRIORITY NR.	LOCATION: CITY OR TOWN & COUNTRY STREET ADDRESS/ZIP CODE UNIT(S) DESIGNATION(S)	TYPE & SIZE OF FACILITY	TYPE CONSTRUCTION		ESTIMATED COSTS		DESCRIPTION OF PRESENT FACILITY & DISPOSITION	SITE DATA	STATE MATCHING FUNDS	FY	RFFB	REMARKS
			A	B	FEDERAL	STATE						
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)		(5)		(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
3	Congressional District #16 Lebanon County Fort Indiantown Gap Annville, PA 17003-5002	Troop Medical Clinic 6433 SF	X		780		Facility currently being utilized in a WWII era building. Upon completion of construction existing facility will revert to USA Garrison Fort Indiantown Gap for demolition.	yes	N/A	97	Presented in November 94 Unilateral Construction Recommended	CAT I-C
		Barracks/ Dining Complex 100,000 SF	X		12,100		Current structures are renovated WWII buildings not located in the same area. Co-locating these facilities will increase student training time. Upon completion of the project current facilities will be utilized for IDT/ AT billet spaces.	yes	N/A	95/96		CAT I-C
		Fitness Center 1800 SF	X		122	–	There is currently no facility available to the students to meet this requirement.	yes	N/A	97		CAT I-C

(Continued on next page)

*NOTE: This series of projects supports the previously approved Academic Instruction building.

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MILITARY CONSTRUCTION
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STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA PART II NON ARMORY
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PRIORITY NR.	LOCATION: CITY OR TOWN & COUNTRY STREET ADDRESS/ZIP CODE UNIT(S) DESIGNATION(S)	TYPE & SIZE OF FACILITY	TYPE CONSTRUCTION		ESTIMATED COSTS		DESCRIPTION OF PRESENT FACILITY & DISPOSITION	SITE DATA	STATE MATCHING FUNDS	FY	RFFB	REMARKS
			A	B	FEDERAL	STATE						
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)		(5)		(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
9	Congressional District #16 Lebanon County Fort Indiantown Gap Annville, PA 17003-5002	Facility Eng Training Site Warehouse Office/Shop	X		300		Present facility is housed in WWII era warehouse located in a confined area on Post which limits ability to expand the facility. The NG controls property to support construction. Current facility will be utilized after construction by other activities.	yes	N/A	96	N/A Minor Construction	CAT II-C

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STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA PART III-Training Site
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PRIORITY NR.	LOCATION: CITY OR TOWN & COUNTRY STREET ADDRESS/ZIP CODE UNIT(S) DESIGNATION(S)	TYPE & SIZE OF FACILITY	TYPE CONSTRUCTION		ESTIMATED COSTS		DESCRIPTION OF PRESENT FACILITY & DISPOSITION	SITE DATA	STATE MATCHING FUNDS	FY	RFFB	REMARKS
			A	B	FEDERAL	STATE						
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)		(5)		(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
10	Cong. District #16, Lebanon Cty Ft. Indiantown Gap Annville, PA 17003	Tank Gunnery Range	X		300	N/A	Existing live fire sub-caliber tank gunnery range will be modified to support lazer training operations for the 28th Division's newly issued M-1 tanks.	yes	N/A	96	N/A since minor construction	CAT I-C

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1 Oct 90

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STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA PART II NON-ARMORY
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PRIORITY NR.	LOCATION: CITY OR TOWN & COUNTRY STREET ADDRESS/ZIP CODE UNIT(S) DESIGNATION(S)	TYPE & SIZE OF FACILITY	TYPE CONSTRUCTION		ESTIMATED COSTS		DESCRIPTION OF PRESENT FACILITY & DISPOSITION	SITE DATA	STATE MATCHING FUNDS	FY	RFFB	REMARKS
			A	B	FEDERAL	STATE						
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)		(5)		(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
11	Cong District #16, Lebanon County Fort Indiantown Gap Annville, PA 17003	AASF	X		4000	0	The subgrade of the aircraft parking apron is failing with the resultant failure of the pavement. Extensive patching is undertaken on an annual basis but to totally correct the problem the existing pavement and subgrade will be removed and a rigid surface parking area installed.	yes	N/A	97	To be presented to JSRCFB	CAT II-B

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PRIORITY NR.	LOCATION: CITY OR TOWN & COUNTRY STREET ADDRESS/ZIP CODE UNIT(S) DESIGNATION(S)	TYPE & SIZE OF FACILITY	TYPE CONSTRUCTION		ESTIMATED COSTS		DESCRIPTION OF PRESENT FACILITY & DISPOSITION	SITE DATA	STATE MATCHING FUNDS	FY	RFFB	REMARKS
			A	B	FEDERAL	STATE						
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)		(5)		(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
12	Cong District #16, Lebanon County Ft. Indiantown Gap Annville, PA 17003	UTES 26,874	X		2015	670	Existing shop was constructed in 1951 as a range storage building and has not been substantially upgraded. Current plans include construction of pre-engineered building to serve as interim shop space to support growing support requirement. Upon completion of new construction facility will be retained in the PAARNG inventory as an IDT/AT maintenance facility.	yes	no	97	To be presented to JSRCFB	CAT I-C

