



1267

REPLY TO
ATTENTION OF

DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF THE ARMY
WASHINGTON, DC 20310-0101



DACS-TABS

18 April 1994

MEMORANDUM FOR SEE DISTRIBUTION

SUBJECT: BRAC 95 Installation Assessment Narratives
(Data Call #4)

1. Reference: Memorandum, The Army Basing Study, 6 April 1994, Subject: BRAC 95 Installation Assessment (IA) Program.
2. Installation Assessment Narratives are an important part of the Army's BRAC 95 recommendation submission. The narrative provides a brief summary of an installation's location, history, mission, joint synergy, and unique facilities and location. This information is used by the commission staff in their preparation for briefings and visits.
3. This memorandum provides instructions to action addressees on the preparation and submission of the Army's BRAC 95 Installation Assessment Narratives. Annex A lists the installations included in this request. Annex B identifies the narrative elements required for each installation.
4. Data will be submitted in three printed copies with wordprocessing diskettes. The suspense for this data call is 15 June 1994.
5. OSD has determined that blank data calls will not be released to the public until the Secretary of Defense forwards all recommendations to the Commission on 1 March 1995. Similarly, information submitted in response to such data calls must receive comparable protection from disclosure. Accordingly, personnel that handle this information should be reminded to protect it from premature disclosure by marking and handling documents as CLOSE HOLD.
6. The Defense Base Closure and Realignment Act of 1990, as amended, requires certification of the accuracy and completeness of all information provided to the Commission and the Secretary of Defense. Accordingly, data and documentation must be accurate and detailed.

DACS-TABS

SUBJECT: BRAC 95 Installation Assessment Narratives
(Data Call#4)

7. Data submitted as a result of this or subsequent DA requests must include an accompanying memorandum signed by the reporting MACOM Chief of Staff (or equivalent) with the following statement: "The information contained in this report is accurate and complete to the best of my knowledge and belief."

8. To ensure the Army is prepared for GAO review, the Army Audit Agency may visit the action addressees to validate the accuracy of the data and adequacy of the decision trail.

9. Request action addressees acknowledge receipt of this memorandum. Point of contact is CPT Blake Hollis, DACS-TABS, (703) 695-1375, DSN 225-1375.



MICHAEL G. JONES

COL, GS

Director, The Army Basing Study

2 Encls

ACTION:

COMMANDING GENERAL, U.S. ARMY FORCES COMMAND
COMMANDING GENERAL, U.S. ARMY TRAINING AND DOCTRINE COMMAND
COMMANDING GENERAL, U.S. ARMY MATERIEL COMMAND
COMMANDING GENERAL, U.S. ARMY PACIFIC
COMMANDING GENERAL, U.S. ARMY HEALTH SERVICES COMMAND
COMMANDING GENERAL, U.S. ARMY MILITARY DISTRICT OF WASHINGTON
COMMANDING GENERAL, MILITARY TRAFFIC MANAGEMENT COMMAND
CHIEF OF ENGINEERS
COMMANDANT, UNITED STATES MILITARY ACADEMY

CF:

ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF THE ARMY FOR INSTALLATIONS, LOGISTICS AND ENVIRONMENT
THE AUDITOR GENERAL
CHIEF OF LEGISLATIVE LIAISON
DEPUTY CHIEF OF STAFF FOR OPERATIONS AND PLANS
ASSISTANT CHIEF OF STAFF FOR INSTALLATION MANAGEMENT
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF ARMY RESERVE
CHIEF, NATIONAL GUARD BUREAU
DIRECTOR, PROGRAM ANALYSIS AND EVALUATION

ANNEX A

BRAC 95 INSTALLATION ASSESSMENT NARRATIVE

INSTALLATION LIST

A-1
CLOSE HOLD

ECONOMIC AREA	MACOM	ADMIN SUPPORT INSTALLATIONS
ALLEGHENY, PA MSA	FORSCOM	C. KELLY SUPPORT CENTER, PA
ST LOUIS, MO MSA	AMC	C. M. PRICE SUPPORT CENTER, IL
WASHINGTON, DC-MD-VA MSA	NDW	PORT BELVOIR, VA
SAN JUAN, PR MSA	FORSCOM	PORT BUCHANAN, PR
ATLANTA, GA MSA	FORSCOM	PORT GILLEN, GA
ATLANTA, GA MSA	FORSCOM	PORT HAMILTON, NY
NEW YORK, NY PMSA	FORSCOM	PORT MCPHERSON, GA
ATLANTA, GA MSA	NDW	PORT MEADE, VA
ANNIE ARUNDEL/HOWARD COUNTIES, MD	TRADOC	PORT MONROE, VA
NORFOLK-VA BEACH-PORT NEWS MSA	NDW	PORT MYER, VA
WASHINGTON, DC-MD-VA MSA	NDW	PORT RITCHIE, MD
HAGERSTOWN, MD MSA	USARPAC	PORT SHAFTER, HI
HONOLULU, HI MSA	FORSCOM	PORT TOTTEN, NY
NEW YORK, NY PMSA	FORSCOM	PRESIDIO OF SAN FRANCISCO, CA
SAN FRANCISCO, CA MSA	FORSCOM	US ARMY GARRISON, SELWIDGE, MI
DETROIT, MI MSA	FORSCOM	
ECONOMIC AREA	MACOM	ARMED PROD INSTALLATIONS
JOHNSON CITY-KINGSPORT-BELTSTOL MSA	AMC	BOLTON ARMY ARMED PLANT, TN
DE MOINES COUNTY, IA	AMC	IOVA ARMY ARMED PLANT, IA
KANSAS CITY KS-MO MSA	AMC	LAKE CITY ARMY ARMED PLANT, MO
TEXARKANA, TX-MO MSA	AMC	LONG STAR ARMY ARMED PLANT, TX
PITTSBURG COUNTY, GA	AMC	MCALISTER ARMY ARMED PLANT, GA
GWINN COUNTY, TN	AMC	MIAMI ARMY ARMED PLANT, TN
PINE BLUFF, AR MSA	AMC	PINE BLUFF ARSENAL, AR
HADFORD CITY, VA	AMC	HADFORD ARMY ARMED PLANT, VA
ECONOMIC AREA	MACOM	ASSORTION STORAGE
LEXINGTON, KY MSA	AMC	BLUE GRAYS ARMY DEPOT, KY
RANDOLPH COUNTY, TX	AMC	CAMP STANLEY STORAGE FACILITY, TX
KIDWELL COUNTY, MO	AMC	WANTHOPE ARMY ARMED PLANT, MO
PURDLO, CO MSA	AMC	PURDLO DEPOT, CO
CARROLL COUNTY, IL	AMC	SAVANNA DEPOT, IL
SHERIDA COUNTY, NY	AMC	SHERIDA DEPOT, NY
YASSER COUNTY, CA	AMC	SIBERSA DEPOT, CA
TOOLEY COUNTY, UT	AMC	TOOLEY DEPOT, UT
DEWITT COUNTY, OR	AMC	DEWITT DEPOT, OR

ANNEX A - INSTALLATION CATEGORIES

CLOSE HOLD

CLOSE HOLD

ANNEX A - INSTALLATION CATEGORIES

COMMODITY INSTALLATIONS

ARMY RESEARCH LABORATORY, MD
 COLD REGION RESEARCH LAB, NH
 DETROIT ARSENAL, I L
 FORT DETRICK, MD
 FORT MONMOUTH, NJ
 NATICK RESEARCH, ENGR CTR, MA
 PICATINNY ARSENAL, NJ
 REDSTONE ARSENAL , AL
 ROCK ISLAND ARSENAL, IL

MACOM

AMC
 USACE
 AMC
 HSC
 AMC
 AMC
 AMC
 AMC
 AMC

ECONOMIC AREA

ANNE ARUNDEL&HOWARD COUNTIES, MD
 GRAFTON COUNTY, NH
 DETROIT, MI MSA
 WASHINGTON, DC-MD-VA MSA
 MONMOUTH-OCEAN, NJ PMSA
 BOSTON-LAWRENCE-SALEM MA-NH NECMA
 NEWARK, NJ PMSA
 HUNTSVILLE, AL MSA
 DAVENPORT-ROCK ISLAND-MOLINE,
 IA-IL MSA

DEPOTS

ANNISTON DEPOT, AL
 LETTERKENNY DEPOT, PA
 RED RIVER DEPOT, TX
 TOBYHANNA DEPOT, PA

MACOM

AMC
 AMC
 AMC
 AMC

ECONOMIC AREA

ANNISTON, AL MSA
 FRANKLIN COUNTY, PA
 TEXARKANK TX-AR MSA
 MONROE COUNTY, PA

MEDICAL CENTERS

FITSIMONS MEDICAL CENTER, CO
 TRIPLER MEDICAL CENTER, HI
 WALTER REED MEDICAL CENTER, DC

MACOM

HSC
 USARPAC
 HSC

ECONOMIC AREA

DENVER, CO PMSA
 HONOLULU, HI MSA
 WASHINGTON, DC-VA-MD MSA

INDUSTRIAL FACILITIES

LINA TANK PLANT, OH
 STRATFORD ENG PLNT, CT

MACOM

AMC
 AMC

ECONOMIC AREA

ALLEN COUNTY, OH
 NEWHAVEN-BRIDGEPORT-STAMFORD-
 DANBURY-WATERBURY, CT MSA
 ALBANY-SCHENECTADY-TROY, NY MSA

WATERVLIET ARSENAL, NY

AMC

MAJOR TRAINING AREAS

FORT A.P. HILL, VA
 FORT CHAFFEE, AR
 FORT DIX, NJ
 FORT GREELEY, AK
 FORT HUNTER-LIGGETT, CA
 FORT INDIANTOWN GAP, PA
 FORT IRWIN, CA
 FORT MCCOY, WI
 FORT PICKETT, VA
 FORT POLK, LA

MACOM

MDW
 TRADOC
 FORSCOM
 USARPAC
 FORSCOM
 FORSCOM
 FORSCOM
 FORSCOM
 FORSCOM
 FORSCOM

ECONOMIC AREA

CAROLINE COUNTY, VA
 FORT SMITH, AR-OK MSA
 PHILADELPHIA PA-NJ, PMSA
 SOUTHEAST FAIRBANKS CIRCUS AREA
 SALINAS-SEASIDE-MONTEREY MSA
 HARRISBURG-LEBANON-CARLISLE, PMSA
 RIVERSIDE-SAN BERNADINO, CA MSA
 MONROE COUNTY, WI
 BRUNSWICK COUNTY, VA
 VERNON PARISH, LA

MANEUVER INSTALLATIONS

FORT BRAGG, NC
 FORT CAMPBELL, KY
 FORT CARSON, CO
 FORT DRUM, NY
 FORT HOOD, TX
 FORT LEWIS, WA
 FORT RICHARDSON, AK

MACOM

FORSCOM
 FORSCOM
 FORSCOM
 FORSCOM
 FORSCOM
 FORSCOM
 FORSCOM
 USARPAC

ECONOMIC AREA

FAYETTEVILLE, NC MSA
 CLARKSVILLE-HOPKINSVILLE, TN-KY MSA
 COLORADO SPRINGS, CO MSA
 JEFFERSON COUNTY, NY
 KILLEEN-TEMPLE, TX MSA
 TACOMA, WA MSA
 ANKORAGE, AK MSA

CLOSE HOLD

CLOSE HOLD

ANNEX A - INSTALLATION CATEGORIES

PORT RILEY, KS
FORT STEWART, GA
FORT MAINWRIGHT, AK
SCHOFIELD BARRACKS, HI

FORSCOM
FORSCOM
USARPAC
USARPAC

RILEY COUNTY, KS
LIBERTY COUNTY, GA
FAIRBANKS NORTHSTAR BOROUGH
HONOLULU, HI NSA

PORTS / OCEAN TERMINALS
BAYONNE OCEAN TERMINAL, NJ
OAKLAND ARMY BASE, CA
SUNNY POINT OCEAN TERMINAL, NC

MACOM
NTMC
NTMC
NTMC

ECONOMIC AREA
NEWARK, NJ NSA
OAKLAND, CA NSA
WILMINGTON, NC NSA

PROFESSIONAL EDUCATION
CARLISLE BARRACKS, PA
FORT LEAVENWORTH, KS
FORT LESLEY J. McRAIR, DC
WEST POINT, NY

MACOM
TRADOC
TRADOC
TRADOC
USMA

ECONOMIC AREA
HARRISBURG-LEBANON-CARLISLE, PA NSA
KANSAS CITY MO-IL, NSA
WASHINGTON, DC-ND-VA NSA
MIDDLETOWN, NY NSA

PROVING GROUNDS
ABERDEEN PROVING GROUNDS, ND
BURNHAM PROVING GROUNDS, UT
WHITE SANDS MISSILE RANGE, NM
YUMA PROVING GROUNDS, AZ

MACOM
AMC
AMC
AMC
AMC

ECONOMIC AREA
BALTIMORE, MD NSA
TOOLE COUNTY, UT
LAS CRUCES, NM NSA
YUMA, AZ NSA

CLOSE HOLD

A-3

ANNEX B

BRAC 95 INSTALLATION ASSESSMENT NARRATIVE

SAMPLE REQUEST

CLOSE HOLD

FORT _____
BACKGROUND

LOCATION: (Not to exceed 5 - 12 pitch lines) (EXAMPLE) Fort _____ is located in Southern state near city, state. Surrounding counties are _____, _____, and _____.

(Each installation is assigned to an Economic Area (EA). The EA is a county (s) or Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA) which is the primary area of economic impact for the installation. When preparing information for the location ensure that EA county (s) are listed, as well as surrounding counties, if not the same.)

HISTORY: (Not to exceed 15 - 12 pitch lines) (EXAMPLE) Established in date at city, state, on land donated by the city, Fort _____ evolved from a border outpost for infantry and cavalry units responsible for patrolling the Mexican border to its current role as home of the United States Army _____ School.

CURRENT MISSION: (Not to exceed 15 - 12 pitch lines) (EXAMPLE) Fort _____ is the home of and provides command and support to the _____ School, the U.S. Army _____ Academy, and various deployable _____ units, including the 11th _____ Brigade and _____ Armored Cavalry Regiment (ACR). The _____ School trains the Army's _____, develops _____ doctrine and organizations, and defines _____ equipment requirements. The German Air Force _____ School is also at Fort _____. On the average, 23 other allied nations conduct their Annual Service Practice in _____ at Fort _____ or maintain a permanent presence with ongoing training for their students. Altogether, Fort _____ serves 46 tenant activities and supports 33 satellite activities.

CLOSE HOLD

CLOSE HOLD

**FORT _____
UNIQUE INSTALLATION CHARACTERISTICS**

JOINT SYNERGY: (Not to exceed 15 - 12 pitch lines) (EXAMPLE) Fort _____ provides support to the Naval Surface Warfare Center, whose offices here oversee the underwater defenses of the Chesapeake Bay. _____ provides drinking water to _____ AFB and NASA. Several joint commissions and task forces with other services are supported here as well. (Include joint schools, exercises, training, etc.)

UNIQUE FACILITIES: (Not to exceed 15 - 12 pitch lines) (EXAMPLE) Fort _____ has a state of the art target acquisition simulator. Units from a three state area use this facility. The use of this facility scheduled through the end of FY95. This simulator is capability of interoperating with other facilities around the country.

UNIQUE LOCATION: (Not to exceed 15 - 12 pitch lines) (EXAMPLE) Fort _____ has the largest amount of Army controlled airspace in either Service. Controls more than 10 operational outlying fields in support of rotary wing aircraft training. (Identify special geographic considerations)

CLOSE HOLD

MARM-MS (5)

25 MAY 1994

MEMORANDUM FOR DIRECTOR, THE ARMY BASING STUDY, COL MICHAEL G.
JONES, DACS-TABS, WASHINGTON, DC 20310-0101

SUBJECT: BRAC 95 Installation Assessment Narratives (Data Call #4)

1. Reference: Memorandum, The Army Basing Study, dtd 18 April 1994, subject: SAB
2. Enclosed is the Installation Assessment Narrative for The United States Military Academy at West Point, New York. The information contained in this report is accurate and complete to the best of my knowledge and belief.
3. Point of contact for this action is Mr. David Madison, DRM-MSD, (914) 938-4277, DSN 688-4277.



MICHAEL P. PETERS
COL, GS
Chief of Staff

Encl

CLOSE HOLD

United States Military Academy

West Point, New York 10996

LOCATION: West Point is located on the Hudson River, about 50 miles north of New York City in Orange County, New York. Stewart Army Subpost (STAS), located about 14 miles north of West Point, and Galeville Army Training Site, located another 20 miles north of STAS in Ulster County, are the responsibility of the United States Military Academy. Surrounding counties include Putnam, Rockland, and Dutchess.

HISTORY: The United States Military Academy (USMA) was established by Act of Congress on 16 March 1802. Prior to that date, West Point had served as an important Revolutionary War site. USMA was this nation's first engineering school, and its graduates built the American West, while also leading the Army during virtually all the wars of the past two centuries. Among the more than 50,000 graduates of the Military Academy are Grant and Lee, Pershing and MacArthur, Eisenhower, Patton, Bradley, Westmoreland, Abrams, and Schwarzkopf.

UNIQUE FACILITIES: In addition to its role as the world's premier leader development institution, West Point is a designated National Historic Landmark and major tourist attraction, visited annually by an estimated three million tourists from around the world.

UNIQUE LOCATION: USMA was the nation's first institution for developing military leaders, and West Point was chosen as the site for the Academy because of its historic significance during the Revolutionary War. Part of the USMA mission is to "inspire each [graduate] to a lifetime of service to the nation." The unique location at a national landmark helps to accomplish this mission. As a potential regional support site for various elements of the Department of Defense, West Point is accessible by road, rail, boat, and air service. Only 50 miles from New York City, it can be reached easily and quickly by virtually anyone.

CURRENT MISSION: The mission of the United States Military Academy is to educate and train the Corps of Cadets so that each graduate shall have the attributes essential to professional growth throughout a career as an officer of the Regular Army and to inspire each to a lifetime of service to the nation.

STAS supports the mission of the USMA by providing some family housing. Other services include aviation support and transient billeting.

Galeville Army Training Site is currently being leased to the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) for law enforcement training. Galeville has been declared excess and is in the process of being disposed of according to Public Law and Regulations.

JOINT SYNERGY: STAS provides support to various departments of Department of Defense and other federal agencies. Specific units supported include Readiness Group Stewart, U.S. Army Reserve (USAR) Area Maintenance Support Activity #4, New York Air National Guard, 316th U.S. Air Force Recruiting Squadron, 320th USAR Evacuation Hospital, 854th USAR Engineer Battalion, 97th USAR Command Aviation, U.S. Marine Corps Aviation Group. Galeville Army Training Site provides unique training facilities for the FBI.

At USMA, joint activities include the Defense Printing Service, Defense Finance and Accounting Service, New York District Corps of Engineers, and Defense Commissary Agency.



DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
U.S. ARMY MILITARY DISTRICT OF WASHINGTON
WASHINGTON, DC 20319-5050



REPLY TO
ATTENTION OF

ANEN-RO (5-10c)

15 June 1994

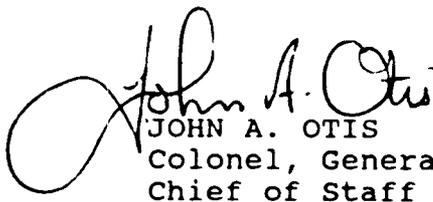
MEMORANDUM FOR Chief of Staff, Army, ATTN: DACS-TABS, 200 Army
Pentagon, Washington, DC 20310-0200

SUBJECT: BRAC 95 Installation Assessment (IA) Program BRAC 95
Data Call #4 (Installation Narrative Assessment)

1. As requested, enclosed are a word processing disk and three printed copies of the required data for our installations. Records of the source data for the values of each of the attributes are maintained at the respective garrison.
2. The information contained in this report is accurate and complete to the best of my knowledge and belief.
3. Point of contact is Charlotte Rodriguez, (202)475-2061/1823.

FOR THE COMMANDER:

Encl


JOHN A. OTIS
Colonel, General Staff
Chief of Staff

CLOSE HOLD

**FORT MYER
BACKGROUND**

LOCATION: Fort Myer is located in the western portion of Arlington County, Virginia, directly across the Potomac River from Washington, D.C., bounded by several major highways, Arlington Cemetery, and Henderson Hall Marine Corps Base. The Metropolitan Statistical Area is Washington, D.C.; the surrounding county is Fairfax.

HISTORY: Fort Myer traces its ownership to George Washington's family and its origin to the Civil War. The acres encompassing Fort Myer and Arlington National Cemetery were called Arlington Heights when owned in the mid-1800s by Mrs. Mary Custis Lee, wife of Confederate General Robert E. Lee and a descendant of George Washington. After General Lee's departure to lead the Confederate Army in 1861, the United States confiscated the land for military uses, including defenses and the burial of war dead. In 1863, Fort Whipple was constructed, and in 1864, the government bought the land at auction when the Lees could not pay their taxes in person. Subsequent litigation awarded General and Mrs. Lee's son \$150,000 for the estate. Home of the Army Signal Corps, Fort Whipple was renamed Fort Myer in 1881, after BG Albert J. Myer. From 1887 to 1909, the post was a cavalry showplace, stabling up to 1,500 horses. In 1908, the first military test flight of an airplane occurred at Fort Myer. In 1948, the 3rd U.S. Infantry (The Old Guard), was reactivated and assigned to Fort Myer as the Army's official ceremonial unit.

CURRENT MISSION: Command, control, and operate Fort Myer, Fort McNair, and Cameron Station. Provide base operations support to other Army and Department of Defense organizations within the National Capital Region, and the Military District of Washington, for contingency and ceremonial operations.

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**FORT MYER
UNIQUE INSTALLATION CHARACTERISTICS**

JOINT SYNERGY: Fort Myer provides support to Arlington National Cemetery, the 1st battalion, 3rd Infantry, known as "The Old Guard", the United States Army Band, known as "Pershing's Own", housing for Senior Staff Officers and enlisted personnel of the Department of Defense, Department of the Army, Navy, Air Force, as well as the Military District of Washington.

UNIQUE FACILITIES: Fort Myer houses many of the nation's senior military leadership of three of the four military services (Army, Navy, and Air Force). These quarters fall within the post historic district. Fort Myer also is the only remaining post which operates horse drawn caissons and stables. These are part of the post's ceremonial mission.

UNIQUE LOCATION: Fort Myer is situated high above, and in a line directly west of, the Capital, and overlooks Arlington National Cemetery, presenting a complete historic view. Its adjacency to Arlington National Cemetery is a natural complement to the conducting of state and military funerals at the historic Fort Myer Chapel, with internment in the cemetery. Fort Myer's close proximity to the Pentagon also affords the post some opportunities not enjoyed by other Army installations. Its close proximity to the seat of government also reduces the reaction time necessary for The Old Guard to execute its mission to provide a security force for the Washington metropolitan area.

CLOSE HOLD

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**FORT LESLEY J. McNAIR
BACKGROUND**

LOCATION: Fort Lesley J. McNair is located on Greenleaf Point, in the southwest section of Washington, DC, at the junction of the Anacostia River and the Washington Channel of the Potomac River. The Metropolitan Statistical Area is Washington, D.C.; surrounding counties include Arlington (Virginia), and Montgomery and Prince George's (Maryland).

HISTORY: Fort Lesley J. McNair is the oldest active U.S. Army post. In 1771, Pierre L'Enfant, planner of the new federal district, designated Greenleaf's Point (28.5 acres) as a military reservation for the defense of Washington. By 1807, an arsenal was built on the site. Destroyed by the British in the War of 1812, the arsenal was rebuilt by 1817. The first federal penitentiary was built by the late 1820s on land purchased north of the arsenal. In 1865, the conspirators accused of assassinating President Lincoln were imprisoned, tried, and hung from the gallows erected on post. A general hospital established by MAJ Walter Reed was located on post from 1898 until 1909. In 1903, construction of the Army War College began, and the post became the Army's center for the education and training of senior officers. In 1924, the Army Industrial College was founded, later evolving into the Industrial College of the Armed Forces (ICAF). The Army War College and ICAF joined to form the National Defense University in 1977. The post is currently named after LTG Lesley J. McNair, killed in Normandy, France, in July, 1944.

CURRENT MISSION: To support the tenant activities stationed on post, including the National Defense University, the Inter-American Defense College, and the Headquarters, Military District of Washington. To provide housing for general and flag officers assigned to various elements of the Department of Defense.

CLOSE HOLD

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**FORT LESLEY J. MCNAIR
UNIQUE INSTALLATION CHARACTERISTICS**

JOINT SYNERGY: Fort McNair provides support to Company A, 3rd U.S. Infantry (The Old Guard), 67th Explosive Ordnance Detachment, Headquarters 1101st Signal Brigade, as well as the National Defense University, the Inter-American Defense College, and the Headquarters, Military District of Washington. Other services provided include housing for general and flag officers assigned to various elements of the Department of Defense.

UNIQUE FACILITIES: Fort McNair is a historic district whose campus houses the National War College and quarters for senior military leadership. The National War College, named Theodore Roosevelt Hall, is a national historic register landmark. The National Defense University recently constructed Marshall Hall which houses administrative, training, and state-of-the-art library facilities supporting senior military and civilian leadership training. The distinguished campus design of the post, by noted architects McKim, Meade, and White, is in concert with the Washington, D.C. plan, circa 1900.

UNIQUE LOCATION: Fort McNair has been a military post for over 200 years, second only to West Point in length of service. Its location in the immediate proximity to the seat of government provides unique opportunities for the training of senior officers of all branches of service, whether foreign or domestic.

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**FORT A. P. HILL
BACKGROUND**

LOCATION: Fort A. P. Hill is located in the Caroline County MSA, between Washington, D. C., and Richmond, Virginia. Surrounding counties are Essex, King George, and Spotsylvania.

HISTORY: Established 11 June 1941 by the War Department from land purchased by the Federal Government in the fall of 1940 and spring 1941. Designated A. P. Hill Military Reservation area for large scale maneuver training and artillery firing. The installation was redesignated Fort A. P. Hill in February 1974. Its current role is to support year-round training for Reserve Components, units of the Active Army and other military services and government agencies.

CURRENT MISSION: Fort A. P. Hill provides training, administrative and logistical support; maneuver and training areas; and live fire ranges/firing points for reserve components, active army units and other military services and government agencies. Provides mobilization planning and coordination for 20,000 Reserve Component soldiers and active army units to include training during mobilization. Operates the U.S. Army Recreational Facility used for hunting and fishing and assigns and controls the property incident thereto. Fort A. P. Hill serves nine satellite tenant activities.

CLOSE HOLD

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**FORT A. P. HILL
UNIQUE INSTALLATION CHARACTERISTICS**

JOINT SYNERGY: Because of its large size (76,000 acres), Fort A.P. Hill continues to be a premier training facility with combined arms capabilities exceeding those of other installations. Battalion, brigade and divisional units can conduct maneuver training of any size element while simultaneously employing their support elements and firing all weapons systems to include small arms, anti-armor, mortars/artillery, attack helicopters and close air support aircraft. The maneuver acreage, training facilities, and huge range firing complex permit units to accomplish all wartime missions. Additionally, the Post supports USMC, USN, and USAF activities and extensive research and development projects without interference to on-going training. Tenant activities include: U.S. Army Communications-Electronics Command, Naval Special Warfare Group Two, 78th Division Logistics Support Battalion (USAR), Det 1 HHD 20th Special Forces Group (VA ARNG), Infantry Training Detachment (VA ARNG), 80th Division Drill Sergeant School (USAR), Virginia Military Academy (VA ARNG), and 2 Brigade, 29th Infantry Division (VA ARNG) Headquarters.

UNIQUE FACILITIES: A complete separation of maneuver space (55,000 acres) and the impact area (28,000 acres) permits units to conduct training and live-fire activities simultaneously on 40 ranges/35 indirect firing points without degradation to either event. The installation has the finest aerial gunnery ranges for helicopters in the Army and recently has been equipped with a computerized target system, the Army Weapons Integrated Scoring System. Nine infantry, three engineer, three combat service support, mortar, artillery, scout, and anti-armor lanes provide facilities to support the newest Army lane training concepts. Extensive aviation flight corridors support aviation maneuvers of large helicopter formations. The Post also has a brigade-size drop zone and a field landing strip that can accommodate C-130 aircraft.

UNIQUE LOCATION: Fort A. P. Hill is the third largest Army post along the East Coast - after Fort Bragg and Fort Drum. It is also in the middle of one of the highest concentrations of reserve component units in the United States. In addition, it lies within close proximity to active installations such as Fort Bragg, Fort Lee, Fort Eustis, Fort Belvoir, Fort Meade, Fort Myer, and Camp LeJeune, supporting training of their respective units. Being ten miles east of Interstate 95 and next to U.S. Highway 301 greatly facilitates unit movements to Fort A. P. Hill. The installation routinely supports training for units located within a six-state geographic area seven days a week because of its close proximity to their home stations.

CLOSE HOLD



REPLY TO
ATTENTION OF

DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
HEADQUARTERS, MILITARY TRAFFIC MANAGEMENT COMMAND
5611 COLUMBIA PIKE
FALLS CHURCH, VA 22041-5050



15 JUN 1994

MTCS (570-4a)

MEMORANDUM FOR HQDA(DACS-TABS), WASH DC 20310-0200

SUBJECT: BRAC 95 Installation Assessment Narratives (Data Call #4)

1. References:

a. Memorandum, DACS-TABS, 18 Apr 94, subject as above.

b. Memorandum, The Army Basing Study, 6 Apr 94, subject: BRAC 95 Installation Assessment (IA) Program.

2. As requested in reference 1a , three printed copies of the BRAC 95 Installation Assessment Narratives for each Military Ocean Terminal (Bayonne, Sunny Point , and Oakland), along with a word processing diskette, are enclosed.

3. The information contained in this report is accurate and complete to the best of my knowledge and belief.

4. Points of contact for this action are N. Dianne Luna and Loretta Graves, (703) 756-1144.

FOR THE COMMANDER:

4 Encls


RICHARD B. FABBRE
Colonel, USAF
Acting Chief of Staff

CLOSE HOLD

1301ST MAJOR PORT COMMAND (MPC)
(BAYONNE, NJ)

BACKGROUND

LOCATION: The 1301st MPC, formerly, the Military Ocean Terminal, Bayonne (MOTBY), is located on a 437 acre, man-made peninsula, in Hudson County, Bayonne, New Jersey. The primary area of economic impact for the installation is Newark, NJ.

HISTORY: Commissioned as the U.S. Naval Supply Depot on 30 June 1942, 1301st MPC traces its roots back to 1937. In that year the City of Bayonne sank approximately 25,000 piles to provide the bedrock of a retaining wall into which 8 million cubic feet of mud was dredged and hydraulically placed for landfill. Title to the property passed from the city of Bayonne to the U.S. government in February 1941. In September 1959, the Depot was redesignated as the Naval Supply Center. On 1 October 1965, MOTBY became operational at its present location, collocated with the Naval Supply Center, and by early 1967, had assumed the cargo operations functions formerly handled at the Brooklyn (New York) Army Terminal. On 1 July 1967, the installation was transferred from the Navy to the Army under the control of the then Military Traffic Management and Terminal Services (MTMTS). In a phased move, completed in 1975, Eastern Area HQs moved to MOTBY from its Brooklyn Army Terminal location. Presently, the terminal has been redesignated as the 1301st MPC.

CURRENT MISSION: The 1301st MPC, Bayonne, is the only Army-owned, secure water terminal facility in support of the European, African, Mediterranean, and South America Theaters of Operation. It provides support for the Atlantic and Southern Theater Commanders, as well. It also provides secure government owned and operated water terminal facilities for the rapid projection of power into the theaters of operations around the world during conflict or fast-breaking contingencies.

JOINT SYNERGY: The 1301st MPC is a jointly-staffed terminal. It provides services to DOD families, service members, civilians, employees of the State Department and other federal agencies as well.

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UNIQUE FACILITIES: The 1301st MPC provides an added element of security over commercial facilities. The cargo operation area is a secured area within the confines of the base. It is currently the only port utilized to import/export M-1 tanks without additional security requirements. There are 22 miles of rail, in addition to a 280 rail car classification yard and a 400 rail car terminal. There are 1.5 million square feet of covered storage and 4.4 million square feet of open storage. The sheer size of the complex allowed the Army to repaint the M1A1 tanks on site prior to sending them to Saudi Arabia in support of the Gulf War. The number of warehouses allows us to store more than 19 million pounds of household goods, which if stored on the economy would cost the government approximately \$6 million per year.

UNIQUE LOCATION: The 1301st MPC is located near several major centers of combat power both active and reserve, as well as a large number of DOD and Army depots located in the northeast. The proximity to Bayonne makes it a logical port of embarkation. The 1301st MPC meets the criteria for handling throughput of a brigade-size element with little, if any, difficulty, and provides a high degree of protection from terrorism, espionage, and sabotage.

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1303RD MAJOR PORT COMMAND
(SUNNY POINT, NC)

BACKGROUND

LOCATION: The 1303rd MPC, formerly, the Military Ocean Terminal, Sunny Point (MOTSU), is adjacent to the Cape Fear River in Southeastern North Carolina, in Brunswick and New Hanover counties, five miles north of Southport, NC. The surrounding counties are Dublin and Robeson. The primary area of economic impact is Wilmington, NC.

HISTORY: Beginning in 1950, a land area in Brunswick County, known as "Sunny Point", was selected as a suitable site for construction and development of facilities to safely handle military explosive cargo. Construction started in 1951 and the terminal was declared operational in September 1955. Determining factors in the decision to build at Sunny Point were its large relatively undeveloped land area in a remote location, availability of labor, accessibility to the Atlantic Ocean via the Cape Fear River deep channel, and proximity to rail, highway, air, and water connections. This location also provided shelter from the storms. The high trees and the peninsula forming the eastern side of the Cape Fear River make the area a haven for ships during Atlantic storms. Through the years the installation has been known by several names. In 1965, it was officially titled Military Ocean Terminal, Sunny Point (MOTSU). Presently, redesignated as the 1303rd MPC.

CURRENT MISSION: The 1303rd MPC, Sunny Point, NC, mission is to plan, coordinate and accomplish movement of ammunition and other dangerous cargo to support the Department of Defense. It is the sole common user ammunition terminal in the Army inventory.

JOINT SYNERGY: It provides services to DOD families, service members, civilians, and other federal agencies as well.

UNIQUE FACILITIES: No other Army-owned ammunition terminals exist on the East, West, or Gulf Coast. The 1303rd MPC constructed berms at rail and truck holding areas to provide a high degree of protection against propagation of explosion by blast or fragments. Under a contractual partnership, rail crews provide rail movement of essential goods for three local industries: Archer-Daniels-Midland, Co., (ADM), Carolina Power and Light Company, and Cogentrix, Inc. Because no commercial rail service is available in this area, this arrangement provides an economical boost to the community and returns revenue to the government.

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UNIQUE LOCATION: Ammunition terminals by necessity must be located in remote areas because of potential for damage to structures and/or individuals in the event of a major explosion. The 1303rd MPC consists of 800 acres, not including the acreage required for a buffer zone around the terminal. However, safety constraints associated with loading ammunition ships would probably preclude construction of additional structures. Over the years, endangered species of birds, plants, and animals have been identified and are protected. Installation waters have been declared as waterfowl refuge sites. Recreational hunting and fishing are allowed but regulated by federal, state, and post regulations. The terminal at Sunny Point provides a high degree of protection from terrorism, espionage, and sabotage.

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1302ND MAJOR PORT COMMAND
(OAKLAND, CA)

BACKGROUND

LOCATION: The 1302nd MPC, formerly, the Military Ocean Terminal, Bay Area, Oakland, CA, (MOTBA), is located on the east shore of San Francisco Bay in Alameda county. The surrounding counties are Contra Costa, Soleno, Sonoma, Napa, San Mateo, Santa Clara, San Francisco, and Marin. The primary area of economic impact for the installation is Oakland, Ca.

HISTORY: At its commissioning on 8 December 1941, the new Army port facility on the San Francisco Bay was known as the Oakland Port and General Depot, part of the San Francisco Port of Embarkation (SFPE) Command. However, upon its commissioning it was designated as the Oakland Subport of the SFPE. But the title was changed to Oakland Army Base of the SFPE within a few months. In October 1955 the name was changed to Oakland Army Terminal. In 1964 a merger of cargo operations in the San Francisco Bay Area became effective under a new unit, Joint Army-Navy Ocean Terminal (JANOT). In 1965 Military Traffic Management and Terminal Service (MTMTS) was established and JANOT became a subordinate command of MTMTS. A few months later JANOT was redesignated as MOTBA. July 1965 Oakland Army Terminal again became Oakland Army Base and the old SFPE organization ceased to exist. MTMTS was redesignated on 31 July 1974 as the Military Traffic Management Command, (MTMC). Presently, MOTBA has been redesignated as the 1302nd, MPC.

CURRENT MISSION: The 1302nd MPC, is the only Army-owned, secure water terminal facility in support of Alaska, Hawaii, Pacific and Far East Theaters of Operation. It provides secure government owned and operated water terminal facilities for the rapid projection of power into the theaters of operations around the world during conflict or fast-breaking contingencies.

JOINT SYNERGY: The 1302nd MPC is a jointly-staffed terminal. It provides services to DOD families, service members, civilians, employees of the State Department and other federal agencies as well.

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UNIQUE FACILITIES: The 1302nd MPC facilities are well suited for current and future mission requirements, i.e., adequate berth space, water depth, warehouse space, marshalling area, pier side crane, rail engines, loading ramps, etc. It serves as an excellent training facility for reservists and Tiger Team members. The facility was recently earthquake reinforced to protect against future disasters.

UNIQUE LOCATION: The 1302nd MPC is located in a highly commercial area that can provide backup equipment and support services on short notice. The terminal area has excellent security fencing, outdoor lighting and other security systems. It is located in an area with good highway and rail access, but not in a busy commercial area which would attract unwanted local traffic. It is able to quickly expand the scope and size of operations. Because of its proximity to the Port of Oakland and its current lease agreement, Oakland Army Base dredging is paid for by lease revenues from the Port of Oakland.

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REPLY TO
ATTENTION OF

AMCSO

DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
HEADQUARTERS, U.S. ARMY MATERIEL COMMAND
5001 EISENHOWER AVENUE, ALEXANDRIA, VA 22333 - 0001



16 June 1994

MEMORANDUM FOR COLONEL MICHAEL G. JONES, DIRECTOR, TOTAL
ARMY BASING STUDY OFFICE, 200 ARMY PENTAGON,
WASHINGTON, DC 20310-0200

SUBJECT: Base Realignment and Closure (BRAC) Installation
Assessment Narratives (Data Call #4)

1. Reference memorandum, Director of Total Army Basing Study, DACS-TABS, 18 April 1994, subject: BRAC 95 Installation Assessment Narratives (Data Call #4).
2. Enclosed is the information you requested in the reference above. The information we are submitting is accurate and complete to the best of my knowledge.
3. We have taken the following actions to assure the accuracy of the data:
 - a. We thoroughly involved our subordinate elements and appropriate members of the Headquarters (HQ) Staff in the data collection and verification effort. The flow of taskings and data was controlled through specifically designated individuals at each of our Major Subordinate Commands (MSCs) and at this HQ.
 - b. We transmitted the total guidance provided by your office to our MSCs, supplementing it to provide additional information and clarification.
 - c. We required a member of our MSCs' command groups to verify, in writing, the accuracy of the data they submitted.
 - d. We had appropriate members of our HQ Staff review and validate the information provided from the field. In turn, they verified in writing the accuracy of the data they reviewed.
 - e. We have maintained auditable records of our actions at all levels of the Command.
4. The U.S. Army Materiel Command had the most installations to collect and verify data from of any of the Army elements involved in this exercise. Although we began to prepare for this effort as early as November of 1993, the actual time allotted to collect the data was a constraining factor.
5. We reserve the right to submit any changes to this data which subsequently may be required.

AMCSO

SUBJECT: Base Realignment and Closure (BRAC) Installation
Assessment Narratives (Data Call #4)

6. The point of contact for this action is Mr. Daryl H.
Powell, 274-8155.

7. AMC -- America's Arsenal for the Brave.

Encl
as


RAY E. MCCOY
Major General, USA
Chief of Staff

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ABERDEEN PROVING GROUND

LOCATION: APG is located centrally on the eastern seaboard at the headwaters of the Chesapeake Bay, surrounded by the Maryland counties of Baltimore, Harford, Kent and Cecil. It is 40 miles north of Baltimore, Maryland, 70 miles south of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania and within easy driving/flying distance of Washington, D.C. (70 miles) and New York City (140 miles).

HISTORY: APG was established in October, 1914, in order to replace the proving ground at Sandy Hook, New Jersey. The site was chosen because of its proximity to existing manufacturing, industrial and populations centers, and because the climate permitted year-round testing. The original mission of proof testing field artillery, weapons, ammunition, air defense guns, mortars, and railway artillery was expanded to include an Ordnance School and test and development of small arms. Since 1917 APG has continued to grow and expand its capabilities in all the arenas of Research, Development, Testing and Training, through the acquisition of land, facilities and tenant organizations. In 1917, the Edgewood Arsenal, home of the Army's Chemical Research and Engineering Center, was merged with the Proving Ground further increasing the Proving Ground's capabilities and reputation. Today, Aberdeen Proving Ground, through its 54 tenant organizations, is recognized as a world class research, development, testing and training installation, serving the TRI-Services and many foreign nations RDT&E needs.

CURRENT MISSION: APG's mission is to serve as the host for 54 tenant organizations, representing six Major Army Commands, whose talents and capabilities have caused APG to be recognized as a world class Research, Development, Testing and Training installation. Among the many missions of hosted organizations are, Test and Evaluation, Research and Development, Chemical Research and Development, Military Occupation Specialty Training, Material Systems Analysis, Foreign Material Intelligence, Packaging Technology, and Installation Support Services. Some of our major tenant organizations are, the U.S. Army Test and Evaluation Command, the Ordnance Center and School, the Chemical and Biological Defense Command, the U.S. Army Combat Systems Test Activity, the Army Environmental Hygiene Agency, the U.S. Army Material Systems Analysis Activity, portions of the Army Research Laboratory, and the Army Environmental Center. The combined talents of our 54 tenant organizations span the fully spectrum of technical, scientific and engineering fields, while providing world class service to domestic and foreign customers.