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1 Oct 90

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STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA PART III TRAINING SITE
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PRIORITY NR.	LOCATION: CITY OR TOWN & COUNTRY STREET ADDRESS/ZIP CODE UNIT(S) DESIGNATION(S)	TYPE & SIZE OF FACILITY	TYPE CONSTRUCTION		ESTIMATED COSTS		DESCRIPTION OF PRESENT FACILITY & DISPOSITION	SITE DATA	STATE MATCHING FUNDS	FY	RFFB	REMARKS
			A	B	FEDERAL	STATE						
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)		(5)		(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
14	Congressional District #16 Lebanon County Fort Indiantown Gap Annville, PA 17003-5002	Administrative/Supply Area 4100 SF	X		266.5		Current facilities are small WWII era company size orderly rooms. The lack of a single facility to support the academies has a negative impact on staff efficiency. At the completion of construction existing facilities will revert to Cdr. U.S. Army Garrison for use by RC units for AT/IDT.	yes	N/A	97	JSRCFB Recommended Unilateral Construction November 94	CAT I-C

*NOTE: This series of projects supports the previously approved Academic Instruction building.

NGB Form 592-R (Previous edition will be used)
1 Oct 90

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STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA PART II NON-ARMORY

REPORTS CONTROL SYMBOL RCS-ARNGB-6

DATE 01 FEB 1999

PRIORITY NR.	LOCATION: CITY OR TOWN & COUNTRY STREET ADDRESS/ZIP CODE UNIT(S) DESIGNATION(S)	TYPE & SIZE OF FACILITY	TYPE CONSTRUCTION		ESTIMATED COSTS		DESCRIPTION OF PRESENT FACILITY & DISPOSITION	SITE DATA	STATE MATCHING FUNDS	FY	RFFB	REMARKS
			A	B	FEDERAL	STATE						
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)		(5)		(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
18	Cong District #16, Lebanon County Fort Indiantown Gap Annville, PA 17003	Class IX Warehouse Building ADD/ALT		X	900		Existing facilities are short of authorized space after construction facility will continue to be utilized.	yes	N/A	97	To be presented to JSRCFB	CAT II-A

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1 Oct 90

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PRIORITY NR.	LOCATION: CITY OR TOWN & COUNTRY STREET ADDRESS/ZIP CODE UNIT(S) DESIGNATION(S)	TYPE & SIZE OF FACILITY	TYPE CONSTRUCTION		ESTIMATED COSTS		DESCRIPTION OF PRESENT FACILITY & DISPOSITION	SITE DATA	STATE MATCHING FUNDS	FY	RFFB	REMARKS
			A	B	FEDERAL	STATE						
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)		(5)		(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
21	Cong District #16, Lebanon County Eastern Army Aviation Tng Site Fort Indiantown Gap Annville, PA 17003	Aircrew Dormitory 56,007 SF		X	5286	N/A	Present facility only has 60 rooms. Additional space is required to support increased mission load. Current dining facility will not support increased student load. Construction of new facility at this time will enhance the facilities ability to support students.	yes	N/A	98	To be presented to JSRCFB	CAT I-A

NOTE: This project is a consolidation of project numbers 420048, 420053, and 420065.

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PRIORITY NR.	LOCATION: CITY OR TOWN & COUNTRY STREET ADDRESS/ZIP CODE UNIT(S) DESIGNATION(S)	TYPE & SIZE OF FACILITY	TYPE CONSTRUCTION		ESTIMATED COSTS		DESCRIPTION OF PRESENT FACILITY & DISPOSITION	SITE DATA	STATE MATCHING FUNDS	FY	RFFB	REMARKS
			A	B	FEDERAL	STATE						
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)		(5)		(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
23	Cong District #16, Lebanon County Eastern Army Aviation TNG Site Fort Indiantown Gap Annville, PA 17003	Aviation Technical Center 56,842	X		8670		There is no current facility to accomplish this mission.	yes	N/A	99	To be presented to JSRCFB	CAT I-C

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PRIORITY NR.	LOCATION: CITY OR TOWN & COUNTRY STREET ADDRESS/ZIP CODE UNIT(S) DESIGNATION(S)	TYPE & SIZE OF FACILITY	TYPE CONSTRUCTION		ESTIMATED COSTS		DESCRIPTION OF PRESENT FACILITY & DISPOSITION	SITE DATA	STATE MATCHING FUNDS	FY	RFFB	REMARKS
			A	B	FEDERAL	STATE						
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)		(5)		(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
24	Congressional District #16 Lebanon County Fort Indiantown Gap Annville, PA 17003 Headquarters, Headquarters Co. State Area Command (-) PAARNG UIC: W8BWAA TPSN: 46751 Auth Strength: 107.2%	Armory/ State HQS Bldg 61,147 SF		X	4600	1800	Currently WWII era barracks and supply bldg are serving as an HHD armory. This bldg is large enough to only accomodate the HHD admin. people. Other elements of the STARC perform training in the nearby State HQS and USPFO buildings. Adequate facilities are not available for assembly of soldiers, classrooms, dining facilities, storage areas and admin. functions. These buildings will be retained for continued use by the PAARNG.	yes	yes	AY	To be presented to JSRCFB	CAT II-C % of authorized strength as of 24 December 1994