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JOINT SYNERGY: APG is home to 54 individual organizations devoted to Research, Development, Testing and Training, APG tenants perform work for most of the Department of Defense commands and numerous foreign and domestic government agencies. Co-locations of these organizations provides a mutually beneficial partnership in the development and testing of weapons and armor technology. The Army Material Systems Analysis Activity (AMSAA) provides on site data assessment and expedites the material acquisition process. The Army Ordnance Center and School provides Battle Damage Assessment and Repair, and training of Army and a large population of foreign nations students (Officer and Enlisted). The Foreign Systems Division, of the Foreign Science and Technology Center provides the acquisition, maintenance and testing of foreign vehicles and weapons. APG is also the home of the Army Chemical and Biological Defense Command who provides a world wide deployment of Chemical and Biological experts and knowledge for numerous allied and domestic clients.

UNIQUE FACILITIES: APG is the home of some of the more unique or one of a kind test facilities available in the Department of Defense, i.e. Depleted Uranium (DU) Containment Facility - whose enclosure will withstand explosions of 1,000 lbs of TNT while keeping DU from escaping into the environment; Moving Target Simulator - allowing the testing of weapons fire-control against simulated targets; Underwater Explosion Test Ponds - two man made ponds isolated from natural bodies of water used to test naval structures; AA5 Live Fire Range - fully instrumented for vulnerability/lethality tests, including elevated ballistic rail; Army Pulse Reactor Facility - a fast burst reactor and flash gamma pulse machine which allows indoor and outdoor bursts; Firing Impulse Simulator - Simulates shock effects of firing large caliber weapons, up to 3 millions lbs of force; Tilt Table - a device for lifting vehicles (up to 700 tons) used to determine roll and pitch stability; Evasive Test Firing Range - programmable evasive moving target, automated virtual target scouring system, multiple targets for fleet zero calculation.

UNIQUE LOCATION: APG consists of 127 square miles of range, test and administrative space. Our controlled airspace is 210 square miles with unlimited altitude. APG operates the longest non Air Force runway on the eastern seaboard (8000 ft). Location on or control of the surrounding waterways provides unique test capabilities. The temperate climate is well suited for year round testing and is similar to a large portion of the world's potential theaters of engagement. APG's location in the mid-Atlantic states and proximity to Washington D.C., provides easy access to major players and policy makers in the acquisition and research, development and testings fields. APG is easily accessible by road, rail, air and water, making it a prime location for test program review by senatorial and congressional committees, DOD agencies, private contractors, and foreign governments.

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**ADELPHI LABORATORY CENTER
BACKGROUND**

LOCATION: The Adelphi Laboratory Center (ALC) is located in Adelphi, Maryland. The ALC complex occupies land in two counties, Montgomery and Prince Georges.

HISTORY: In 1969, the Navy transferred a portion of land belonging to the Naval Ordnance Laboratory to the Army. The land was used to relocate Harry Diamond Laboratories (HDL) which was located in Washington DC. New facilities were constructed and occupied during 1974-1976. In 1978, the Army formed the Electronics Research and Development Command (ERADCOM) with its headquarters collocated with HDL at the Adelphi Site. In 1971, the Army Materiel Command transferred the Woodbridge Research Facility, VA, to HDL for nuclear effects testing; in 1980, the HDL purchased Blossom Point Field Test Facility, MD, for fuze and ordnance testing. Woodbridge and Blossom Point are subinstallations to Adelphi. In 1985, the Army reorganized ERADCOM to form the Laboratory Command (LABCOM). LABCOM's headquarters remained at Adelphi. In 1989, the HDL site was renamed the Adelphi Laboratory Center.

BRAC 91 called for the realignment of LABCOM and selected R&D elements into the Army Research Laboratory (ARL) and the closure of Woodbridge Research Facility. ARL, established in 1992, is located at two main sites, ALC and Aberdeen Proving Ground, MD. The ALC will include the ARL Director's Office, Sensors, Signatures, Signal and Information Processing Directorate (S3ID) (including a unit relocating from Ft. Belvoir), Electronics and Power Sources Directorate (EPSD) (relocating from Ft. Monmouth and Ft. Belvoir), Battlefield Environment Directorate (BED) (partially relocating from WSMR), the Nuclear/Directed Energy Division of the Weapons Technology Directorate (WTD) and units of the Advanced Computational and Information Sciences Directorate (ACISD).

CURRENT MISSION: Execute fundamental and applied research to provide the Army the key technologies and analytical support necessary to assure supremacy in future land warfare. Current technical missions located at ALC include: S3ID-conduct research to create sensor and signal/data processing technologies and concepts capable of adaptive operation and automatic fusion as well as supporting real time information distribution to enable the Army to acquire, locate, identify, and engage the enemy in real time and under all battlefield environmental conditions; WTD, Nuclear/Directed Energy Division-formulate, promote, manage, and conduct comprehensive nuclear weapons effects and directed energy technology programs to enhance the survivability of military systems and equipment to present and future nuclear weapons and directed energy threats; and ACISD-provide the Army, ARL and ALC with the up-to-date computing capabilities, unclassified as well as classified, in the form of high performance computers, high-speed networks, advanced system software, operation of ARL central site and distributed computer facilities, and supply enabling technology for continual advancement in materiel and force development. Future missions to be transferred to ALC under BRAC 91 are: EPSD-research, development, and integration of advanced electronics and power sources technology to ensure U.S. military superiority and BED-own the weather by advancing ARL's understanding of the atmosphere and its critical relationship to the performance of

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Army systems, operations and the war fighter.

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UNIQUE INSTALLATION CHARACTERISTICS

JOINT SYNERGY: ALC does not provide base operating services to adjoining/nearby government sites.

UNIQUE FACILITIES: The Adelphi Laboratory Center's unique facilities are: Nuclear Weapons Effects Semiconductor Research Facility; Ferroelectric Materials Characterization Laboratory; Radiation Shielding Computational Facility; Electromagnetic Instrumentation and Characterization Laboratory; and Shielding Composites Characterization Facility; High-Power Microwave Research Facility; HIFX Flash X-Ray Facility; Aurora Pulsed Radiation Facility (DNA Facility operated by ARL); Triaxis Vibrator; Ultra Wide Band Synthetic Aperture Radar Test Bed; Automatic Target Recognition Laboratory; Blossom Point Field Test Facility; and Combat Information Processor.

In FY97, under BRAC 91, the additional unique facilities will relocate to the Adelphi Laboratory Center: E-Beam Nanolithography System; Glow Discharge Mass Spectrometer; Thermal Desorption Mass Spectrometer; Power Source Characterization/Measurement System; Crystal Characterization/Test System; Microwave/Millimeter-wave Characterization System; Finite Element Analysis System; Magnetic Material/Device Characterization System; Millimeter-wave/Photonic Prototyping System; Microwave Network Analyzer; Phosphor Deposition System; Test/Characterization for Manportable Power Sources; Uncooled IR Device Characterization System; and Reserve Battery Spin Test/Characterization System.

UNIQUE LOCATION: The Adelphi Laboratory Center has quick access to the Pentagon, downtown Washington DC, numerous nationally renowned universities, and other government and private sector research and development organizations. ALC lies in close proximity to three major airports and national highway and railroad networks.

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**CAMP STANLEY STORAGE ACTIVITY
BACKGROUND**

LOCATION: Camp Stanley Storage Activity is located in Bexar County in Southern Texas near the city of San Antonio, Texas. Surrounding counties are Kendall and Comal.

HISTORY: Camp Funston was redesignated Camp Stanley in 1917. Camp Stanley was used for troop training and the first officers training camp. Large stocks of ammunition were first stored at Camp Stanley in 1920 under the jurisdiction of the Eighth Corp Area. Jurisdiction of Camp Stanley was transferred to the Chief of Ordnance in 1933 and became a part of the San Antonio Arsenal. During WWII, Camp Stanley was involved in the storage and issue of ammunition and the storage of general supplies. Camp Stanley was transferred to Red River Arsenal in 1949 with a mission of reconditioning, renovation, and demilitarization of ammunition, ammunition components, and explosives.

CURRENT MISSION: Camp Stanley was redesignated Camp Stanley Storage Activity in 1954 with a primary mission of small arms ammunition storage which continues to present day.

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**CAMP STANLEY STORAGE ACTIVITY
UNIQUE INSTALLATION CHARACTERISTICS**

JOINT SYNERGY: None

UNIQUE FACILITIES: None

UNIQUE LOCATION: None

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ANNEX B

BRAC 93

INSTALLATION ASSESSMENT NARRATIVE
DETROIT ARSENAL AND DETROIT ARSENAL TANK PLANT, MI

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**DETROIT ARSENAL AND DETROIT ARSENAL TANK PLANT
BACKGROUND**

LOCATION: Detroit Arsenal (DTA) and Detroit Arsenal Tank Plant (DATP) are located in Southeastern Michigan in the City of Warren in Macomb County. Surrounding counties are Wayne and Oakland. Macomb County is on the US border with Ontario, Canada.

HISTORY: DTA and DATP are contiguous installations with DTA wholly surrounding DATP. DTA is bisected by Conrail railroad lines into east and west sites. DATP is within the east site. In 1940 the US Army and Chrysler Corp. jointly selected a 113 acre parcel in then rural Warren Township as the site for the tank plant (now known as the east site). Chrysler purchased the land, built the tank plant, started tank production in 1941, and deeded the property to the Army in 1945 as a part of their contract with the US Government. From 1941 to 1951 adjacent property purchases expanded the installation to 153.6 acres. In 1952, the Army purchased parcels of land west of the installation bringing the installation to 340.7 acres. This allowed the TACOM headquarters to move from downtown Detroit, MI to the Arsenal and to start research and development of weapons systems and vehicles. This also allowed the separation of the installation into the current DTA/DATP configuration. Later land acquisitions brought the total acreage to 341.35 acres.

CURRENT MISSION: DTA is the home of and provides command support to the US Army Tank-Automotive & Armaments Command (TACOM), the Tank-Automotive Research, Development, and Engineering Center (TARDEC), and the National Inventory Control Point (NICP) and Acquisition Center for tracked and wheeled vehicles. TACOM's major mission elements are the design, testing, acquisition, manufacturing, fielding, spares, and demilitarization of tracked and wheeled vehicles for the Department of Defense. Functional areas include TARDEC, product assurance, engineering data, logistics and matériel management, weapon systems management, and acquisition. DATP supports production of the M-1 Main Battle Tank and its related coproduction and foreign military sales and is managed by Defense Plant Management Office-Warren of DLA. Satellite installations of DTA are DATP, Lima Army Tank Plant (LATP), and TACOM Support Activity-Selfridge (TACOMSA and Seville Manor). Picatinny Arsenal, NJ will be a satellite installation as of 1 Oct 94. Subinstallations are Arsenal Acres (AA) housing area and Pontiac Storage Facility (PSF).

JOINT SYNERGY: DTA provides direct and matrix support to tenant organizations including the Program Executive Officers for Armored System Modernization (PEO-ASM) and Tactical Wheeled Vehicles (PEO-TWV) and the Program Manager, Light Armored Vehicles (PM-LAV). Foreign liaison offices from Canada, United Kingdom, Germany, Israel, Kuwait, Saudi Arabia, and Egypt are also supported. Tenant organizations include USMC Liaison, Army Audit Agency, Small Business Administration, General Accounting Office, Defense Logistics Agency, Army National Guard and Reserve liaisons, and Corps of Engineers - Detroit Resident Office. General base operations, equipment, fire protection, and police support is also provided to DATP, Arsenal Acres and Pontiac Storage Facility by DTA. DATP is operated by General Dynamics under DLA supervision. DTA is the home for the National Automotive Center which promotes dual use technologies,

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and TARDEC University which supports TACOM's engineers education.

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**DETROIT ARSENAL AND DETROIT ARSENAL TANK PLANT
UNIQUE INSTALLATION CHARACTERISTICS:**

UNIQUE FACILITIES: DTA houses a Cray II Supercomputer, one of only three sites in the Army; full scale automotive related laboratories for research in suspension, engine, tire, battery, airflow, vehicle electronics, robotics, survivability, advance systems concepts, prototype development, wind tunnel, propulsion, advanced vehicle technology, integrated software, virtual reality display development, nuclear, biological and chemical defense development, and other vehicle design requirements. Current approved BRAC additions include laboratories for bridging, construction equipment development, water purification, oils/fuels/lubricant development, and counter mobility development. DTA has a one mile test track with banked roadways and noise barriers capable of supporting 70+ ton vehicles and a Motion Based Simulator capable of simulating terrain conditions. DATP has over one million square feet of high-bay production facilities with high capacity utility supplies.

UNIQUE LOCATION: DTA/DATP is served by railroad that bisects the property and immediately serves the tank plant, boilerhouse, and storage facilities by spur lines. DTA is immediately adjacent to Interstate 696 and is within several miles of I-75, I-94, and I-96. DTA is within 25 miles of Detroit Metropolitan Airport, Detroit City Airport, and Selfridge Air National Guard Base. The Detroit metropolitan area has very large population of skilled technicians, automotive trades, and engineering talent. Detroit is also the headquarters and chief manufacturing site for General Motors, Ford Motor, and Chrysler in addition to a large assortment of automotive suppliers. The Detroit Metropolitan Area has low cost housing and many excellent technologically proficient universities.

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**U.S. ARMY DUGWAY PROVING GROUND
BACKGROUND**

LOCATION: U.S. Army Dugway Proving Ground (DPG) is located in western Utah, 75 miles southwest of Salt Lake City. The proving ground lies entirely within Tooele County, but draws its workforce from Salt Lake, Tooele, and Utah counties. In terms of the labor market for DPG, the MSA should be expanded to include all three counties.

HISTORY: DPG was established in 1942 as a proving ground for incendiary bombs, mortars and chemical weapons. In 1942, biological warfare and testing facilities were added to DPG. Following World War II, the installation was inactivated. In 1950, DPG was reactivated and its land space expanded. DPG resumed its chemical warfare and biological warfare missions, and during the 1950's began performing its current chemical defense and biological defense test missions as well.

In 1968 DPG became a part of the joint services command, Deseret Test Center (DTC), headquartered at Ft. Douglas, Utah. DTC was disestablished in 1973 and Dugway Proving Ground became a DOD Major Range and Test Facility Base (MRTFB) and an installation and test center of the U.S. Army Test and Evaluation Command (TECOM).

CURRENT MISSION: As primary DOD Reliance site for chemical and biological (C/B) defense testing, DPG conducts C/B defense testing which includes acquisition cycle testing of C/B defense systems; NBC survivability testing of all DOD materiel commodities; acquisition cycle testing of smoke/obscurant materiel and systems; DOD Joint Chemical and Biological Contact Point and Test (Project DO49) studies, laboratory and field tests; Chemical Weapons Convention (CWC) treaty verification testing; and chemical demilitarization and remediation technology and materiel testing. DPG also conducts open burn/open detonation (OB/OD) emissions characterization testing and tests of alternative destruction technologies in support of conventional weapons demilitarization and developmental illumination mortar testing.

DPG operates bachelor and 600 sets of family housing, and a full community to support testing, range users, and 11 tenants, including a consortium of universities who operate the world's largest cosmic ray research observatory. DPG hosts international teams as an inspection site for the Intermediate Nuclear Forces and CWC treaties and confidence building measures for the Biological Weapons Convention.

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**U.S. ARMY DUGWAY PROVING GROUND
UNIQUE INSTALLATION CHARACTERISTICS**

JOINT SYNERGY: The C/B community has been operating under DOD Directive 5160.5 and implementing Joint Service Agreement (JSA) signed in 1977 which designated the Army as Executive Agent for all RDTE of chemical warfare/CB defense. Thus, synergy in C/B testing predates the 1990 Reliance designation of DPG at the primary site for DOD C/B testing. In fact, DPG is the only DOD site that performs chemical defense tests using lethal chemical agents. DPG is also the only facility, government or contractor, capable of performing Biosafety Level 3 biological defense systems level research support or testing.

DPG also supports extensive USAF use of the Dugway range. DPG land adjoins the USAF Utah Test and Training Range (UTTR), and airspace over both is controlled by the UTTR. The USAF 501st Range Squadron, 545th Test Group, 510th Test Wing, AFFTC conducts developmental tests of unmanned aircraft and supports aircraft armament tests and training with their high altitude multiple object tracking system on the ranges. The USAF 3d Det, 99th Electronic Combat Range, presents electronic threats and scores aircraft response from a major site on the DPG range.

UNIQUE FACILITIES: No single or combination of DOD and contractor facilities can replicate the chemical and biological test capabilities at DPG. The unique DPG chem/bio infrastructure could not be replicated without high costs and lengthy political and environmental difficulties.

DPG's Defensive Test Chamber (and by FY96 the Materiel Test Facility) provides a facility for toxic chemical challenges of DOD materiel as large as an M1 tank (for MTF, any system which meets NATO shipping specifications). The MTF can challenge operational vehicles and systems. The current Baker Test Facility to be replaced by a FY94 MCA project, the Life Sciences Test Facility, provides DOD's only Biosafety Level 3 test facility capable of providing toxin and pathogen aerosol challenges of bio defense systems. DPG's outdoor ranges provide extensive instrumented areas with detailed micrometeorological sampling and data for conduct of C/B defense tests using non-lethal, non-pathogenic simulants. An extensive state-of-the-art chemical laboratory, physical and nondestructive test facilities, firing ranges, instrumentation, and test data acquisition system support DPG testing.

UNIQUE LOCATION: DPG comprises 1,315 sq miles of exclusive use area contiguous to 900 sq. miles of USAF UTTR, with 17,000 sq. miles of restricted airspace. The surrounding area is largely unpopulated, federally-owned lands. The proving ground's freedom from population encroachment provides the ideal environment for both artillery and mortar testing and large and small releases of smoke and obscurant materials. The lack of surface water bodies and endangered species allows testing of all obscurant types. The vast secure test range, which is electronically and acoustically quiet, as well as free from light pollution at night, is also ideal for special access testing and training programs.

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DPG is accessible from I-80, which runs 37 miles north of the proving ground, or by air. DPG's Michael Army Airfield has a 13,125-ft runway. DPG terrain features large expanses of level area, but includes terrain which ranges from salt flats and sand dunes, to juniper wooded mountains and rolling hills at elevations from 4215 to 7068 ft above msl. DPG averages 55 days a year of precipitation a year. Visibility exceeds 10 miles 95% of the time; storms are rare and short.

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LIMA ARMY TANK PLANT

BACKGROUND

LOCATION: The Lima Army Tank Plant (LATP) is located on the south edge of Lima, Ohio, in Allen County, approximately midway between Dayton and Toledo, Ohio. Under the 1990 Census of Population and Housing, LATP is located in the Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA) #319. It is surrounded by Hardin, Putnam, Van Wert and Auglaize Counties.

HISTORY: With the sinking of test holes on a 169.78 acre tract of land, south of Lima, Ohio, construction was started on a 13 acre government financed gun plant on 12 March 1942. Ownership of the tract passed from the Wise Investment Company to the U.S. Government with a purchase price of \$27,850 on 17 June 1942. In September 1942, work on the Gun Plant was suddenly abandoned and that same month, United Motors Service Division of General Motors Corporation was asked to operate the Lima Tank Depot. The Depot modified/shipped over 100,000 combat vehicles from 1 November 1942-30 November 1945. In September 1946, the Depot was designated as a Class II industrial installation. During the Korean hostilities, the depot modified/shipped tanks and fabricated wiring harnesses. In March 1959, the installation was placed in inactive status and in February 1967 was placed under the jurisdiction of the U.S. Army Tank-Automotive Command. From 1975 - 1976, 12,400 M880 1/2 ton commercial trucks were processed/shipped. In August 1976, the facility was selected as the initial production site for the XM-1 tank.

CURRENT MISSION: Today, designated as the Lima Army Tank Plant, the Installation is currently operated as a government-owned, contractor-operated (GOCO) facility accomplishing the assigned mission through the operating contractor, General Dynamics Land Systems Division. LATP is the sole U.S. production site for the M1 Abrams Tank Systems and related structures, components, and materials. The contract administration function at LATP currently is under the purview of the Defense Contract Management Command Mid-Atlantic District which is part of DLA. The present production programs at LATP are: Abrams Upgrade Tank (AUT), which rehabs M1 to M1A2 Upgrade Tanks with support R&D; the Government of Egypt Coproduction M1A1 Tanks and Egyptian Tank Plant Facilitization; the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia M1A2 Tanks, the Government of Kuwait M1A2 Tanks, with logistics support to all three countries; and the Republic of Korea K-1 Tank armor (hull and turret armor), K-1 Tank gunshields, and K1 Tank Skirts.

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LIMA ARMY TANK PLANT

UNIQUE INSTALLATION CHARACTERISTICS

JOINT SYNERGY: The Lima Army Tank Plant provides potable water to the Army Reserve Center and the Johnny Appleseed Metropolitan Park on a reimbursable basis.

UNIQUE FACILITIES: The Lima Army Tank Plant has the combined capability of the fabrication and assembly of very heavy weldments of high hard armor steel, automotive assembly of the M1A1 and M1A2 Main Battle Tanks, assembly and installation of the weapons electronics fire control system, electronics positive/navigation systems, electronics self diagnostic systems and associated turbine drive, weapons and auxiliary equipment such as the Nuclear, Biological, Chemical (NBC) crew protection equipment. There are numerous customer CNC machine tools and robotics used to manufacture the tanks, including many very large machines, fixtures and handling equipment. The tank hull is aligned (for tracking) and machined after fabrication by a machine that would require between \$30 - \$50 million to replace. There are very large horizontal boring mills with special fixtures and tooling to machine the turrets (approx 25 tons each). There are numerous robotic welders with handling equipment to weld the turrets and the hulls. There are CNC controlled plasma arc and conventional flame cutting equipment unique in that a bevel can be cut while following a radius. There is computerized weapons fire control aiming and adjustment equipment. There is very large x-ray equipment to inspect turret and weld hulls.

UNIQUE LOCATION: The Lima Army Tank Plant is located adjacent to a city which has four major rail carriers servicing the city. They are the Norfolk Southern, the CSX Corporation, Conrail and the Grand Trunk Railroad. Two of these railroads, the Norfolk Southern and the CSX Corporation has direct access to the installation. This is extremely advantageous since the tanks, because of their extreme weight, require shipment by rail. The two railroads enter into fierce competition to obtain these tank shipments. The government realizes significant savings from these reduced rates for tank shipments. In addition, the installation is centrally located in an area which is known as the 'Crossroads of America.' Interstate 75, the main North-South artery of the U.S. is located in sight of the installation and Interstate 70, the main East-West artery of the U.S. is located just

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60 miles south. In addition, the Interstate Turnpike 80 is located 80 miles north.

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**FORT MONMOUTH
BACKGROUND**

LOCATION: Fort Monmouth is located in east central New Jersey near Eatontown. Surrounding counties are Monmouth, Ocean, and Middlesex. The fort is located within a hub of world renowned laboratories, academic institutions, and high technology industry, all of which play an active role in executing the fort's mission. Major rail and air hubs are proximate and easily accessible. The fort includes the main post and Charles Wood subpost (Evans closes IAW BRAC 93).

HISTORY: Fort Monmouth evolved from a training camp for the Signal Corps to its current role as the Army's C4IEW Center of Excellence. The Army established Camp Little Silver on 16 May 1917 to provide communications support at the outbreak of WWI. On 6 Aug 1925, the camp was named Fort Monmouth and designated a permanent post. The U.S. Army Electronics Command (ECOM) was established at Fort Monmouth on 1 Aug 1962. In 1974, ECOM, hampered by geographic dispersion of its operational elements since its inception, consolidated activities at Fort Monmouth. In 1978, ECOM was reorganized into one readiness (CERCOM) and two development (CORADCOM and ERADCOM) commands only to be merged in 1981, to achieve efficiencies and unity of command, into the present U.S. Army Communications-Electronics Command (CECOM). Establishment of key program executive offices (PEO) in 1987 enhanced the fort's C4IEW focus and allowed provision of critical matrix support by CECOM to the PEO. The departures of the Signal School in 1976, the 513th MI Bde in 1994, and the pending BRAC 93 Chaplain School departure and Vint Hill Farms Station move here, more sharply define the fort's orientation toward developing, deploying, and sustaining C4IEW systems for soldiers.

CURRENT MISSION: Fort Monmouth is the home of and provides support to DOD's preeminent concentration of C4IEW experts at the forefront of efforts to digitize the battlefield and win the information war. These organizations are CECOM; the PEOs for Communications Systems, Command and Control Systems, Intelligence and Electronic Warfare, and their 13 project managers; the Joint Interoperability Engineering Organization, the Information Systems Management Agency, and the Electronics Power Sources Directorate of ARL. Team Fort Monmouth's multifunctional focus on research, development, engineering, acquisition, and sustainment of C4IEW will be strengthened by the BRAC 93 directed movement to Fort Monmouth of CECOM and PEO IEW elements from Vint Hill Farms Station. The unique group of organizations at Fort Monmouth is a magnet attracting similar activities such as the potential siting of NATO's Project Group for Tactical Communication System Post 2000. Altogether, the fort serves a total of 51 resident activities including the U.S. Military Academy Preparatory School, the FBI, Patterson Army Hospital, Army Dental Activity, DFAS, Army

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Audit Agency, the Vulnerability Assessment Lab, TMDE Support Activity, and the U.S. Army Reserve. CECOM is the host and largest activity.

UNIQUE INSTALLATION CHARACTERISTICS

JOINT SYNERGY: The colocated multifunctional teaming of CECOM's research, development, engineering, acquisition and sustainment elements and their daily interaction with the PEOs, PMs, and other C4IEW activities at Ft. Monmouth have achieved extraordinary successes for the Army and the DOD, and will be indispensable to success in current and future top priority Army/DOD missions. These missions include a critical role in support of these joint service programs: GPS, MILSTAR, JTDS, JCALS, JSTARS, ADDS, and JPSD. They include team Ft. Monmouth's work to digitize the battlefield, resolve LAM issues, and provision of significant technological support to all Army Battle Labs. Fort Monmouth personnel serve as the DoD focal point for all joint Tactical Switched System interoperability issues on behalf of the Joint Staff and the executive agent for Joint Task Force communications network management systems. CECOM chairs many of the subgroups of the Joint Logistics Commanders Technical Working Group. Initial research results from the Power Multiplexing Program were made available for use in a joint research program with the Naval Security Group. CECOM is responsible for 76 major joint service contracts having a total dollar value of \$4.1 billion.

UNIQUE FACILITIES: Fort Monmouth houses many unique high technology facilities. The NUH-60 System Testbed for Avionics Research (STAR) is the Army Aviation R&D community's master tool for expediting and testing of functional prototypes of future aviation systems. The Survivability Integration Laboratory (SIL) couples a multispectral anechoic chamber with a Survivability Hot Bench. The Hot Bench is the only facility that can support the integration of the Army's Aircraft Survivability Equipment. The Space Systems Research Facility utilizes satellite simulators and in-orbit satellites for the test, analysis, and evaluation of new or updated space communication systems. The Multifunction Communications Channel Simulator is the only one known which supports tests while frequency hopping. The Infrared Laser Warning Countermeasure Laboratory is a unique facility designed for aircraft and ground vehicle survivability testing. This laboratory develops and tests new laser-based warning and jamming systems to counter surface-to-air missiles, anti-tank guided missiles and top attack weapons. The Army Interoperability Network (AIN), the RDEC Software Prototyping Laboratory and the STARS Laboratory all provide CECOM with unique, modern, state of the art environments that are for the development of interoperable systems in a most cost effective manner with the highest possible quality.

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UNIQUE LOCATION: Fort Monmouth's strategic location in NJ contributes to the success of its C4IEW mission. Per Scientific America, NJ has the highest per capita concentration of engineers and scientists in the nation (approx 145K). NJ has over 700 industrial, academic and government laboratories. Twelve percent of the nation's technological efforts are sponsored by NJ labs. The NJ infrastructure provides more than \$15 billion worth of R&D annually. This environment provides Ft. Monmouth 65 active Cooperative Research and Development Agreements (CRDA's) among Ft. Monmouth and Academia and Industry and 10 pending. It provides a high quality, highly educated workforce. Fifty-three percent of Fort Monmouth's employees have a bachelor's or higher degree compared to 34% at AMC and 31% at DA, all made possible by the superior technical hub of industry and academia. It provides exceptional technical interaction and unequaled professional resources. Fort Monmouth's close proximity (a 2 hour drive) to Tobyhanna Army depot, where communications-electronics items are repaired, overhauled and assembled, facilitates close coordination of requirements and quick reaction time.

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U.S. ARMY NATICK RD&E CENTER

BACKGROUND

LOCATION: The U.S. Army Natick RD&E Center (NRDEC) is located in Natick, MA. Natick is in Middlesex County. Surrounding counties include Norfolk, Suffolk, Bristol, Essex, Plymouth and Worcester. NRDEC is in close proximity to a complex of over 80 highly recognized academic institutions. NRDEC is readily accesible to major highways, airports rail heads and the Port of Boston.

HISTORY: NRDEC finds its origin in Public Law 424 enacted by the 81st Congress in 1949. This law authorized the construction of a Quartermaster (QM) Research Laboratory. The facility's location was approached from a nation-wide perspective favoring New England because of the proximity to established educational centers, nearby textile industry as well as a breadth of climatic variation. NRDEC was dedicated in March 1954 with the consolidation of QM R&D elements in Wash DC, IN, PA, and MA. The airdrop R&D mission from the Air Force was established in 1961. The Food Container Institute, Chicago, completed the consolidation plan by 1963. ARIEM and NCTRF were co-located with NRDEC in 1961 and 1967, respectively. The Tactical Rigid-Walled Shelters Program was initiated in 1975 and the Army Shelter Management Office established in 1988. For 40 years NRDEC has served the soldier developing new rations, protective body armor, airdrop, shelters, and organizational equipment which serve to sustain, feed and protect soldiers with state-of-the-art technology. In 1993, NRDEC received the Department of the Army R&D Organization of the Year Award.

CURRENT MISSION: As DOD's world class RD&E team providing global customers with the essentials of life, NRDEC's unique mission and technical programs are focused solely on the readiness of the primary weapon system, the warfighter. The superior products and equipment are the resulting from NRDEC's R&D efforts are critical to the survivability, sustainability, supportability, combat effectiveness, and quality of life of the warfighter operating under world wide environmental extremes and hazardous conditions. NRDEC performs research, development and engineering in the areas of combat clothing systems and individual protection, airdrop, rations, organizational equipment, tactical shelters and tentage -- for use in wartime, peacetime, force projection, peacekeeping and humanitarian aid. NRDEC is the DOD Project Reliance Center of Excellence for Clothing, Textile and Food Science and Technology and a center of excellence for airdrop and anthropometry.

JOINT SYNERGY: NRDEC is a joint R&D facility. The U.S. Army Research Institute of Environmental Medicine (ARIEM) and the Navy Clothing and Textile Research Facility (NCTRF) are co-located with NRDEC. ARIEM performs medical and physiological evaluations of NRDEC's clothing and food products. Areas of synergy include nutrient composition, food metabolic testing, biomedical designs, physiological testing, materials evaluations, biomechanics and modeling. NCTRF carries out a clothing and textile mission for the Navy and was deliberately located at Natick to take advantage of NRDEC's expertise and facilities, in particular the Climatic Chambers. For example, NCTRF works closely with NRDEC on the Joint Service Lightweight Integrated Suit Technology (JSLIST) program. Other areas of synergy include clothing and textile science and technology, physiological evaluations, chemical protection, environmental

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protection, flame resistance, and anthropometry. The collaborative R&D efforts of NRDEC, ARIEM and NCTRF are further enhanced by the extensive interaction with local world renowned academic and medical institutions.

UNIQUE FACILITIES: NRDEC is a joint service, co-located Science and Technology Facility. There are a number of unique buildings/structures built at NRDEC including the Climatic Chambers, which is a national asset. The Climatic Chambers are extensively used in collaborative studies performed jointly by NRDEC, ARIEM and NCTRF. The Climatic Chambers are comprised of two chambers which can create -60°F arctic up to 160°F tropic temperatures, humidity and wind conditions. At the same time, in any of these environments, up to twenty military personnel, with full gear, can simulate field conditions. Other NRDEC unique embedded facilities include a rain simulation facility, an airdrop impact simulator, an aircraft floor loading measurement facility, a helicopter dynamic load simulation facility, a number of integrated pilot plants for food processing and packaging, textile dyeing and finishing, and specialty fiber production, an Altitude Chamber, a Hydro Environmental Chamber (National Asset), and a submersible manikin.

UNIQUE LOCATION: NRDEC's unique location offers specialized expertise, a professional environment and a source of well-qualified personnel for recruitment and leveraging. NRDEC's location provides for: (1) state-of-the-art expertise directly related to textiles and clothing, rations, airdrop and shelters, e.g. MIT, Harvard, UMass, Tufts, Brandeis (2) exploitation of local privately owned companies in medical, textile and materials research that have spun-off from the universities, (3) an excellent recruiting source for highly talented personnel in specialized areas such as biotechnology, food science, nutrition, aerodynamics, advanced materials and textile science, (4) cooperative education agreements, including student contracts, with local universities and (5) interaction with world renowned medical institutions. NRDEC is located in the midst of one of the greatest concentrations of high tech companies and the largest concentration of firms in biotechnology. In addition, NRDEC is the last remaining active Army installation remaining in New England.

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**PUEBLO ARMY DEPOT ACTIVITY
BACKGROUND**

LOCATION: Pueblo Army Depot Activity is located in Southern Colorado on 22,654 acres of rolling prairie just north of the Arkansas River and 14 miles east of the city of Pueblo. The base is in the Pueblo Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA). Surrounding counties are Pueblo, Crowley, Otero, Fremont and El Paso.

HISTORY: Construction of the Pueblo Ordnance Depot began in February 1942 on land which the Army holds a Quit Claim deed negotiated by a prominent local rancher. The first carload of ammunition was received in August 1942. Although originally planned as an ammunition depot, almost immediately the mission expanded to general supplies to support the World War II effort. After the war, Pueblo was assigned the mission of maintenance and overhaul of artillery, fire control, optical equipment and renovation/demilitarization of ammunition. During the Korean War the Depot reached its highest civilian strength of nearly 8,000 employees. The first inspection conducted by the Soviet Union under the auspices of the Intermediate Range Nuclear Forces (INF) Treaty as well as the destruction of the first Pershing Missile under that treaty was a Pueblo Army Depot Activity in July 1988 and December 1988 respectively.

CURRENT MISSION: Pueblo is one of eight bases storing chemical munitions in the Continental United States and also a BRAC I site. The BRAC Commission recommended, and subsequent legislation mandated, the realignment of the base not later than September 1995. The internal goal to realize realignment is 30 September 1994 which will be achieved. The initial post realignment mission will be static storage of chemical munitions. Destruction of those assets is currently mandated by Congress to take place prior to the year 2004. Planning continues that will lead to construction of a chemical demilitarization facility. Ground breaking for the initial support structure is to take place in the summer of 1994. Construction of the main plant is to begin in the second quarter of FY 1996.

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**PUEBLO ARMY DEPOT ACTIVITY
UNIQUE INSTALLATION CHARACTERISTICS**

JOINT SYNERGY: Pueblo Army Depot Activity currently provides support to tenant activities that include the US Air Force, General Services Administration, Army Medical Activity (on base clinic), Defense Reutilization and Marketing Office, Ft. Carson and the Colorado National Guard (3 elements). Negotiations are ongoing to determine the extent of capability available to continue providing the level of support necessary to enable existing tenants to remain during the post realignment era. Those activities that are or could easily become self sufficient such as permanent storage requiring no monitoring, or GSA Fleet operations occupying space that is excess to Army needs should be permitted to remain on the base. The majority of existing tenants could be made self sufficient with minimal effort.

UNIQUE FACILITIES: The base facilities include a state of the art clean room used in the maintenance of Pershing Missile systems prior to that system being drawn down and eliminated under the provisions of the Intermediate Range Nuclear Forces (INF) Treaty with the Soviet Union. The base also contains a Radiographics facility consisting of a 25 million electron volt beta-tron (x-ray). This equipment, used to x-ray Pershing Missile systems components during Pueblo's missile maintenance mission era is capable of viewing through eight inches of solid steel. We are told it is one of three such units in the states. In addition to its mission applications it has been used by the local McDonnell-Douglas plant as well as other similar private industry elements in satisfying their requirements.

UNIQUE LOCATION: Pueblo is located in a semi-arid area of Southern Colorado with low relative humidity that makes it ideal for storage of virtually any commodity. Storage space in warehouses, covered and uncovered areas is plentiful for stocks that require humidity controlled storage at other locations. This factor also applies to the 820 ammunition storage "igloos" that, in addition to low humidity, control actual inside temperature as a result of their construction design and material. The base is located eight miles east of Pueblo Memorial Airport that is capable of servicing the largest of commercial and military aircraft.

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**REDSTONE ARSENAL
BACKGROUND**

LOCATION: Redstone Arsenal is located in Madison County in northeast Alabama on the Tennessee River adjacent to the cities of Huntsville and Madison.

HISTORY: On 3 July, 1941 the War Department announced the selection of a site southwest of Huntsville, AL for a munitions plant. Later that same year an additional tract east of Huntsville Arsenal was selected to build the Redstone Ordnance Plant. After World War II production the two arsenals were deactivated. Reactivated for the Ordnance Rocket Center in 1949, Huntsville Arsenal was soon combined with Redstone Arsenal (RSA) with its selection to receive Dr. Wernher von Braun and his team of German scientists. Known then as the Ordnance Guided Missile Center, the major missions of this famous team were subsumed in 1956 in the new Army Ballistic Missile Agency. Through various reorganizations, Redstone Arsenal became a geographical name only and home to successor and other activities, three of which are descendants of the earlier organizations: US Army Missile Command (MICOM), the Ordnance Missile Munitions Center and School (OMMCS), and NASA's Marshall Space Flight Center.

CURRENT MISSION: MICOM is a major commodity command of the US Army Materiel Command (AMC) and runs the installation. As the center for Army missile technology RSA develops, acquires, and provides logistics support for all air defense and artillery missiles used by the service and many foreign customers. All major Army missile program executive and management offices are located on or near RSA. Other AMC tenants are the Test, Measurement, and Diagnostic Equipment Activity, the Logistics Support Activity and Redstone Technical Test Center (RTTC) which operates the ranges on the arsenal. Defense Megacenter Huntsville provides information processing support to FORSCOM, TRADOC, and AMC. RSA also supports the US Army Space and Strategic Defense Command (SSDC) located just off the arsenal. SSDC is the focal point of the national and theater missile defense development.

JOINT SYNERGY: Numerous joint activities are ongoing at RSA. OMMCS trains missile and ammunition specialties and operates five detachments elsewhere with graduates from all services and 69 allied countries. The Missile and Space Intelligence Center of the Defense Intelligence Agency provides national command authority with worldwide scientific and technical intelligence on missiles, directed energy weapons, and selected space systems. The MICOM RDEC Advanced Simulation Center, a uniquely collocated array of simulators provides all services the ability to "test fly" missiles in a laboratory environment that is indistinguishable from a test range or target engagement. The Joint Tactical Unmanned Aerial Vehicle project is fielding Army, Navy, and Marine systems as an OSD funded activity reporting to a

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Navy PEO. A contractor facility on RSA produces rocket motors for all services as well as NASA.

UNIQUE FACILITIES: In the field of missiles and guided rockets, RSA is a unique geographical consolidation of high-technology facilities not found anywhere else. From basic research to development engineering, test and evaluation, acquisition, production, sustainment, project management and training, RSA facilities hosted activities cover all facets of missile and component subsystem programs. Examples of unique facilities include the RTTC, a DOD RELIANCE Specialty Test site for small missiles, guided rockets and component subsystems. It includes DOD's only lightning tester for explosive/hazardous materiel. The MICOM Software Engineering Center contains three unique interoperability test beds for air defense command and control, deep fires rocket/missile systems, and Unmanned Aerial Vehicles. In partnership with the University of Alabama in Huntsville, the Aerophysics Research Center conducts hypervelocity ballistic experiments in a unique light gas gun facility.

UNIQUE LOCATION: RSA has unique, synergistic relationship among its Army, DOD, NASA and contractor tenants and locally based high technology industry and business. Adjacent to the arsenal is the second largest research park in the US. There are 200 plus companies in Huntsville and neighboring communities with expertise in defense, aerospace and electronics. The University of Alabama in Huntsville is a nationally ranked science and engineering institution. Local/state governments are extremely supportive of Army/DOD. Examples: RSA heats all buildings with steam generated by Huntsville solid waste incinerator; Alabama is preparing to build a \$175M expressway across RSA to improve access to the new Army administrative complex.

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SAVANNA ARMY DEPOT ACTIVITY

BACKGROUND

LOCATION: The Savanna Army Depot Activity (SVADA) is located in northwestern Illinois in the counties of Carroll and Jo Daviess, 7 miles north of Savanna, IL (approximately 150 miles west of Chicago, IL). Illinois Route 84 comes within 1 mile of the depot entrance and Interstate 80 is located 52 miles to the south.

HISTORY: SVADA was created by the 'Sundry Civil Act' of 1917, in which Congress authorized an appropriation of \$1,500,000 for 'Increasing the Facilities for the Proof and Test of Field Artillery and Ammunition including the purchase of lands and the development thereof.' Savanna Proving Ground officially opened on 26 December 1918 with proof firing of 75MM field guns and 155MM howitzers. Increased activities to store artillery vehicles and other material used during WW I necessitated a building expansion in 1919. In 1921, the installation was redesignated as the Savanna Ordnance Depot and subsequently changed to Savanna Army Depot in 1962. The manufacturing and storage facilities were greatly expanded during WW II. The bomb loading plant was selected to load the bombs used by Gen Doolittle in his historic Tokyo raid. A special weapons mission was assigned from 1961 through 1975. In 1976, the depot was renamed Savanna Army Depot Activity.

CURRENT MISSION: The receipt, storage, issue, renovation, and demilitarization of conventional ammunition and general supplies for Army, Navy, Air Force, Marines, and DLA materiel; center of technical excellence for the demilitarization of depleted uranium ammunition; receipt and shipment of containerized cargo; fabricate, rebuild, store and issue ammunition peculiar equipment and related repair parts for worldwide DoD support; conduct ammunition function testing for CONUS under the Centralized Controlled Function Test Program; provide ammunition surveillance inspection/tests/audits of assigned mission stocks, and; provide backup general supply storage support for Red River Army Depot. SVADA also provides host support to five tenant activities, most principally the U.S. Army Defense Ammunition Center and School (USADACS).

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SAVANNA ARMY DEPOT ACTIVITY

UNIQUE INSTALLATION CHARACTERISTICS

JOINT SYNERGY: SVADA provides direct essential technical, administrative, and logical support to USADACS, an engineering, ammunition, and logistical organization which provides direct support to the worldwide ammunition community. The USADACS missions include providing specialized ammunition services to support the Single Manager for Conventional Ammunition, DA Army Materiel Command and AMC project/product/program managers, functional managers, commodity commands, logistics assistance offices, depots, plants, and arsenals associated with worldwide ammunition activities. The USADACS customer base consists of all the armed services and other United States government organizations along with many foreign government agencies. The depot also hosts numerous reserve component units for performance of inactive duty and annual training. The depot and the reserve units have benefited mutually by the varied projects performed.

UNIQUE FACILITIES: SVADA possesses a U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission Source Materials license for the storage, packaging, transportation, inspection and demilitarization of depleted uranium ammunition and is formally designated as a Center of Technical Excellence for this demilitarization capability. SVADA is the only CONUS installation where surveillance function testing is conducted and it has a newly constructed function test range. SVADA is one of only two installations with a mission of supporting the ammunition peculiar equipment program and SVADA also has an explosive waste incinerator (EWI) and contaminated waste processor (CWP) incinerator complex.

UNIQUE LOCATION: SVADA lies directly along the Mississippi River. There are three highways located near the depot, U.S. Highways 52 and 64, and Illinois 84, and Interstate 80 is within approximately 50 miles. The city of Savanna, to the south, is a railroad hub with two major railroads. SVADA is served by the Burlington Northern Railroad.

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Background

LOCATION: Seneca Army Depot Activity is located in the Finger Lakes region in central New York State. It occupies about 11,000 relatively flat acres in Seneca County. The installation is 65 miles from the industrial centers of Rochester and Syracuse, and 35 miles north of Ithaca. Seneca County is bounded by Seneca Lake to the west, Cayuga Lake to the east, Ontario and Wayne Counties to the north and Tompkins County to the south.

HISTORY: On June 11, 1941, the War Department announced approval of \$8 million to begin construction of a munitions storage facility in Seneca County, New York. The Army selected the 11,000-acre site because of the suitability of the terrain and the proximity to the Atlantic Coast. The Army's decision to acquire the site affected 105 families, primarily farmers. Seneca Ordnance Depot was officially established on August 9, 1941.

Over the years, the Army expanded the installation and its capabilities by acquiring an airstrip owned by the former Sampson Air Force Base. In 1956, Seneca added a special weapons site known as the North Depot Activity.

In July 1992, the Army announced the elimination of two of Seneca's four major missions. This action reduced Seneca's personnel strength from 850 to 300 civilians and from 500 soldiers to two. With fewer missions and people, Seneca was downgraded from a depot to a depot activity and aligned under Tobyhanna Army Depot.

Seneca recently began the excessing process for the former North Depot Troop Area, representing about 185 acres, and 94 of the installation's 180 sets of family quarters.

CURRENT MISSIONS: Seneca has two primary missions: the receipt, storage, issue, maintenance, and demilitarization of conventional munitions; and the receipt, storage, and issue of general supplies including hazardous materials and prepositioned war reserve stocks.

Seneca also has several secondary missions. These include: Special Weapons demilitarization; Radiological Assistance Team assessment and decontamination; Reserve Component and National Guard training; continental U.S. Care of Materials in Storage (COMIS) for First Army U.S. Army Reserve Command; Prepositioned Ships Inventory Control Support; and Ammunition Prototype Fabrication.

The installation is the home for five tenant organizations: the U.S. Coast Guard LORAN-C Transmitting Station; Defense Finance & Accounting Service; U.S. Army Test, Measurement and Diagnostic Equipment Support Operations; Defense Reutilization and Marketing Office-Romulus Branch; and the U.S. Army Health Clinic.

JOINT SYNERGY: SEDA is an integral part of the local community. The third largest employer in Seneca County, Seneca will generate about \$25 million into the local economy this year. The installation currently provides potable water and sewage disposal service to the nearby towns of Romulus and Varick. The EPA has issued a notice of violation because the installation does not filter its water in accordance with recent changes in EPA standards and, thus, is not in conformance with the new Surface Water Treatment Rules. Seneca is pursuing privatization of its water system with an approved state facility. The installation supports a specified DOD mission by providing shipping and receiving services of personal property as well as travel services for all military and family members, including Coast Guard, in a 23 county area in New York and northern Pennsylvania. Seneca has engaged in mutual aid agreements with 14 neighboring fire departments providing specialized emergency response equipment not available locally. SEDA provides legal and claims administration and assistance for 29 counties in New

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UNIQUE FACILITIES: Part of Seneca Army Depot Activity includes the Seneca Army Airfield which has a 7,000 foot runway immediately adjacent to the ammunition storage area. Cargo can be transported from Seneca Army Airfield directly to the installation without the need to cross public roads. The airfield can accommodate C5A aircraft. Aircraft using Seneca's runway can take off from here with enough fuel to make direct flights to Europe and the Middle East.

Seneca also has a CARC-capable painting facility within the ammo area. In addition, Seneca's demolition grounds are within the confines of the ammunition area, eliminating the need to transport ammunition and explosives over public roads. With its diverse missions, airfield, and east coast location, Seneca can meet the Army's critical needs for power projection capability.

For hazardous materials storage, Seneca has special conforming warehouses with sealed and diked floors and explosion-proof lighting.

The installation has eight designated training areas routinely used by both active and reserve component units to conduct tactical and technical military training.

UNIQUE LOCATION: Seneca Army Depot Activity is the Army's only east coast storage facility with a runway on site. The 7,000 foot runway allows planes as large as the C5A to take off from Seneca with enough fuel to make direct flights to Europe and the Middle East.

Seneca's location is also convenient to major highways such as I-90 as well as the Conrail rail transportation network.

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**SIERRA ARMY DEPOT
BACKGROUND**

LOCATION: Sierra Army Depot is located in Herlong, California. The depot is in Lassen County in northeastern California, 40 miles southeast of Susanville, and 55 northwest of Reno, Nevada. Surrounding counties are Plumas in California and Washoe in Nevada.

HISTORY: Although considered during World War I, it was not until 1941 that serious thought was given to locating a major west coast facility in the Honey Lake Valley. During World War II, it became obvious that there was a great need for a reserve arsenal situated near enough to Pacific ports, but far enough from the coast to be sheltered from possible attack. Then on 2 February, 1942, General George Marshall signed General Order 9 establishing Sierra Ordnance Depot. The first mission, reserve storage of general supplies and Treasury Department inert materials was assigned in 1942. After completion of the igloo storage area, the mission of receipt, storage, and issue of ammunition was assigned. In 1943, Amedee Army Airfield was constructed. In 1962, the installation was officially renamed Sierra Army Depot. The expanding mission for operational stocks began in 1991. In 1993, SIAD was designated as the Center of Technical Excellence for the processing and maintenance of operational stocks.

CURRENT MISSION: Sierra Army Depot is the home of the three largest operational project stocks in the Army, i.e. the Inland Petroleum Distribution System, the Water Support System, and the three Force Provider projects. As a result of these missions, SIAD was designated as the Center for Technical Excellence for the processing and maintenance of operational project stocks in February 1993. In addition, SIAD has new operational stocks missions for landing mat, bridging materials and the Bare Base Life Support System. Sierra has also been designated as the receiving depot for the new Army Field Feeding System-Future. The operational stocks missions include the receipt, storage, issue and maintenance of assigned systems. SIAD continues the missions of the receipt, issue, storage, maintenance, and demilitarization of ammunition. SIAD has the USA Military Police Unit- Sierra assigned as a TDA organization, and the 34th Explosive Ordnance Detachment and USA Health Clinic as major tenant organizations.

JOINT SYNERGY: SIAD provides water and sewage services to the town of Herlong. In addition, Sierra provides fire protection support to both Plumas and Lassen National Forests, the Bureau of Land Management, and Herlong/Doyle Fire District. SIAD also provides backup power to the California Correctional System in Susanville. Amedee Army Airfield is used by the Air Force and by Navy fighter pilots from Fallon Naval Air Station for touch and go operations. The ranges and other depot training facilities are used by Navy and

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Air Force Reserves, as well as by members of the Army Reserve and National Guard.

UNIQUE FACILITIES: SIAD is the largest depot in the Army at 96,421 acres, including Honey Lake. In addition, SIAD has the best demolition capability in the Army. This includes 14 demolition pits with a detonation capacity of 10,000 pounds of net explosive weight (NEW) per pit. Additionally our burning grounds have a capacity to burn 100,000 pounds NEW per day. The depot can also burn first stage ICBM motors, and is the only facility in the country where this is allowed. SIAD also houses small arms firing ranges and the 548th EODCC training area. This exercise area provides training for active EOD units located on the west coast. Amedee Army Airfield, a 7,168 foot runway, is located on the installation. The Airfield provides the capability for the efficient and safe movement of material by all types of aircraft including C-5E. SIAD has a large (59 mile) internal rail system which includes a holding facility for providing safe haven for ammunition shipments enroute, and for staging shipments to port.

UNIQUE LOCATION: SIAD is located east of the Sierra Nevada mountain range in high desert terrain with a dry climate. The low relative humidity and moderate climatic conditions are ideal for the storage of ammunition, operational stocks, or any other commodity. Material can be stored for decades with very little deterioration. Annual precipitation is 7.1 inches. Although ideally situated for mission performance, the location allows overnight access to major west coast ports some 200 miles away. Additionally, the depot is accessed by two major rail lines, the Union Pacific, and the Southern Pacific. Two access roads connect the depot with all weather U. S. Highway 395. SIAD has 36,000 acres available for open controlled storage. The remote location of the installation allows for few problems with encroachment, and the expansion capability is unlimited.

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STRATFORD ARMY ENGINE PLANT

BACKGROUND

STRATFORD ENGINE PLANT

LOCATION: The Stratford Army Engine Plant is located in southwestern Connecticut in the city of Stratford and Fairfield County. New Haven is the next county. The Metropolitan Statistical Area consists of an area marked by New Haven, Bridgeport, Stamford, Danbury, and Waterbury, CT.

HISTORY: The Sikorsky Aero Engineering Corporation built the first manufacturing facility at the current SAEP property in 1929.. Prior to that time, the land use was agricultural. Sikorsky used the facility to develop and manufacture sea planes from 1929 to 1939. Chance Vought, relocated into the facility, in 1939, to become Vought-Sikorsky Aircraft Division. In 1939, Sikorsky developed the helicopter, and the prototype made its first free flight at the Stratford plant in May 1940. Meanwhile, Chance Vought developed the Corsair from 1938 to 1940. Mass production begin in June 1941. Sikorsky left the site in 1943. Additions to the buildings and site were made to accommodate production. Chance Vought developed its first jet aircraft from 1944 to 1946. Production was underway when its operations were moved to Texas in 1948. The Air Force purchased the plant in 1951, and provided it to Avco Corporation to produce the Curtis Wright nine cylinder radial engine and major components of the J-47 jet aircraft engine. In 1959, Avco started manufacturing the T-53 for the Army UH-1 (Huey) and AH-1 (Cobra) Helicopters. In 1961, manufacture expanded to include the Army's T-55 turbine engine for the CH-47 (Chinook). The plant was transferred to the Army in 1976 and renamed the Stratford Army Engine Plant.

CURRENT MISSION: The Stratford Army Engine Plant is the home of Textron Lycoming, manufacturer of military turbine engines. Textron Lycoming manufactures and supports the Army's T-53, T-55, and AGT1500 turbine engines and the U.S. Navy landing craft air cushion (LCAC) TF40B turbine engine. Current efforts at SAEP are supplying spare components and engines for military and commercial application, and conducting development projects that include the new LV100 tank or common platform engine for the Army and the Universal Jet Air Start Unit (UNIJASU) for the Navy. The M1 and M1A1 tank engine (AGT1500) has the highest current production rate of all military engines at SAEP.

JOINT SYNERGY: The SAEP facilities encompass a sophisticated array of test facilities, laboratories, and special equipment that are operated by a highly trained and educated engineering

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STRATFORD ARMY ENGINE PLANT

BACKGROUND

technical base. Considerable effort is dedicated to the continuous review of fielded engines' performance and future engine requirements. Fielded engines include over 20,000 T-53, over 5,000 T-55, and over 10,000 AGT1500 engines. However, extensive support is also provided to numerous U.S. Army technology programs in an effort to develop and test advanced materials for turbine engine applications required in the 21st Century.

UNIQUE FACILITIES: The SAEP has several unique facilities which can not be duplicated elsewhere. These include component testing facilities, engine testing facilities, and recuperator manufacturing facility. Sixteen full engine production and ten full engine developmental test cells are present at the site. They are designed and setup for specific engines including military and commercial. The test cells allow the testing of a complete engine as a unit under various environmental conditions. The component testing facilities are used for testing production and developmental components in all environments. The sensors and wiring for the different tests for each engine component are a result of many years of trial and error setting up and testing; duplication of this facility is very difficult due to its uniqueness. The recuperator facility has machine tools, fixtures, and test facilities specifically for the manufacture and test of recuperator units . This includes a 50 ton press, laser welders, ID/OD welders and air pressure test units. The recuperator, a complex component essential for the AGT1500 fuel efficiency performance, allows for the recirculation of exhaust gases to preheat the inlet air flowing to the engine.

UNIQUE LOCATION: SAEP is located adjacent to the Housatonic River mouth where it flows into Long Island Sound. The buffer provided by the river on one side of the facility and a large pond partially on the other, minimizes the potential for future commercial or residential encroachment and impact on plant operations and engine test cell activities. All major land, rail, sea and air arteries are conveniently nearby. In addition, the local airport (Sikorsky Memorial) that supports small commuter aircraft is across the road at the southwest edge of the facility.

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TOBYHANNA ARMY DEPOT BACKGROUND

LOCATION: Tobyhanna Army Depot is located in the Pocono Mountains of Northeastern Pennsylvania approximately 1 1/2 hours drive west of New York City and 2 1/2 hours drive north of Philadelphia. Most of the employees live in Lackawanna and Luzerne counties. Monroe, our home county, provides the next largest contingent followed by Wayne and Carbon counties.

HISTORY: Tobyhanna Signal Depot, the newest of the Army depots, was established on February 1, 1953, in Tobyhanna, PA. It emerged from a 20,000-acre military reservation first utilized in 1913 by the Army and National Guard troops as an artillery site into the largest full service communications and electronics maintenance facility in DOD. During World War I, the tract was an Ambulance and Tank Regiment Training Center. Following the war, the site was idle until 1938 when the West Point Cadets used it for field artillery training. In December 1942, the reservation was reactivated as an Army Air Force Unit Training Center and later as a storage and supply depot for the Air Service Command. In 1944, the reservation became a prisoner-of-war camp. In 1948, the Commonwealth of PA acquired Tobyhanna from the War Assets Administration with plans to convert to a recreation and sports area. However, the Army determined it needed a permanent depot on the east coast, near ports and electronics manufacturers and in 1951 directed the Corps of Engineers to proceed with the depot design and construction.

CURRENT MISSION: Tobyhanna's mission encompasses the repair, overhaul, and system integration for a multitude of communications and electronics systems for Army, other Services, and non-DOD customers. The depot provides project design/development service for special projects/prototype systems. It has been designated as the Center of Technical Excellence (CTX) for new/improved systems and is the primary technical support center for all DOD ground-based satellite systems. The depot's logistics power projection extends worldwide through global maintenance support including forward repair facilities and operation of a Consolidated Maintenance and Support Service Facility in Panama. It operates an automated test system programming facility, maintains a Test Program Set repository, conducts Environmental Stress Screening (ESS) on electronic equipment, and performs depot maintenance and wholesale level supply for COMSEC equipment. Tobyhanna supports the Army Reserve and National Guard units with a comprehensive, year-round training program and provides installation support to both DOD and non-DOD attached organizations.

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UNIQUE INSTALLATION CHARACTERISTICS

JOINT SYNERGY: Tobyhanna and Communications-Electronics Command (CECOM), Fort Monmouth, NJ, with their close proximity and electronics focus, have developed a partnership that has spanned over 40 years. This has proven to be a productivity enhancement that has resulted in lower unit prices to DOD. Tobyhanna also provides installation support to the U.S. Army Logistics Support Activity Packaging, Storage, and Containerization Center, the Defense Distribution Depot, the Joint Visual Information Activity, along with 12 additional organizations. The cooperative association with these specialized DOD and non-DOD activities has elevated the level of service that Tobyhanna delivers to our customers. Tobyhanna supports the Army Reserve and National Guard units with a comprehensive, year-round training program. Tobyhanna has a nationally recognized labor-management partnership with AFGE Local #1647. The depot has mutual agreements providing ambulance service, fire service, hazardous spill response teams, etc., with over thirty local communities as well as being the primary source of water for several off-post residents.

UNIQUE FACILITIES: Since 1990, Tobyhanna has invested over \$100 million in modernization that has allowed for a fully integrated DOD electronic support facility yielding large efficiencies in operations. Tobyhanna uses a state-of-the-art Computer Aided Engineering System in support of its high tech mission. The largest ESS laboratory in DOD is located at Tobyhanna. This fully automated facility provided profile development, equipment monitoring, test summary and results analysis for electronic equipment. Also located at Tobyhanna is the Army's Electronics Flexible Computer Integrated Manufacturing (FCIM) Process Validation Enterprise (PVE) site for electronic components. The FCIM consists of a manufacturing site, configuration site, and a technical support organization providing a reliable source for hard to get or obsolete printed circuit cards, wiring harnesses, and cable assemblies. Also unique to Tobyhanna is the Army's only cryptofacility for the depot maintenance and wholesale supply of Communications Security (COMSEC) equipment. The depot is home to the Army Reserves High Tech Regional Maintenance Training Center.

UNIQUE LOCATION: Tobyhanna is strategically located in the Pocono Mountains of Northeastern Pennsylvania. Our location offers ready access to major railways, east coast international airports, seaports, and military sea and air lift facilities allowing quick response to customers located in the continental United States and overseas. This region is served by an outstanding highway network that includes Interstates 80, 81 and 84, and the northeast extension of the Pennsylvania Turnpike. The Scranton/Wilkes-Barre and Allentown/Bethlehem/Easton commercial airports are within easy driving distance of Tobyhanna. Dover and McGuire Air Force Bases are only a two hour drive from the depot. Tobyhanna's location in the northeast also enables the depot to provide rapid response for support to the Army's units that would deploy first in the event of a crisis. Additionally, Tobyhanna's close proximity to CECOM, our largest commodity command, has proven to be a productivity enhancement resulting in lower unit prices to DOD.

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TOOELE ARMY DEPOT

LOCATION: Tooele Army Depot is located in Central Utah approximately 30 miles southwest of Salt Lake City. Surrounding counties are Juab, Davis, Salt Lake, Tooele, Utah, and Box Elder. Tooele County is Utah's second largest county with a land area of 4,423,040 acres, with available work force population of 1,866,000.

HISTORY: Construction of the Tooele Ordnance Depot began in 1942. Tooele's first mission was to store vehicles, small arms and fire control equipment. Soon, the Defense Department ordered that a maintenance shop be established. The Ammunition Equipment Directorate began its mission in 1956. In 1962, the name was changed to Tooele Army Depot reflecting the broad technical role being performed. The 1993 BRAC Commission directed that TEAD be realigned to a conventional and chemical ammunition mission only.

CURRENT MISSION: Tooele Army Depot (TEAD) remanufactures and repairs troop support equipment, including generators, topographical equipment and a wide selection of tactical truck, and secondary items. TEAD also is the only DoD facility capable of depot-level overhaul of rail equipment for the 60, 80, and 100-ton locomotives. TEAD designs, develops, and fabricates equipment used to renovate and dispose of ammunition at Department of Defense installations throughout the world. TEAD also conducts basic research studies to establish design criteria for ammunition equipment and performs munitions testing of prototype design and pilot modern equipment. In addition TEAD provides mission functions for the storage, maintenance, modification and demilitarization of conventional and chemical ammunition. TEAD is a BRAC 93 site.

JOINT SYNERGY: Since 1942 TEAD has and will continue to support all branches of the Armed Forces with munitions. TEAD also provides support to the 4th Marine Division, USMC Reserve Center and the 118th Engineer Company, Utah National Guard. TEAD also provides support to the 62d Explosive Ordnance Disposal (EOD) detachment.

UNIQUE FACILITIES: All munitions in storage can be inspected through radiographic and non-destructive testing. When needed, items can be renovated in a variety of ways including sandblasting and painting. A special renovation building provides maximum worker safety while replacing primers, detonators and other explosive components. Munitions inventory control is computerized with a clearly defined audit trail for

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accountability and accuracy. Security personnel are supported around the clock by extensive electronic intrusion detection equipment.

UNIQUE LOCATION: TEAD's location is appropriately isolated, yet less than 35 minutes from Salt Lake City, the population center of Utah. Tooele's location excels as the hub of the west for all types of transportation. Major rail routes intersect in nearby Ogden and interstate freeways connect both north to south and east to west. Railway tracks transverse the supply area and special overhead cranes speed off-loading of rail cars. Besides the Salt Lake International Airport, Hill Air Force Base and Dugway Proving Ground have airfields that accommodate the largest cargo planes in use.

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**Umatilla Army Depot Activity
Hermiston, OR 97838-9544**

Background

Location: Umatilla Army Depot Activity (UMDA) is located thirty-five miles west of Pendleton, Oregon and three miles south of the Columbia River. The county line between Umatilla and Morrow Counties passes through the Depot north and south. The economic area for UMDA is Umatilla County.

History: UMDA was designated a Military Reservation by General Order of the War Department, No. 11, October 14, 1941, (as Umatilla Ordnance Depot) and exclusive jurisdiction was taken by the United States on March 20, 1942. The land was secured from various parties, including the Counties of Umatilla and Morrow, Western Irrigation Company, Northern Pacific Railroad Company, and Department of the Interior by condemnation and purchase.

The turning over of the first igloos and storing in them, on October 27, 1941 of 20,000 one hundred pound bombs from Ogden Arsenal, marks the point where the history of the Depot as an operating ammunition storage point began.

Current Mission: Umatilla Army Depot Activity is a storage facility; receive, store, perform care and preservation of class V ammunition, and ship class V ammunition as directed by higher headquarters. Additionally, UMDA operates a open burning/open pit demilitarization grounds, and provides ammunition surveillance. Ammunition containing toxic chemical agents with or without explosives to include bulk agent is also stored at Umatilla. As of FY95 the storage mission will be one of static storage solely for toxic chemical munitions.

Unique Installation Characteristics

Joint Synergy: Not applicable.

Unique Facilities: Not applicable.

Unique Location: The deployment network for Umatilla Depot Activity is only 5 miles to a port, 35 miles to an airfield, .5 miles from interstates 82 and 84 and has a railhead on depot.

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**WHITE SANDS MISSILE RANGE, NEW MEXICO
INSTALLATION ASSESSMENT NARRATIVE**

BACKGROUND

Location: WSMR is located in southern NM near the cities of Las Cruces, Socorro, Alamogordo, and El Paso, TX. Economic Area counties: include Dona Ana, Socorro, Lincoln, and Otero in New Mexico, and El Paso in Texas. WSMR is about 40 miles east to west and 100 miles north to south. WSMR conducts operations at Ft. Huachuca, Kirtland AFB, and a number of remote locations in New Mexico, Texas and Utah.

History: WSMR was established on July 9, 1945 as a testing range for development of rocket technology and missile weapons. The world's first atomic device was detonated at Trinity site and Launch Complex 33 was activated in 1945 with the first Tiny Tim rocket launch. WSMR performed the American V-2 and HERMES rocket firings from 1946-52. Developmental testing for Nike series of missiles, the Viking research rockets, Corporal, Lance, Patriot, Multiple Launch Rocket (MLRS), and ATCMS Army systems was done at WSMR. Extended launch corridors were developed in the 1960s for testing the Athena and Pershing from Utah and Idaho. Air Force and Navy testing on the range included B-58 supersonic ordnance, Sidewinder, Sparrow, AIM-120 AAM, and the Standard and Rolling Airframe missiles. NASA has maintained a presence at WSMR since the 1960s, testing APOLLO components, performing rocket motor development and operating a flight training program for the Space Shuttle. The Defense Nuclear Agency executed the MINOR SCALE nuclear simulation tests in WSMR's north range, developing the PHETS Permanent High Explosive Test Area.

Current Mission: WSMR supports research, development, testing, and evaluation for the Army, Navy, Air Force, DNA, NASA, approved US and foreign government activities, and commercial programs by executing several thousand tests and over 300 missile/rocket launches a year on the largest fully instrumented overland test range in the U.S. WSMR plans and conducts developmental testing and evaluation of DoD missiles, rockets and material systems; conducts a comprehensive range of nuclear effects, directed energy and electronic warfare testing; and develops and acquires instrumentation systems, equipment, and facilities for members of the Major Range and Test Facility Base (MRTFB) as well as supporting a varied mix of other test efforts, including the Navy managed commercial rocket launch and Ballistic Missile Defense Single-Stage-to-Orbit programs. Critical infrastructure, public works, and BASOPS services are provided to a total workforce of 7,000 and a residential population exceeding 3,000 in support of range operations, a major National Guard training activity and over 50 RDTE oriented DoD tenant activities such as: the TRADOC Analysis Activity and Army Research Laboratory which perform R&D on items as varied as future force structure, battlefield

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environments and electronic combat survivability.

UNIQUE INSTALLATION CHARACTERISTICS

Joint Synergy: Operating at WSMR are Army, Navy, Air Force, Defense Nuclear Agency, NASA, Army National Guard and other activities, creating an extensive test facility baseline of outdoor, indoor, and simulation capabilities including nuclear effects, directed energy effects, climatic and dynamics environments, atmospheric effects, electronics countermeasures / counter-countermeasures, radar measurement and characterization, and commercial space launch testing. WSMR owns its air space (as opposed to the FAA ownership), which is used by the U.S. and German air forces for supersonic aerial training and testing, as well as for live ordnance gunnery and bombing training on designated WSMR impact areas. Holloman Air Force Base, operating the F-117 Stealth fighter, serves as the primary aircraft staging and operations point for the WSMR open air range. Ft. Bliss adjoins the southern boundary of the range which allows TRADOC testing to take place on WSMR and RDTE test programs to be executed on Ft. Bliss, The synthesis of these two army installations provides over 3 million contiguous acres of maneuver and test area to the DoD. The Navy operates ordnance development, testing, and commercial rocket programs at WSMR using their own launch facilities and WSMR's range control, radar, and instrumentation systems.

Unique Facilities: WSMR operates the largest instrumented air and ground range in the U.S. while providing test facilities which are either not available elsewhere or which cannot be duplicated in size or effect at other test ranges. These include WSMR's restricted air space; the missile impact areas providing on-range distances of up to 90 miles for all categories of non-nuclear testing; a secure outdoor directed energy test facility; the Large Blast Thermal Simulator and its accompanying outdoor high explosives test area; the 3-mile long Aerial Cable facility; off range corridors of up to 450 miles for extended range missile testing, two C-130 capable airfields and the NASA Space Harbor with a 35,000 x 900 ft. runway; Air Force RATSCAT and RAMS advanced full-scale radar target characterization and measurement facilities; the North Oscura Peak test and observation site (1,000 ft above the plain of the northern range); full scale instrumented testing areas for small missiles and hazardous ordnance; and electromagnetic pulse, and nuclear effects testing for items ranging from a computer chip to entire systems such as the M1 tank and B2 bomber. WSMR provides a one-stop test capability with a full range of dynamic/environment and microbiology test facilities for small and large equipment.

Unique Location: WSMR is a national strategic resource, with over 2,164,244 acres of owned or managed land on the main installation, access to an additional 1 million acres of "call

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up" property for testing and safety purposes, and access to Ft. Bliss's 1 million+ acres of property. The range geography encompasses a unique combination of climatic zones - high grassland (4,000 ft baseline altitude), scrub mountain vegetation, mountain conifer forest, and arid desert across nearly 3,000 square miles of mountain ranges (up to 9,000 ft.), wide flat valleys, and prehistoric lake beds. With the exception of Arctic and jungle areas, WSMR can simulate almost every geographic condition in the world for testing purposes. Visibility on the range is normally unlimited, with an extremely low level of atmospheric pollutants and nearly 350 days of sunshine a year. Population and radio frequency encroachment is not a testing problem at WSMR due to the extremely low population density of the surrounding area and the distances to the nearest communities. The size of the installation allows for nearly simultaneous testing on 14 separate missile, gunnery, directed energy, nuclear effects and ordnance/warhead testing ranges with only occasional scheduling delays or operational interference occurring between test efforts. WSMR has 50 permanent launch complexes.

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YUMA PROVING GROUND

LOCATION: Yuma Proving Ground is located in the southwest corner of Arizona, twenty three miles northeast of the city of Yuma. On it's western edge is the Colorado River and the state of California. It is largely in the county of Yuma, but it's northern third is in La Paz County. To the west of Yuma Proving Ground (YPG) is Imperial County, CA. YPG occupies 830,000 acres of Sonoran Desert land.

HISTORY: Testing of military equipment at Yuma began in 1943, during WWII, when the Yuma Test Branch was opened along the banks of the Colorado River with the mission to test bridge designs and other equipment. General George Patton established a training center here to train thousands of soldiers for the North African campaign. U.S. Army Test and Evaluation Command assumed control in 1962. The growth of YPG over the last twenty years has been driven largely by the movement toward the western ranges as the small size of the eastern ranges inhibits their ability to execute tests of modern weapons. In 1969 the development of the Cheyenne attack helicopter was sited at YPg due to its range requirements; this was followed by a large rocket fire control test for the same reason. Finally, in 1971 the complete mission of helicopter armament testing was transferred to YPG. In the mid-eighties long range artillery had outgrown its eastern home and that mission too was transferred to YPG. And this year, \$60 million in construction is underway to facilitate the transfer of the ammunition acceptance test mission from Jefferson Proving Ground, closed by BRAC I. YPG has been test firing conventional munitions since 1952 and depleted uranium (DU) rounds since 1954. Approximately 587,819 acres of impact area are contaminated with several million rounds of UXO and low level radioactive material.

CURRENT MISSION: YPG is a Test and Evaluation installation assigned the T&E missions for (a) long range tube artillery (e.g. M-109A6 paladin, Advanced Field Artillery System), (b) aircraft armament and fire control (e.g. AH-64D Longbow Apache, OH-58D Kiowa Warrior, RAH-66 Comanche), (c) tank and automotive systems (e.g. M1 Abrams Tank, M2 Bradley Fighting Vehicle, Family of Medium Tactical Vehicles), (d) air delivery/parachute (e.g. support Air Force C-17 development, Advanced Precision Airbourne Delivery System), (e) artillery and mine ammunition production acceptance testing (e.g. GATOR mines, M913 Rocket Assisted Projectile). YPG is the Army's desert test center and in October 1994 will be assigned responsibility for all natural environment testing including arctic and tropic. The USMC Light Armored Vehicle Test Directorate and test center is at YPG. YPG is used extensively for training, particularly for desert operations. Every year, YPG is the winter training home of the Army's Golden Knights. YPG has also been the training site for 205th (light) Infantry Brigade, USMC 2nd LAAM Light Antiaircraft Missile, Special Forces Division, Joint Readiness Training Center, 2nd BN

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229th Attack Helicopter Regiment, and many others.

JOINT SYNERGY: YPG serves as a tri-service test and training facility. USMC makes daily use of the YPG restricted airspace (1.2 million acres) for air combat training from the USMC Air Station, YUMA. Seventeen percent of the YPG airspace utilization is by the USMC; Air Force and Navy account for ten percent of it's utilization. YPG is the site of the USMC Light Armor Vehicle Test Directorate, collocated to take advantage of YPG's extensive infrastructure and workforce dedicated to tactical and armored vehicles. YPG is frequently used as the test site for Air Force and Navy systems particularly in armed aircraft: USAF AC-130U/H and Navy/USMC AH-1W tests are two recent examples. The YPG Air Delivery mission is in itself a joint mission: Army development of parachutes and other air delivery equipment, qualification of the Army materiel for airdrop, and Air Force development of the aircraft and aircraft systems required to deliver the materiel. Air Force C-130 and C-141, USMC C-130 aircraft are common to the YPG ranges in support of this mission. YPG is an active participant in the USAF C-16 Combined Test Force at Edwards AFB, and is preparing for the C-17 test activities that will take place at YPG. YPG is active in R&D efforts to develop technology to find and clear unexploded ordnance; calibrated fields are being prepared to provide developers of all services a standard test range for overflight.

UNIQUE FACILITIES: (1) Artillery/Armor Environmental Firing Chamber, allows full range firing at all elevations under simulated environmental conditions from -65 degrees to +160 degrees. (2) YPG's desert terrain and climate are close analogs to the middle east, the closest of any test installation. The Middle East Course was specially selected to be a duplicate of those conditions. (3) The Mine Test Facility is the only facility of it's kind in the U.S., and YPG is the only source of production acceptance test services for the Family of Scatterable Munitions (FASCAM). (4) YPG's Air Cargo Facility is the only test facility with the capability of assembling air drop loads of explosive munitions in the facility, making YPG unique in it's ability to qualify munitions for aerial delivery. (5) YPG is itself a unique facility because of it's combination of broad infrastructure, large size, and no encroachment. YPG can support a broader range of Army systems tests and scope of systems interoperability than any other test range. With its extensive infrastructure to support artillery, armor, transportation, and aviation systems, YPG is the only range where, for example, a test of an airborne laser designator, designating a remote control armor vehicle, transmitting target coordinates to an M-1 Tank, and directing fire for artillery, can be done with full capability to support all those systems and the land and airspace to do it. No place else has it all.

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UNIQUE LOCATION: YPG is uniquely located in the southwestern Sonoran Desert. Its location gives it two strengths: (1) the ability to control a large area free from encroachment or interfering population, and (2) a special environment of low wind, clear air, low rain, and at a low altitude above sea level. As a middle east analog, YPG provides developers the only test facility that can expose Army equipment to the rigors of the low altitude hot desert environment. For helicopter testing this is particularly critical due to the significant effect that altitude has on rotary wing aircraft performance. Other western test facilities, at altitudes of 2,500 feet, 4,500 feet or more, some with high average winds, do not offer the conditions best suited for helicopters, particularly attack helicopters loaded to maximum gross weights with armament and munitions. Helicopter performance is quickly affected by an increase in altitude of the operating site. Its location in southwest Arizona places it in an area unchallenged by civilian encroachment. The land has no other use if it were not used by the military. It is almost entirely surrounded by federal and state land, and what little private land does border the proving ground is agricultural and many miles away from any test activity. The low rain assures virtually no migration of ground contaminants from the surfaces of the range.

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DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
HEADQUARTERS, UNITED STATES ARMY, PACIFIC
FORT SHAFTER, HAWAII 96858-5100



REPLY TO
ATTENTION OF

APRM-MC (5-10)

2 June 1994

MEMORANDUM FOR HQDA (DACS-TABS), WASHINGTON, DC 20310-0200

SUBJECT: BRAC 95 Installation Assessment (IA) Program

1. Reference memorandum, HQDA, DACS-TABS, 6 Apr 94, SAB.
2. Requested Installation Assessment is enclosed. With respect to data for the attribute "BASOPS/MISSION POPULATION," USARPAC has apportioned total obligations between two of its installations (Fort Shafter and Schofield Barracks) based on reasonable assumptions since current Army accounting policies do not require the tracking of expenditures by geographic site.
3. Significant organizational changes taking place in Alaska have caused us to reexamine the present categorization of Fort Richardson as a maneuver installation. It is our judgment that it may be more appropriate to classify Fort Richardson as a C2/Admin Support installation. During the visit of your representatives to Alaska (13-15 June) we ask that this issue be reviewed. USARPAC will comply with whatever determination is made by your office. This data call reflects Fort Richardson as a maneuver installation.
4. Major subordinate commands (MSCs) were instructed to provide information in accordance with the references and sources provided as specified in the BRAC 95 IA Program instructions and to follow prescribed methodology to derive attribute results. Major subordinate commands report reasonable assurance that recordkeeping for the various data sources complies with standing operating procedures. Functional proponents at both installation and HQ USARPAC levels have reviewed and validated the data.
5. The information contained in this report is accurate and complete to the best of my knowledge. To assist any future audit of this data call, this headquarters, APRM-MC, maintains multiple copies of MSC input as well as a list of installation POCs.

APRM-MC

SUBJECT: BRAC 95 Installation Assessment (IA) Program

HQ USARPAC points of contact are Mr. Craig Stevaux, APRM-MC, DSN 438-9583, and Ms. Barbara Mitchell, DSN 438-8966, FAX DSN 438-9234.

FOR THE COMMANDER:

Encl

David R.E. Hale
DAVID R.E. HALE
Major General, USA
Chief of Staff

FORT GREELY, ALASKA UNIQUE INSTALLATION CHARACTERISTICS

JOINT SYNERGY: Ft. Greely supports the operation of the Cold Regions Test Center (CRTC), the Department of Defense's only permanent natural cold weather test site performing the essential role of testing DoD equipment and materiel. Fort Greely supports the operation of the Northern Warfare Training Center (NWTC), DoD's only comprehensive training center for sub-arctic and arctic operations. Ft. Greely plays a major role in joint operations and support through inter-Service training (particularly Joint Army Air Force Tactical [JAAT] operations with Tactical Air Command [TAC] fighter assets from Eielson AFB). Support includes providing more than \$6.6 million in intra-Service, inter-Service, and inter-agency support to other Government agencies, departments, and programs. Fort Greely maintains and operates Oklahoma Bombing Range, a vital JAAT training range that provides the Air Force with one of the few DoD training ranges without flight restrictions. The installation serves as key training area for winter/arctic training of CONUS units.

UNIQUE FACILITIES: The Ft. Greely training site is divided into 15 training areas and three major impact areas that support 14 firing ranges. This enables Ft. Greely to support large scale (division size) field training and combined live fire exercises. All indirect and missile fires can be executed at the Ft. Greely training sites. Ft. Greely has three drop zones and two combat assault strips that support airborne and air-land operations. Its ranges and impact areas can accommodate all conventional weapons in the Army inventory. The ranges are capable of accepting laser weapons and laser guided munitions, and have a 360 degree approach for aircraft and controlled air space to facilitate this capability. A \$7.5 million self contained training facility was completed at Black Rapids in 1993 to support operations and over snow mobility training in winter and mountain and glacier training in summer.

UNIQUE LOCATION: Fort Greely is located in the cold triangle of North America and experiences some of the coldest temperatures and widest temperature ranges encountered in North America. These extreme temperature variances are essential to the mission of the Cold Regions Test Center and the Northern Warfare Training Center. Other Services (e.g., Navy and Air Force) are using the Fort Greely training areas with increasing frequency because such expansive and varied terrain and training opportunities are unavailable to them at any other location.

FORT GREELY, ALASKA
BACKGROUND

LOCATION: Ft. Greely, Alaska is a subinstallation of Ft. Richardson located 107 miles southeast of Fairbanks, Alaska at the junction of the Alaska and Richardson Highways. It is a part of the Southeast Fairbanks Census Area.

HISTORY: Ft. Greely began in 1942 as an Army Air Force Base. Throughout World War II, it was used as an aircraft transfer point for American and Russian pilots under the Lend-Lease Program. The base was inactivated in 1945 and maintained for the next two years by the Civil Aeronautics Authority. In 1947, the base was used as a site for the first postwar cold weather maneuver, "Exercise Yukon". It was reactivated; transferred to the Department of the Army, redesignated an Army post, and renamed U. S. Troops, Big Delta, Alaska. Big Delta was redesignated the Army Arctic Training Center in 1949. The Army Chemical Corps Arctic Test Team was established on post in 1950. In 1955, the post was renamed Ft. Greely. The training areas surrounding Ft. Greely have been used since the mid-1970's for biannual JCS cold weather exercises, and for providing personnel from all Services with cold weather training.

CURRENT MISSION: Ft. Greely provides command and control for a support staff that supervises base support functions to sustain several highly unique tenant activities (e.g., Cold Regions Test Center and Northern Warfare Training Center); and, a support staff to manage Sixth Infantry Division (Light) major training areas. Ft. Greely manages over 662,000 acres of critical range and training areas used by both the Army and the Air Force.

FORT WAINWRIGHT, ALASKA UNIQUE INSTALLATION CHARACTERISTICS

JOINT SYNERGY: Ft. Wainwright operates a full-service Army Airfield capable of supporting worldwide deployments by C5A aircraft. This ability is enhanced by the close proximity to two additional all-weather C-141/C-5 capable airfields: Eielson AFB and Fairbanks International Airport. The Army and the Air Force routinely conduct live fire exercises involving tactical air support on the R-2211 Range. Ft. Wainwright provides critical support to all Army forces in northern Alaska deploying in response to emergencies and the 6th Inf Div (L) mission; and, it supports winter and arctic training by CONUS units, including Special Operations Forces (SOF). It has a key role in assisting civil authorities to alleviate disaster conditions. Bassett Army Community Hospital serves more than 10,000 people, including those stationed at Fort Wainwright, Eielson AFB, Fort Greely, and other Federal agencies in northern Alaska.

UNIQUE FACILITIES: Ft. Wainwright's training sites include the Yukon Training Area, Blair Lakes Training Area, and ten (10) smaller close in training sites. Its real property holdings (in excess of 900,000 acres) enable the post to accommodate a wide variety of training and major wintertime exercises. Ft. Wainwright training areas are especially suitable for conducting force-on-force, or force projection exercises involving brigade and larger units. Extensive joint Service live fire exercises involving Army and Air Force Tactical air support are routinely conducted. The training areas have been used by the National Guard for annual training and the Navy Seals for specialized training. The Cold Regions Research and Engineering Laboratory (CRREL) operates the only Army owned Permafrost Experiment Station in the U. S.