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PRIORITY NR.	LOCATION: CITY OR TOWN & COUNTRY STREET ADDRESS/ZIP CODE UNIT(S) DESIGNATION(S)	TYPE & SIZE OF FACILITY	TYPE CONSTRUCTION		ESTIMATED COSTS		DESCRIPTION OF PRESENT FACILITY & DISPOSITION	SITE DATA	STATE MATCHING FUNDS	FY	RFFB	REMARKS
			A	B	FEDERAL	STATE						
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)		(5)		(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
29	Congressional District #16 Lebanon County Fort Indiantown Gap Annville, PA 17003	USPFO ADD 21,966 ALT 12,297		X	2300		The existing USPFO Bldg. was constructed in 1977 and is structurally sound. New Missions and additional personnel and equipment have rendered the existing space too small. After the AD/ALT the bldg will continue to be utilized.	yes	N/A	AY	To be presented to JSRCFB	CAT II-A

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PRIORITY NR.	LOCATION: CITY OR TOWN & COUNTRY STREET ADDRESS/ZIP CODE UNIT(S) DESIGNATION(S)	TYPE & SIZE OF FACILITY	TYPE CONSTRUCTION		ESTIMATED COSTS		DESCRIPTION OF PRESENT FACILITY & DISPOSITION	SITE DATA	STATE MATCHING FUNDS	FY	RFFB	REMARKS
			A	B	FEDERAL	STATE						
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)		(5)		(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
40	Congressional District #16 Lebanon County Ft. Indiantown Gap Annville, PA 17003-5002	Army Air Field 1600'		X	20,000		The existing 3500 foot runway at Muir Army Airfield does not meet the current standard for the types of fixed wing aircraft which utilize the field. A 1600 foot extention along with other improvements to the existing runway would allow intratheater Airforce transport aircraft to utilize the runway thereby increasing the Post's ability to support contingency operations.	yes	N/A	AY	To be presented to JSRCFB	CAT I-A

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			A	B	FEDERAL	STATE						
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)		(5)		(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
41	Congressional District #16 Lebanon County Fort Indiantown Gap Annville, PA 17003-5002	Army Airfield		X	4000		The present airfield does not allow for aircraft to or from the threshold without traveling on the runway. This construction will modify the facility to allow for fixed wing aircraft movement while keeping the runway in service.	yes	N/A	AY	To be presented to JSRCFB	CAT II-A

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			A	B	FEDERAL	STATE						
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)		(5)		(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
42	Congressional District #16 Lebanon County Eastern Army Aviation Tng Site Fort Indiantown Gap Annville, PA 17003-5002	Rotary Wing Aircraft Landing Lane	X		352		Currently activities are conducted off Post at uncontrolled civilian airports or on the only runway at Muir AAF. After the completion, all training activities will occur at Muir AAF.	yes	N/A	AY	N/A Minor Construction	CAT II-C

NOTE: This project is a consolidation of project numbers 420054, 420054, 420057 and 420066. Location is changed from Schuylkill County Airport to Muir AAF, Fort Indiantown Gap.

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			A	B	FEDERAL	STATE						
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)		(5)		(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
44	Cong District #16, Lebanon County Fort Indiantown Gap Annville, PA 17003	Army Airfield		X	350		Current runway/taxiway lights were installed during the construction of the airfield in the 1940's. Repair parts for this installation are no longer available and there are problems with the underground wiring. All current material will be removed and replaced.	yes	N/A	AY	N/A minor construction	CAT II-B

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(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)		(5)		(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
45	Cong District #16, Lebanon County Eastern Army Aviation Tng Site Fort Indiantown Gap Annville, PA 17003-5002	Aeromedi Activity Expansion		X	501		Current dining facility is too small as is the current aeromedical facility After construction of a new dining facility the old facility will be renovated in this project to provide additional space for the aeromedical activity.	yes	N/A	AY	To be presented to JSRCFB	CAT II-A

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			A	B	FEDERAL	STATE						
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)		(5)		(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
48	Cong District #16, Lebanon County Fort Indiantown Gap Annville, PA 17003	USPFO FMB	X		310		The existing bldg is of WWII construction and is not suitable for the storage of flammable materials. The bldg will be disposed of IAW Commonwealth of Pennsylvania law.	yes	N/A	AY	N/A Since Minor Construction	CAT II-C

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