UNIQUE LOCATION: Polar routes place deploying Army units closer to European/Asian points of debarkation than most points of embarkation in CONUS. Ft. Wainwright adjoins the City of Fairbanks, which is the transportation, trade, and service hub of the 200,000 square mile interior of Alaska. It is the major community within the 7,361 square mile Fairbanks North Star Borough and the second largest city in Alaska. With winter temperatures that can dip to as low as -62 degrees Fahrenheit in the Tanana Valley Basin, the region has proved a beneficial location for the Cold Regions Research and Engineering Laboratory (CRREL).

FORT WAINWRIGHT, ALASKA BACKGROUND

LOCATION: Ft. Wainwright, Alaska is adjacent to and east of the City of Fairbanks, Alaska (pop. 30,000), and is part of the Fairbanks Northstar Borough. It lies 365 miles northeast of Anchorage, Alaska and 120 miles south of the Arctic Circle.

HISTORY: Ft. Wainwright was constructed in 1940 as Ladd Army Airfield, a cold weather equipment testing station. Its purpose was to test aircraft operations under arctic conditions. During World War II, Ladd Field played an instrumental role in the success of the Alaska-Siberia (ALSIB) Ferry Route, the passageway of the Lend-Lease Program, which delivered 7,930 aircraft of various types to the Russians between 1942 and 1945. In September 1947, when the Department of the Air Force was established, Ladd Army Airfield was designated Ladd Air Force Base. With the start of the Korean War in 1950, Ladd Air Force Base became part of the chain of defense against air attacks from the north. Fort Wainwright is presently the location of Headquarters, Sixth Infantry Division (Light) (6th Inf Div (L)). With the inactivation of the Division on 6 July 1994, Fort Wainwright will become the headquarters for the First Brigade, Sixth Infantry Division (Light).

CURRENT MISSION: The mission of Ft. Wainwright and the 6th Inf Div (L) is to be prepared to deploy rapidly world-wide in support of the national interests and objectives of the United States. In addition, the 6th Inf Div (L) is to attain and maintain maximum combat readiness in order to provide the Army and the United States with a combat effective division capable of conducting sustained operations in an arctic environment. The garrison staff at Ft. Wainwright supports tenant units by providing a base of operations for training, sustainment, deployment, and administration. In addition to the Divisional units and the Echelon Above Division (EAD) units, tenants of Ft. Wainwright include the Bureau of Land Management (BLM); 6th Region Criminal Investigation Command (CIDC), Alaska Field Office; U. S. Cold Region Research and Engineering Laboratory (CRREL), Petroleum Division; and, Bassett Army Community Hospital.

FORT RICHARDSON, ALASKA UNIQUE INSTALLATION CHARACTERISTICS

JOINT SYNERGY: Fort Richardson has direct access to Elmendorf AFB for heavy airlift capability, and to the Port of Anchorage for Military Traffic Management Command (MTMC) and commercial ocean shipping. Elmendorf AFB, contiguous with Fort Richardson, is the site of a planned joint-Service mobility complex (the Alaskan Command), which will greatly facilitate the Army's capability for transporting soldiers to either the Pacific or Eurasian areas of operation. The State of Alaska's primary National Guard Armory is adjacent to Fort Richardson, located on land deeded to the State for that purpose. Fort Richardson supports Elmendorf AFB with power generation, water supply, laundry and dry cleaning, railhead facilities, printing, and prisoner confinement. Ft. Richardson is the depot location for \$60 million worth of oil spill response equipment and supplies owned by the U. S. Navy and the U. S. Coast Guard.

UNIQUE FACILITIES: Ft. Richardson has a large complex of modern, warm and cold storage warehouses and war reserve bunkers. Fort Richardson facilities are colocated with an extensive transportation network that includes the Alaska Railroad, commercial and military airlift facilities, the State highway system, and sealift/port handling facilities. As the location of a major oil spill response depot, Ft. Richardson's emergency operations capabilities, which include increased readiness operations, earthquake response, major air disaster response, and hazardous materials response are further enhanced. Ft. Richardson also maintains petroleum storage facilities within the Port of Anchorage and has its own power plant.

UNIQUE LOCATION: Lying seven miles northeast of the City of Anchorage with its airline, port, railhead, and highway system capabilities, Fort Richardson is the key node in logistics, manpower, and communications support for the Army's mission in Alaska. It serves as the initial reception and processing point for all U. S. Army supplies entering Alaska. With its immediate access to Elmendorf AFB and to Anchorage International Airport/Kulis Air National Guard Base, Ft. Richardson can support world-wide mobilization deployment of forward and CONUS based troops to both the Pacific Theater and to Europe by way of polar routes. Its location on the coast of southcentral Alaska, an area warmed by the Japanese Current, produces winters with the temperatures seldom going below -20 degrees Fahrenheit during the coldest months of January/February.

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BRAC-95 INSTALLATION ASSESSMENT NARRATIVE
BLUE GRASS ARMY DEPOT

UNIQUE INSTALLATION CHARACTERISTICS

JOINT SYNERGY: BGAD is one of only two Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) Strategic Storage Centers for emergency shelters. FEMA is increasing storage capacity to over 2000 mobile homes on 90 acres of improved groundstand. They also perform maintenance/renovation in a special 15,000 ft² facility. Defense Logistics Agency (DLA) stores mobilization stocks and a variety of national strategic critical materials in BGAD warehouses and on open lots. The Defense Reutilization and Marketing Service (DRMS) has a DRMO property and hazardous waste disposal operation at BGAD serving DoD organizations in Southern Ohio, and the Eastern half of Kentucky and Tennessee.

UNIQUE FACILITIES: BGAD is one of two sites with conventional ammunition demilitarization hot washout (APE 1300) and flash burn (CWP) facilities in active operation. BGAD also has one of the few EPA approved sites in operation for ammo demil by open detonation and burning. The 50 acre site can handle 9000 lbs net explosive weight (NEW) per day. AMCCOM plans to heavily workload BGAD's newly modernized deactivation furnace for ammunition demil once they activate in late 1995.

UNIQUE LOCATION: BGAD is centrally located with outstanding interstate, rail, waterway and airport connections. BGAD is only six miles from an I-75 (north-south) interchange which is 19 miles south of the I-64 (east-west) interchange. Blue Grass Airport which was used to outload C-5s and C-141s during Operation Desert Storm is 45 miles from BGAD. A CSX rail spur connects BGAD directly to all rail routes in CONUS. The Ohio River, a 2-hour drive to the north, is the nearest navigable waterway with barge port facilities near Maysville, Covington and Louisville. Military Ocean Terminal Sunny Point (N.C.), the nearest POE, is 577 miles, or 10 hours by truck, from BGAD.

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**BRAC-95 INSTALLATION ASSESSMENT NARRATIVE
BLUE GRASS ARMY DEPOT**

BACKGROUND

LOCATION: Blue Grass Army Depot (BGAD) is located in South Central Kentucky near the City of Richmond in Madison County. Surrounding counties are Fayette, Clark, Estill, Jackson, Rockcastle, Garrard and Jessamine. BGAD is included in the Lexington Metropolitan Statistical Area.

HISTORY: Blue Grass Ordnance Depot was established under Title II of the First War Powers Act 1941 which authorized the purchase of up to 14,650 acres in Madison County Kentucky for use as an ammunition and general supply depot. Ammunition and supply operations began in 1942 and have progressed without interruption to the present time. In 1964, Blue Grass merged with the Lexington Signal Depot (35 miles north) and became the Lexington-Blue Grass Army Depot (LBAD). In addition to ammunition and general supply, LBAD provided communications and electronics, allied trades and depot maintenance support to the Nation's defense for the next 28 years. With the pending closure of Lexington as directed by BRAC 1988, the renamed and reorganized Blue Grass Army Depot has now returned to its core business of providing a full range of ammunition and supply support services.

CURRENT MISSION: BGAD is a Tier I AMC/IOC depot performing ammunition, general supply, logistic support to Special Operations Forces (SOF), chemical surety, chemical defense equipment (CDE), allied trades and fabrication missions; providing support to a GOCO, ten tenants and two satellite DoD organizations. BGAD is also a key training site for reserve component combat support and combat service support units. Conventional ammunition operations include receipt, storage, issue, renovation and demilitarization of small arms, artillery rounds, bombs, rockets, flares and mines. Chemical surety operations include storage, security and surveillance of toxic chemical munitions awaiting demilitarization. BGAD is a Department of Defense primary center for receipt, storage, issue, testing and minor maintenance of 278 lines of CDE. BGAD hosts ServAir, USSOCOM SOF Support Activity contractor which modifies airframes, and installs and repairs special mission aviation electronics; provides 24-hour on-call munitions support to SOF units.

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ANNISTON ARMY DEPOT

LOCATION: Anniston Army Depot (ANAD) is nestled in the foothills of the Appalachian Mountains of northeast Alabama in Calhoun County. Near the city of Anniston, ANAD lies along Interstate 20, approximately 50 miles east of Birmingham and 100 miles west of Atlanta. The surrounding counties include Cleburne, Talladega, Saint Clair, Etowah and Cherokee.

HISTORY: Transition from backwoods forest to a high density industrial complex defines the life span of Anniston Army Depot. In February 1941 construction began on the first 500 storage igloos, 20 warehouses and several administrative buildings. In 1952, the depot was assigned a maintenance mission for the overhaul and repair of combat vehicles. Shortly thereafter, the small arms mission was assigned to Anniston. With the advent of the '60s, the depot was involved with the M47, M48, M48A1, M48A2C, M42, M56, M59, M19, M38A1-D tank programs as well as a plethora of light-tracked and wheeled vehicle systems. The maintenance and storage of chemical munitions began in 1963. Beginning in the early '70s, overhaul of the M551 Sheridan began and in 1975 the depot was selected to overhaul and convert the M48A1 to the M48A5 model. The M60A1 to M60A3 conversion program began in 1979. As the decade of the '80s began, ANAD continued maintenance of the M88, M728, and the M60 AVLB vehicles, as well as adding maintenance of missile systems and the M1 Abrams tank - the newest addition to the Army inventory.

CURRENT MISSION: Anniston Army Depot is a multi-mission installation and is the only depot capable of performing maintenance on the M1 Abrams and other heavy-tracked combat vehicles and their components. As such the depot is designated as the Center of Technical Excellence for the M1 Abrams Tank. ANAD also performs maintenance on small arms, crew-served weapons, and land combat missiles (TOW/TOWII, Hellfire, LCSS, TOW Cobra and Shillelagh). Additionally, the maintenance and storage of conventional ammunition and missiles as well as the storage of chemical munitions are significant parts of the depot's overall missions and capabilities.

JOINT SYNERGY: ANAD and Ft. McClellan, located on opposite sides of the City of Anniston, have interservice agreements in areas such as construction and material handling equipment, aviation services, Pelham Range clearances, billeting, chemical accident and EOD support to name just a few. ANAD has teamed with Jacksonville State University to initiate the Manufacturing Technology Consortium which promotes the transfer of new manufacturing technologies from defense to small/medium sized companies. ANAD is a source of

training for National Guard and Reserve Component Units. Additionally, over 225 depot employees belong to units throughout Alabama which allows for the infusion of their technical knowledge, skills, capabilities and expertise on ammunition, combat vehicles, small arms and missiles. The depot continues to work with the private sector in the development of improved weapon systems and defense conversion items. Key tenant activities include the Defense Logistics

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Agency, the Test Measurement & Diagnostics Equipment Support Center, the Defense Reutilization and Marketing Office to name just a few.

UNIQUE FACILITIES: As the primary depot for maintenance of heavy combat vehicles we have a 5-acre flexible-use floor space facility with fourteen 20 to 60 ton bridge cranes, a 9 1/2 inch thick reinforced concrete floor, and a 6-axis machining center. Throughout the industrial complex there are 9 1/2 inch thick reinforced concrete roadways. A 50 ft. wide, high speed, vehicle test track, slopes, a laser range, and night lighting is located a short distance from the main facility. A 75 ton Gantry Crane, railhead, and loading dock capable of handling combat vehicles up to the size/weight of the M1A2 (69) tons are available on the depot. In addition there are tank firing and small arms ranges capable of supporting weapons up an 8 inch projectile. The small arms maintenance and storage operations are protected with two layers of intrusion detection devices, cameras, and restricted access. A collection of manufacturing and testing equipment that, when considered collectively, is unique throughout the world is also available. The depot also has 1,400 ammunition storage igloos of which 155 are devoted to chemical munitions and 478 are Stradleys designed specifically for missiles and other bulky items.

UNIQUE LOCATION: ANAD is ideally located to support the multi-missions associated with general supplies, ammunition, and defense weaponry. The depot's rural location eliminates encroachment as an inhibitor to expansion, while its northern boundary, which is Ft. McClellan's 22,000 acre Pelham Range, supports ANAD's ammunition storage and firing range capabilities. Geographically, ANAD is located within 125 miles of one of its primary customers - the Army Missile Command, and is 430 miles from the Afloat Preposition Stock Program in Charleston, SC. ANAD's deployment network places an interstate highway 5 miles from the depot, a rail head on the depot, and a C-5 capable airport 11 miles away. With its environmentally intensive missions and programs, ANAD is fortunate to be located in an environmental attainment area, reducing barriers to expansion. Low cost of living and construction cost indices make it an exceptional site for business expansion and operation.

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**LONE STAR ARMY AMMUNITION PLANT
BACKGROUND**

LOCATION: Lone Star Army Ammunition Plant is located in the extreme northeast corner of Texas, approximately 12 west of Texarkana, Texas/ Arkansas. Surrounding counties are Bowie, Cass, Red River, Titus, and Morris in Texas; Miller, Little River, Hempstead and Lafayette in Arkansas; McCurtain in Oklahoma; and Caddo and Bossier parishes in Louisiana.

HISTORY: Lone Star Army Ammunition Plant was established in 1941 as Lone Star Ordnance Plant and construction started on ammunition production facilities in the same year. Upon completion of this initial construction phase, a total of 14 production lines and ancillary support facilities were operational. The plant was operated by a subsidiary of B. F. Goodrich from 1941 until production was halted in 1945 at the end of World War II. In 1945, Lone Star was placed under its neighbor, Red River Ordnance Depot, and the two installations were renamed Red River Arsenal. At the outbreak of the Korean Conflict, the ammunition production lines and support facilities were reactivated and a contract was awarded to Day & Zimmermann, Inc. for plant operation. Day & Zimmermann has remained the operating contractor since then. Lone Star has produced a wide range of munition items in support of WWII, Korea, Vietnam and Desert Shield/Desert Storm.

CURRENT MISSION: Lone Star Army Ammunition Plant has been designated as a Group Technology Center for Improved Conventional Munitions, FASCAM, M67 hand grenade, detonators and artillery primers under AMMO-FAST 21. As such, production of these items and various other munitions is on-going to meet current DOD needs. In addition, Lone Star is very active in the production of other DOD related munitions with various subcontracts to systems contractors, foreign military sales and other customers. Lone Star provides a wide range of support services to Red River Army Depot and their tenants, to include the DLA Defense Distribution Depot. Under the auspices of the ARMS Act, Day & Zimmermann has leased several portions of the plant to commercial firms to reduce maintenance and overhead costs.

JOINT SYNERGY: Lone Star Army Ammunition Plant provides a wide range of support to both Red River Army Depot and its tenant activities. Included in this support is demilitarization of excess/outdated munitions and inert military items, railroad classification yard, sewer treatment plant, laundry services, facilities inspection and maintenance, both inert and explosive storage, non-hazardous solid waste disposal, backup water supply, miscellaneous raw construction materials, such as gravel, sand, cover material, etc., engineering services to meet surge requirements, backup fire protection, and providing

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sites for Reserve and National Guard annual training. The Natural Resources Program for both Lone Star and Red River is managed by Red River and generally generates between \$400,000 and \$500,000 annually to the State of Texas and Bowie County.

UNIQUE FACILITIES: As a Group Technology Center, Lone Star has been designated as the primary production facility for FASCAM items, Improved Conventional Munitions, M67 hand grenade, and detonators and other similar components. The plant has the capability to renovate or demilitarize the above items. Lone Star has two 300KV X-ray units with ancillary equipment, a central test area for the functional testing of small explosive munitions and components, a test range suitable for proof testing a multitude of explosive items up to 66mm, a certified metrology laboratory capable of calibration and certification of all inspection equipment and gages utilized on the plant, and a fully equipped chemical laboratory capable of performing both production- and environmental-related chemical and biological testing. Lone Star is located within a Clean Air Act Attainment Area.

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**MCALESTER ARMY AMMUNITION PLANT
BACKGROUND**

LOCATION: McAlester Army Ammunition Plant (MCAAP) is located in Southeastern Oklahoma near McAlester, Oklahoma. Surrounding counties are Pittsburg, McIntosh, Haskell, Latimer, Pushmataha, Atoka, Coal, and Hughes. MCAAP'S Economic Area consists of all surrounding counties in Southeastern Oklahoma, and the Metropolitan Statistical Area Tulsa Co, Oklahoma.

HISTORY: Established in June 1942 as Naval Ammunition Depot (NAD), Located near McAlester, Oklahoma on land taken under the Second War Powers Act. Construction of the plant commenced August 1942 and terminated July 1943. Effective 1 October 1977 under DOD Directive 5150.25 NAD McAlester was transferred to the Army as McAlester Army Ammunition Plant (MCAAP). Our mission since inception has been to load, assembly, and pack (LAP) various munitions for all U.S. Military Services, including , but are not limited to projectiles, gun ammunition, rockets, and bombs. MCAAP'S other vital mission has been to store, renovate, demil, ship, and receive conventional munitions for all services.

CURRENT MISSION: MCAAP is the only active conventional bomb loading facility in the U.S. With state of the art PBX cast cure and melt pour high density loading facilities. The facilities are capable of LAPing M117, M118, BLU/109, 110, and 113 penetrator bombs, and Mk 80 series bombs. MCAAP also does LAP of 20MM, 40MM, 5" ROCKET, 5" PROP CHG, BDU 45, 50, and MK80 series INERT bombs. Under Title 10 U.S.CODE, two third party LAP contracts, the HARPOON and HARM missiles. Extensive metal and wood pallet fabrication facilities. MCAAP has Tier 1 storage and Power Projection designation. 9 million sq ft of ammunition storage (5.9 igloo, 1.6 whse, 1.5 open), readily accessible by rail 0 mls., hwy 40 mls., air 67 mls., and port 403 mls. With two demilitarization grounds containing 52 pits and 5 burning pads for open burn/open detonation (OB/OD) of obsolete munitions, and 3 dedicated breakdown, steamout, and washout facilities for resource recovery and recycle. Two ammunition renovation complexes, and it's own industrial area consisting of machine, tool, die, and welding shops with chemical and gage labs.

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**MCALESTER ARMY AMMUNITION PLANT
UNIQUE INSTALLATION CHARACTERISTICS**

JOINT SYNERGY: McAlester Army Ammunition Plant (MCAAP) provides support to the Naval surface Warfare Center Indian Head Detachment McAlester, whose mission is to provide in service engineering and technical support for the Navy's special weapons program. The Reserve Affairs component, whose mission is to schedule U.S. Army, Army reserve, and National Guard units annual training. The U.S. Army Health Clinic, whose mission is to support DOD civilians, active duty, retired, and military dependents. MCAAP provides drinking water to Savanna and Haywood Oklahoma. Other joint commissions services are supported here as well: U.S. Army TMDE Support Center, Defense Printing Services/Reproduction Facility, Defense Reutilization and Marketing Office, and the Defense Finance and Accounting Service.

UNIQUE FACILITIES: MCAAP is a government owned government operated (GO/GO) facility. We have two unique bomb loading facilities, one has a state of the art PBX cast cure complex consisting of two 600 gallon Baker Perkins high shear mixers, with remote mix controllers, and one with melt pour high density mixers, to load the BLU 109 and BLU 113 Super Penetrator bombs. MCAAP has a 9 MeV linear accelerator real time x-ray system. Our communication network includes 50 miles of Fiber Distributed Data Interface for voice, data, and video and another 50 miles of copper cable for data. MCAAP has two demilitarization ranges, and five burning pads for destroying munitions, these ranges are also used for testing various ammunition and components. We have a rifle range with 600 yard known distance for fire arms training with M203 grenade capacity.

UNIQUE LOCATION: MCAAP has the largest amount of Army controlled explosive storage in the U.S. with 2,263 earthen covered magazines. MCAAP is located in southeastern Oklahoma only 70 miles from the Port of Catoosa located south of Tulsa, Oklahoma with access to southern sea ports. MCAAP is located in the center of the U.S. and has access to both the eastern and western shipping ports by Interstate Highways only 40 miles away. Tinker A.F.B. is 100 mls. west, and Davis Field located 60 mls. north are accessible for air shipments.

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**MILAN ARMY AMMUNITION PLANT
BACKGROUND**

LOCATION: Milan Army Ammunition Plant (MAAP) is located in western TN, near the city of Milan. Surrounding counties are Madison, Henderson, and Weakley. The plant is located on Gibson and Carroll Counties. Milan AAP is 25 miles north of Jackson, 100 miles west of Memphis, and 130 east of Nashville.

HISTORY: Construction of MAAP started in January 1941 and completed in January 1942. Initially, the plant was divided into two separate units: Wolf Creek Ordnance Plant, operated by Procter & Gamble Defense Corp., and the Milan Ordnance Depot, which was Government operated. In 1943 the plant was combined into the Milan Ordnance Center. During World War II, the mission included the production of fuzes, boosters, minor and major caliber ammunition, the operation of an ammonium nitrate plant, and the receiving, storage, and shipping of ammunition. On 14 October 1957, Harvey Aluminum Sales, Inc. became the operating contractor. On 22 December 1969, Harvey Aluminum Sales Inc. was acquired by Martin Marietta Inc. On 18 April 1972, the name was changed to Martin Marietta Aluminum Sales, Inc. On 7 January 1985, Martin Marietta Corp. sold the aluminum business and organized Martin Marietta Ordnance Systems, Inc., to operate MAAP. Today six production lines (A, B, D, H, X and Z), the washout/rework Line O, and the field service depot activities are in operation plus all, or portions of, the various support facilities.

CURRENT MISSION: Milan AAP is a Government-owned, contractor-operated military industrial installation under the jurisdiction of the Commanding General, Headquarters, United States Army Armament, Munitions and Chemical Command. MAAPs major mission responsibilities are: (1) Operation and maintenance of active facilities in support of current operations. Maintenance and/or layaway of standby facilities (including machinery and package lines received from industry or other Government installations) in condition to permit rehabilitation and resumption of production within prescribed time limitations. (2) Receipt, surveillance, maintenance, renovation, storage, physical inventory, issue, demilitarization, and salvage of field service stocks, items of industrial stocks, and international logistics requirements stocks. (3) Industrial readiness planning, master planning and emergency mobilization planning, including preparation, review, and revision of prescribed plans. (4) Load, assemble, and pack ammunition items which include 40MM grenades, mortars, tank ammo, artillery ammo, and fuzes.

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UNIQUE INSTALLATION CHARACTERISTICS

JOINT SYNERGY: Milan AAP provides housing to Air Force, Marine, and Navy recruiters.

UNIQUE FACILITIES: Milan AAP has been identified as a Group Technology Center for load, assemble, and pack of 40MM cartridges, mortars, tank ammo, demolition charges, and fuzes. In addition, Milan AAP has the capability to load, assemble, and pack Applique Armor Tiles for the M60 Tank and Bradley Fighting Vehicle, Burstlers for 60 and 81MM Smoke/WP Mortars, and the ATACMS and Lance Warhead, grenades for warheads and propelling charges. Milan AAP has the capability to renovate all the items produced, plus many items produced at other plants. It should be noted Milan AAP has a large storage capacity (Depot) consisting of 875 igloos and 22 aboveground magazines for storage of finished ammunition. This capability allows added flexibility in production scheduling. Milan AAP has the world's largest non-destructive test facility. The plant also has a containerization facility designed specifically for handling milvans.

UNIQUE LOCATION: MAAP is centrally located in the United States, yet remotely located from any large urban areas.

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DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
CENTRAL REGION, U.S. ARMY AUDIT AGENCY
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REPLY TO
ATTENTION OF

SAAG-CER (36)

24 JUN 1994

MEMORANDUM FOR Commander, U.S. Army Aviation Center and
Fort Rucker, Fort Rucker, Alabama

SUBJECT: Review of the Army Basing Study - Phase I -
Installation Assessment -- INFORMATION MEMORANDUM
CR 94-705

1. **Introduction.** This is our report on the audit of installation assessments that your command did for the 1995 Army Basing Study. The Director of Management requested we make the review. We will include data in this report in a summary report to higher management levels.

2. **Objectives and Scope.** The overall objective of our review was to evaluate the accuracy of data used for assessing installation values. Specific objectives were to evaluate the:

- Appropriateness of data sources and methodologies used to obtain data values.
- Accuracy of reported data.
- Completeness of records maintained.

We made the review during May and June 1994. In most material respects, we made the review in accordance with generally accepted government auditing standards. Accordingly, we reviewed internal controls to the extent we deemed necessary under the circumstances. Our review consisted of reviewing appropriate reports, studies, maps, correspondence, and other supporting documentation that installation personnel maintained. We also conducted several interviews with installation personnel. In addition, we selectively verified the existence of ranges, buildings, and other facilities on the installation.

3. **Background**

a. **Base Closure.** The Defense Base Closure and Realignment Act of 1990 furnishes a fair process that will result in the timely closure and realignment of military installations. The Army established the Basing Study Office to manage the study process. It divided the study process into two phases. Under

Phase I, the Army performs installation assessments to assess the relative military value of its installations. Under Phase II, the Army identifies and evaluates alternatives for realignment and closure. This memorandum only addresses our review of your command's installation assessment process.

b. **Attributes.** Fort Rucker is a subordinate activity of U.S. Army Training and Doctrine Command and is categorized by the Army as a Training School Installation. Training and Doctrine Command tasked Fort Rucker to report data for 23 of 26 attributes in this category. To report data for the 23 attributes, Fort Rucker had to obtain information for 112 data elements.

4. **Review Results.** We concluded that the data the installation reported was generally accurate and reliable for the Army to use in realignment and closure analyses. We found differences in the values reported for the following attributes: Information Mission Area, Infrastructure, Reserve Training, and Work Space. All of the differences required changes to the installation assessment data that Fort Rucker reported. We present detailed results of our review of the data the installation reported in Annex A.

a. **Data Sources and Methodologies.** Responsible personnel used appropriate data sources and methodologies to obtain values for the data elements.

(1) Personnel generally used the standard data sources identified in the installation assessment guidance from the Army Basing Study Group to gather information on the data element. There were two exceptions:

(a) Personnel attempted but were unable to locate the U.S. Army Airspace Master Plan referenced by DA to validate the data for the Special Airspace attribute. They contacted the DA representative to the Federal Aviation Administration. The representative provided them with the calculations to support the size of the special airspace around Fort Rucker.

(b) Personnel did not use the information from the Headquarters Real Property Planning and Analysis System (HQRPLANS) dated 21 April 1994 to calculate the acreage around Fort Rucker because they

considered the information to be inaccurate. Instead, they measured the acreage using current maps and a Planimeter, and submitted the data to Training and Doctrine Command personnel who agreed with the new measurements.

(2) For data sources not specifically identified in the guidance, personnel used various installation databases, reports, studies, and contractor personnel to compute values for the data elements.

(3) Personnel used a spreadsheet report format the major command's headquarters provided. The format clearly showed the data elements the U.S. Army Aviation Center and Fort Rucker was required to report.

b. Accuracy of Reported Data. Command generally reported accurate data values.

(1) We reviewed the information reported by command for 112 data elements for the various attributes and found 10 differences. We classified 9 of the 10 differences as reporting errors. The remaining difference was in the Work Space attribute and was attributed to a typographical error; we verified that the data which comprised the total was valid. The 9 differences classified as reporting errors were in three attributes--Information Mission Area, Infrastructure, and Reserve Training.

(a) In the Information Mission Area attribute, the percentage of fill was initially assessed by installation personnel at 60 to 75 percent full. During our inspection we found the fill rate at less than 50 percent.

(b) In the Infrastructure attribute, the initial submission was based only on the main installation's capacity. During our verification we noted that information on the satellite activities was not included in the data. The addition of the data for the satellite activities raised Fort Rucker's capacity in the areas of water treatment, sewage treatment, and electrical distribution.

(c) In the Reserve Training attribute, the numbers reported for Reserve training were correct only for

FY 93 annual training. Inconsistencies in the range reporting format led to incorrect computations. We recalculated the FY 91 and 92 annual training and the FY 91, 92, and 93 inactive duty training.

(2) Personnel at the major command's headquarters worked with Fort Rucker personnel to make sure the data element values reported by Fort Rucker were accurate.

(3) Major command personnel also provided Fort Rucker personnel a last review of the values assigned to each data element before the data was submitted to Headquarters DA. Based on this review Fort Rucker requested that Training and Doctrine Command change some values before it forwards the data.

c. **Completeness of Records.** Installation personnel generally had adequate documentation to support their reported data values.

(1) Except for one attribute, installation personnel had adequate documentation to support their reported data element values.

(2) Personnel who computed Reserve Training attribute's data element values were not consistent in their format. The current method of computing training days at Fort Rucker does not consider the disbursement of a unit into smaller groups deploying to more than one range. Consequently, some personnel were counted more than once on a given training day, and both the personnel trained and the training days were overstated. Other monthly reports failed to multiply the personnel trained by the training days, and thus understated the training days associated with inactive duty training.

(3) For the remaining data elements, we found that there was a clear decision trail supporting the values reported.

5. **Discussion of Results.** We discussed the results of our review with the appropriate directorate-level personnel as well as other personnel responsible for reporting the specific data elements. They all agreed with our conclusions and agreed to report the changes to Training and Doctrine Command. This report isn't subject to the official command-reply process.

David O. Suter / for
RAYMOND L. MCCAULLEY
Regional Auditor General

**DATA ELEMENTS REVIEWED
SPREADSHEET ATTACHMENT**

Data Element	Unit of Measure	Values		Notes
		Reported By Fort Rucker	Verified By Army Audit Agency	
1. Applied Instructional Facilities	Sq.Ft. 000	182	182	
2. Average Age of Facilities	Age Sq.Ft.	32.19	32.19	
3. Barracks (UPH)				
Permanent UOPH Spaces (FCG 72400)	Spaces	772	772	
Permanent UEPH Spaces (FCG 72105)	Spaces	1,822	1,822	
MILCON (FY 92-96)	Spaces	384	384	
Construction Loss	Spaces	(105)	(105)	
Total		2,873	2,873	
4. BASOPS/Mission Population	Dollars/Person/Year	8,622	8,622	1
BASOPS, Account (xxxx96) ABCDEFGHIJMNQSTUWX		58,135,180	58,135,180	
BASOPS, Account (xxxx96) P&Y		5,427,938	5,427,938	
RPM, Accounts (xxxx76/xxxx78) K&L		12,106,189	12,106,189	
Envir Pgms, Account (xxxx56)		3,276,169	3,276,169	
Audio-Visual, Account (xxxx90)		1,693,662	1,693,662	
Base Commo, Account (xxxx95)		2,462,958	2,462,958	
Family Programs, Accounts (878 708/719/720)		1,534,000	1,534,000	
DODRPM 93/94 Total				
Personnel				
Non-Personnel				
Installation Population(ASIP) FY93		9,250	9,250	
5. Buildable Acres	Acres	5,203	5,203	
6. Cost of Living Index	Percent of Avg.	90.1	90.1	

Data Element	Unit of Measure	Values		Notes
		Reported By Fort Rucker	Verified By Army Audit Agency	
7. Deployment Network	Miles			
Railhead Distance	Miles	0	0	
Airport Distance	Miles	22	22	
Seaport Access Distance	Miles	178	178	
Interstate Highway	Miles	71	71	
8. Encroachment	Pop/Sq.Mi.	49	49	
9. Environmental Carrying Capacity				
Archaeological Factor				
Archaeological Site Density	Sites	0	0	
Listed on National Register	Sites	0	0	
Eligible/Potential Sites	Sites	7	7	
Total Acres Surveyed	Acres	43,329	43,329	
Total Installation Acres	Acres	63,503	63,503	
Percent Completed		75%	75%	
Historical Building Factor				
Historical Building Density	Buildings	0	0	
Listed on National Register	Buildings	0	0	
Eligible/Potential Buildings	Buildings	0	0	
Total Buildings Surveyed	Buildings	546	546	
Percent Completed		100%	100%	
Endangered Species Factor				
Total Endangered Species	Species	0	0	
Endangered Fauna	Fauna	0	0	
Endangered Flora	Flora	0	0	
Total Threatened Species	Species	0	0	
Threatened Fauna	Fauna	0	0	2
Threatened Flora	Flora	0	0	
Wetland Factor				
Total Wetland Acreage	Acres	9,573	9,573	
Total Installation Acres	Acres	63,503	63,503	

Data Element	Unit of Measure	Values		Notes
		Reported By Fort Rucker	Verified By Army Audit Agency	
Air Quality Factor: In Attainment (Y/N)		Y	Y	
Water Quality Factor - # NPDES Exceeded		26	26	
Noise Quality Factor	Acres			
Total Acres AICUZ/ICUZ Zone II	Acres	85,197	85,197	
Total Acres AICUZ/ICUZ Zone III	Acres	20,819	20,819	
Contaminated Sites Factor	Sites			
Total Number of IRP Sites	Sites	33	33	
Total Number of NPL Sites	Sites	0	0	
10. Family Housing				
On-post Family Dwelling Units	Units	1,516	1,516	
Off-post Family Dwelling Units	Units	1,867	1,867	
11. Family Housing Cost Per Dwelling Unit				
Average AFHO Costs	Dollars per unit	4,274	4,274	
FY 93 AFH Operations Cost	Dollars per unit	5,154	5,154	
FY 92 AFH Operations Cost	Dollars per unit	3,795	3,795	
FY 91 AFH Operations Cost	Dollars per unit	3,872	3,872	
Number of AFH Units on Post		1,516	1,516	
12. General Instructional Facilities	Sq.Ft./000	239	239	
13. Impact Area				
Impact Acres	Acres	13,159	13,159	
Air Force Bombing Capable	(Y/N)	N	N	
Attack Helicopter Capable	(Y/N)	Y	Y	
Tube Artillery Capable	(Y/N)	Y	Y	
Above Three All	(Y/N)	N	N	
MLRS Capable	(Y/N)	N	N	

Data Element	Unit of Measure	Values		Notes
		Reported By Fort Rucker	Verified By Army Audit Agency	
14. Information Mission Area	Points	1,190	1,230	3
Telephone Switching	Points	500	500	
Main DCO Digital Switch (Y/N)	Points	5	5	
Percentage of Fill	Points	5	5	
Lines (Equipped)	Points	5	5	
Lines (Expandable To)	Points	5	5	
Outside Cable Plant	Points	220	260	
OSCAR Implementation Phase Completed	Points	5	5	
Cable Type (Fiber Backbone, Mixed or Copper)	Points	3	3	
Percentage of Fill	Points	3	5	
Common User Mainframe Architecture	Points	330	330	
Mainframe Type	Points	4	4	
Total MIPS	Points	2	2	
ASIMS (RDC or DPC)	Points	3	3	
E-Mail (Sperry/MMDF, Other or None)	Points	3	3	
Front End Processor (FEP)	Points	5	5	
Super Computer	Points	0	0	
Common User DASD (GIGABYTES)	Points	5	5	
DSN/DDN Node	Points	0	0	
DSN (Y/N)	Points	0	0	
MILNET (Y/N)	Points	0	0	
DISNET (Y/N)	Points	0	0	
SCINET (Y/N)	Points	0	0	
Post Wide WAN/LAN	Points	45	45	
Fiber Optic (Y/N)	Points	0	0	
Other (Y/N)	Points	3	3	
TCC	Points	50	50	
GENSER Type	Points	5	5	
DSSCS Type	Points	5	5	
AMME or ASC (Y/N)	Points	0	0	
Comm Secure Processor (Y/N)	Points	0	0	

Data Element	Unit of Measure	Values		Notes
		Reported By Fort Rucker	Verified By Army Audit Agency	
VTC Facility	Points	45	45	
VTC Facility (Y/N)	Points	3	3	
15. Infrastructure				4
Water Treatment Capability	(MGD)	6.0	7.6	
Sewage Treatment Capability	(MGD)	2.4	3.3	
Electrical Distribution Capability	(KVA)	66,600	74,217	
Land Fill (Dollars per short ton)	Dollars	20	20	
16. Locality Pay Factor	Index as Percent	3.09	3.09	
17. Maneuver Acres	Acres	37,968	37,968	
18. MCA Cost Factor	Index Value	.850	.850	
19. Mechanized Maneuver Acres	Acres	0	0	
20. Mobilization Capability				
Permanent Officer Mob UOPH	Spaces	1,336	1,336	
Permanent Enlisted Mob UEPH	Spaces	4,890	4,890	
Temporary Officer Mob UOPH	Spaces	33	33	
Temporary Enlisted Mob UEPH	Spaces	1,800	1,800	
21. Percent Permanent Facilities	Percent	76	76	
Total Sq. Ft. (Permanant)	(000)	6,004	6,004	
MILCON (FY 92-96)	(000)	427	427	
Total Installation Sq. Ft.	(000)	8,475	8,475	
22. Ranges				
Number of MPRC	Number	0	0	
Number of RETS Equipped				
Firing Points	Number	16	16	

<u>Data Element</u>	<u>Unit of Measure</u>	<u>Values</u>		<u>Notes</u>
		<u>Reported By Fort Rucker</u>	<u>Verified By Army Audit Agency</u>	
Standard MOUT Range Available (Y/N)	Points	0	0	
Total Number of Ranges	Number	14	14	
23. Reserve Training				5
Annual Training (Average)	People	1,762	1,688	
FY 93	People	1,814	1,814	
FY 92	People	2,195	2,420	
FY 91	People	1,276	829	
Inactive Duty Training (Average)	Mandays	16,076	13,598	
FY 93	Mandays	20,311	15,184	
FY 92	Mandays	15,897	15,664	
FY 91	Mandays	12,020	9,945	
24. Special Airspace	Cubic Miles	8,271.5	8,271.5	
25. VHA Factor				
E-5 With Dependents	Dollars	0	0	
W-3 With Dependents	Dollars	0	0	
O-3 With Dependents	Dollars	0	0	
26. Work Space	Sq. Ft. (000)	1,393	1,373	6

Notes

EXPLANATION FOR DIFFERENCES

- 1 - The BASOPS/Mission Population numbers we verified were Fort Rucker's initial submission to the data call, and did not include DODRPM figures as Fort Rucker was not asked to include these numbers. Training and Doctrine Command changed most of Fort Ruckers numbers for this attribute in the last call review (to include providing numbers for the DODRPM) and did not provide any support for these changes so that we could verify them here at Fort Rucker. These numbers should be verified at Training and Doctrine Command.
- 2 - The American alligator which resides on Fort Rucker is no longer endangered or threatened based on its numbers. The alligator was placed on the Federal Registry as an endangered species due to its similarity in appearance to the American crocodile which is endangered. Fort Rucker's ability to perform its mission is not limited due to the existence of the alligator on the installation.
- 3 - The increase of 40 points was caused when Fort Rucker personnel overestimated the percentage of fill subdata element. The element was initially estimated at 60-75% filled when in actuality it is less than 50% filled. This caused an increase in the outside cable plant data element.
- 4 - The initial submission considered only the main installation capacity for all the data elements which make up the infrastructure attribute. During our review we found that information on the satellite installations wasn't included causing the water, sewage, and electrical data elements to increase.
- 5 - The format used to report unit training was inconsistent. Fort Rucker did not account for the splitting of units into smaller groups and training on several ranges during one day. This resulted in individuals being double counted causing the annual training and inactive duty training data elements to be incorrect. We took the raw data and developed a spreadsheet to calculate the Reserve training numbers which were approved by Fort Rucker personnel.
- 6 - The difference of 20,000 square feet was attributed to a typographical error as the subdata elements which comprise the Work Space attribute were valid and totaled to 1,373,000.

Legend

AFH Army Family Housing
 AFHO Army Family Housing Operations
 AICUZ Air Force Installation Compatibility Use Zone
 AMME Automated Multi-Media Exchange
 ASC Automated Switching Center
 ASIMS Army Standard Information Management System
 DASD Direct Access Storage Device
 DCO Dial Central Office
 DISNET Defense Information Systems Network
 DPC Data Processing Center
 DSN Defense Switched Network
 DSSCS Defense Special Security Communications System
 FCG Facility Category Group
 FEP Front End Processor
 GENSER General Service
 ICUZ Installation Compatibility Use Zone
 IRP Installation Restoration Plan
 LAN Local Area Network
 MILNET Military Network
 MIPS Millions of Instructions Per Second
 MLRS Multiple Launch Rocket System
 MMDF Multichannel Memorandum Distribution Facility
 MOUT Mounted Operations and Urban Terrain
 MPRC Multi-Purpose Range Complex
 NPEDES National Pollution Discharge Elimination Systems
 NPL National Priority Listing
 OSCAR Outside Cable Rehabilitation
 RDC Regional Data Center
 RETS Remote Target System
 SCINET Scientific Information Network
 TCC Telecommunications Center
 UEPH Unaccompanied Enlisted Personnel Housing
 UOPH Unaccompanied Officer Personnel Housing
 UPH Unaccompanied Personnel Housing
 VTC Video Teleconference
 WAN Wide Area Network

FORT RICHARDSON, ALASKA BACKGROUND

LOCATION: Fort Richardson, Alaska is located in southcentral Alaska seven miles northeast of Anchorage, the only large city (pop. 248,000) in the State. It is part of the Metropolitan Statistical Area of Anchorage.

HISTORY: Ft. Richardson was constructed in 1940-41 on the site of the current Elmendorf AFB. In 1947, the post was redesignated U. S. Army, Alaska (USARAL). In 1950, Ft. Richardson was divided between the Army and the Air Force with 13,000 acres released to the Air Force for the construction of Elmendorf AFB. The Army established a new cantonment area and acquired additional lands to bring the post to its current size of 61,532 acres. In 1963, USARAL was reorganized under the Army's Reorganization Objective Army Division (ROAD) concept. In 1974, USARAL discontinued as the major subordinate Army command, and HQ, 172nd Inf Bde, Alaska assumed command and control in Alaska reporting directly to U.S. Forces Command (FORSCOM). The 172nd Inf Bde was a single installation comprised of three (3) posts: Ft. Richardson (HQ), Ft. Wainwright, and Ft. Greely. Headquarters, 6th Infantry Division (Light) was activated at Ft. Richardson on 24 March 1986, and Division Headquarters relocated to Ft. Wainwright in July 1990. In July, 1994 the 6th Inf Division will be inactivated and simultaneously, U. S. Army, Alaska (USARAK) will remain at Ft. Richardson as the installation headquarters for the three Alaskan posts.

CURRENT MISSION: Fort Richardson provides a garrison headquarters to manage and coordinate installation activities at the three Alaskan posts of Ft. Richardson, Ft. Wainwright, and Ft. Greely. Located at the economic, logistical, transportation, and governmental hub of the State, it serves as a support base for all Army units in Alaska and provides a base of operations for training, sustainment, deployment, and administration. Ft. Richardson is the vital Army interface with the joint-Service Alaskan Command, headquartered at Elmendorf AFB, as well as with other Federal and State agencies headquartered in Anchorage. Close proximity to Elmendorf AFB and Anchorage International Airport/Kulis Air National Guard Base support rapid deployment and force projection capabilities. It provides essential support to reserve components (all Services) with the only field training and weapons qualifications site in southern Alaska.

CLOSE HOLD

Oahu, and within a 20 mile radius of the headquarters of the Commander in Chief, U.S. Pacific Command; the Commander, U.S. Army, Pacific; the Commander in Chief, U.S. Pacific Fleet; the Commander, U.S. Pacific Air Forces; and the Commander, Marine Forces, Pacific.

CLOSE HOLD

CLOSE HOLD**SCHOFIELD BARRACKS
UNIQUE INSTALLATION CHARACTERISTICS**

JOINT SYNERGY: Schofield Barracks and its satellite installations provide base support for activities such as the Defense Information Systems Agency, Pacific; Field Station Kunia; the 30th Space Wing; the 25th Air Liaison Squadron; the U.S. Army Space Command; the Military Traffic Management Command, Pacific; and the Hawaii Army and Air National Guards. The Hickam NCO Academy, which provides professional military education for airmen in Hawaii, is located on Wheeler Army Airfield. Schofield Barracks' ranges are used by Marine Corps, Navy, and Air Force activities. The 68th Medical Detachment provides air medical evacuation service for the entire island of Oahu. Pohakaloa Training Area (PTA), a prime training area for the 25th Infantry Division (Light) and its affiliated units, also provides training facilities for the U.S. Air Force, 1st Marine Expeditionary Brigade, the Hawaii Army National Guard, the U.S. Army Reserve units, and the Japanese Ground Self Defense Force. PTA also provides an impact area for the U.S. Navy to conduct close air support missions.

UNIQUE FACILITIES: Schofield Barracks and its satellite installations have 75 live fire ranges that can accommodate maneuvers and operations for a battalion size unit. One multiple purpose range complex system is used for fixed and rotary wing aircraft, artillery, and tank live fire exercises, and has an impact area greater than 51,000 acres. The entire 25th Infantry Division (Light) can train in a division level exercise using all training areas on Oahu. The Battle Simulation Center is capable of providing Corps to squad level training through the use of computers.

PTA, located on the island of Hawaii, has over 100,000 acres of variable climates for year round training. PTA can accommodate brigade size maneuvers, joint or combined air and ground live fire exercises (tactical air, helicopter gun ships, unrestricted artillery firing), and airborne/air assault training.

UNIQUE LOCATION: Schofield Barracks is located on the central plain of Oahu, Hawaii. Located in the middle of the Pacific Ocean, it occupies a unique position in the Pacific theater. Flying time for troops deploying from Schofield Barracks to Japan is about eight hours, while flying time to Korea and the Philippines is about ten hours. Hickam Air Force Base and Pearl Harbor Naval Base, located near Schofield Barracks, provide excellent power projection capability for Army units in Hawaii. Schofield Barracks is relatively proximate to other DOD activities on the island of

CLOSE HOLD

CLOSE HOLD

**SCHOFIELD BARRACKS
BACKGROUND**

LOCATION: Schofield Barracks is located on the island of Oahu, and is approximately 22 miles northwest of the city of Honolulu, Hawaii. Schofield Barracks is in the County of Honolulu which encompasses the entire island of Oahu. It is assigned to the Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA) of Honolulu, HI, the only MSA in the state.

HISTORY: Schofield Barracks was established in December 1908 to host seven Army regiments. During World War I, an officer training school was established at Schofield Barracks. Between World War I and World War II, Schofield Barracks housed the Hawaiian Division, the only complete division in the Army at the time, which reorganized as the 24th and 25th Infantry Divisions on 1 October 1941. During World War II, with both the 24th and 25th Infantry Divisions engaged in combat in the Pacific Ocean area, Schofield Barracks became a jungle training center and rear area headquarters for the 10th U.S. Corps. In 1954, after occupation duty in Japan and combat in the Korean War, the 25th Infantry Division returned to Schofield Barracks. By 1966 the 25th Infantry Division had deployed to Southeast Asia. Until the Division's return from Vietnam in 1971, Schofield Barracks was home to the Army National Guard.

CURRENT MISSION: Schofield Barracks is the home of the 25th Infantry Division (Light) and U.S. Army, Hawaii. Schofield Barracks and its satellite installation, Pohakaloa Training Area (PTA), are the primary training sites for Army troops stationed in Hawaii. It also supports Reserve Component training for U.S. Army Reserve units in Hawaii. Its training facilities on Oahu are ideal for simulating tropical combat conditions for small or light unit strategy and tactics. It supports the U.S. Army Noncommissioned Officers (NCO) Academy, Hawaii, which provides primary leadership development and basic NCO courses for active duty and reserve personnel in the Pacific Rim; the Kunia Regional Signals Intelligence Operations Center (KRSOC), a jointly operated facility providing cryptologic support to the Commander-in-Chief, U.S. Pacific Command; the Military Traffic Management Command, Pacific; and the Hawaii Army and Air National Guards.

CLOSE HOLD

CLOSE HOLD

**FORT SHAFTER
UNIQUE INSTALLATION CHARACTERISTICS**

JOINT SYNERGY: Headquarters, USARPAC, located on Fort Shafter's historic Palm Circle, is the Army component of the U.S. Pacific Command and coordinates with the USCINCPAC joint staff and other Service Headquarters in providing the command and control function in the Pacific theater. Fort Shafter, through its satellite installation, Aliamanu Military Reservation (AMR), provides family housing units for 810 Navy and 189 Marine Corps families. Together with the 1,598 U.S. Army families who live in AMR, Fort Shafter supports over 13,900 residents of the three services. Fort Shafter provides complete community support functions for all service members in its satellite installation.

UNIQUE FACILITIES: Fort Shafter has a new state of the art command, control, and communications facility, built in 1992, which houses the operations of the World-Wide Military Command and Control System (WWMCCS). The WWMCCS operation at Fort Shafter is the major command and control system in direct support of USCINCPAC and the National Command Authority. In addition, a new Reserve Center was completed in 1993, and now houses the 100th Infantry Battalion, the 411th Engineer Battalion, and the Support Group, U.S. Army Reserve.

UNIQUE LOCATION: Fort Shafter is located on the island of Oahu in the middle of the Pacific Ocean, and occupies a unique position in the Pacific theater. The installation, with its theater-level command headquarters is nearby its sister Services' theater-level headquarters: U.S. Pacific Fleet at Pearl Harbor; Pacific Air Forces at Hickam Air Force Base; Marine Forces, Pacific, at Camp Smith; and the unified command of USCINCPAC at Camp Smith. This close proximity to the theater-level headquarters of the other services and the unified command is considered key to strategic operational planning and the conduct of joint operations throughout the Asia/Pacific Theater.

CLOSE HOLD

2

LOCATION: Fort Shafter is located on the island of Oahu and is approximately 5 miles from the city of Honolulu, Hawaii. Fort Shafter is in the County of Honolulu, which encompasses the entire island of Oahu, and is assigned to the Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA) of Honolulu, HI, which is the only MSA in the State.

HISTORY: In 1899, lands passed to the United States Government from the Government of Hawaii. The Kahauiki Military Reservation (KMR) was established in 1905. In 1907, KMR was renamed Fort Shafter after Major General William R. Shafter, a recipient of the Congressional Medal of Honor for heroism during the Civil War. Fort Shafter, since its inception, has served as the home for the theater-level Army headquarters in this region, and currently serves as the home for Headquarters, U.S. Army, Pacific (USARPAC), the Army Component Command for the Commander in Chief, U.S. Pacific Command (USCINCPAC). The Army headquarters at the installation has supported U.S. Army operations during five wars: World War I, World War II, the Korean War, the Vietnam War, and the Persian Gulf War. Because of its significant contribution to the defense effort in the past, and its intrinsic historical nature, Palm Circle, along with its surrounding buildings, was placed on the National Register of historical places by the Department of Interior in 1984.

CURRENT MISSION: Fort Shafter is the home of Headquarters, USARPAC, the Army component of USCINCPAC providing the command and control function in the Asia/Pacific Theater, less the Republic of Korea. USARPAC's sphere of influence includes Alaska, Hawaii, Japan, and U.S. possessions and trust territories in the Pacific. USARPAC also represents the U.S. Army to the armed forces of nations in the Pacific and Indian Ocean areas and those in most of Asia. The headquarters contains critical command, control, and communications necessary to manage and support warfighting efforts in this vast geographic theater. In addition, Fort Shafter provides base support to 39 tenant activities and 12 satellite activities, such as the Corps of Engineers, Pacific Division and the Central Identification Laboratory, Hawaii which contribute significantly to activities within the Pacific. Other mission related activities include assistance to Pacific Rim countries via joint and bi-lateral training exercises, disaster-relief, humanitarian and civic-action missions.

CLOSE HOLD

Encl 18



19-CZ98 11-12-1981 14:23 1-12-1981

FACSIMILE TRANSMITTAL HEADER SHEET

COMMAND/ OFFICE		NAME/OFFICE SYMBOL		OFFICE PHONE (DSN/COMM)		FAX NO (DSN/COMM)	
FROM HQ USARPAC DCSRM		APRM-MC		438-8966		DSN 438-9234	
TO H QDA		DAES-TABS		225-1375		(703) 614-6518	
CLASSIFICATION	PRECEDENCE	NO. PAGES (incl. header)	DATE TIME	MONTH	YEAR	RELEASERS SIGNATURE	
Unclass	Routine	14	21	06	94	<i>D. Minter</i>	

REMARKS Advance copy of Data Call #4 as yet unclassified by USARPAC Chief of Staff. Primary editorial change is to explain PTA training area in regard to Schofield Barracks.

CLOSE HOLD
 FORT SHAFTER
 BACKGROUND

1

2



DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY

U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20314-1000

REPLY TO
ATTENTION OF:

21 JUN 1994

CELD-ZE

MEMORANDUM FOR OFFICE OF THE CHIEF OF STAFF
ATTN: DACS-TAB

SUBJECT: BRAC 95 Data Call #4, Installation Assessment Narratives (Data Call #4)

1. Reference memorandum, DACS-TABS, 13 April 1994, SAB.
2. The enclosed information is provided in accordance with the referenced memorandum. The information contained in this report is accurate and complete to the best of my knowledge and belief.
3. POC is Mr. Lucas, CELD-ZE, 202-272-8774.

FOR THE COMMANDER:

Encl
as

WILLIAM D. BROWN
Colonel, Corps of Engineers
Chief of Staff

CF:
CERD-L

CLOSE HOLD

**COLD REGIONS RESEARCH AND ENGINEERING LABORATORY
BACKGROUND**

LOCATION: The U.S. Army Cold Regions Research and Engineering Laboratory (CRREL) is located in west-central New Hampshire within the town of Hanover. CRREL is in an economic area that includes Grafton and Sullivan Counties in New Hampshire and Windsor and Orange Counties in Vermont. Hanover is near the junction of two interstates (I89 and I91) and is accessible from major airports in Boston MA and Manchester NH and a local commuter airport.

HISTORY: CRREL was established in 1961 as a merger of the Snow, Ice and Permafrost Research Establishment and the Arctic Construction and Frost Effects Laboratory. CRREL's heritage is closely tied to strategic structures in the Arctic, military operability in cold regions, base construction and operation in the northern tier and Corps of Engineers water resources mission. The expertise that assisted in constructing the Ballistic Missile Early Warning System (BMEWS) facilities and the Trans-Alaska Pipeline evolved to provide the engineering basis for the North Warning System, the proposed Alaska Chilled Gas Pipeline, and extending the life of the Greenland ice cap BMEWS Radar sites, as well as constructing new facilities at Ft. Wainwright, AK, and Ft. Drum, NY. The life extension of the Greenland radar sites saved taxpayers more money than the cumulative RDTE budget of CRREL from 1961 through 1988, over \$125 million. CRREL's internationally recognized research program is focused on support for the field Army with operational procedures and techniques; support to materiel development by characterization and modeling of the winter environment; facility design, operation, and environmental cleanup in cold climates; and Corps of Engineers Civil Works missions for inland waterways in winter, cold regions hydrology, and civil works remote sensing.

CURRENT MISSION: Advancing knowledge of the cold regions through scientific and engineering research and putting that knowledge to work for the Army, DoD and the Nation is the mission of CRREL. Operating in cold regions requires appropriate equipment, training and doctrine, often very different from those used in more temperate conditions. These special requirements cover a broad range of military activities and can incur significant cost or capability penalties. Special challenges of cold regions exist on the more than 30% of the earth's surface that is covered by ice or underlain with permafrost. In addition, persistent and severe winter conditions occur in areas of Europe, Asia and North and South America. Bosnia and Herzegovina and North and South Korea are areas of interest today that experience severe winter conditions that could significantly impact military operations. CRREL provides the technology to allow the Army and DoD to operate effectively in cold regions environments to maintain national security and foster peace. Having a single-focus cold regions R&D organization to provide expertise to the DoD, other federal, state, and local agencies and the private sector is an investment strategy that results in an internationally recognized center of expertise with unique state-of-the-art facilities and a cost effective capability.

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**COLD REGIONS RESEARCH AND ENGINEERING LABORATORY
UNIQUE INSTALLATION CHARACTERISTICS**

JOINT SYNERGY: In an environment of diminishing resources, CRREL's broad capabilities and relevance have allowed it to grow substantially in its total program and ability to serve the Army and the DoD. Under Project Reliance, CRREL serves the Navy and Air Force as the single DoD Technology Base Center for cold regions science and engineering issues. Through a variety of partnerships and multiple agency programs, CRREL has been able to sustain critical R&D efforts in many areas important to the military. Partners include the Navy, Air Force, DOT (FHWA and FAA), EPA, DOE, NASA and NSF. In addition, the Corps of Engineers Civil Works R&D program synergistically supports many Army research requirements. By leveraging resources from these other areas, the impact of available resources can be magnified. In addition, technology transfer to the private sector and other government agencies is often an inherent benefit of the partnerships. CRREL has developed 40 cooperative research and development agreements with non-federal partners that encourage technology transfer. The synergy of the CRREL research program is a model of partnering, dual utility, cost effectiveness, productivity and most importantly, impact on the military.

UNIQUE FACILITIES: CRREL has an aggregation of military and civil works low temperature laboratory and experimental research facilities not found anywhere else in the world. The main laboratory consists of 24 low temperature research cold laboratories with a temperature range down to -35 F. The 73,000 square foot Ice Engineering Facility houses three special-purpose research areas; a large low-temperature towing tank, a 100-foot long refrigerated flume for modeling rivers, and a large hydraulic-model room for studying ice impacts on civil works facilities, primarily locks and dams. The 29,000 square foot Frost Effects Research Facility supports full-scale research on the impact of freeze-thaw cycles on pavements, foundations, and utility systems. These facilities are nationally and internationally recognized for their unique capabilities. CRREL also has special purpose ice test facilities, clean rooms, and low temperature materials laboratories. Estimated replacement cost of CRREL facilities is 75 to 100 million dollars. CRREL also owns a 133 acre permafrost research site in Fairbanks, Alaska and a research permafrost tunnel in Fox, Alaska.

UNIQUE LOCATION: CRREL is well located to support the requirements of its mission, meeting the original criteria for establishing the Laboratory's location which included having at least 100 inches of snowfall annually, a freezing index of at least 1500 degree days and close proximity to educational institutions. This northeast United States location also provides excellent field research sites such as nearby Mount Washington in New Hampshire and the Sleepers River Watershed in Danbury, Vermont. In addition, the location in Hanover, New Hampshire, near the campus of Dartmouth College provides for a strong synergistic relationship with an educational institution with a graduate program in Arctic Science and Engineering. Dartmouth College was instrumental in drawing CRREL to Hanover because it houses the collection of Arctic explorer Vilhjalmur Stefansson and its interest in establishing the cold regions graduate studies program. CRREL also operates a field office at Fort Wainwright, Alaska that provides direct liaison to military units in Alaska and the Pacific rim (Korea and Japan) for cold regions operations as well as support to CRREL research activities in Alaska.

CLOSE HOLD

BRAC 95

US ARMY MILITARY DISTRICT OF WASHINGTON

FORT AP HILL

NARRATIVE ASSESSMENT

CLOSE HOLD

CLOSE HOLD

**FORT A. P. HILL
BACKGROUND**

LOCATION: Fort A. P. Hill is located in the Caroline County MSA, between Washington, D. C., and Richmond, Virginia. Surrounding counties are Essex, King George, and Spotsylvania.

HISTORY: Established 11 June 1941 by the War Department from land purchased by the Federal Government in the fall of 1940 and spring 1941. Designated A. P. Hill Military Reservation area for large scale maneuver training and artillery firing. The installation was redesignated Fort A. P. Hill in February 1974. Its current role is to support year-round training for Reserve Components, units of the Active Army and other military services and government agencies.

CURRENT MISSION: Fort A. P. Hill provides training, administrative and logistical support; maneuver and training areas; and live fire ranges/firing points for reserve components, active army units and other military services and government agencies. Provides mobilization planning and coordination for 20,000 Reserve Component soldiers and active army units to include training during mobilization. Operates the U.S. Army Recreational Facility used for hunting and fishing and assigns and controls the property incident thereto. Fort A. P. Hill serves nine satellite tenant activities.

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**FORT A. P. HILL
UNIQUE INSTALLATION CHARACTERISTICS**

JOINT SYNERGY: Because of its large size (76,000 acres), Fort A.P. Hill continues to be a premier training facility with combined arms capabilities exceeding those of other installations. Battalion, brigade and divisional units can conduct maneuver training of any size element while simultaneously employing their support elements and firing all weapons systems to include small arms, anti-armor, mortars/artillery, attack helicopters and close air support aircraft. The maneuver acreage, training facilities, and huge range firing complex permit units to accomplish all wartime missions. Additionally, the Post supports USMC, USN, and USAF activities and extensive research and development projects without interference to on-going training. Tenant activities include: U.S. Army Communications-Electronics Command, Naval Special Warfare Group Two, 78th Division Logistics Support Battalion (USAR), Det 1 HHD 20th Special Forces Group (VA ARNG), Infantry Training Detachment (VA ARNG), 80th Division Drill Sergeant School (USAR), Virginia Military Academy (VA ARNG), and 2 Brigade, 29th Infantry Division (VA ARNG) Headquarters.

UNIQUE FACILITIES: A complete separation of maneuver space (55,000 acres) and the impact area (28,000 acres) permits units to conduct training and live-fire activities simultaneously on 40 ranges/35 indirect firing points without degradation to either event. The installation has the finest aerial gunnery ranges for helicopters in the Army and recently has been equipped with a computerized target system, the Army Weapons Integrated Scoring System. Nine infantry, three engineer, three combat service support, mortar, artillery, scout, and anti-armor lanes provide facilities to support the newest Army lane training concepts. Extensive aviation flight corridors support aviation maneuvers of large helicopter formations. The Post also has a brigade-size drop zone and a field landing strip that can accommodate C-130 aircraft.

UNIQUE LOCATION: Fort A. P. Hill is the third largest Army post along the East Coast - after Fort Bragg and Fort Drum. It is also in the middle of one of the highest concentrations of reserve component units in the United States. In addition, it lies within close proximity to active installations such as Fort Bragg, Fort Lee, Fort Eustis, Fort Belvoir, Fort Meade, Fort Myer, and Camp LeJeune, supporting training of their respective units. Being ten miles east of Interstate 95 and next to U.S. Highway 301 greatly facilitates unit movements to Fort A. P. Hill. The installation routinely supports training for units located within a six-state geographic area seven days a week because of its close proximity to their home stations.

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BRAC 95

US ARMY MILITARY DISTRICT OF WASHINGTON

FORT BELVOIR

NARRATIVE ASSESSMENT

CLOSE HOLD

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**FORT BELVOIR
BACKGROUND**

LOCATION: Fort Belvoir is located in Northern Virginia approximately 14 miles south of Washington, D.C., in the historic southeast corner of Fairfax County. Surrounding counties are Prince William, Arlington, Loudon, and the City of Alexandria and is within the National Capital Region and the Washington-Baltimore MSA.

HISTORY: The United States in 1910 purchased the area known as "Belvoir" or the "White House Tract," near Accotink, Fairfax County, Virginia, on the Potomac River. After rejecting a proposed District of Columbia reformatory on the site, Congress, by the Act of 24 August 1912, transferred the tract to the War Department, which assigned use of it to the Corps of Engineers. The Army Engineer School at Washington Barracks, D.C., used the tract for training and drills for which its own facilities were too restricted. On 23 December 1917, Camp A.A. Humphreys was established at the Belvoir reservation as an engineer training camp. The Engineer School moved to Camp Humphreys in 1918. The post was redesignated Fort Humphreys in 1922, indicating permanent status. The name was changed to Fort Belvoir in 1935, in recognition of the area's historic colonial associations. For 71 years Fort Belvoir trained engineers. Since departure of the Engineer School in 1989, the post's new mission is to provide essential administrative and BASOPS support to assigned and tenant organizations.

CURRENT MISSION: Fort Belvoir is a strategic sustaining base for the Army. It provides essential logistical and administrative support to the 78 tenant organizations currently located here. Its responsibility is to provide support to the attached troop units, resident tenant activities, resident and non-resident dependents, and a large active and retired military population residing in the greater Northern Virginia area. Additionally, it provides support services on an area basis to a substantial number of non-located satellite activities throughout the Greater Washington Area. It services a geographical area of 20 counties in Virginia, plus the City of Alexandria; three counties in West Virginia, two counties in Maryland, and the District of Columbia (ROTC only). Included are 38 elements or headquarters of nine Army MACOMs (e.g., AMC; INSCOM; CIDC; Corps of Engineers; Info Systems CMD; TRADOC; MDW, and others). Other DOD activities supported include Defense Systems Management College and Defense Mapping School, as well as activities from the Air Force, Army Reserve, Army National Guard, Coast Guard, and Treasury.

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**FORT BELVOIR
UNIQUE INSTALLATION CHARACTERISTICS**

JOINT SYNERGY: Major DOD tenants currently on Fort Belvoir include the Defense Systems Management College, a graduate-level institution in acquisition management; the Defense Mapping School of the Defense Mapping Agency; and the Defense Communications-Electronics Evaluation & Testing Activity. Other DOD agencies scheduled to move to Fort Belvoir after mid-1995 include: Defense Logistics Agency, Defense Technical Information Service, Defense Contract Audit Agency, Defense National Stockpile Center, Defense Fuel Supply Center, and Defense Supply Services-Washington. Army organizations now on post include the Army Management Staff College, which provides executive leadership development for civilian and military leaders in force sustainment functional areas. Other Army activities include the USA Operational Support Airlift Command, elements of the Army Materiel Command (e.g., Night Vision & Electronic Sensors), and the USA Information Systems Command's Information Systems Software Center. Reserves include the 310th Theater Army Area Command; 29th Infantry Division; and a Navy Seabee battalion.

UNIQUE FACILITIES: Fort Belvoir's Earth Terminal Complex (ETC) is the prototypical large scale High Altitude Electronic-Magnetic Pulse (HEMP) hardened facility for the Defense Department. The White House Communications Agency has installed a critical communications system providing secure, HEMP-hardened communications services. During presidential travels this system accesses the Defense Communications System via the Ft. Belvoir East Atlantic SATCOM terminal, to maintain 100% reliability for the mission term. Fort Belvoir's Libby Indoor Range is equipped with an electronic target firing system used by FBI, CIA, State Department and other federal agency personnel for weapons training and qualification, in addition to military active and reserve units. The Operational Support Airlift Command at Davison Airfield provides essential "Priority Air Transport" for the White House, Congress, and the DOD; transports foreign heads of state once in this country; supports 3rd Infantry (Old Guard) tactical missions; and trains reservists and National Guard aviators from four states.

UNIQUE LOCATION: Fort Belvoir, the largest U.S. Army installation in the Washington Metropolitan area, is situated on the Potomac River 15 miles south of the Pentagon.

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BRAC 95

US ARMY MILITARY DISTRICT OF WASHINGTON

FORT MCNAIR

NARRATIVE ASSESSMENT

CLOSE HOLD

CLOSE HOLD

**FORT LESLEY J. McNAIR
BACKGROUND**

LOCATION: Fort Lesley J. McNair is located on Greenleaf Point, in the southwest section of Washington, DC, at the junction of the Anacostia River and the Washington Channel of the Potomac River. The Metropolitan Statistical Area is Washington, D.C.; surrounding counties include Arlington (Virginia), and Montgomery and Prince George's (Maryland).

HISTORY: Fort Lesley J. McNair is the oldest active U.S. Army post. In 1771, Pierre L'Enfant, planner of the new federal district, designated Greenleaf's Point (28.5 acres) as a military reservation for the defense of Washington. By 1807, an arsenal was built on the site. Destroyed by the British in the War of 1812, the arsenal was rebuilt by 1817. The first federal penitentiary was built by the late 1820s on land purchased north of the arsenal. In 1865, the conspirators accused of assassinating President Lincoln were imprisoned, tried, and hung from the gallows erected on post. A general hospital established by MAJ Walter Reed was located on post from 1898 until 1909. In 1903, construction of the Army War College began, and the post became the Army's center for the education and training of senior officers. In 1924, the Army Industrial College was founded, later evolving into the Industrial College of the Armed Forces (ICAF). The Army War College and ICAF joined to form the National Defense University in 1977. The post is currently named after LTG Lesley J. McNair, killed in Normandy, France, in July, 1944.

CURRENT MISSION: To support the tenant activities stationed on post, including the National Defense University, the Inter-American Defense College, and the Headquarters, Military District of Washington. To provide housing for general and flag officers assigned to various elements of the Department of Defense.

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**FORT LESLEY J. MCNAIR
UNIQUE INSTALLATION CHARACTERISTICS**

JOINT SYNERGY: Fort McNair provides support to Company A, 3rd U.S. Infantry (The Old Guard), 67th Explosive Ordnance Detachment, Headquarters 1101st Signal Brigade, as well as the National Defense University, the Inter-American Defense College, and the Headquarters, Military District of Washington. Other services provided include housing for general and flag officers assigned to various elements of the Department of Defense.

UNIQUE FACILITIES: Fort McNair is a historic district whose campus houses the National War College and quarters for senior military leadership. The National War College, named Theodore Roosevelt Hall, is a national historic register landmark. The National Defense University recently constructed Marshall Hall which houses administrative, training, and state-of-the-art library facilities supporting senior military and civilian leadership training. The distinguished campus design of the post, by noted architects McKim, Meade, and White, is in concert with the Washington, D.C. plan, circa 1900.

UNIQUE LOCATION: Fort McNair has been a military post for over 200 years, second only to West Point in length of service. Its location in the immediate proximity to the seat of government provides unique opportunities for the training of senior officers of all branches of service, whether foreign or domestic.

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BRAC 95

US ARMY MILITARY DISTRICT OF WASHINGTON

FORT MEADE

NARRATIVE ASSESSMENT

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**FORT GEORGE G. MEADE
BACKGROUND**

LOCATION: Fort George G. Meade is located in Anne Arundel County, Maryland, approximately 14 miles from Baltimore and 20 miles from Washington, D.C. The post is part of the Washington-Baltimore MSA. Neighboring counties include Howard, Prince Georges, Baltimore, and Montgomery.

HISTORY: The post was established in May 1917 on land purchased from property owners of Admiral, Maryland, and became a cantonment area for troops during World War I. During the 1920s, Fort Meade was the home and training center for the Army's armor forces, and handled over 200 units and 3.5 million soldiers during World War II. In 1947, the post became the home of Headquarters, Second U.S. Army. During the 1950s, the National Security Agency and other intelligence activities were established on Fort Meade. In 1966, the First and Second U.S. Army headquarters merged into First U.S. Army. In 1993, Fort Meade (minus its Pennsylvania subinstallations) was transferred from U.S. Army Forces Command to the U.S. Army Military District of Washington. In 1994, Fort Meade became the new home of the Defense Information School, a combined tri-service multimedia training facility.

CURRENT MISSION: Fort Meade provides a home for, and base operations support to, several intelligence activities and various other tenants, including the National Security Agency; First U.S. Army; Defense Information School; 704th Military Intelligence Brigade; 694th Intelligence Group (USAF); Naval Security Group Activity; 902nd Military Intelligence Group; First Recruiting Brigade; and 48 other tenants. Fort Meade supports its Fort A. P. Hill subinstallation, and the remaining real property and real estate at Fort Holabird, Maryland. Fort Meade's AR 5-9 area support responsibilities include the states of Maryland, Delaware, Pennsylvania, West Virginia, Ohio, and the District of Columbia.

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**FORT GEORGE G. MEADE
UNIQUE INSTALLATION CHARACTERISTICS**

JOINT SYNERGY: Fort George G. Meade provides base operations support in a truly joint arena. Thousands of Army, Navy, Air Force, Marine, and civilian employees of the National Security Agency provide strategic and tactical intelligence to the National Command Authority. The Air Force has the largest single unit on Fort Meade (the 694th Intelligence Wing). Likewise, the Navy has a presence at Fort Meade in its Naval Security Group Activity. In 1995, this presence will grow to include the Naval Security Group Command. Tri-service multimedia training will begin in earnest in 1995 on Fort Meade with the addition of the new Defense Information School (DINFOS). DINFOS is being developed by combining the Defense Information School (Fort Benjamin Harrison, IN), the Defense Visual Information School (Lowry AFB, CO), and the Naval Photographic School (Pensacola NAS, FL) into one facility on Fort Meade. With a projected average daily student load of 570 students, the new DINFOS facility will anchor an already impressive array of educational programs at Fort Meade.

UNIQUE FACILITIES: Fort Meade's National Security Agency owns a host of unique facilities from state-of-the-art telecommunications to microchip manufacturing.

UNIQUE LOCATION: Fort Meade occupies prime Eastern Seaboard real estate. It is situated 14 miles south of Baltimore, 15 miles west of Annapolis, and 20 miles north of Washington, D.C. It is a short 15-minute drive to the Baltimore-Washington International Airport and the AMTRAK Rail Station. Washington National Airport is within a 45-minute drive, and Dulles International Airport is one hour away. Five major north-south highways and three major east-west highways are within 1-10 miles of the post. Two commuter rail lines, linking Baltimore and the Washington Metro system, are located on opposite sides of the post, and provide quick access to the Pentagon and other Federal facilities. Maryland Light Rail is within 10 miles of Fort Meade, and future light rail service is planned to pass by or through the post. Additionally, the post sits within a proposed Magnetic Levitation (MAGLEV) train corridor. Seaport access is good, with the Baltimore and Curtis Bay seaports within 20 miles of the post.

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LOCATION: Fort George G. Meade is located in Anne Arundel County, Maryland, approximately 14 miles from Baltimore and 20 miles from Washington, D.C. The post is part of the Washington-Baltimore MSA. Neighboring counties include Howard, Prince Georges, Baltimore, and Montgomery.

HISTORY: The post was established in May 1917 on land purchased from property owners of Admiral, Maryland, and became a cantonment area for troops during World War I. During the 1920s, Fort Meade was the home and training center for the Army's armor forces, and handled over 200 units and 3.5 million soldiers during World War II. In 1947, the post became the home of Headquarters, Second U.S. Army. During the 1950s, the National Security Agency and other intelligence activities were established on Fort Meade. In 1966, the First and Second U.S. Army headquarters merged into First U.S. Army. In 1993, Fort Meade (minus its Pennsylvania subinstallations) was transferred from U.S. Army Forces Command to the U.S. Army Military District of Washington. In 1994, Fort Meade became the new home of the Defense Information School, a combined tri-service multimedia training facility.

CURRENT MISSION: Fort Meade provides a home for, and base operations support to, several intelligence activities and various other tenants, including the National Security Agency; First U.S. Army; Defense Information School; 704th Military Intelligence Brigade; 694th Intelligence Group (USAF); Naval Security Group Activity; 902nd Military Intelligence Group; First Recruiting Brigade; and 48 other tenants. Fort Meade supports its Fort A. P. Hill subinstallation, and the remaining real property and real estate at Fort Holabird, Maryland. Fort Meade's AR 5-9 area support responsibilities include the states of Maryland, Delaware, Pennsylvania, West Virginia, Ohio, and the District of Columbia.

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**FORT GEORGE G. MEADE
UNIQUE INSTALLATION CHARACTERISTICS**

JOINT SYNERGY: Fort George G. Meade provides base operations support in a truly joint arena. Thousands of Army, Navy, Air Force, Marine, and civilian employees of the National Security Agency provide strategic and tactical intelligence to the National Command Authority. The Air Force has the largest single unit on Fort Meade (the 694th Intelligence Wing). Likewise, the Navy has a presence at Fort Meade in its Naval Security Group Activity. In 1995, this presence will grow to include the Naval Security Group Command. Tri-service multimedia training will begin in earnest in 1995 on Fort Meade with the addition of the new Defense Information School (DINFOS). DINFOS is being developed by combining the Defense Information School (Fort Benjamin Harrison, IN), the Defense Visual Information School (Lowry AFB, CO), and the Naval Photographic School (Pensacola NAS, FL) into one facility on Fort Meade. With a projected average daily student load of 570 students, the new DINFOS facility will anchor an already impressive array of educational programs at Fort Meade.

UNIQUE FACILITIES: Fort Meade's National Security Agency owns a host of unique facilities from state-of-the-art telecommunications to microchip manufacturing.

UNIQUE LOCATION: Fort Meade occupies prime Eastern Seaboard real estate. It is situated 14 miles south of Baltimore, 15 miles west of Annapolis, and 20 miles north of Washington, D.C. It is a short 15-minute drive to the Baltimore-Washington International Airport and the AMTRAK Rail Station. Washington National Airport is within a 45-minute drive, and Dulles International Airport is one hour away. Five major north-south highways and three major east-west highways are within 1-10 miles of the post. Two commuter rail lines, linking Baltimore and the Washington Metro system, are located on opposite sides of the post, and provide quick access to the Pentagon and other Federal facilities. Maryland Light Rail is within 10 miles of Fort Meade, and future light rail service is planned to pass by or through the post. Additionally, the post sits within a proposed Magnetic Levitation (MAGLEV) train corridor. Seaport access is good, with the Baltimore and Curtis Bay seaports within 20 miles of the post.

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BRAC 95

US ARMY MILITARY DISTRICT OF WASHINGTON

FORT MYER

NARRATIVE ASSESSMENT

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**FORT MYER
BACKGROUND**

LOCATION: Fort Myer is located in the western portion of Arlington County, Virginia, directly across the Potomac River from Washington, D.C., bounded by several major highways, Arlington Cemetery, and Henderson Hall Marine Corps Base. The Metropolitan Statistical Area is Washington, D.C.; the surrounding county is Fairfax.

HISTORY: Fort Myer traces its ownership to George Washington's family and its origin to the Civil War. The acres encompassing Fort Myer and Arlington National Cemetery were called Arlington Heights when owned in the mid-1800s by Mrs. Mary Custis Lee, wife of Confederate General Robert E. Lee and a descendant of George Washington. After General Lee's departure to lead the Confederate Army in 1861, the United States confiscated the land for military uses, including defenses and the burial of war dead. In 1863, Fort Whipple was constructed, and in 1864, the government bought the land at auction when the Lees could not pay their taxes in person. Subsequent litigation awarded General and Mrs. Lee's son \$150,000 for the estate. Home of the Army Signal Corps, Fort Whipple was renamed Fort Myer in 1881, after BG Albert J. Myer. From 1887 to 1909, the post was a cavalry showplace, stabling up to 1,500 horses. In 1908, the first military test flight of an airplane occurred at Fort Myer. In 1948, the 3rd U.S. Infantry (The Old Guard), was reactivated and assigned to Fort Myer as the Army's official ceremonial unit.

CURRENT MISSION: Command, control, and operate Fort Myer, Fort McNair, and Cameron Station. Provide base operations support to other Army and Department of Defense organizations within the National Capital Region, and the Military District of Washington, for contingency and ceremonial operations.

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**FORT MYER
UNIQUE INSTALLATION CHARACTERISTICS**

JOINT SYNERGY: Fort Myer provides support to Arlington National Cemetery, the 1st battalion, 3rd Infantry, known as "The Old Guard", the United States Army Band, known as "Pershing's Own", housing for Senior Staff Officers and enlisted personnel of the Department of Defense, Department of the Army, Navy, Air Force, as well as the Military District of Washington.

UNIQUE FACILITIES: Fort Myer houses many of the nation's senior military leadership of three of the four military services (Army, Navy, and Air Force). These quarters fall within the post historic district. Fort Myer also is the only remaining post which operates horse drawn caissons and stables. These are part of the post's ceremonial mission.

UNIQUE LOCATION: Fort Myer is situated high above, and in a line directly west of, the Capital, and overlooks Arlington National Cemetery, presenting a complete historic view. Its adjacency to Arlington National Cemetery is a natural complement to the conducting of state and military funerals at the historic Fort Myer Chapel, with internment in the cemetery. Fort Myer's close proximity to the Pentagon also affords the post some opportunities not enjoyed by other Army installations. Its close proximity to the seat of government also reduces the reaction time necessary for The Old Guard to execute its mission to provide a security force for the Washington metropolitan area.

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BRAC 95

US ARMY MILITARY DISTRICT OF WASHINGTON

FORT RITCHIE

NARRATIVE ASSESSMENT

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**FORT RITCHIE
BACKGROUND**

LOCATION: Fort Ritchie is located in Washington County, Maryland, on the Maryland/Pennsylvania state line, 70 miles northwest of Washington, D.C. The installation is included in the Hagerstown, Maryland, MSA. Surrounding counties are Frederick (Maryland), and Adams and Franklin (Pennsylvania).

HISTORY: In 1926, land was purchased by the State of Maryland to establish the Garrison as a training area with the Maryland National Guard; the camp was named Camp Albert C. Ritchie. The first permanent buildings were constructed from natural stone found in the area. In June 1942, Camp Ritchie was activated as a War Department Military Intelligence Training Center. Additional temporary buildings were erected and 20,000 intelligence troops were housed and trained at Camp Ritchie over a four-year period. In 1945, the Camp was inactivated and reinstated as a National Guard training station. In October 1952, Fort Ritchie was reactivated by the Department of the Army to provide essential support for the contingency operations of the Joint Chiefs of Staff at Site R. Today, Garrison Fort Ritchie also provides support to DoD and United States Army administrative command and control missions.

CURRENT MISSION: Provide base operations and real property maintenance for the Garrison Fort Ritchie installation, the Alternate National Military Command Center Facility (Site R), satellite activities, and other tenants, including Camp David, which utilize installation facilities. Fort Ritchie provides the sole base operations, real property maintenance, and security support for the underground Alternate Joint Communications Center (AJCC) and the National Military Command Center (NMCC) at Site R in support of the Joint Staff and Continuity of Operations Plan. The installation serves as host to 33 tenant activities and provides support to two satellite activities and five U.S. Army Reserve Centers in Maryland and West Virginia. Fort Ritchie is the sponsoring federal agency facilitator supporting the city of Hagerstown, Maryland, Cooperative Administrative Support Unit (CASU), in executing the initiative.

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**FORT RITCHIE
UNIQUE INSTALLATION CHARACTERISTICS**

JOINT SYNERGY: Fort Ritchie provides support to 33 tenant activities located on the installation and Site R. Tenants include elements of Defense Information Systems Agency (DISA) and Defense Information Systems Organization (DISO), which provide the Warfighter and supporting organizations a "single entry point" into the DISO utility for expanded communications operations, information processing, and network management facilities. Fort Ritchie provides facilities and support to USAISC (and its several subordinate activities located on the installation), enhancing USAISC's ability to provide Information Management Area (IMA) support to customers on- and off-post. Other tenants include elements of other MACOMs, DoD activities, or contractors which provide support to the installation.

UNIQUE FACILITIES: Fort Ritchie has a hardened and secure underground facility at Site R which is environmentally controlled with state-of-the-art technology in communications and information management services. A new physical security building provides for enhanced security and controlled access to the facility. Garrison Fort Ritchie has modern technology microwave, satellite, telephone, communications, and information management support services with base-wide local area networking capabilities. An Integrated Network Management Facility managed by DISO services world-wide networks. New administrative buildings constructed within recent years provide secure facilities for sensitive and classified mission operations. A modern training and conference center with a video teleconferencing studio is also available. The installation has modern facilities for soldier, family, and community support.

UNIQUE LOCATION: Fort Ritchie is the best located installation to provide base operations, real property, and facility support to Site R. Fort Ritchie's proximity to Washington, D.C., permits installation and tenant managers to attend meetings at higher headquarters, DA, DoD, or other Federal agencies without extensive travel time and expense. Another positive factor for this location is the lack of surrounding urban or city encroachment due to development. Fort Ritchie's surrounding communities have an available workforce to staff the many civilian specialties often required at the installation. Fort Ritchie enjoys a stable workforce and the ability to attract qualified personnel from labor pools in the Maryland, Pennsylvania, Washington, and West Virginia areas.

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DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY

HEADQUARTERS UNITED STATES ARMY TRAINING AND DOCTRINE COMMAND
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF OF STAFF
FORT MONROE, VIRGINIA 23651-5000

27 JUN 94

REPLY TO
ATTENTION OF

ATCS-OS

MEMORANDUM FOR Director, The Army Basing Study, ATTN: DACS-TABS, Office of the Chief of Staff, Washington, D.C. 20310-0200

SUBJECT: BRAC 95 Installation Assessment Narratives (Data Call #4)

1. Reference memo, HQDA, DACS-TABS, 18 Apr 94, SAB.
2. The above reference was one of a series of data calls required to complete the Installation Assessment. Enclosed are three printed copies and a word-processing disk with the TRADOC installation narratives.
3. This command used extensive efforts to ensure the accuracy and completeness of these narratives.
 - a. TRADOC published a BRAC 95 Internal Control Program Memorandum which specifies the procedures to be used in data collection.
 - b. A list of the trusted agent at each TRADOC installation and the TRADOC staff has been published. Data calls and submissions flow through these agents.
 - c. Each installation Chief of Staff or Garrison Commander certified the accuracy and completeness of their submission.
 - d. Installation submission was staffed within this headquarters to verify the accuracy and completeness of their information.
 - e. The Assistant Deputy Chief of Staff for each staff section certified the accuracy and completeness of the installation submission, and provided a documentation section which addressed corrections made to the installation input and the justification for the change.
4. The information contained in this report is accurate and complete to the best of my knowledge and belief.

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CARLISLE BARRACKS, PENNSYLVANIA

BACKGROUND

Location: Carlisle Barracks is located in south-central Pennsylvania, bordering Carlisle, Pennsylvania. Situated in Cumberland County, Carlisle Barracks' Economic Area includes Carlisle, Harrisburg, and Lebanon, Pennsylvania.

History: Carlisle Barracks is the oldest active military post in the United States. The first regular military garrison at Carlisle Barracks was established May 30, 1757. Founded in 1838, the Cavalry School of Practice marked the first use of the barracks exclusively as a military training station. In 1879, Carlisle Barracks was transferred to the Department of Interior for use as an Indian Industrial School. In 1918, the Army reclaimed Carlisle Barracks for use as a hospital which then gave way to the Medical Field Service School. Beginning in 1946, Carlisle Barracks was the temporary home, at one time or another, of the School for Government of Occupied Area, the Adjutant General's School, the Army Chaplain School, the Military Police School, the Army Security Agency School, and the Armed Forces Information School. Since 1951, Carlisle Barracks has been the home of the U.S. Army War College.

Current Mission: Carlisle Barracks supports the U.S. Army War College (USAWC). The mission of the USAWC is to prepare military officers and civilians for senior leadership responsibilities in a strategic security environment. They study the role of landpower, as part of a unified, joint, or combined force, in support of U.S. national military strategy. Other collocated organizations are an integral part of the USAWC, but also perform external missions. The Center for Strategic Leadership is an education center and high technology laboratory, focused on decision making at the strategic and operational levels. The U.S. Army Military History Institute preserves historical books and papers relating to U.S. military history. An Operations Group operates a Worldwide Military Command and Control System. Other institutes include the U.S. Army Physical Fitness Research Institute and the Strategic Studies Institute.

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CARLISLE BARRACKS, PENNSYLVANIA

UNIQUE INSTALLATION CHARACTERISTICS

Joint Synergy: The War College is responsible for producing graduates who operate in a strategic security environment. Accordingly, virtually all activities in the core curriculum focus on the unified and joint aspects of the organization, mobilization, deployment, employment and sustainment of unified, joint and combined forces. Joint awareness and perspective underlie everything the college does, beginning with the presence of students from each service in every seminar. The presence of faculty members from other services, as well as lessons dedicated to the capabilities, doctrine, and employment of the Navy, the Marine Corps, and the Air Force, underscore the USAWC's firm commitment to joint matters. Joint base support functions include a Consolidated Personal Property Shipping Office, which provides personal property shipping services for all defense activities within a 25 county region of Pennsylvania.

Unique Facilities: Collins Hall is a special-purpose wargaming and conferencing facility. Housed within Collins Hall is the Center for Strategic Leadership, a high technology laboratory that provides wargaming, simulations, exercises and studies for the USAWC, senior Army leadership, and DoD. The U.S. Army Military History Institute holds approximately 260,000 books, over 9000 bound volumes of periodicals, and more than 6,000,000 personal papers and documents, and is nationally regarded as America's most outstanding repository for research in the field of military history. The history institute also houses and operates the Omar N. Bradley and Hessian Powder Museums. The Army Physical Fitness Research Institute serves as a prototype physical wellness program for the Army. As one of our nations most historic military installations, Carlisle Barracks has 22 buildings on the National Historic Register.

Unique Location: The installation is 125 miles from Washington D.C., and within 200 miles of 5 major metropolitan areas. The location ensures the College, with its supporting institutes access to key decision makers involved in the current joint, national and strategic issues. Location of the college in proximity to the National Capitol Region permits cross-fertilization between the college's teaching and research staff and the services and joint staffs. At least one third of the specialized courses are taught by "adjunct instructors" from OSD, OJCS, the Army Staff, and elsewhere within the Federal Government who commute to Carlisle for the day. The college's curriculum also includes field trips to New York City, Washington D.C. and selected Civil War Battlefields. The college's proximity to these locations makes these trips economically feasible.

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FORT BENNING, GEORGIA

BACKGROUND

Location: Fort Benning is located in the lower Piedmont region of Central Georgia and Alabama, six miles southeast of Columbus, Georgia and Phenix City, Alabama on U.S. Highway 27 and I-185 and occupies portions of Muscogee and Chattahoochee Counties in Georgia and Russell County in Alabama. Surrounding counties in Georgia are Stewart, Harris, and Marion. Ideal terrain and average annual temperatures of 51 in the winter and 79 in the summer offers the maximum annual training days.

History: Camp Benning, named after Confederate General Henry Lewis Benning, was established 7 October 1918 on the former Bussey Plantation site that featured the kind of terrain considered ideal for the training of Infantrymen. The plantation would serve as the core of the camp and the large frame house, known as Riverside, would serve as quarters for a long line of commanders. General Order #1, dated 9 January 1922, established Fort Benning as a permanent military installation. Fort Benning is home to the U.S. Army Infantry School which includes the Army's only Ranger, Airborne, and Officer Candidate Schools. On 1 October 1985, the U.S. Army School of the Americas was established at the installation.

Current Mission: Fort Benning provides command/support to forces under three major commands and a variety of tenant units. Premier organizations are the U.S. Army Infantry School and the School of the Americas, TRADOC; the deployable 75th Ranger Regiment and its 3d Battalion, USASOC; and deployable units of FORSCOM: 3d Brigade, 24th Infantry Division; 36th Engineer Group (Combat); and the 988th Military Police Company. The U.S. Army Marksmanship Unit, Medical and Dental Activities, U.S. Customs Service and National Firearms Program Staff, and other tenant units also receive command/support from Fort Benning. A total of 30,833 students, 17,762 trainees, and 16,917 Reserve Component personnel received training in FY 93 ranging from initial entry to professional and leader development in such courses as One Station Unit Training, Officer Basic, Officer Advanced, Airborne, Ranger, Bradley Fighting Vehicle Leader and Master Gunner, and Basic and Advance NCO development courses. Comparable training missions are expected to continue. Fort Benning is the mobilization station for 110 Reserve Component units ranging in size from a 3-man detachment to an Infantry division. Installation is designated a Conus Replacement Center to perform mobilization missions of providing the flow of combat casualty replacements to affected commands.

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FORT BENNING, GEORGIA

UNIQUE INSTALLATION CHARACTERISTICS

Joint Synergy: Fort Benning provides support to the following agencies and other services through Interservice Support Agreements: Defense Investigative Service, Defense Reutilization and Marketing Office, one middle and six elementary schools, DODES; elements of U.S. Air Force at Shaw AFB, SC, Eglin AFB, FL, Robbins AFB, GA, and Maxwell AFB, AL; elements of the U.S. Navy at reserve centers in Macon, GA, Columbus, GA, and Auburn, AL; elements of the U.S. Marines at Albany, GA, and 2d Marine Division at Camp Lejune, NC. Fort Benning conducts combined arms/live fire exercises on the installation with elements of the U.S. Air Force providing close air support with live bombing and strafing attacks and depends upon them for aircraft support to its Airborne School. The installation works in close harmony with the surrounding communities to reinforce/provide medical airlift, fire protection, and environmental support.

Unique Facilities: Lawson Army Airfield is located on the installation and provides for two runways, one of 8,200 feet, and an instrument landing system and ground approach radar. Lawson also supports Airborne and Ranger training as well as other airlift requirements, to include mobilization and deployment, of Fort Benning and other Army units. Lawson can and has served as a staging and departure aerial port of embarkation for a wide range of contingency plans and readiness deployment exercises. Lawson averages nearly 100,000 aircraft movements annually and can accommodate the C-5A aircraft. Fort Benning's terrain is ideal for Infantry, Armor, and Artillery training in a combined arms role and is sufficiently adequate to accommodate helicopter and U.S. Air Force aircraft in support operations and live fire exercises. The Chattahoochee River flows through the installation and affords opportunity for river crossing training and offers the potential for barge traffic for the delivery of goods. Martin Army Community Hospital is on the installation and provides sophisticated surgical capabilities, laboratory, radiology, pharmacy, and other services in a modern, 9-story, 500-bed facility. A Primary Care for the Uniformed Services (PRIMUS) Clinic is located in the local community.

Unique Location: Fort Benning is located on/near major hardtop road networks. Interstate highway I-185 terminates on the installation, but connects with I-85 approximately 45 miles south of Atlanta, GA. U.S. Highways 27 and 280 cross the installation, and along with U.S. Highway 431, connect the Fort Benning area with all surrounding states. Rail freight service is available for Fort Benning at sidings located along the rail system trackage in the Sand Hill area of the installation. These excellent road and rail networks facilitate sea deployment through the Port of Savannah, Georgia, and the Port of Jacksonville, Florida, for whom Fort Benning provides the Port Support Activity during contingency and mobilization missions. These networks, along with the installation's aerial port of embarkation capability, enhances the installations mobilization and deployment role as a power projection base.

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FORT BLISS, TEXAS

BACKGROUND

Location: Fort Bliss' cantonment area is located in west Texas within the city limits of El Paso (El Paso County Metropolitan Statistical Area). The remainder of the installation's contiguous 1.1 million acres are in the states of Texas (El Paso County) and New Mexico (Dona Ana and Otero Counties) - extending 45 miles north to White Sands Missile Range and 75 miles northeast to Lincoln National Forest.

History: Established in 1848 on land donated by the city of El Paso, Fort Bliss began as a border outpost for infantry and cavalry units responsible for patrolling the Mexican border. The post experienced many changes over the years, including moving six times until it settled permanently on La Noria Mesa in 1893. Ownership of La Noria Mesa provides Fort Bliss exclusive rights to mineral deposits and subterranean water reservoirs. Fort Bliss is the home of the Air Defense Artillery School. It is also a major training area and serves as a Projection Platform for the Army's only Armored Cavalry Regiment (3d ACR) and the 11th ADA Brigade. Training and power projection capabilities played a key role in support of Desert Storm as 12,000 trained and ready soldiers deployed from Fort Bliss to Southwest Asia in 1990-1991. From its early beginnings as a cavalry and infantry post to its current identity as the home of the ADA, 3d ACR, 11th ADA Brigade, Fort Bliss is postured to meet the warfighting demands of the 21st Century.

Current Mission: Fort Bliss is a multi-mission installation providing simultaneous support for training, testing, maneuver, mobilization and deployment of a single service, joint or combined arms environment. The ADA School trains the Army's air defenders, develops doctrine, organizations and equipment requirements. U. S. Army Sergeants Major Academy, the premier senior enlisted school, prepares NCOs for leadership positions Army-wide. Fort Bliss is currently performing as a Power Projection Platform, with a mission to deploy two brigade-sized units simultaneously to crises around the globe. Maintains early deploying units in a high state of readiness; conducts specialized training in air defense artillery for 4,445 Active Army and 372 soldiers from 23 allied nations annually; supports annual training for 22,146 Reserve and National Guard personnel; conducts advanced individual training (AIT); serves as a major mobilization station for Army Reserve and National Guard forces; and provides support services and facilities to William Beaumont Army Medical Center, the German Air Force Air Defense School, Joint Task Force-Six and 73 other tenant and satellite activities.

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FORT BLISS, TEXAS

UNIQUE INSTALLATION CHARACTERISTICS

Joint Synergy: Negotiations are on-going with city of El Paso for joint civilian and military use of Biggs Army Airfield. Unique combination of land and airspace supports one of JCS's largest joint and combined exercises, ROVING SANDS, conducted annually at Fort Bliss. Routinely supports training exercises (EDRE/SEDRE) for deployable units. Consolidation of airspace surveillance with WSMR will improve coverage at both installations while significantly reducing costs to Fort Bliss. The German Air Force Air Defense School, Marine Corps Training Detachment (HAWK) Ordnance Missile and Munitions Center and School-West, active Air Force (intercept and bombing) and the New Mexico Air National Guard all conduct training in conjunction with Air Defense Artillery School/units. The collocation of training allows for the most efficient and effective use of equipment, personnel, facilities, ranges and maintenance personnel.

Unique Facilities: Biggs Army Airfield complex, largest in the Army at 5,000 acres, boasts a 13,600 foot runway, 6 miles of taxiways and 8 million square feet of ramp space. Routinely lands the largest aircraft in military and civilian inventories (including the space shuttle on its carrier). The air and rail deployment facilities and the airfield enable large scale mobilization and deployment to support major regional conflicts worldwide. Contiguous maneuver areas, replicating a Theater of Operations, sustain up to division-level maneuver forces in support of exercises. William Beaumont Army Medical Center, the primary trauma center for the Southwest, is one of eight DOD regional medical centers and one of three Army teaching hospitals. VA clinic, adjacent to the center, consolidates services and treatment to veterans. Fort Bliss' 1.4 million square foot state-of-the-art community facilities includes seven new facilities: a 52-lane bowling alley; 60,500 SF physical fitness center; 22 acre park; 2 youth centers; a second 18-hole golf course; and an NCO Club/banquet facility that accommodates 1200 patrons.

Unique Location: Fort Bliss, a large multi-mission installation with 1.1 million acres of maneuver, training and range area including overlying surface-to-space Army managed airspace, is ideally suited for concurrent training of all elements of the joint and combined arms team. Adjoins White Sands Missile Range, offering a total airspace of over 4500 square miles, allowing us to fire the Army TACMS and THAADs. Fort Bliss ranges and airspace support unwaivered firing of all other Army weapons systems. Weather is ideal for year-round training. Overlying airspace can be used in conjunction with surface maneuvers 358 days of the year. Despite being located in an arid region two recent water studies state the water supply is adequate to support twice the current El Paso/Fort Bliss population for the next 50 years. Location allows direct access from cantonment to maneuver areas. Our centralized location between seaports facilitates easy deployment of units worldwide. Fort Bliss plays a major role in the regional economy, injecting over \$1.1 billion annually through contracts, jobs and services.

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FORT CHAFFEE, ARKANSAS

BACKGROUND

Location: Fort Chaffee is located in northwestern Arkansas, 7 miles east of the city of Fort Smith. Fort Chaffee is in the Fort Smith Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA) which includes Crawford and Sebastian Counties in Arkansas and Sequoyah County in Oklahoma. The population of the Fort Smith MSA is approximately 180,000. The city of Fort Smith has a population of approximately 80,000 and is the leading manufacturing center in western Arkansas.

History: On 7 September 1941, the order granting Government possession of a tract of land to be designated as Camp Chaffee was signed. The area selected for the camp was the site of the Massard Prairie Training Camp where Confederate cavalymen were trained during the Civil War. The first contingent of troops arrived at Camp Chaffee on the day Japan attacked Pearl Harbor, 7 December 1941. During WWII three armored divisions trained and were deployed from Camp Chaffee. In 1956 the installation was redesignated as Fort Chaffee. Since WWII Fort Chaffee has served the Army and the nation in a number of capacities. From 1948-1957 Fort Chaffee was the home of the 5th Armored Division. From 1957-1959 Fort Chaffee was the home of the U.S. Army Field Artillery Training Center. During the Berlin Crises Fort Chaffee was the home of 100th Infantry Division. In 1975 and 1980-82, Fort Chaffee served as refugee resettlement centers and processed more than 50,000 Vietnamese and 25,000 Cubans respectively. In 1987 Fort Chaffee became the home of the Joint Readiness Training Center (JRTC). During June 1993 the JRTC relocated to Fort Polk, LA as mandated by BRAC 91, and Fort Chaffee continued to serve as a major training area for both active and reserve component soldiers.

Current Mission: Fort Chaffee serves as a major training area and provides year round training support for Active and Reserve Component soldiers as well as service members from other Services and civilian agencies. During FY94 more than 10,000 AC and 40,000 RC soldiers will train at Fort Chaffee. Reserve Component training support includes year round support of the USAR NCO Academy, the Regional Training Site-Medical, Inactive Duty Training, and Annual Training. In addition to its training support mission, Fort Chaffee is the mobilization site for 46 units with approximately 10,500 assigned soldiers. Further, Fort Chaffee has historically served as a site for accommodation of contingency missions involving large numbers of people, i.e., Vietnamese and Cuban Resettlement Programs. Lastly, Fort Chaffee is extensively used as a training site by other Federal agencies to include the Department of Energy, the Justice Department, and the Department of Interior.

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FORT CHAFFEE, ARKANSAS

UNIQUE INSTALLATION CHARACTERISTICS

Joint Synergy: Largely because of its outstanding training area/opportunities Fort Chaffee has long been a training site for all military services as well as several civilian agencies. Each year more than 3,000 sorties are flown by active and reserve component members of the Air Force, Navy, and Marines using an Arkansas Air National Guard operated high performance aircraft bombing and gunnery complex located on Fort Chaffee. The Air Force routinely uses Fort Chaffee's two tactical landing strips for pilot training, frequently in conjunction with and supportive of Army training. Fort Chaffee is the frequent site of joint operations training. Examples include Cornet Sentry, an annual Joint Force Army exercise; the recently completed USACOM Exercise Agile Provider 94; and the annual upcoming Joint Readiness Training Center Rotation 94-10, a SOCSOUTH exercise involving Ecuadorian, Colombian, and Venezuelan troops and will again be utilized for this rotation in March 95. Because the Arkansas River traverses Fort Chaffee, Navy SEALs frequently uses Fort Chaffee for special operations training. The Department of Energy, the FBI, ATF, and the Federal Marshal Service frequently train and/or use Fort Chaffee for purposes unique to those agencies or in joint exercise with DoD.

Unique Facilities: Fort Chaffee has a tradition in training. And that tradition stems from the training opportunities made possible by the outstanding training areas that exist at Fort Chaffee. Fort Chaffee has more than 63,000 acres of contiguous maneuver area encompassing a varied terrain of rolling hills, grasslands, heavy forest, steep wooded ridges and river bottom. In addition to standard small arms ranges, Fort Chaffee has two tactical landing strips for C-130 aircraft, 19 drop zones, two mock villages, a mock POW compound, a Military Operation Urban Terrain (MOUT) Site, a live-fire complex, and river crossing site to enhance available training opportunities. Fort Chaffee also offers a 6,000 acre artillery impact area. These facilities coupled with this temperate climate, transportation capabilities, and air space make Fort Chaffee one of the best training areas in the Army.

Unique Location: Fort Chaffee is generally located in the central United States and is the only Army installation with property on both sides of a major navigable river. The Arkansas River traverses Fort Chaffee and provides excellent river crossing training sites as well as an economical mode of transportation via the Inland Waterway System.

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FORT EUSTIS AND FORT STORY, VIRGINIA

BACKGROUND

Location: Fort Eustis is located in Southern Virginia on the North Bank of the James River, west of the City of Newport News. Fort Story is located at Cape Henry, north of the City of Virginia Beach. Both installations are in the economic area of York County, Williamsburg, Newport News, Hampton, Norfolk, and Virginia Beach, Virginia.

History: Fort Eustis, established in 1918 as a Coast Artillery training installation, became the U.S. Army Transportation Center in 1950. Since then, it has been responsible for the training and doctrine of the Transportation Corps, as well as a mobilization center in the post World War II era. The U.S. Army Aviation Logistics School was established at Fort Eustis in 1983 in support of aviation as a separate branch. Fort Story was established as a Coast Artillery installation in 1914; in 1948 it became the U.S. Army Amphibious Training Center. Together the installations trained over 16,000 soldiers for Korea; 65,000 for Vietnam; and 7,300 for Desert Shield/Desert Storm. For the latter, they also mobilized 3,000 active duty and 900 Reserve Component (RC) soldiers. The 7th Transportation Group (Composite), the Army's only active composite transportation unit with components at both Fort Eustis and Fort Story, was reactivated in the 1960's in support of the Viet Nam conflict.

Current Mission: Fort Eustis and its major sub-installation, Fort Story, are the home of and provide command and support to the Transportation Center and School, the Aviation Logistics School, and the Joint Strategic Deployment Training Center. Additionally, Fort Eustis is the home of the U.S. Army Training and Doctrine Command's Army Training Support Center, a worldwide training support and development activity; the Army Materiel Command's Applied Aviation Technology Division, a research and development lab; and the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration's Officer Training School. Fort Story is the Army's Logistics-Over-The Shore (LOTS) training and testing site. Fort Eustis and Fort Story are the home base for units of the U.S. Army Forces Command's 7th Transportation Group (Composite). Fort Eustis also provides regional installation support to Fort Monroe and Fort Lee, Virginia. Altogether, Fort Eustis and Fort Story serve 43 Army and Joint Service tenants.

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FORT EUSTIS AND FORT STORY, VIRGINIA

UNIQUE INSTALLATION CHARACTERISTICS

Joint Synergy: Fort Eustis and Fort Story provide support to all services to include the Coast Guard and the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA). Located at Fort Eustis are several unique marine training aids and facilities jointly used by the Army, Navy, Coast Guard, and NOAA. Fort Eustis is also the location of Army and Air Force aviation maintenance training for rotary wing aircraft. The Transportation School and the Joint Strategic Deployment Training Center serve as the Department of Defense proponent for many joint Transportation training functions. Fort Story is host to the Atlantic Command Marine Force Reconnaissance Training Center and to the East Coast region and Atlantic Command Explosive Ordnance Demolition Disposal and Training Units. Also, Fort Story is a major training and test site for Joint LOTS operations. Additionally, there is a synergistic effect created by the linkage between the Transportation School, the Third Port, the 7th Transportation Group, and Fort Story.

Unique Facilities: Fort Eustis and Fort Story have a myriad of unique facilities that offer one of a kind training opportunities for our force projection Army. Fort Eustis is the home of the Army's "Third Port". A deep water facility located on the James River with access to the Chesapeake Bay and Atlantic Ocean, it is home to the 7th Transportation Group (Composite) and a major training site for all watercraft operations for the Army. Additionally, there are several unique training aids at Fort Eustis jointly used by all services to facilitate marine training to include the Landship, the Haaglund Crane and the Collision Avoidance Radar Navigation System. Located at Fort Eustis is the Army's Apache Helicopter Maintenance Training Facility. Fort Story is situated with training beaches on both the Chesapeake Bay and the Atlantic Ocean providing the best possible training environment for both Army amphibious operations and Joint (LOTS) training events.

Unique Location: The locations of Fort Eustis and Fort Story provide unique training environments, force projection capabilities, and take advantage of a joint synergy that does not exist elsewhere in the world. They are centrally located on the East Coast of the United States on the Chesapeake Bay and Atlantic Ocean with access to excellent military and civilian ports and airfields, and an active rail network. Fort Eustis and Fort Story not only serve as training bases for deployment and transportation functions but serve as deployment platforms for the force projection Army. Fort Eustis and Fort Story are located within a 30-mile radius of the Headquarters, Training and Doctrine Command at Fort Monroe; the Headquarters of the Air Combat Command at Langley Air Force Base; and the Headquarters of the Atlantic Command at Norfolk Naval Operating Base. These joint training and operational opportunities derive from the unique locations of Fort Eustis and Fort Story.

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FORT GORDON, GEORGIA

BACKGROUND

Location: Fort Gordon is located in eastern Georgia, near the city of Augusta, Georgia. Counties included in the Central Savannah River Area (CSRA) Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA) are Richmond, Columbia, McDuffie, Aiken and Edgefield. Surrounding counties are Burke, Warren, Washington, and Wilkes.

History: Established in 1941 as Camp Gordon, the installation was initially instituted as a divisional training base at the beginning of World War II. From 1948-1956, Camp Gordon served as host for several Army schools which included the Signal Corps Training Center, US Army Civil Affairs School, and US Army Military Police School. On March 21, 1956, Camp Gordon was designated a permanent military installation and became Fort Gordon. During the Vietnam War, Infantry, Military Police, and Signal soldiers trained at Fort Gordon. At the conclusion of the Vietnam War, the Army established the Southeastern Signal School, consolidating the bulk of its communications training. In 1974, Fort Gordon was redesignated the United States Army Signal Center and is currently the largest communications-electronics facility in the free world.

Current Mission: Fort Gordon is "Home" of the Signal Corps providing command and support to the U.S. Army Signal School, Computer Science School, National Science Center for Communications and Electronics, Eisenhower Army Medical Center, two Intelligence and Security Command (INSCOM) organizations, the 513th Military Intelligence Brigade and the Regional Signals Intelligence Operations Center (RSOC), Headquarters, Second Army, Regional Training Site-Medical (RTS-MED), U.S. Army Area Dental Laboratory, 902 MI Group, and 235th Tactical Satellite Company. Fort Gordon serves as a mobilization site and provides annual reserve and national guard training for approximately 35,680 personnel each year. The Signal School trains signal soldiers and leaders, develops doctrine, designs signal organizations and defines signal equipment requirements. Fort Gordon serves 27 tenant activities and 15 satellite activities.

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FORT GORDON, GEORGIA

UNIQUE INSTALLATION CHARACTERISTICS

Joint Synergy: Fort Gordon collaborates with and provides a wide variety of support to a myriad of Department of Defense organizations. These include the 513th Military Intelligence Brigade, which provides military intelligence support for worldwide missions; Regional Signals Intelligence Operations Center, a jointly operated, INSCOM and National Security Agency (NSA), tri-service organization providing tailored intelligence support worldwide; Eisenhower Army Medical Center (EAMC), which has been designated as the southeastern regional referral medical center, supporting a very large installation population, eight MEDDACs, two outlying health clinics and the Caribbean Islands; National Science Center for Communications and Electronics; and U.S. Air Force, Navy and Marine organizations for joint service, consolidated communications courses.

Unique Facilities: Fort Gordon has a new, state of the art Soldier Service Center which supports approximately 6,200 permanent military personnel, 4,400 civilians, and 20,000 military students who receive training on an annual basis. We have one specially designed Satellite Communications Center which is used to support communications training. Additionally, we have one specially designed Regional Signals Intelligence Operations Center (RSOC) supporting the Intelligence Community. Our classroom environment includes 1.5 million square feet of applied and general instructional facilities. Most of these training facilities have distinctive training and communications network requirements which have been permanently installed to provide the unique environment needed for Signal training. The Fort Gordon National Science Center has a unique "Preview Discovery Center" which is used for student and public education.

Unique Location: Fort Gordon has 8,000 acres of controlled airspace for artillery impact control operations. Additionally, we have 49 maneuver and training Areas encompassing 38,665 acres. Our largest contiguous maneuver area covers 15,500 acres. Fort Gordon has a small arms impact area consisting of 6,994 acres. There are currently 12 active ranges and 22 inactive ranges which can be returned to use during any required expansion. We have 4,960 acres available on the installation for construction of additional facilities. With the large availability of land and housing on the local economy, Low Variable Housing Allowance (VHA), and a low cost of living, the Augusta MSA provides a cost effective and ideal location for soldier support. Fort Gordon has a unique ecosystem that supports the rare Atlantic White Cedar, and a unique wetlands system of Grady Ponds that provide critical subsistence to local aquifers during very dry summer months.

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FORT HUACHUCA, ARIZONA

BACKGROUND

Location: Fort Huachuca is located in the western portion of Cochise County in the southeast corner of the State of Arizona. The Fort is a distinct geographic entity within the City of Sierra Vista. Surrounding counties are Pima, Santa Cruz and Graham. Hidalgo County in New Mexico is to the east, and the Republic of Mexico forms the southern boundary.

History: As part of the 1848 treaty of Guadalupe-Hidalgo between the U.S. and Mexico, the U.S. promised to control the Indian tribes in the newly acquired land and to protect the border from Indian incursions into Mexico. After a series of bloody raids in 1877, segments of the 6th U.S. cavalry were ordered to establish a temporary camp in the Huachuca mountains, which became known as Camp Huachuca. In 1881, a recommendation that the Post be given permanent status was accepted, and the camp was redesignated Fort Huachuca.

Current Mission: Fort Huachuca (FHU) is the home of and provides command and support to the U.S. Army Intelligence Center and Fort Huachuca. The Intelligence Center and School trains the Army's (and Air Force and Navy) Intelligence, Counterintelligence and Electronic Warfare personnel. It develops, tests, and evaluates concepts, doctrine, training, field organizations and materials. Fort Huachuca also supports the following major tenant organizations: U.S. Army Information Systems and Information Systems Engineering Command and 11th Signal Brigade (the deployable signal contingency unit for DoD and the Army), U.S. Army Material Command - Electronic Proving Ground, U.S. Army CECOM COMSEC Logistics Activity, U.S. Army Test Measurement and Diagnostic Equipment Support Center, U.S. Army Medical Activity Command and U.S. Army Operational Test and Evaluation Agency, DOD's Joint Interoperability Test Center, Defense Investigative Service, Defense Reutilization & Marketing Office and joint services training for Unmanned Aerial Vehicle. Altogether, FHU serves 25 tenant activities.

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FORT HUACHUCA, ARIZONA

UNIQUE INSTALLATION CHARACTERISTICS

Joint Synergy: FHU provides base support to the following non DoD, federal agencies: JTF-6, Border Patrol, US Customs Service and Forest Service. Primary participation is assisting in counter-drug operations. Base support is also provided for the Aerostat in conjunction with the U.S. Air Force. The major Tenant commands: U.S. Information Systems Command (USAISC), provides communications-electronic support to Joint Interoperability Test Center (JITC) and Electronic Proving Ground (EPG) comprise a significant portion of the DOD's and the Army signal and C-E interoperability/testing capability. EPG provides training and testing facilities for joint programs to include JSTARS, JTIDS, GPS, UAV, NASA Shuttle and SR-71 programs, USAF Green Flag, USAF Coronet Quick and Compass Call. The JITC, other federal agencies and private/public sector activities are working together, sharing technology and expertise, as mandated by Public Law 99-502 (Federal Technology Transfer Act).

Unique Facilities: FHU has a high capability airfield which supports rapid deployment for signal support, national emergencies, natural disasters and conflict contingencies. Libby Army Airfield (LAAF) also supports an Avionics test facility. FHU also possesses the worlds largest compact Antenna Range: an antenna ARC and tower facility; unique for testing antennas mounted on vehicles such as M1 tank and aircraft. The Installation range area, nestled between mountain ranges, provides a division-sized deployment area for quiet electromagnetic environment testing. USAISC operates both a transmission systems engineering and computer engineering evaluation center at FHU. The JITC manages a distribution C3I test network. The control node, which is located at FHU, that interconnects DoD, allied and commercial testbeds to permit cost effective testing of information systems worldwide.

Unique Location: The geography/topology around FHU ranges provide a barrier to electromagnetic contamination from outside sources and also confines generated electromagnetic energy to the immediate area. The unique remote geographic location of FHU coupled with the National Telecommunications & Information Administration restrictions on use of the electromagnetic spectrum within 24KM of FHU provide the only such electromagnetically protected spectrum from 9 Khz to 400 Ghz with few power and spectrum restrictions; this capability is a critical national resource. A modern airfield capable of handling any sized aircraft, to include the NASA shuttle, along with ample airspace make FHU an ideal location for aircraft and UAV operations. FHU is located in the center of a three-state area which affords free use of many sites that are used by the 11th Signal Brigade for establishing long-range, realistic-distance communication systems and networks.

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FORT JACKSON, SOUTH CAROLINA

BACKGROUND

Location: The Fort Jackson reservation includes 52,301 acres of partially wooded land annexed entirely within the City of Columbia and Richland County, South Carolina. Fort Jackson is centrally located within the state and is five miles east of Columbia's central business district. Fort Jackson is adjacent to three major interstate networks, I-77, I-26, and I-20.

History: On June 2, 1917, Fort Jackson was established to train fighting men for World War I. Known as Camp Jackson, Fort Jackson served as the Army's premier training installation. After the initial cantonment area was purchased by the citizens of Columbia, the land was donated to the federal government and eventually incorporated into the City of Columbia in October 1968. The installation itself was named in honor of Major General Andrew Jackson, a native of South Carolina and seventh president of the United States. Three months after construction began on the installation, approximately 8,000 draftees arrived and began training. Fort Jackson's first military unit, the 81st "Wildcat" Division, was organized followed by the 30th "Old Hickory" Division. More than 45,000 troops from these famed divisions soon found themselves in France as part of the American Expeditionary Forces. In 1940, Fort Jackson was organized as an infantry training center. Thousands of troops were also trained at Fort Jackson during both the Korean and Vietnam conflicts. In June 1993, Fort Jackson was designated as a U.S. Army Training Center and redesignated Soldier Support Warfighting Center for 1994.

Current Mission: Fort Jackson's mission is initial entry training, and to provide high quality of life for soldiers and families. Fort Jackson is the largest training center in the United States with the capability to train 60,000 soldiers a year in BT and 24,000 soldiers in AIT. Fort Jackson is one of only two installations that conducts Basic Combat Training for females. The 1991 Base Realignment and Closure Commission directed The Adjutant General, Finance, Recruiting and Retention Schools to relocate from Fort Benjamin Harrison, Indiana. This represents a significant additional "Schoolhouse" mission because we will be training company grade officers, enlisted soldiers, civilians and international students. FY95 projections are 3,338 civilians and 3,567 permanent military personnel. There are also over 69,877 (Mar 94) military retirees and family members living in the support area. Fort Jackson is responsible for operating a CONUS Replacement Center capable of processing 2,000 soldiers during a four day period. The 1993 Base Realignment and Closure Commission directed the Chaplains School at Fort Monmouth, New Jersey to relocate to Fort Jackson.

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FORT JACKSON, SOUTH CAROLINA

UNIQUE INSTALLATION CHARACTERISTICS

Joint Synergy: Fort Jackson Readiness Group will support the facilities and utilities for Navy Seabees, Army Reserve, and S.C. National Guard. Fort Jackson provides SCARNG with 12,000 maneuver acres. Fort Jackson operates a Military Entrance Processing Station (MEPS) that supports 13 USAR Centers and conducts initial entry screening for all personnel from all branches of the military. It is the only MEPS in South Carolina. The Interservice Postal Training Activity will move to Fort Jackson from Fort Benjamin Harrison in FY 95. This activity trains personnel from all branches of the military in postal operations. This post will also be home to the International Military Student Company, training an average of 22 foreign students daily. Fort Jackson is the home of the Heavy Wheel Vehicle and Light Wheel Vehicle Main Mechanic Schools, and the Drill Sergeant Program Proponent, which is responsible for developing and monitoring the Program of Instruction and regulations governing the three active duty and fourteen Reserve Component Drill Sergeant Schools in the U.S. Army. Fort Jackson is the only installation that conducts the TRADOC Brigade/Battalion Pre Command Course.

Unique Facilities: Programmed non-BRAC construction for 1990-1996 totals \$53M which includes a Consolidated Maintenance Facility; basic rifle marksmanship range; basic rifle marksmanship record fire range; golf course (NAF); softball field (NAF); post laundry facility; Army Reserve Center; and modernization of barracks. BRAC 91 construction expenditures are state-of-the-art school complex (\$28.6M); barracks conversion (\$14.1M); child care center (\$1.1M); and Moncrief Army Hospital addition (\$7.0M) totaling \$50.8M. BRAC 93 construction expenditures (1996) are \$7.7M for a 67K SF Chaplain School from Fort Monmouth, New Jersey. BRAC related construction includes Unaccompanied Officer's Quarters (\$10.2M); the Community Activities Center (\$5.1M); Military Clothing Sales (\$2M); and Post Exchange Expansion (\$9M). Total construction expenditures combined equals \$183.6M. These all assimilate on a post currently mixed with six, eleven hundred capacity Basic Training Starships; ten, two hundred seventy-two capacity Advanced Individual Training Rolling Pin Barracks; and ten two hundred seventy-two capacity Basic Training Rolling Pin Barracks.

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FORT KNOX, KENTUCKY

BACKGROUND

Location: Fort Knox is located in North Central Kentucky approx 35 miles south of Louisville in portions of Hardin, Meade, and Bullitt counties. The primary area of economic impact is Hardin County. Knox consists of 109,054 acres. With a daytime population of over 30,000, this certified city is Kentucky's 6th largest urban community and the state's largest single employer.

History: The first large-scale maneuvers took place in 1903 at the village of Stithton near the present traffic circle. Fort Knox has served as an Army reservation since 1918 when Camp Knox was established. It was named for MG Henry Knox, Chief of Artillery in the Revolutionary War. In 1932 it was designated as a permanent garrison and selected by Congress as the site for the U.S. Bullion Depository. Completed in 1936, the "Gold Vault" is the primary depository for this nation's gold reserves. Although owned and operated by the Treasury Dept, Knox provides facility logistical and security support. In 1940 the Armor Force and School were established, and in 1946 the Armored Center was established. An Armor Branch Museum was formed in 1949 and dedicated to General George S. Patton, Jr., and over 350K visitors tour Patton Museum each year. The 194th Armored Brigade arrived at Fort Knox in 1968 as the largest maneuver brigade and the only separate armored brigade in the Regular Army. CONUS Combat Replacement Center (CRC) support of Operation DESERT STORM began in December 1990; ten AC and 14 RC units were deployed to Saudi Arabia in 1991.

Current Mission: Prepare the Total Armor Force (TAF) for war and be the architect for the Future TAF. The Armor Center/School trains armor soldiers and leaders for the Army, USMC, and 70 allied nations. Knox develops doctrine, designs organizations, and defines equipment requirements for heavy forces. On-site training is innovatively supplemented with battlefield digitization, a virtual bde tng program, distributed tng, and simulation. Knox is comprised of an IET tng bde, an officer IET and prof dev tng regt, an NCOA, a reception bn, a regional correctional facility (RCF), and a PCF. Knox is the Army's focal point for a TRADOC-wide Battle Lab initiative. The Mounted Lab has been instrumental in battlefield digitization/reduced acquisition time, and will expand its horizons with an NTC TF rotation in 95 and a Bde event in 96. Knox hosts an RC mounted warfare tng ctr and ten RC units. There are 27 tenants, including the 194th SAB, a deployable FORSCOM heavy armor unit. Mobilization mission includes deploying an AC and an RC brigade-size unit with personnel and equipment, establishing a CONUS CRC, and expanding the student tng mob load.

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FORT KNOX, KENTUCKY

UNIQUE INSTALLATION CHARACTERISTICS

Joint Synergy: Fort Knox is home to the Army Recruiting Cmd and their Spt Cmd (RSC). Second Region, Army Cadet Cmd, located at Knox, is the controlling HQ for 252 ROTC battalions in 12 states. Knox hosts the only ROTC Basic Camp. The installation provides armor tng for West Point cadets and armor/mech tng for the USMC. Knox is workloaded by FORSCOM and TACOM to repair retrograde equipment from Southwest Asia and Europe, plus excess FORSCOM equipment. Knox is one of 16 CONUS Operational Support Airlift Command hubs. The Battle Lab is supported by on-site teams from AMC/TARDEC and CECOM. An RTB will locate at Knox in 95, KYARNG will construct a MATE Site in FY95, and three more RC facilities are scheduled for construction. The Foreign Military Sales Tng Ofc is training Royal Saudi Land Force soldiers; training of Kuwaiti Army soldiers will follow in 95. MEDDAC-Knox has one of two CONUS blood centers and provides total veterinarian services for all military in four states. The RCF is the only one east of the Mississippi River and the PCF's mission is carried out at only three CONUS locations. Ranges annually support AF, Navy and 60K+ RC.

Unique Facilities: Knox has 17.9M SF of facilities (14.8M SF permanent). A USAREC HQ (167,000 SF) and a special purpose facility for RSC (50,000 SF) are under construction. There are 242 mi of roads and 17 mi of railroads on post. The digital telephone switch is state-of-the-art. Water is abundant and the waste water treatment plant operates at less than half capacity (new plant in FY94). Ireland Army Community Hospital is a fully-accredited major hospital. There are seven active chapels. A DoD Sec 6 school system for pre-K through 12th grade is the Army's largest. A modern child care facility has a capacity for 600 children. Classrooms have been constructed for the world-wide 19D and 19K BNCOC consolidation. Numerous training simulators are in operation, e.g., the ICOFT, UCOFT, MWSTC (SIMNET), TSFO, MAC, UH-1H and tank driver trainers (600,000+ SF of armor/mech simulation facilities). The SIMNET facility is the world's largest and will be expanded by 25,200 SF in FY95. JANUS-A and BBS facilities are to be fielded by FY95. A CCTT facility will be constructed in FY96. Simulations support a highly successful RC Virtual Training Program.

Unique Location: There are 18 armor/cavalry live-fire ranges and 52 for infantry/special weapons. Massive hills in the impact area provide containment for projectiles and energy-beam emitting weapons; the 53,112 acres are attack helicopter, tube artillery, MLRS and AF bombing capable. There are 47,994 maneuver acres (13,862 contiguous) for mounted/dismounted training. A new 2500 acre multi-purpose range complex (heavy) supports tracked vehicle and combined arms team gunnery for AC/RC mounted/dismounted and attack aviation units in live-fire maneuvers. A tank range is being modernized for M1A2s in FY94, and a long-range gunnery/maneuver tank range will be built in FY96 with an urban combat area and combat obstacle breach. There are 327 VFR days per year for aviation units. Godman AAF supports C-130 aircraft, a revitalization project has been funded, and the Real Property Master Plan includes a C141A and CSA runway. Approximately 2,000 cantonment acres are available for construction. Nearby interstate roads, commercial airports, the Ohio River, and railways provide a deployment network for rapid response in force projection missions.

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FORT LEAVENWORTH, KANSAS

BACKGROUND

Location: Fort Leavenworth is located in northeast Kansas along the west bank of the Missouri River. It is bounded on the south by the City of Leavenworth. U.S. Department of Justice Federal Penitentiary is along the western boundary. Fort Leavenworth is located approximately 35 miles northwest of the metro Kansas City area along US 73 and Kansas Route 92. The Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA) is comprised of the following counties: in Kansas (Leavenworth, Wyandotte, Johnson, Douglas, Jefferson, Shawnee, Jackson, Atchison, Brown and Doniphan counties); and in Missouri (Platte, Buchanan, Clinton, Clay, and Jackson counties).

History: Fort Leavenworth has been in continuous service to the nation for more than 166 years. It has a rich history. The Post is named after Colonel Henry Leavenworth, who chose the area as the site of a new cantonment during his expedition in 1827. Upon its establishment, Fort Leavenworth became the first permanent fort established west of the Missouri River and the first continuously occupied settlement in Kansas. Fort Leavenworth served as the chief military post on the Santa Fe and Oregon Trails which passed through the post. Fort Leavenworth played a major role as a training and supply station in the Mexican and Civil Wars. In 1881 General William T. Sherman established the School of Application for Cavalry and Training. That school has evolved into the present day U.S. Army Command and General Staff College. Fort Leavenworth served as a training camp for draftees and newly commissioned officers during World War I. During World War II, some 19,000 officers completed various Leavenworth courses. Today, Fort Leavenworth continues to be on the leading edge of the Army's future and is the home of many unique Army activities. Fort Leavenworth is the training site for tomorrow's Army leaders and is engaged in designing the Army of the future.

Current Mission: The Combined Arms Center (CAC) will be the Army's center of excellence for Battle Command of the Combined Arms. CAC will: educate and train officers in the art of Command and Staff functions of the Combined Arms at the tactical level; educate selected officers in the Operational Art; write the doctrine for warfighting of the Division and Corps and for Leader Development. CAC will retain a Training Development function for Leader Development and Battle Command and will experiment with the concepts, methods, procedures and means of Battle Command. It will provide vigorous training exercises for Commanders and Staffs, Brigade through Corps, in the exercise of Battle Command. Another major mission is the United States Disciplinary Barracks (USDB), the nation's only maximum security military prison, which houses approximately 1500 inmates from all of the military services. Fort Leavenworth also hosts the TRADOC Analysis Center (TRAC); the Foreign Military Studies Office (FMSO); the Center for Army Lessons Learned (CALL); and the Combat Studies Institute (CSI). In addition to major mission activities, Fort Leavenworth hosts 19 tenant units.

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FORT LEAVENWORTH, KANSAS

UNIQUE INSTALLATION CHARACTERISTICS

Joint Synergy: Both doctrine and training are exported to the leaders and units in the field by Fort Leavenworth. The Battle Command Training Program (BCTP) provides trainers and training for joint operations at division and corps levels, including Reserve and National Guard exercises. Simulations developed and operated by the National Simulation Center support joint training and operations worldwide. The Battle Command Battle Laboratory (BCBL) and the Louisiana Maneuvers (LAM) Task Force directorates, responsible for guiding America's Army into the 21st Century, are an integral part of the installation and its intellectual missions. The Command and General Staff College (CGSC), oldest of the Army's advanced schools, provides instruction for thousands of selected officers each year. Graduating classes include officers from foreign nations, Regular, Reserve and National Guard officers from all branches of the Army, and from each of our sister services. In addition, our sister services are represented as instructors on the CGSC faculty. A fully accredited program of joint education is part of the Command and General Staff Officer Course curriculum. The Air Force has stationed the Air Combat Command Joint Programs Office here.

Unique Facilities: A large portion of the installation has been designated as a National Historic Landmark Property (NHLP). This NHLP has the largest land area within the DOD, and is second only to West Point for the number of buildings listed on the National Register. The installation is the home of the United States Disciplinary Barracks (USDB), the only long-term maximum security military prison in the Department of Defense. The National Simulation Center (NSC) is a unique, state-of-the-art facility responsible for developing, operating and supporting a family of simulations for joint and combined training exercises worldwide. The Combined Arms Research Library (CARL), collocated with the CGSC, is a comprehensive reference and research center which contains one of the most extensive document collections in the Army. The Headquarters of the 35th Infantry Division, Kansas Army National Guard, and its associated Leader Development Center are located on the installation. The Fort Leavenworth National Cemetery is one of the first 12 national cemeteries established by Abraham Lincoln on July 17, 1862. The Fort Leavenworth Hunt Club is one of only two military fox hunts active in the world today, along with the Royal Artillery Hunt in Great Britain. The many on-post facilities for meetings, both large and small, some with state-of-the-art computerized multi-media capabilities, have earned Fort Leavenworth the reputation as a premier Army conference center. Sherman Army Airfield, located on the reservation, is the location for one of the Army's Operational Support Airlift Command flight detachment headquarters. To support Fort Leavenworth's varied missions the Directorate of Information Management (DOIM) uses a wide variety of distributed computer processors, centered around two mainframe computers that operate at a combined processing speed of 36 million instructions per second (MIPS). The two mainframes, together with other Sun Workstations and Hewlett Packard super-mini computers, allows Fort Leavenworth to operate as the only post in TRADOC currently employing Asynchronous Transport Mode (ATM) and Synchronous Optical Network (SONET) technologies.

Unique Location: Fort Leavenworth overlooks the Missouri River, on the border between Kansas and Missouri. The post is located in the heartland of America near the geographical center of the United States. It is located along US Highway 73 and Kansas Highways 5, 7, and 92. It is 30 minutes from Interstate 70 and 15 minutes from Interstates 29 and 435. The Greater Kansas City area is less than 30 miles from the post. Kansas City International Airport is located 25 minutes away. Within an hour's drive of Fort Leavenworth, there are over a dozen institutions of higher education.

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FORT LEE, VIRGINIA

BACKGROUND

Location: Fort Lee is located in Central Virginia, 25 miles southeast of Richmond. Fort Lee is in the Petersburg-Richmond Metropolitan Statistical Area, to include the surrounding counties of Prince George, Dinwiddie and Chesterfield; and the cities of Hopewell, Petersburg and Colonial Heights.

History: The installation, activated in 1917, served as a state mobilization camp. After World War I, Camp Lee became a game preserve. In October 1940, the War Department ordered construction of another Camp Lee on the earlier site to serve as a Replacement Training Center. By the end of 1941, Camp Lee was the center of both basic and advanced training of Quartermaster personnel. In 1946 the War Department announced it would retain Camp Lee as a center for Quartermaster Training. Official recognition of its permanent status was obtained in 1950 and the post was designated as Fort Lee. In 1962, the post became a Class One military installation and home of the Quartermaster Corps. In July 1973 it came under the control of the U.S. Army Training and Doctrine Command. In 1989 the U.S. Army Logistics Center assumed command of the installation. In 1990 the U.S. Army Logistics Center was renamed the U.S. Army Combined Arms Support Command and was designated a Major Subordinate Command of TRADOC.

Current Mission: Fort Lee is the home of the U.S. Army Combined Arms Support Command which provides command and support to the Garrison, the Quartermaster School, the U.S. Army Logistics Management College, and the other CSS schools sited at other installations. Various deployable FORSCOM units, including the 49th QM Group (the only petroleum group of its kind on active duty w/11 Reserve Bns and one active Bn, the 240th QM Bn), are also sited at Fort Lee. Fort Lee is home to the Defense Commissary Agency (DeCA), U.S. Army Information Systems Software Development Center-Lee (SDC-L) and 21 other tenants; it supports two satellites and 22 Reserve Centers. Fort Lee is the Army's center for logistics and operates the CSS Battle Lab. All quartermaster and the majority of all logistics training is accomplished here. Secretary of the Army approved consolidation of all CASCOM subordinate schools' non-teaching functions (combat and training developments, pronency, and evaluation and standardization) at Fort Lee. This reorganization makes Fort Lee the TRADOC focal point for all future logistics initiatives.

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FORT LEE, VIRGINIA

UNIQUE INSTALLATION CHARACTERISTICS

Joint Synergy: Under the Army's concept of a center for logistics it is essential to have CASCOM, QMC&S, and ALMC, a joint professional training school, collocated at Fort Lee. Collocation of SDC-L is critical in STAMIS combat developments process. BRAC I consolidated all 92Y (formerly 76Y) and 94B training at Fort Lee and BRAC 91 combined TRAC-Harrison with TRAC-Lee and provides joint services analyses in logistics lethality and vulnerability. The QMS is joint services trainer for parachute rigging, airdrop load inspectors and bath and fabric repair; all services integrator for mortuary affairs and only DoD acty with mission teaching capability; joint trainer for Army, Marine Corps and Naval Officer fuels and petroleum tng with all Naval Reserve Fuels Units to begin this FY; joint service trainer for all combat-critical tasks for water purification and distribution; and effective 1 Oct 94 will train Marine Corps entry level food service training and four remaining subsistence and food service courses will move from Camp Lejeune, NC to Lee. DeCA exercises command and control of seven regional headquarters and 349 commissaries worldwide. 300th Area Spt Gp (RC) at Gerow-log command and control of subordinate units located in a 12,000 mile geographical area.

Unique Facilities: BRAC I consolidation resulted in construction of food service tng facility; 4,800 AIT annual student capacity--tng labs and "live" dining facility. Only DOD environmentally approved pipeline facility for joint svcs tng in combat critical tasks of inland petroleum distribution and fixed petroleum facility opns. DLA identified Ft Lee as only U.S. site with adequate fuels tng facilities. One of the few certified petroleum testing labs to test fuels (quality/usability) for NG, RC, and military services. Appomattox River/Bailey's Creek environmentally sanctioned water tng facilities are constructed on a commercial water source to simulate conditions encountered in a combat environment (small natural and large water). CASCOM is Army's principal agency for development/operations of CSS CPX tng simulations. Battle Simulation Center is secure facility capable of connecting via encrypted lines to major defense tng exercises worldwide; focal point for state-of-the-art simulations that support Active and RC forces logistics tng. DOD's Satellite Education Network interacts with all existing networks; only "Gateway" in DOD connecting all systems; only DOD or commercial site in the world which can broadcast in all modes to reach maximum DOD users in VTC, digital or analog.

Unique Location: Fort Lee's transportation network/Strategic Mobility Capability includes: (AIR) - Richmond International Airport, 35 miles, and Langley, AFB, 82 miles; (RAIL) - on-post rail head for direct loading of vehicles and equipment, Norfolk Southern rail yard, 7 miles, and AMTRAK rail station, 7 miles, for passenger movements; (WATER) - the water ports of the city of Richmond, 20 miles, and Newport News, 85 miles; (HIGHWAY) - Interstates I-95 and I-85, 4 miles, I-295 one mile and I-64, 20 miles. Fort Lee is also near enough to the port of Norfolk and Langley, AFB to act as a staging area for Strategic Deployment via both air and sea. Because of Fort Lee's accessibility, it has the most modern retail fuel dispensing facility in the Army. The facility is fully automated and utilizes the latest state-of-the-art environmental leak detection system. This gives Fort Lee strategic mobility capability to fuel both individual vehicles and convoys traveling the east coast and bulk fuel for equipment moving through the area in convoy to any destination.

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FORT McCLELLAN, ALABAMA

BACKGROUND

Location: Fort McClellan is located in North Central Alabama about 80 miles west of Atlanta, Georgia and 55 miles east of Birmingham, Alabama, near Interstate 20 which connects the two large metropolitan areas. The Fort adjoins the city of Anniston, Alabama and is located totally within Calhoun County.

History: Established in 1917 as Camp McClellan on land donated by the local community, the Army purchased an additional 22,245 acres (Pelham Range) in 1940. In the early 1950's, the Chemical Corps and the Women's Army Corps were established at McClellan. These Corps were joined for a 4-year period in 1966 by an Advanced Infantry Brigade which trained over 30,000 men for the Vietnam war. In the mid-1970's the Chemical Corps merged with the Ordnance Corps and the school moved to Aberdeen Proving Grounds. The Army's Military Police School was then moved to McClellan when the Women's Army Corps was disestablished. In 1979, the Chemical School returned to McClellan and basic training was added to the growing training mission. An integrated chemical and military police one station unit training brigade evolved and the basic training mission was phased out. The DOD Polygraph Institute was established in 1986. The Chemical Defense Training Facility (CDTF) came on-line in 1987 and has trained over 30,000 military and civilians.

Current Mission: Fort McClellan has become a Joint Training Center with three schools that train Army, Marine, Air Force, Navy, or other Federal personnel: the U.S. Army Chemical School, U.S. Army Military Police School, and DOD Polygraph Institute. All Army chemical and military police One Station Unit Training (OSUT) is conducted at McClellan. The installation's role has become diverse as chemical and biological threats, treaty inspector training, and policing actions involving emerging nations have come to the forefront of DOD's global responsibility. The CDTF has become the international source for toxic agent training because it is a "one of a kind" facility. The "America's Army" concept further increases the installation's role of training the Army Reserve and National Guard. McClellan is the home of the Alabama National Guard (largest in the nation) and is the mobilization center for 96 units and about 20,000 Individual Ready Reservists. The installation extends its support through reimbursement and special funding to the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, and Firearms (ATF), Smithsonian Institute, counterdrug, and others.

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FORT LEONARD WOOD, MISSOURI

BACKGROUND

Location: Fort Leonard Wood is located in South Central Missouri near the town of Waynesville. Surrounding counties include Pulaski, Phelps, Laclede and Texas. The installation is within the Mark Twain National Forest and is in a rural area with a very low population density. Interstate 44 provides access at the front gate of the fort. The fort owns and operates its own railway which connects to the nearby Burlington-Northern main line.

History: Originally planned to be constructed in Iowa, Fort Leonard Wood was moved to mid Missouri because of the vast supply of water. Construction of Fort Leonard Wood began in early December 1940 with some 1,600 "temporary" buildings substantially completed by May 1941. Many divisions rotated through Fort Leonard Wood for training during the war, and a total of 320,000 persons received training there before the war ended. The average military strength was slightly more than 40,000 persons, and the recorded peak was 56,000. The fort was inactivated in March 1946 and reactivated in August 1950 as part of the Korean War buildup. In March 1956, the Secretary of the Army designated Fort Leonard Wood a permanent installation. The first permanent barracks and supporting buildings were completed in 1958, as were the unaccompanied officer quarters on Sturgis Heights. A program of family housing construction under the Capehart Act led to completion of 2,848 units of family housing. The permanent hospital was completed in 1965 and expanded to its present 500 bed capacity in 1978. Buildup for the Vietnam War caused training loads at Fort Leonard Wood to increase to a peak of 25,000 trainees; the peak daily population during this era was again around 50,000 people. Moved to Fort Leonard Wood in 1988, the U.S. Army Engineer Center now conducts essentially all engineer training for the U.S. Army.

Current Mission: Fort Leonard Wood's mission is to operate the United States Army Engineer Center and the United States Army Engineer School, conduct basic training and other assigned training, provide training support and provide community services. Fort Leonard Wood provides the U.S. Army and Warfighting CINCs with trained soldiers and leaders, conducts engineer and environmental training and evaluation programs with supporting literature. Generates engineer material to perform mobility, countermobility, survivability, sustainment, and topographic missions. Fort Leonard Wood develops engineer concepts and doctrine and the mission support leading to readiness of all deployable units and execution of mobilization, contingency and disaster plans. Six MTOE units and 121 reserve component units are supported and deployed through Fort Leonard Wood.

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FORT LEONARD WOOD, MISSOURI

UNIQUE INSTALLATION CHARACTERISTICS

Joint Synergy: This fort provides aerial gunnery training support to U.S. Air Force, Air National Guard, Air Force Reserve, and U.S. Marine Corps. This aerial gunnery range, unique within a multi-state area, is located within the Meramec A, Cannon A and Cannon B Military Operations areas containing blocks of air space which allow low level military jet traffic to approach and exit Cannon Range in a realistic training environment. We serve as the primary training site to the sister services for annual training as well. The U.S. Army Engineer School trains Marine officers in the Engineer Officer Basic Course and Advanced Course and enlisted Marines in the Engineer Drafting and Survey Courses. Fort Leonard Wood has been chosen by the Interservice Training Review Organization as primary training site for Civil Construction Engineering for the Department of Defense in horizontal and technical engineering skills for the U.S. Army, U.S. Marine Corps, U.S. Air Force, and the U.S. Navy as well as the motor vehicle operator training site for the U.S. Army, U.S. Air Force, and U.S. Marine Corps. For this activity Fort Leonard Wood will increase permanent party trainers by more than 200 instructors and train an additional 5,000 plus Marine, Air Force and Navy students per year beginning in FY 96.

Unique Facilities: Fort Leonard Wood is the site of the only heavy construction equipment training area, Normandy Training Area, in the Army and the only operating rock quarry, rock crushing and asphalt training facility. It is also the site of a seventeen acre man made lake for float bridge training and the only permanent, paved motor vehicle operator training course in the Army. Brown Hall is the only indoor vertical construction training facility in the Army. This building also houses the only Driver Training simulator which is used to test driver's capabilities before going on the road. The installation houses a restored eleven building museum complex of World War II era buildings which provides an interpretive look at military life during that time period and which is toured by thousands of visitors each year. The installation is also the site of a new, modern instructional media center which produces training aids and devices for a multitude of training purposes. The installation is self-sufficient in the area of drinking water treatment and production and sewage treatment.

Unique Locations: Fort Leonard Wood is surrounded by the Mark Twain National Forest and all-rural counties with very low population densities. Encroachment does not exist and the potential for expansion is great. This is the only installation which owns both sides of a river suitable for conducting bridge training and suitable for conducting river crossing training. The installation is the location of the only aerial bombing and strafing range, Cannon Range, with suitable military air space in this region of the country and which is actively used by all military services from the area. Fort Leonard Wood is also the location for the finals of the Missouri State Special Olympics. The installation has hosted this major event for the past 18 years; no other suitable location with similar facilities is available for this event. The installation is immediately adjacent to a major interstate highway with no load restrictions, such as bridges, between itself and the road network and it also owns the rail head on the post used to support mobilization outloading and has very close access to the Burlington Northern main line rail system.

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FORT McCLELLAN, ALABAMA

UNIQUE INSTALLATION CHARACTERISTICS

Joint Synergy: Fort McClellan is the dominant joint Chemical and Military Police trainer within DOD. As such, Air Force, Marine, Navy, Reserve Components and foreign allies look to McClellan for unique training available through simulation, live training, specialized ranges, applied classroom facilities, and subject matter experts. General support (recreational facilities, morale support, hospital, military pay/personnel, commissary, PX, etc.) and technical support (chemical disaster assistance, chemical experts, medical assistance for chemical injury, etc.) are provided to the Anniston Army Depot which has a large (7 percent of Army's stockpile) inventory of chemical munitions awaiting demilitarization. Unique training support is provided for Russian and Chemical Warfare Convention (CWC) treaty verification teams, toxic chemical agent training of German and United Kingdom soldiers, counterdrug programs, polygraph research and training, the Army's largest National Guard program (Alabama), and mobilization and routine training for 57 chemical reserve component units that are located mostly within the region.

Unique Facilities: DOD's only toxic chemical agent training facility, and the only one available to our allies, operates at McClellan with full support from the local community and the state's environmental offices. In addition, McClellan operates unique applied instructional facilities that include a new decontamination apparatus training facility, radiological laboratories (require special NRC licenses), an NBC reconnaissance training facility, a Military Operations in Urbanized Terrain (MOU) facility, a mock confinement facility, an NBC defense/smoke warfighting training simulation center, polygraph training and research center, and a Security Operational Test Site (SOTS). These unique facilities are supported by relatively new and modern support facilities, starship barracks, recreational facilities, permanent party barracks, and general support classrooms. All facilities are in close concert with the state and federal environmental laws.

Unique Location: Fort McClellan borders a large national forest whose extensive road network and mountainous terrain provide a great expansion opportunity for low impact training such as mounted and dismounted road marches, patrolling, reconnaissance and land navigation training. About 180,000 acres support low impact training maneuvers associated with chemical and military police training. McClellan is ideally located for its support of 57 chemical Reserve Component units that will use the installation as a mobilization point and a primary training source. The location between two major metropolitan centers, joined with an interstate highway, a major railroad and a local airport that can accept virtually all military aircraft to include the C-5A, offers a unique power projection platform unequaled at many installations. The economic dependence of the local community on the military helps foster close relationships and the area's low cost of living and recreational opportunities are particularly advantageous to soldiers.

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FORT MONROE, VIRGINIA

BACKGROUND

Location: Located at Old Point Comfort on the Chesapeake Bay at the tip of the Virginia Peninsula, adjacent to the City of Hampton, in southeastern Virginia, Fort Monroe is 569 acres surrounded almost entirely by water with an additional 499 acres at Big Bethel, northwest of Fort Monroe. Fort Monroe's Economic Area, population 1.4M, includes Norfolk-VA Beach-Newport News-MSA.

History: Fortified in 1609 as Fort Algernourne, and an active garrison since 1823, Fort Monroe is the third oldest continuous active Army post in the United States. Predating the Capitol, the original fortress guarded Hampton Roads and the James River. Construction of Fort Monroe's moat, under the supervision of Lieutenant Robert E. Lee, began during 1819 and continued for 15 years. During the Civil War, Fort Monroe remained in Union hands, serving as Freedom's Fortress for thousands escaping slavery, and was the launch pad for campaigns against Confederate cities and ports. After the Civil War, Fort Monroe became the home of the Coastal Artillery School. Since 1946, Fort Monroe has been home to a sequence of the Army's major headquarters: Army Field Forces, Army Ground Forces and Continental Army Command. Since 1973, Fort Monroe has hosted Headquarters U.S. Army Training and Doctrine Command (TRADOC). Fort Monroe is also home to the Continental Army Band, the Naval Surface Weapons Center (NSWC), Joint Warfighting Center (JWFC), the Mobility Concepts Agency (MCA) and more than 15 other tenant commands and activities.

Current Mission: Fort Monroe's primary mission is to command all units and activities assigned or attached to Fort Monroe, and to support HQ TRADOC under the jurisdiction of the Post Commander. Provide administrative and logistical support as directed or covered by agreement. Command, operate, and administer the use of Fort Monroe resources to accomplish all assigned missions. A Major Army Command, TRADOC's mission is to develop doctrine for future Army missions and to guide training in preparing the Army to execute those missions. TRADOC provides the Army with trained individual soldiers, develops the doctrine that determines how the Army will fight, defines the Army's materiel requirements, and designs the Army's leaders--TRADOC is the architect of the future. Fort Monroe provides a full range of administrative, logistical, engineering communications, medical and recreational support. Support is also provided to Cadet Command, Louisiana Maneuvers Task Force (LMTF), JWFC and MCA, all of which are residents on Fort Monroe due to their need to work closely and continuously with TRADOC.

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FORT MONROE, VIRGINIA

UNIQUE INSTALLATION CHARACTERISTICS

Joint Synergy: Fort Monroe plays a vital role during this period of changing strategic focus and emphasis on joint and coalition military operations. Fort Monroe is home to the JWFC, which conducts joint simulation training, integrates doctrine, and assists in preparation for joint and multinational operations. JWFC also develops and assesses current and future joint doctrine in accomplishment of joint and multinational training and exercises. The close proximity of the Air Force Doctrine Center at Langley Air Force Base (LAFB) and Naval Doctrine Command at Norfolk Naval Operating Base (NOB) further support close cooperation among all services in the development and testing of doctrine and permits personal contacts necessary for resolution of difficult joint doctrine issues. The co-location of these commands greatly facilitates staff talks, joint planning and multi-service staff exercises. The Naval Inshore Observation Unit uses Fort Monroe to exploit observation of heavy naval and merchant shipping traffic. The Air Force maintains a weather station at Fort Monroe.

Unique Facilities: Beneath its historic facade, Fort Monroe is a thoroughly modern office park. Renovated buildings have been engineered to the latest environmental and safety standards. The Commonwealth of Virginia will gain 290 of Fort Monroe's 1,068 acres if the post is no longer used for National Defense Purposes. Another 280 acres is restricted for development by the Coastal Zone Management Act and Wetlands Protection Legislation. Fort Monroe has a post-wide fiber optic network, two video teleconferencing centers (one which is classified), a post-wide Local Area Network, and Telecommunication Center Defense Message System support for Fort Eustis, LAFB, and Military District of Washington. The post mainframe computer is a DDN/Internet host allowing users direct communications and file transfer capability to any TRADOC site via gateways. The utility infrastructure is capable of handling any foreseeable new construction. Fort Monroe can be easily secured due to its location on a peninsula with only one entrance. Many office buildings are located inside the moat which has four easily secured entrances.

Unique Location: Fort Monroe is ideally positioned to enhance force projection and joint doctrine development. The post is within one hour flight of Quantico (Marine Corps Combat Development Command), minutes drive of LAFB (Air Combat Command, Air Force Doctrine Center) and Norfolk NOB (LANT Fleet, Naval Doctrine Command, U.S Atlantic Command, Armed Forces Staff College, Joint Doctrine Center). Fort Monroe capitalizes on Tidewater synergy as it is centrally located next to other TRADOC-like commands. Fort Monroe is within easy commuting distance of Forts Eustis, Lee, Bragg, Pope Air Force Base, Cherry Point, Dam Neck Fleet Training Center, and Oceana Naval Air Station. Fort Monroe is home of the Naval Surface Warfare Center (NSWC), whose mission requires a test site for bottom mines and sensors which reproduce actual environments. Location for such a facility must be near a harbor mouth, a major Navy base and port, a narrow designated channel with shore access, and must have an estuary environment. Fort Monroe is the only test site in the U.S. which reproduces the environment in which bottom mines may be used.

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FORT RUCKER, ALABAMA

BACKGROUND

Location: Fort Rucker is located in Southeastern Alabama near Ozark, Alabama. Fort Rucker is assigned to the Dothan, Alabama Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA). This MSA is comprised of Dale and Houston Counties. Other surrounding counties within the Region of Influence include Barbour Co., AL; Coffee Co., AL; Covington Co., AL; Crenshaw Co., AL; Geneva Co., AL; Henry Co., AL; Pike Co., AL; Holmes Co., FL; and Jackson Co., FL.

History: Established on 1 May 1942 in southeast Alabama near Ozark, Alabama. Approximately half of the land occupied by Camp Rucker was already federally owned and the remainder was acquired from private owners. Fort Rucker has evolved from a World War II mobilization camp to its current role as home of the U.S. Army Aviation Center and School. During World War II, four infantry divisions as well as dozens of smaller units trained at Rucker. The post was closed in 1946 and reopened in 1950. During the Korean conflict, Camp Rucker was used for training replacement troops for combat units in Korea. After again becoming inactive in June 1954, the post was reactivated two months later as the new home of the Army Aviation School. Following the transfer of the school, along with supporting tenant activities, the Army Aviation Center was established at Camp Rucker in February 1955. In October 1955, Rucker became a permanent Army post, and its name was changed to Fort Rucker. Evolving along with Army Aviation since that time, Fort Rucker has become a major center of Army training, doctrine, and combat development.

Current Mission: Fort Rucker is the home of and provides command and support to the U.S. Army Aviation School, U.S. Army Aviation Center, U.S. Army Aviation Branch as well as several aviation related tenants, including U.S. Army School of Aviation Medicine, U.S. Army Safety Center, U.S. Army Aviation Technical Test Center, U.S. Army Aeromedical Research Laboratory. Fort Rucker Commander is also Commander of the U.S. Army Aviation Logistics School at Fort Eustis, VA. Fort Rucker trains aviation personnel, integrates and coordinates the Army Aviation Program for DA, serves as proponent for management and development of Aviation Officer/Warrant Officer personnel, manages the Aviation Branch, functions as the U.S. Army TRADOC proponent for aviation flight training, Aviation Leader Development, and the worldwide U.S. Army Aviation Evaluation/Standardization Program in concert with other HQDA agencies. Fort Rucker also develops the tactics and techniques for the employment of Army Aviation; develops doctrine, concepts, organization, and materiel requirements for Army aviation. Fort Rucker also provides aviation training to some 35 foreign nations.

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FORT RUCKER, ALABAMA

UNIQUE INSTALLATION CHARACTERISTICS

Joint Synergy: Fort Rucker supports the School of Americas in training aviation personnel in the Spanish language. In FY 93, Fort Rucker graduated 181 Spanish speaking students in 10 aviation courses. Within the southern half of Mississippi, Alabama, and Florida panhandle, Fort Rucker supports 89 Army Reserve units with 4000 reservists, 2500 National Guard personnel, and 6,178 ROTC personnel from 66 schools (61 High Schools, 5 Colleges). Fort Rucker provides significant aviation training for the Foreign Military Sales Program. In FY 93, 575 foreign students of 35 countries graduated from 47 aviation related courses taught at Fort Rucker. Fort Rucker utilizes the expertise and support of the U.S. Army School of Aviation Medicine located on Fort Rucker for training aviation medical subjects in the various training programs. Fort Rucker is capable of serving as a mobilization base and did so during Operation Desert Shield/Storm.

Unique Facilities: Fort Rucker operates and controls three basefields and 16 stagefields with 77 dedicated day/night/NVD compatible multi-helicopter landing lanes as well as 117 environmentally approved remote helicopter confined area operation training sites. A fully modernized flight simulator complex is available which contains 32 non-visual UH-1 flight simulator cockpits, seven full motion visual simulators (2 each AH-64, 2 each CH-47, 3 each UH-60) and one AH-1 device. Also 43 other procedural trainers for UH-1, OH-58D, AH-64, and TH-67 aircraft systems are available. The Molinelli Aerial Gunnery Range Complex (MAGRC) is the only range of its kind in CONUS. The MAGRC is a Helicopter Gunnery Range for initial and advanced gunnery training for all armed helicopters on the use of lasers; guns; rockets; target acquisition, engagement, and handoff; and door gunnery on stationary and moving targets. The Aviation Test Bed at Fort Rucker, a government owned contractor managed research and development facility, is an integral part of the distributed interactive simulation network.

Unique Location: Fort Rucker's location provides 8,271.5 cubic statute miles of special use airspace. Within this location, the Army controls 16 operational outlying fields for rotary wing training plus 117 approved remote training sites. Located in Southeast Alabama, the area has a low encroachment rate with a population density of 49 people per square mile within the region of influence (50 mile radius). Climatic conditions are excellent for flight training with only a 15 percent loss in training days due to unfavorable weather. Noise complaints associated with flight training are minimal with only one complaint per 702 flight hours or one complaint per 8,425 aircraft movements. Population in Fort Rucker's locale provides an exceptional market for all aviation skilled personnel while the cost of living index remains one of the lowest in the nation.

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FORT SILL, OKLAHOMA

BACKGROUND

Location: Fort Sill is located in the great plains of southwest Oklahoma and borders the city of Lawton, Oklahoma. Lawton/Fort Sill is in Comanche County and employs residents from 19 surrounding counties. Counties which border Comanche County are Caddo, Cotton, Grady, Kiowa, Stephens, and Tillman.

History: The site of Fort Sill was staked out on January 8, 1869 by Major General Philip H. Sheridan who led a campaign into Indian Territory. Sheridan's massive winter campaign involved six cavalry regiments accompanied by frontier scouts such as "Buffalo Bill" Cody, "Wild Bill" Hickok, Ben Clark, and Jack Stilwell. In 1894, Geronimo and 341 other Apache prisoners-of-war were brought to Fort Sill where they lived in villages on the range. With the disappearance of the frontier, the mission of Fort Sill gradually changed from cavalry to field artillery. The School of Fire for the Field Artillery was founded at Fort Sill in 1911. At various times, Fort Sill has also served as home to the Infantry School of Musketry, the School for Aerial Observers, the Air Service Flying School, and the Army Aviation School. Today, as the U.S. Army Field Artillery Center, Fort Sill remains the only active Army installation of all the forts on the South Plains built during the Indian Wars. It serves as a National Historic Landmark Area and home of the Field Artillery for the free world.

Current Mission: As the Firebase of America's Army, the mission of Fort Sill is to train, equip, mobilize, and rapidly deploy field artillery forces as an integral part of our nation's power projection strategy. At Fort Sill, we are intimately involved in the entire spectrum of training: We conduct basic and advanced individual training, and one station unit training; we train leaders at all levels, from our sergeants at the NCO Academy and our junior officers at the Field Artillery Basic and Advanced Courses to our most senior artillery leaders. And, we support the training of III Corps Artillery, whose four brigades make it the largest artillery organization in our Army. Fort Sill trains and supports the second largest branch in the Army with more than 101,000 Field Artillery soldiers, including the Reserve Components. In addition, we train more than 1,150 Field Artillery Marines, both active and reserve. Annually, we train international students from 50 countries. We provide annual training support, facilities and ranges for approximately 8,378 Reserve Component soldiers and Marines and ROTC and West Point cadets.

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FORT SILL, OKLAHOMA

UNIQUE INSTALLATION CHARACTERISTICS

Joint Synergy: The Department of Defense announced that Fort Sill was selected as one of 25 sites for a Defense Finance and Accounting Service Center. The center will be housed in Fort Sill's former Reynolds Army Community Hospital building. It is expected to employ about 750 workers. The Department of Defense designated Fort Sill's Environmental Training Center as the "hands-on" training center for all DoD branches - Army, Navy, Air Force, and Marines. The center will provide training in handling asbestos and hazardous waste, and in spill response, and will continue to conduct training courses on-site and through mobile training teams sent to other installations. Fort Sill's Depth and Simultaneous Attack Battle Lab involves field artillery, air defense, intelligence, electronic warfare, aviation, special operations forces, and all other agencies that affect fire support. The Battle Lab's application of digital technology and simulations provide an enhanced capability to develop systems, doctrine, and training that allow for the effective use of fire support throughout the battlefield.

Unique Facilities: Fort Sill has a separate training area in direct support of Initial Entry Training. Five battalion-sized trainee barracks (starships) provide specially designed "state-of-the-art" living and training accommodations. A new \$2.1 million Troop Medical Clinic, opening this summer, is specifically designed to support initial entry training. Early summer of 1994 marked completion of a \$106.7 million inpatient tower and ancillary facility of the new Reynolds Army Community Hospital; and the \$4.8 million multi-purpose Child Development, Religious Education and Chapel facility. Construction begins this summer on a new \$10 million Post Exchange shopping facility. This year, we also began the \$15 million Phase I renovation of single soldier living quarters. By January 1995, our \$19 million waste water treatment facility will be fully operational. We also opened an improved rail facility which dramatically strengthens our ability to deploy forces quickly. June 1994 will complete the installation of a \$10 million telephone switch with a fiber optic transmission system.

Unique Location: Fort Sill is comprised of 94,220 acres in southwest Oklahoma. Land with utilities network is available for expansion. Available water reserves are adequate to support any expansion. Interstate 44 passes through the installation. The Union Pacific and Burlington railroad main lines pass directly through the installation garrison area, providing ready access to the Gulf ports of Houston, Beaumont, and Galveston, Texas; the average distance to these ports is 425 miles. Commercial air service is provided through the nearby Lawton Municipal Airport. The proximity of four Air Force bases (Altus, Sheppard, Tinker, and Vance Air Force Bases) provide nearby aerial ports for quick and ready deployment of units. The Secretary of the Interior designated a portion of Fort Sill as a registered National Historic Landmark Area in 1962 in recognition of its significance in the history of America, particularly the history of western expansion. In addition, the post contains hundreds of other buildings and sites that are listed on, or are eligible for, the National Register of Historic Places.

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PRESIDIO OF MONTEREY, CALIFORNIA BACKGROUND

Location: The Presidio of Monterey (POM) is located on the Central Coast of California, 125 miles south of San Francisco in the Salinas-Seaside-Monterey Metropolitan Statistical Area. The POM Annex is located approximately 9 miles north of the Presidio of Monterey. It is situated on a small parcel of land that used to be part of Fort Ord (closed by BRAC 91). The Annex is not a subinstallation of the POM but merely an extension of the post.

History: Imperial Spain first established the Presidio of Monterey in 1770. It was captured by the United States in 1846 during the War with Mexico, and briefly occupied by the US Army. The War Department reactivated the post in 1902 for troops returning from the Philippine Insurrection and the oldest buildings on post date from this period. From 1919 to 1940 the post was the home of the 11th Cavalry. During World War II it served as a corps headquarters, reception training center for inductees, and civil affairs staging area for military government teams deploying to occupy Japan.

The Army Language School took over the Presidio of Monterey in 1946 as a sub-installation of Fort Ord. Over the years the Army gradually transformed the post through new construction and remodeling to provide the specialized facilities necessary for foreign language instruction. In the 1970's all major service language training programs were consolidated here and the school was renamed Defense Language Institute Foreign Language Center. The school has trained thousands of military linguists from all four services who served in every conflict since World War II. When Fort Ord closes on 1 October 1994, the Presidio will become a separate installation, and the POM Annex will be established, containing family housing and limited support facilities.

Current Mission: The Presidio of Monterey has been the home of the Defense Language Institute Foreign Language Center since World War II. The Institute now has a world-wide mission in support of all four services and several other federal agencies. It trains more than 3,000 active and reserve component students annually in more than 24 languages and dialects, most of them seldom taught in American schools and universities. It also provides sustainment training around the world for perishable language skills, to include distance education course materials, mobile training teams, and video teletraining. The Institute also devotes extensive resources to develop and execute an extensive DoD world-wide testing system that measures individual linguist proficiency and unit readiness. In recent years the Institute has provided tailored support to contingency operations and domestic emergencies in Somalia, the Balkans, the Los Angeles earthquake, and elsewhere. The Presidio also provides support for a variety of tenant organizations.

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PRESIDIO OF MONTEREY, CALIFORNIA UNIQUE INSTALLATION CHARACTERISTICS

Joint Synergy: Military linguists from all four services are trained on the Presidio of Monterey. The Institute supports command language programs for all services around the world and develops and executes the Defense Language Proficiency Test (DPLT) used by all services to measure individual proficiency and unit readiness. Air Force students are assigned to the 311th Military Training Squadron, Navy students to the Naval Security Group Detachment-Monterey, and Marine Corps students to the Marine Corps Detachment-Monterey. Under an interservice support agreement signed in May 1994, the Naval Postgraduate School provides most base operations support to the Presidio and its annex, and the institute is vigorously pursuing other possible areas such as fire protection. Many Foreign Area Officers receive language instruction at DLIFLC and then do graduate work at the neighboring Naval Postgraduate School, and systems analysts at the Defense Manpower Data Center support efforts to track military linguists in all services. Family housing for over 97% of married personnel is provided at the POM Annex for all services (950 DLIFLC and 640 Navy and Coast Guard working in the immediate area). This significantly reduces DOD costs.

Unique Facilities: The Presidio of Monterey has over 350 specially sized classrooms for intensive language instruction and configured to facilitate DLIFLC's team teaching process. The post also has eight video teletraining studios for broadcasting live interactive language instruction in support of military linguist training nation-wide. DLIFLC has more language laboratory facilities than any other school in the world. The Defense Printing Service on-post print plant is experienced in reproducing foreign language training materials, and the contractor-operated audio-visual facilities are tailored for recording and duplicating audio and video foreign language instructional materials. Family housing is available for over 97% of married DLIFLC students and permanent party personnel.

Unique Location: The Presidio of Monterey is close to the San Francisco Bay Area, a large, culturally diverse, metropolitan area. It is a rich recruiting ground for new instructors, as well as an area that allows for language enrichment opportunities for both students and faculty. The moderate coastal climate keeps utilities costs low year round--no air conditioning and little heating are required. Houses have low maintenance costs. The Institute enjoys cooperative arrangements with several local institutions of higher education, including the Monterey Institute of International Studies, which has one of the country's best graduate programs in the teaching of second languages and the only masters degree program in translation and interpretation.

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**RADFORD ARMY AMMUNITION PLANT
RADFORD, VIRGINIA**

BACKGROUND

LOCATION: Radford Army Ammunition Plant (RAAP) is located in Pulaski and Montgomery Counties in Southwest Virginia, 220 air miles from Washington, D.C. The plant is comprised of two major areas: The Radford unit located between the City of Radford and the Town of Blacksburg and the New River storage unit, near the Town of Dublin.

HISTORY: Established in 1941 at Radford, Virginia, on land purchased from private landowners. Construction began on the Radford unit in September 1940. This facility was named Radford Ordnance Works, the name was changed to Radford Arsenal in October 1945, renamed Radford Ordnance Plant in November 1961, and given its present name of Radford Army Ammunition Plant in August 1963. The plant was built under contract with Hercules Powder Company (now Hercules Aerospace Company), Wilmington, Delaware. Construction continued from 1940 to the end of World War II in 1945. The Radford Unit produced its first smokeless powder April 5, 1941, the first installation producing smokeless powder under the Defense Plant Program inaugurated by our Government in the summer of 1940. The RAAP has cycled through various levels of production, and since 1941, responded on three occasions of national emergency: World War II, the Korean War, and Vietnam conflict. We have produced beyond our rated capacity while rehabilitating our production processes to meet changing demands.

CURRENT MISSION: The Radford Army Ammunition Plant has a three-fold mission involving the production of propellants and explosives in peacetime as well as during national emergencies. Under the auspices of the U.S. Army Armament, Munitions and Chemical Command (AMCCOM), RAAP produces propellant explosives, and related products for peacetime training and stockpile replenishment. The second facet of RAAP's mission involves rapidly increasing production for limited periods of time (surges) in response to world crisis. As the largest active ammunition plant, RAAP's third function is to quickly "ramp up" to satisfy replenishment requirements while other ammunition plants are brought out of standby.

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JOINT SYNERGY: The RAAP provides a variety of propellant and explosives for various government and third party requirements. M30/M14 propellants are assembled by Milan AAP for the 105MM tank guns, M1/M6/M30A1/M31A1E1/CBI powder is assembled by Indiana AAP or commercial producer for 155MM howitzers, increments are assembled by Milan AAP for 4.2", 60 and 81MM mortars, IMR is assembled by Lake City AAP for 7.62MM small arms and 50MM tracer, TOW Igniter Grain/TOW Launch Motor is assembled by Hughes Aircraft Corp. for TOW missiles, MK90 is assembled by BEI, Camden, AR for 2.75" Rocket and RAAP also produces propellants for the Navy. The RAAP provides support for tenants on plant to include space, utilities and administrative, provides communication support to local recruiting offices and other area government agencies, and provides training area support for local Reserve units. The RAAP also works closely with the Virginia Department of Game and Inland Fisheries in support of our Natural Resource Program.

UNIQUE FACILITIES: The RAAP's chemical process area can supply in-process materials such as nitrocellulose (woodpulp and cotton liners), nitric and sulfuric acids, nitroglycerin, and various nitrate esters. The RAAP also has a 6,000,000 pounds per month TNT facility and is the free-world supplier of both granular and tape forms of ethyl cellulose, a plastic inhibitor used in many rockets. RAAP can produce almost all types of solvent propellants. Its three batch lines have a maintained capability for manufacturing 7,000,000 pounds of single base; 2,000,000 pounds of a combination of double base, triple base, and high energy items of which 475,000 pounds per month is stick propellant. These propellants are for tank, artillery, small arms ammunition and rocket motors. The solventless propellant areas have a monthly maintained capacity of 1,000,000 pounds of double base carpet roll propellants. The Rocket Area can extrude propellant grains from solventless carpet roll, as well as cast them from solvent propellants.

UNIQUE LOCATION: RAAP's southwest Virginia location is ideally suited for the manufacture of propellants and explosives. The hills and valleys provide a natural buffer. Two major highways serve the RAAP. They include a four lane Interstate Highway I-81 and U.S. Route 460 running north to south and east to west respectively. Additionally, RAAP is served by two State Routes, Routes 11 and 100. All roads lead to Route 114 which runs between Blacksburg (Route 460) and Radford (Route 11). Route 114 runs directly past the main entrance to the Radford Unit of RAAP. The New River storage unit is served by the same except for Route 114. The New River storage unit is connected to routes 11 and 100 via route 1030. The RAAP is also 42 miles from Roanoke, Virginia where a Regional Airport is located. RAAP is located in a rural setting, easily accessible. It is very close to several small towns/cities. It is conveniently located near three state supported learning institutions and a community college.

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HAWTHORNE ARMY AMMUNITION PLANT

LOCATION: Hawthorne Army Ammunition Plant (HWAAP) is located in Mineral County, in the west central portion of Nevada, nearly surrounding the town of Hawthorne which is approximately 135 miles southeast of Reno. Surrounding counties are Churchill, Esmeralda, Lyon, and Nye. Hawthorne Army Ammunition Plant is assigned to the Rural Nevada Economic Area.

HISTORY: Established on 15 September 1930, as Hawthorne Naval Ammunition Depot at Hawthorne, Nevada, on Federal withdrawn land. The decision to build the Naval Ammunition Depot in the sparsely populated area of Hawthorne was the result of an explosion and fire at a Lake Denmark, New Jersey Ammunition Depot in which several hundred people were injured and 50 were killed. Peak population levels occurred during the latter stages of World War II, with civilian employment levels reaching 2,620 and military personnel peaking at a high of 3,889. Hawthorne was redesignated Hawthorne Army Ammunition Plant on 1 October 1977 as part of the implementation of the assignment of the Commanding General, Headquarters, ARRCOM (currently AMCCOM), as the Single Manager for Conventional Ammunition. Hawthorne Army Ammunition Plant was converted from Government-Owned, Government-Operated to Government-Owned, Contractor-Operated on 1 December 1980. Hawthorne is the world's largest ammunition facility and is one of the largest industrial activities in the state of Nevada.

CURRENT MISSION: Hawthorne AAP provides for the receipt, storage (rewarehousing, preservation and packaging), surveillance, renovation, testing, demilitarization/disposal, and issue of conventional ammunition - in support of approved Operations Plans and to meet peacetime munitions movement requirements (training, FMS, troop support, and CONUS depot redistribution for demilitarization and maintenance/renovation projects identified by the Single Manager for Conventional Ammunition); maintain the capability to and actually ship/receive containerized munitions; operate a calibration lab, maintain an International Standard Organization (ISO) container maintenance/repair facility and perform ammunition maintenance. Provide support to tenant activities located at Hawthorne AAP: Marine Corps Programs Office, HWAAP, which performs ballistic testing and component recertification for munitions ranging from small arms to 105MM projectiles for the Army, Marine Corps, and Navy; and the Naval Undersea Warfare Center Detachment operates underwater mine and torpedo maintenance facilities.

UNIQUE INSTALLATION CHARACTERISTICS

JOINT SYNERGY: Hawthorne AAP provides support to the Naval Undersea Warfare Center Detachment, which has offices and storage facilities outgranted from the Army, and is the Navy's only intermediate maintenance activity/depot for mines and mine components. The Marine Corps Programs Office, HWAAP, who performs munitions ballistic testing and component

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recertification, also receives support from Hawthorne AAP. Hawthorne provides a regional rail transportation service support (downloading/uploading equipment) for the military Services performing missions in Nevada. Hawthorne also supports the military Services by providing munitions storage space through outgrants for items not managed by the Single Manager for Conventional Ammunition.

UNIQUE FACILITIES: Hawthorne Army Ammunition Plant has a one-of-a-kind demilitarization facility. The Western Area Demilitarization Facility (WADF) is an environmentally friendly (permitted) demil facility and meets all current safety and security standards. The facility has the capacity to process approximately 25,000 short tons per year of obsolete and/or unserviceable conventional ammunition of all calibers using safe, economical and environmentally acceptable techniques. All operations focus on Resource Recovery and Recycling, and Disposal.

UNIQUE LOCATION: Hawthorne Army Ammunition Plant is the world's largest ammunition facility encompassing 147,000 acres or 236 square miles, providing ample room for expansion. The plant boundaries encompass enough mountainous terrain to serve as a watershed area to meet the plant's water needs. Hawthorne is located in one of the most arid regions in Nevada outside of the Death Valley area making it an ideal storage location.

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HOLSTON ARMY AMMUNITION PLANT

LOCATION: Holston Army Ammunition Plant is located in Kingsport, Tennessee in the northeastern corner of the state bordering Virginia. Surrounding counties are Sullivan and Hawkins in Tennessee and Scott in Virginia. The primary area of economic impact is the Tri-City area which includes Bristol, Johnson City and Kingsport, TN.

HISTORY: In January 1942 the National Defense Research Committee asked Tennessee Eastman Corporation (TEC) to undertake research and development work on a process to make Research Department Explosive (RDX) and to build a pilot plant. The RDX (a component of Composition B) was essential to conduct successful anti-submarine warfare against the Germans. Construction on Holston Ordnance Works began in July 1942 and production at the plant began in April 1943. Production at Holston during World War II fell just short of one billion pounds of Composition B. TEC's innovative process (the Bachmann Process) not only increased production capability, but it recovered and reused raw materials which previously were lost in the process. Holston Ordnance Works was redesignated as Holston Army Ammunition Plant effective 1 Jul 63.

CURRENT MISSION: Holston Army Ammunition Plant produces quality Research Department and High Melting Explosives (RDX/HMX) for ammunition and development purposes. It also maintains active and standby facilities and equipment in support of National defense objectives. It disposes of inactive facilities as required.

JOINT SYNERGY: Holston Army Ammunition Plant provides training facilities to the U.S. Navy Reserves, Navy Seabees, Army National Guard and the Army Reserves. Holston provides explosives to all DOD services.

UNIQUE FACILITIES: Holston Army Ammunition Plant is the only CONUS based (RDX/HMX) explosives manufacturer capable of meeting DOD requirements. Holston is the largest producer of bulk explosives in the free world.

UNIQUE LOCATION: Not applicable.

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IOWA ARMY AMMUNITION PLANT BACKGROUND

LOCATION: The Iowa Army Ammunition Plant (IAAP) is located in Des Moines County in southeastern Iowa near Burlington, Iowa. Surrounding counties are Louisa, Lee, and Henry.

HISTORY: Negotiations to buy the land to build the IAAP (then known as the Iowa Ordnance Plant) began in November of 1940. The IAAP is built on over 19,000 acres with more than 1200 production, support and administration buildings. Fifteen of the buildings have in excess of 30,000 square feet of floor space. Throughout its history the plant has adapted to the existing needs of the Army. During World War 2 the plant produced a high volume output of 75MM and 155MM artillery rounds, ammunition components (detonators, igniter, fuzes, primers, etc.) and large aerial bombs. During the 1970 and 1980s production included an assortment of artillery rounds, anti-tank ammunition, warheads loaded with conventional explosives, demolition blocks, anti-personnel mines, fuzes, detonators, igniters and related ammunition components.

CURRENT MISSION: The IAAP is a Government owned, Contractor operated ammunition manufacturing facility operated by Mason & Hanger-Silas Mason Co., Inc. (M&H). The basic mission of Team Iowa is to load, assemble and pack (LAP) ammunition. The IAAP also has a research and development (R&D), demil, and ammo retrograde mission. The work base comes directly from the government or via subcontract work which is contracted directly with various prime contractors. The IAAP has a prime contract with the Army in excess of \$32 million. In addition to the prime contract there are 53 subcontracts totaling in excess of \$28 million. The IAAP has been designated as a Group Technology Center (GTC) for missile warheads, artillery, 120MM cartridges and demo charges.

JOINT SYNERGY: The IAAP through subcontracts with defense contractors load and pack munitions for the Navy, Air Force, and Marines, as well as Foreign Military Sales (FMS). As the lead plant of a Group Technology Center the IAAP provides oversight and staff technical expertise to two satellite plants. The IAAP also provides training areas for the Army Reserve, Iowa National Guard and ROTC units. Tenant services are provided for the Defense Contract Audit Agency (DCAA) and the Army Corp of Engineers (COE). The IAAP has a facilities contract in place which allows the operating contractor to solicit businesses to utilize unused buildings and production facilities thereby reducing costs to the Government as well as maintaining the installation and work skills in a ready state if needed in future conflicts. The large forest and water preserves on the installation provide hunting and fishing for area residents.

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UNIQUE FACILITIES: The IAAP is a 19,124 acre facility with over 4.3 million square feet of covered floor space. This includes 368 storage igloos/magazines (storage space for 64 million pounds of ammunition) , 141 miles of roads, and 102 miles of railroad track. The IAAP has 11 production lines, an R&D facility, x-ray facilities, a chemical/materials laboratory, a modern 500 acre horizontal and vertical test fire facility, a diagnostics facility, a midwest area demil facility, an explosive waste incinerator, a contaminated waste processor, and an inert powder manufacturing capability. The IAAP has a large engineering staff, fully equipped production facilities including presses, melt pour processing equipment, and hi shear loading capability. The IAAP is a leader in pressed explosive technology. The IAAP is the only Army Ammunition Plant capable of providing firex coating for munitions assembled for the Navy.

UNIQUE LOCATION: The IAAP is located in the American Heartland in southeastern Iowa near Middletown. It is 10 miles west of Burlington, Iowa and the Mississippi River at the crossroads of US Highways 34 and 61. The IAAP is serviced by the Burlington Northern Railroad, Mississippi River barge system, and the Burlington Municipal Airport, home of three major carriers; TWA, AA and United Airlines. The IAAP is located 80 miles southwest of AMCCOM Headquarters at Rock Island, Illinois. Chicago and St. Louis are within 200 miles.

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**LAKE CITY ARMY AMMUNITION PLANT
BACKGROUND**

LOCATION: Lake City Army Ammunition Plant is located in Western Missouri, just east of Independence, Missouri, in Jackson County. The surrounding counties are Lafayette and Clay, MO; and Wyandotte and Johnson, KS.

HISTORY: Lake City Army Ammunition Plant is a Government-owned, Contractor-operated plant and is currently the only active small caliber ammunition manufacturing facility within the Department of Defense. On 26 December 1940, a public ground breaking ceremony was held and was presided over by former President (then Senator) Harry S. Truman. The first loaded cartridge (Caliber .30) was produced 12 September 1941. Since then, LCAAP has produced over 41 billion rounds of ammunition. Production levels have varied over the years as the country's arms needs fluctuated with employment ranging between 21,229 personnel during the peak to its current level of approximately 1400. Remington Arms Company, Inc., operated the plant from 1941 to 1985 and Olin Corporation - Winchester Group has operated it from 1985 to present.

CURRENT MISSION: To operate and maintain active and standby facilities to meet current and mobilization requirements for manufacture of small caliber ammunition.

UNIQUE INSTALLATION CHARACTERISTICS

JOINT SYNERGY: Lake City Army Ammunition Plant was designated by the Department of the Army as the NATO North American Regional Test Center (NARTC), which is responsible for overall planning, development of cost/labor estimates, project expenditure tracking, test plans scheduling, execution and reporting of specified NATO testing programs. The NARTC Test Director provides input to NATO panels of experts, sub-panel and standardization meetings, and U.S. Army NATO related activities.

UNIQUE FACILITIES: Lake City Army Ammunition Plant is the sole industrial and technological base for the Department of Defense for the production of 5.56mm, 7.62mm, Caliber .50, and 20mm. LCAAP has the capability to produce 25mm, Caliber .38, and 9mm with minor retooling modifications. Also, LCAAP has the capability to develop special ammunition items for all services. Upon short notification, LCAAP has the unique ability to increase ammunition surge production with minimum notification. LCAAP also has the capability and facilities to test, stockpile, and conduct reliability tests for war reserve ammo.

UNIQUE LOCATION: Lake City AAP's location affords it direct and immediate access for shipping and receiving rail and truck shipments, and has air and barge movement capability within 15 miles. It is also a State and National Historical Site.

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**RED RIVER ARMY DEPOT
BACKGROUND**

LOCATION: Red River Army Depot (RRAD) is located in rural Northeast Texas, 18 miles west of the Texas-Arkansas state line which divides the city of Texarkana. Bowie and Miller counties are considered the primary metropolitan statistical area, but approximately 25% of RRAD employees live in the adjacent counties of Cass, Morris, Red River, and Little River.

HISTORY: Carved from 116 East Texas farms and ranches which earlier had been great Southern plantations, RRAD came into being on August 9, 1941. The depot reservation of 19,081 acres makes it one of the largest AMC installations.

Originally established as an ordnance depot, World War II caused top defense planners to expand the mission to include maintenance and supply missions. Only eight days after the last igloo was completed in April 1942 ammunition arrived for storage and by mid-winter of the same year the roar of tank engines was heard on the maintenance production lines.

Time has brought many changes to this East Texas depot, but one thing has not changed. True to their Texas heritage, members of RRAD are sincere in their belief that they can accomplish any task set before them. Empowered members have a true team spirit as they work toward a common goal of providing quality products and services in a competitive industrial environment.

CURRENT MISSION: RRAD has two major missions - Maintenance and Ammunition storage - and serves as host to one of three Defense Logistics Agency's (DLA) Area Oriented Depots and nine other tenant activities.

Directorate of Maintenance's primary mission is depot level maintenance of combat vehicles and their support systems. RRAD is only source in DoD for organic depot maintenance of following CORE systems: M113 Family of Vehicles; Bradley Fighting Vehicles Systems; Multiple Launch Rocket System; Fire Support Team Vehicle; and M9 Armored Combat Earthmover and Reverse Osmosis Water Purification Unit (transfer from TEAD). RRAD is only source in DoD for remanufacture of roadwheels, track shoes, bias ply tires.

The Directorate of Ammunition's primary maintenance mission is depot level maintenance of a variety of ammunition and missiles. This includes repair of missile guidance control systems and gyro optics and renovation of missiles, grenades, mortars, bombs, rockets, and large and small caliber ammunition.

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**RED RIVER ARMY DEPOT
UNIQUE INSTALLATION CHARACTERISTICS**

JOINT SYNERGY: RRAD, LSAAP, and DLA's Area Oriented Distribution Depot are located on the same military reservation. This has resulted in many cooperative efforts that have mutual benefits. Some prime examples are development and usage of one sanitary landfill, demilitarization of ammunition, reduction in fire department personnel, and utilization of excess LSAAP facilities by RRAD for storage. Other initiatives are being explored such as the guard force and engineering staffs.

Three distinctly different missions also offer an expanded capability to support Army Reserve and National Guard training. This could be further expanded to active duty Army and Marine Corp personnel. RRAD also provides interservice depot level maintenance support to the Air Force, Navy, and Marine Corp on selected items.

RRAD also provides services to the community for capabilities that they do not have such as disaster/environmental spill assistance. The forestry management program generates approximately \$1.2M annually in revenue, almost 75% of the AMC total.

UNIQUE FACILITIES: RRAD has numerous unique facilities. Unique facilities supporting the Directorate of Maintenance consist of a high-speed banked oval test track capable of supporting light and heavy tanks, heavy lift capability in the industrial maintenance shops, automated vehicle hull blasting, metal heat treatment, tritium laboratory, Army oil sample analysis laboratory, radiological laboratory, 100,000 class clean rooms, rubber products remanufacture, rubber analysis laboratory, and rail head capable of supporting 25 railcars at one time. Other unique facilities are the weapon system test firing ranges, vehicle water fording pits, and test slopes.

Unique facilities supporting the Directorate of Ammunition consist of below surface explosive detonation, open air propellant and powder burning, explosive designed facilities, environmentally controlled deactivation furnaces, 100,000 class clean rooms, ammunition storage igloos and magazines.

RRAD has potable and waste water treatment plants and a steam generation plant.

UNIQUE LOCATION: RRAD is resident on a 35,000 acre reservation and is the only AMC maintenance depot co-located with an ammunition manufacturing plant (LSAAP) and a major DLA distribution depot. The absence of other major industrial operations in rural Northeast Texas allows RRAD to operate within established EPA standards, and encroachment from neighboring communities is not a factor.

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Five of the nine active Army Divisions are West of the Mississippi River. RRAD's centralized location and proximity to these customers minimizes transportation time and associated costs. RRAD is serviced by an on-site rail head, North and South interstate highways, and major U.S. Highways. Additionally, Barksdale Air Force Base (90 mi), Tinker Air Force Base (300 mi), and the shipping ports of Houston (286 mi), Beaumont (260 mi), and New Orleans (375 mi) support mobilization contingencies.

RRAD is geopolitically supported by four states, Texas, Arkansas, Oklahoma, and Louisiana.

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**PICATINNY ARSENAL, NJ
BACKGROUND**

LOCATION: Picatinny Arsenal is located in a natural gorge on 6,493 acres in Morris County, some 40 miles west of New York City in the northwest section of New Jersey, near Dover. Surrounding counties are Essex, Warren, Sussex and Union. Picatinny Arsenal is in the Newark, NJ Primary Metropolitan Statistical Area.

HISTORY: Picatinny Arsenal was established in 1880 as an Army powder depot on the historic site of the Middle Forge, one of New Jersey's early iron forges. (The Middle Forge, later to become part of the Mount Hope Iron Works, provided cannonballs and implements to the Continental Army.) By 1902, the depot was storing sodium nitrate, armor-piercing projectiles and high explosives. The base began manufacturing powder in 1907 and, because of the its new mission, was designated an 'arsenal.' By 1926, Picatinny Arsenal was manufacturing all types of munitions. When World War II began in 1941, it was the only plant in the country capable of producing anything larger than small caliber ammunition. In 1977, the Arsenal's mission changed when the Army consolidated its weapons research and development (R&D) mission. The base became the site of the headquarters for the U.S. Army Armament Research and Development Command. Five years later, Picatinny Arsenal was realigned under a new organization, the U.S. Army Armament, Munitions and Chemical Command which was headquartered in Rock Island, IL. In October 1994, Picatinny Arsenal will be an integral part of the U.S. Army Tank-Automotive and Armaments Command in Warren, MI.

CURRENT MISSION: Picatinny Arsenal is the headquarters of the US Army Armament Research, Development and Engineering Center (ARDEC). Its missions are to conduct and manage R&D and life-cycle engineering, including product assurance, engineering in support of items in production and integrated logistic support for assigned armament, munitions systems and materiel; provide procurement and management of initial production quantities and technically support soldiers/equipment in the field; and maintain a technology base to facilitate the design, development, procurement, production and life-cycle engineering support of assigned materiel or transitioned technologies. Business Areas are: Smart Munitions, Indirect and Direct Fire, Soldier Weapons, Mines and Demolitions, Gun Propulsion (including Electric Armaments), Fuzing and Lethal Mechanisms, Fire Control, Insensitive Munitions, and R&D Pollution Prevention. Assigned Materials are: Artillery, Infantry, Surface Vehicle Mounted, and Aircraft Mounted Weapons, Air Defense Guns, Ammunition for above, Rocket and Missile Warheads, Fuze/Safing and Arming, Fire Control Systems, Demolition Munitions, Mines, Bombs, Grenades, Pyro System and Munitions, Explosives and Propellants, Launch and Dispenser Systems, Practice and Training Munitions and Electric Armaments. There are 55 tenant activities located at Picatinny Arsenal.

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**PICATINNY ARSENAL, NJ
UNIQUE INSTALLATION CHARACTERISTICS**

JOINT SYNERGY: The ARDEC is pivotal in today's armaments industry because it is involved in the private industrial base, with other government agencies and academia. Its mission extends both to industry and to soldiers/equipment in the field. It conducts extensive Science and Technology (S&T) programs, its own item development programs and supports major item development as the technical/engineering arm of the Army Acquisition Executive's PEO/PM structure. It is responsible for the fielding of armaments and associated equipment and the support of those items in production and in the field. The ARDEC, through Project Reliance as implemented by the Joint Directors of Laboratories is responsible for executing the technology base (S&T) for all three services in conventional armaments. It manages and executes the Joint Services Small Arms Program. With a shrinking private industrial base, the ARDEC is crucial as the remaining source with the competence to restart the armament industrial base. Other technical activities based at Picatinny Arsenal include: PEO Field Artillery Systems, two PMs from PEO ASM (Tank Main Armament Systems and Mines/Countermines): four AMC PMs (Fuze, Ammunition Logistics, Mortars and Small Arms) and the Production Base Modernization Activity.

UNIQUE FACILITIES: The Electric Armaments Research Center is a modern test facility dedicated to supporting R&D of electric guns and their components. The Armaments Technology Facility (ATF), to be dedicated in July 1994, brings together the state-of-the-art small and cannon caliber armament system design, validation, and test technologies--reducing design and development time. Systems as large as Bradley and Abrams vehicles can be tested in the ATF. Other unique R&D facilities at Picatinny Arsenal are: Thin Film Optical Coating, Gas Dynamics, Combat Vehicle Diagnostic/Prognostic, Molecular Beam Epitaxy, Millimeter Wave, Fiber and Integrated Optics Research, Image Processing Laboratories; Micro-Tamper Protection System, Experimental Weapon/Armament Prototyping, Warhead Design, Energetic Material Reclamation, Intelligence Sensor Based Robotics, Laser Survivability, Interior Ballistic Simulation, Fatigue Test, Rapid Prototyping, Telemetry Engineering, Powder Metallurgy, Depleted Uranium Fabrication/Characterization Facilities; High Altitude Chamber, Powder Gymnasticator, Large Caliber Ballistic Test Range, Ballistic Rail Gun and many more unique R&D and test facilities.

UNIQUE LOCATION: Picatinny Arsenal is in the geographic center of an area that has one of the highest concentration of colleges and universities in the nation. Within a 50-mile radius of the installation are 111 four-year colleges and universities and 50 two-year colleges. These include such recognized universities as Princeton, Columbia, New York, Cooper Union, Rutgers, Stevens Institute of Technology, and the NJ Institute of Technology. Many major research facilities (Bell Laboratories, Courant Institute and the Institute for Advanced Studies) and high technology centers (MetroTech and Forrestal) are also within the immediate area. Also, the ARDEC has a Memorandum of Understanding with the State of New Jersey which treats the Center as a

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preferred NJ company making facilities and consultations available for select R&D studies. The ARDEC and State of NJ are also considering establishing a high-technology incubator site for northwest NJ at the arsenal. The site is served by three major airports (Kennedy, LaGuardia and Newark) and several local airports (including Teterboro, NJ, Morristown, NJ, and Allentown, PA). The Arsenal is 1/2-mile from Interstate 80 and 3.5 miles from the nearest railroad. The Arsenal is 35 miles from Port Newark and 39 miles from the Military Ocean Terminal, Bayonne, NJ.

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BRAC 95 INSTALLATION ASSESSMENT NARRATIVE
INSTALLATION: PINE BLUFF ARSENAL, ARKANSAS

PINE BLUFF ARSENAL

LOCATION: Pine Bluff Arsenal (PBA) is located in Jefferson County, Arkansas, between Little Rock and Pine Bluff. Surrounding counties are Pulaski, Grant, Cleveland, Lonoke, Lincoln, Arkansas, and Saline. Jefferson County is economically depressed with a per capita income of \$13,809 and an average unemployment rate of 8.9%. PBA provides over 1200 jobs and infuses over \$60 million annually into the local community.

HISTORY: PBA was established in November 1941. The original construction cost was \$60 million and created 21,000 jobs. PBA's initial mission in World War II was the manufacture of magnesium and thermite munitions. In the years that followed, the mission expanded to include production and storage of pyrotechnic, riot control and chemical filled munitions. PBA became the only U.S. site for the production of biological munitions in the late 1950's. In the 1980's, PBA served as the primary site for the Binary Munitions Production Program, the "Rock-Ready" Chemical Defensive Equipment Preparedness Program and the world-wide site for Chemical/Biological Defense Equipment Recertification. PBA entered the waste management and demilitarization arena upon completion of a unique multi-furnace incinerator complex in 1978, and completion of the first permitted hazardous waste landfill in the U.S. in 1983. PBA products and services were heavily utilized in World War II, the Korean War, Vietnam and Desert Storm. PBA is currently valued at over \$1.0 billion and continues to respond quickly and efficiently to the Army's changing needs.

CURRENT MISSION: PBA's current missions can best be categorized into five capabilities: Ammunition Production, Chemical/Biological Defense production and repair, Depot storage, Waste Management, and Chemical Weapons Management. PBA produces ammunition ranging from 40MM to 175MM; including white and red phosphorus, pyrotechnics, practice and training items. PBA supports the engineering and manufacturing development for munition items with a Production Engineering Laboratory, smoke test facilities and chemical/physical laboratories. PBA is a world-wide chemical/biological (C/B) center for certification and testing of C/B defense equipment. Large filter fabrication, protective clothing impregnation, and decontaminating kit production are also PBA missions. As a depot, PBA has 1.3 million square feet of storage capacity with over 45,000 tons of field service material. PBA's waste management mission provides fully permitted waste treatment, storage and disposal facilities. The RCRA permitted multi-furnace incinerator complex is designed to handle a variety of pyrotechnic mixes, small ammunition, and bulk wastes. The storage of 12% of the unitary stockpile of chemical munitions and the storage of non-stockpile chemical materiel are also managed by PBA.

JOINT SYNERGY: PBA is the only active Army installation within the State of Arkansas. It provides legal, health, and traffic services for all Army personnel within the state. PBA is co-located with the National Center for Toxicological

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BRAC 95 INSTALLATION ASSESSMENT NARRATIVE
INSTALLATION: PINE BLUFF ARSENAL, ARKANSAS

Research (NCTR) which was formerly the Biological Warfare Facility. NCTR is one of six centers for the FDA and is the only FDA Research Center. PBA provides NCTR with potable water, waste water treatment, security and fire protection services. There are seven tenant organizations at PBA including the 52nd Explosive Ordnance Detachment. PBA provides a variety of Reserve Component training programs including three qualified Nuclear/Biological/Chemical defense courses. The Edgewood Research Development & Engineering Center, the Armament Research Development & Engineering Center, the Chemical & Biological Defense Command, and the U.S. Army Chemical Materiel Destruction Agency utilize PBA's technical expertise and specialized facilities for development, testing and prototype operations. PBA was recently chosen by the U.S. Army Chemical School as the preferred location for training of international chemical weapons treaty inspectors.

UNIQUE FACILITIES: PBA possesses the only white phosphorus munitions fill capability in North America and unique red phosphorus mix and pressing capability. The automated 40MM colored smoke grenade production facility is the only such facility within the Army system. PBA is noted for its development of unique pyrotechnics mixing technology, including the GLATT, jet air, and MIGRAD operations. PBA has the only Government-Owned, Government-Operated mask rebuild/recertification facility in the world. PBA civilian employees and equipment were deployed to the Southwest Asia theater of operations in support of Operation Desert Storm. PBA serves as DoD's world-wide Chemical Equipment Center for calibration, certification and maintenance training for Chemical Defensive Test Equipment. The first permitted hazardous waste landfill was completed at PBA in 1983, and PBA continues to lead DoD in hazardous waste landfill capacity. Due to recognized expertise in chemical weapons, the Binary Chemical Munitions Production Facilities were located at Pine Bluff Arsenal. PBA has a certified Surety Laboratory for live agent filter testing and is the only facility permitted to accept non-stockpile chemical munitions.

UNIQUE LOCATION: PBA is located on 15,000 acres in a low population density region of Southeast Arkansas. It is bordered on the east by the navigable Arkansas River and on the west by the Missouri Pacific Railroad. PBA has an excellent deployment network with convenient access to interstate highways and nearby Little Rock Air Force Base which possesses the largest fleet of C-130 aircraft in the U.S. Pine Bluff Arsenal has a reputation for most favorable community relations. PBA has never been the subject of negative public opinion, despite the controversial defense programs such as biological munitions production, binary munitions production, and chemical weapons disposal. PBA's location provides a temperate climate where adverse weather rarely interferes with operations. PBA has a large available workforce and abundant buildable acres for expansion or mobilization.

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**LETTERKENNY ARMY DEPOT
BACKGROUND**

LOCATION: Letterkenny Army Depot is located in South Central Pennsylvania in the heart of the historic Cumberland Valley 25 miles west of Gettysburg, near Chambersburg, in Franklin County.

HISTORY: Within a few days following the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor, a directive was issued to purchase the land for the depot. Construction began in early 1942 and the first shipment of supplies arrived here on September 23, 1942. Over the years, Letterkenny's mission has evolved from storing and shipping ammunition and other ordnance supplies to tactical missile and artillery maintenance. In 1993, the BRAC Commission recommended that all DOD tactical missile workload be consolidated at Letterkenny. Ten of the 23 systems currently scheduled for consolidation will transfer to LEAD during FY94.

CURRENT MISSION: Letterkenny's primary missions are maintenance and ammunition. Tactical missiles, artillery systems, and other support equipment is overhauled to like-new condition for far less than the cost of buying new items. Entire systems are repaired, modified, and integrated. Equipment is stripped down, rebuilt and tested on the depot, making it convenient and cost effective. Under a teaming effort, United Defense has collocated on-site to work with depot personnel to modify M109 Howitzers into the Paladin configuration. The Paladin has increased firepower, accuracy, range and speed.

The depot's Directorate of Ammunition Operations stores, ships and demilitarizes ammunition, and maintains and up-grounds missiles. More than 1,400 short tons of conventional ammunition is destroyed on Letterkenny's demolition grounds each year.

Letterkenny supports more than 15 tenants.

JOINT SYNERGY: Letterkenny has interservice agreements with the Air Force and Navy to test, store, up-round and modify Harm, Sparrow, and Sidewinder missiles. Under the tactical missile consolidation, missile workload will come to the depot from all armed services and private contractors.

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UNIQUE FACILITIES: Letterkenny Army Depot has a wide range of specialized capabilities, including 30 years experience performing Class V and all-up-round work for the Air Force. A 12,000-acre ammunition area, 902 igloos, radiographic inspection facility, 25 railroad docks, and a 25-acre radar test site truly make this a one-stop service facility for all DOD tactical missiles.

LEAD's one-mile closed-loop test track accommodates full dynamic testing of tracked and wheeled vehicles while functional firing of towed and self-propelled howitzers or tanks is being accomplished on our firing range.

Parts ranging from custom-built wiring harnesses to unique metal components can be designed, prototyped and fabricated using Flexible Computer Integrated Manufacturing, CAD/CAM, and reverse engineering capabilities.

UNIQUE LOCATION: Letterkenny is located approximately 100 miles from Washington, D.C. yet close to the major ports of the eastern seaboard. Interstate Route 81 and U.S. Routes 11, 30, and 76 serve the area and provide easy access for the more than 50 major truck lines serving the depot. Two military airfields within 55 miles capable of serving C-5's make Letterkenny a good power projection platform.

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ROCK ISLAND ARSENAL
BACKGROUND

LOCATION: Rock Island Arsenal (RIA) is located on a 891 acre island in the Mississippi River between Illinois and Iowa. The local area consists of the cities of Rock Island, IL., Moline, IL., Davenport, IA., and Bettendorf, IA., commonly called the Quad City metropolitan area. Surrounding counties are Rock Island County, IL., and Scott County, Iowa (IA-IL MSA).

HISTORY: RIA Arsenal has been owned and operated by the government since the United States acquired title to the land in 1804 through a treaty with the Sac and Fox Indians. The U.S. Army established a military presence on the island with the building of Fort Armstrong in 1816. The United States Congress passed an act which established Rock Island Arsenal in July 1862. It served as a Confederate prison during the Civil War years of 1863-1865. Construction of the first manufacturing shop buildings began in 1866 and continued until the last stone shop was finished in 1893. The Arsenal has evolved over the past 100 years into a center of technical excellence for weaponry and support equipment. Completion of a multi-year, modernization project-renovation of Armament Manufacturing (REARM) - in 1993 has greatly enhanced the Arsenal's physical plant, machine tool inventory, and data processing capabilities. Rock Island Arsenal serves as a valuable link in the national defense structure, providing manufacturing, supply, and support services to the Armed Forces. It is the free world's largest weapons manufacturing arsenal.

CURRENT MISSION: Rock Island Arsenal has three primary missions: 1) Manufacturing weapons and weapon components which are provided to both foreign and domestic markets. Products produced at the Arsenal include artillery, gun mounts, recoil mechanisms, small arms, aircraft weapons sub-systems, grenade launchers, weapon simulators, and associated spare and repair parts. 2) The Logistics mission includes a large scale tool set fabrication and assembly operation; Major End Item Basic Issue sets fabrication and assembly; and depot custodial functions of wholesale level stock for the Army and other military services. 3) Base Operations installation support for the 38 tenant agencies which employ 6,788 personnel. Support is also provided to approximately 40 satellite organizations through Inter-Service Support Agreements. Rock Island Arsenal has additional capacity in all three areas, manufacturing, logistics, and base operations.

JOINT SYNERGY: Rock Island Arsenal provides class 1 installation support functions such as supply, purchasing, personnel administration, building maintenance, fire protection, and security to the tenant activities. Major activities supported include: Industrial Operations Command (IOC), Armament and Chemical Acquisition and Logistics Activity (ACALA), a portion of the Armament Research and Development Engineering Center (ARDEC), Defense Information Service Organization Megacenters (DMC), Army Management Engineering College (AMEC), AMC Installations and Service Activity (AMC ISA), Industrial Engineering Activity (IEA), and the recently announced Defense Finance and Accounting (DFA) site. Rock Island Arsenal, in partnership with Anniston Army Depot, is the Army Flexible Computer Integrated Manufacturing (FCIM)

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Process Validation Enterprise (PVE) for metal parts manufacturing, providing quick response to low volume/high interest items. RIA is a member of the Manufacturing Technology Consortium (MTC) for Iowa and Illinois, providing manufacturing and equipment expertise to academic institutions and private industry.

UNIQUE FACILITIES: RIA has the only Army Hydroelectric Power facility, providing about 20% of the installation's requirement. RIA has the Army's only general purpose forge and foundry. Capabilities include a wide variety of forgings and ferrous and non-ferrous castings, using dies and patterns produced in-house. RIA is the only government facility capable of life cycle manufacturing for Gun Mounts and Recoil Mechanisms, starting with prototype development through first article testing, full rate production, rebuild, and spare parts fabrication. Sufficient capacity exists to manufacture all DoD requirements for all assigned mission items. The Arsenal also operates three unique hydraulic weapons firing simulators capable of testing main tank gun mounts and artillery recoil mechanisms. A fourth simulator designed for complete artillery will soon be in operation. These simulators save millions of dollars in live firing costs yearly.

UNIQUE LOCATION: Rock Island Arsenal is a Government Owned/Government Operated (GOGO) facility, uniquely located on an island in the Mississippi River, and centrally located in the Quad City Metropolitan Area. Fourteen contiguous municipalities ranging from 100,000 to less than 2,000 make up the this metropolitan area that has all the services and amenities of a city of nearly 400,000, while preserving a small town atmosphere in the various communities. Excellent transportation facilities exist including Interstate Highways I-80 & I-74, two major Rail carriers, and river terminals for barge traffic on the Mississippi. The Quad City Metropolitan Airport is a modern jetway equipped facility providing service to major hubs for national and international travel. International Trade Services are facilitated through a U.S. Customs Port of Entry offering all authorized entry and duty collection services on imported goods. The areas 300 mile market of nearly 34 million people comprises 15% of the nation's population. The overall cost of living in the Quad City area is 98.5% of the national average.

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**WATERVLIET ARSENAL
BACKGROUND**

Location:

Watervliet Arsenal is located in upstate New York, within the City of Watervliet, 6 miles from the state capital of Albany. Watervliet is in the Albany-Schenectady-Troy Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA), Albany County. Other surrounding counties are: Greene, Montgomery, Rensselaer, Saratoga and Schenectady.

History:

Watervliet Arsenal was originally established as a result of the War of 1812. Part of a system of arsenals, Watervliet was selected as a location which could support defensive military action against British attacks which were likely to come at Niagara Falls, New York City or down Lake Champlain. The new arsenal was also designated to be the primary producer of smaller pieces of equipment for artillery trains. The role of the arsenal changed with the development of breech-loading cannon. Manufacture of these weapons required delicate and complicated work in contrast to the muzzle-loading versions which could be quickly cast at most foundries. In 1883, Congress authorized the establishment of a national gun factory and Watervliet Arsenal was selected to be converted for that purpose. By 1890, the arsenal was a showcase for the federal government, able to make cannon as large as a 20 inch smooth bore and producing its first 16 inch breech-loading rifle by 1902. A \$300 million modernization program was conducted during the 1980s to build new facilities, obtain the most sophisticated manufacturing equipment, and implement a revitalized work force training program.

Current Mission:

Watervliet Arsenal's mission is: a) to perform manufacturing, industrial and value engineering for assigned materiel and the required production engineering to support procurement, production and mobilization. The Arsenal is recognized as a builder of tank cannon, howitzers, mortars, and battleship guns. In addition, the Arsenal produces a wide variety of other products, e.g., artillery cannon, marine drives, bomb racks, and rocket motors, for military needs; b) fabricate prototype and advanced engineering models in support of HQ. Fabricate/produce major items, secondary items and repair parts. Manage a program for maintenance and sustainment of a skilled, economic, and responsive production base; c) perform national procurement of cannon and cannon components. Accomplish

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procurement of equipment, services and supplies in support of manufacturing, local requirements and tenants; d) perform product assurance actions, including simulated acceptance testing, in support of procurement and provide product acceptance services for in-house manufacturing; e) provide administrative and logistical support services to tenant activities.

WATERVLIET ARSENAL UNIQUE INSTALLATION CHARACTERISTICS

Joint Synergy:

The Arsenal hosts seven tenant organizations. Benet Laboratories, the chief tenant organization, conducts research primarily on cannon tubes and their components in order to increase the life expectancy of the tube and to develop greater firing accuracy. This collocation of research, development and manufacturing results in a total team effort. The Defense Finance and Accounting Services Office provides payroll and accounting services to the installation. The Defense Reutilization and Marketing Office receives and sells excess government material from military installations within a one hundred mile radius. The Post Exchange provides service to military personnel, their dependents, and eligible personnel living in the area. A U.S. Army Health Clinic provides out-patient care to military personnel, dependents and civilian employees. The U.S. Army Test, Measuring, Diagnostic, Equipment Support Group provides testing and measuring diagnostic equipment as well as repairing and calibrating of equipment used for the fabrication of cannon and its components. The Defense Printing Office provides printing and reproduction services to the installation.

Unique Facilities:

From its vast experience as the nation's only manufacturer of large bore cannon, the Arsenal has developed extensive facilities for metalworking and a broad spectrum of specialized processes. Of an inventory of 1430 machine tools, over 200 are computer controlled, making it the largest computer controlled equipment inventory within DOD. Flexible manufacturing and automation provide the Arsenal with the capability to meet large increases in demand or a sudden need to shift product mix without a decrease in production efficiency. This is the result of a \$40 million investment in manufacturing cells and one of the largest Flexible Manufacturing Systems (FMS) in the U.S. The Arsenal's rotary forging center, one of the largest of its type in the world, represents a cost effective and reliable source of high quality forgings. Its rotary operation is a substantial departure from classic forging methods and produces, in minutes, what would require several hours using

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conventional methods. Facilities for fabricating, heat treating, plating and coating services are also available. The Arsenal's large-scale facilities for industrial-grade plating are among the finest in the world.

Unique Location:

Watervliet was originally selected as an arsenal site during the War of 1812 because of its strategic access to the Hudson and Mohawk valleys, as well as to Lake Champlain. Transportation was an important consideration and the rail and water connections at Watervliet were outstanding. Today, the regional transportation system in the Arsenal vicinity provides an excellent means for the flow of manufacturing material to the installation. Watervliet is located 2 miles from a major interstate highway. The Delaware and Hudson Railroad runs along the installation's western boundary providing for the shipment of heavy material. The D&H rail yard and switching facility not only provided for internal access to most of the manufacturing, warehousing, and distribution facilities, but also provides the arsenal with a major connection to the entire regional rail network. The Arsenal is located 10 miles from the Port of Albany and 7.5 miles from the airport. The area's climatological conditions have gained importance because of energy consumption and conservation concerns. The Arsenal's bedrock provides solid yet inexpensive building foundations important for machining operations.

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