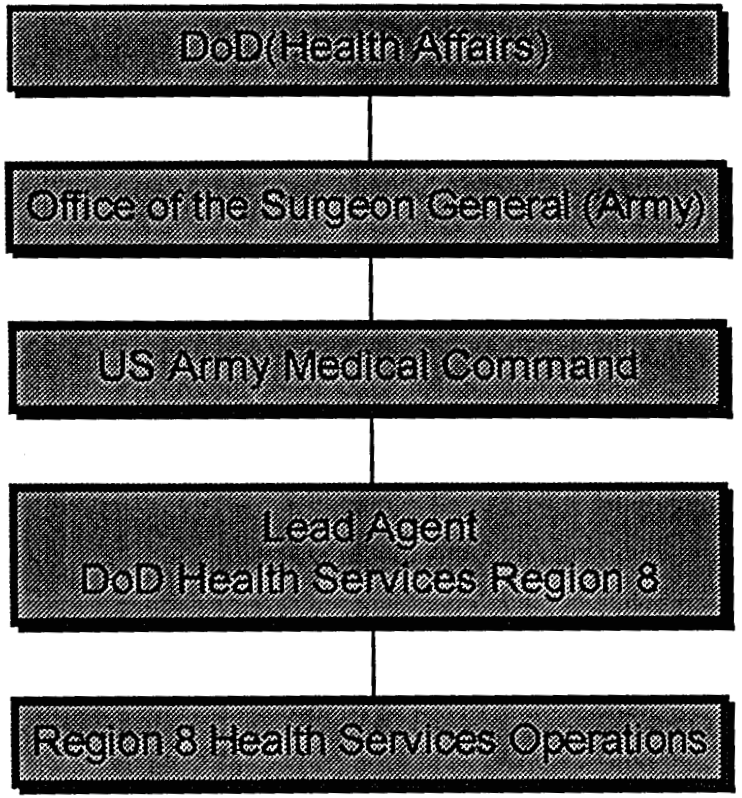
DCN 618

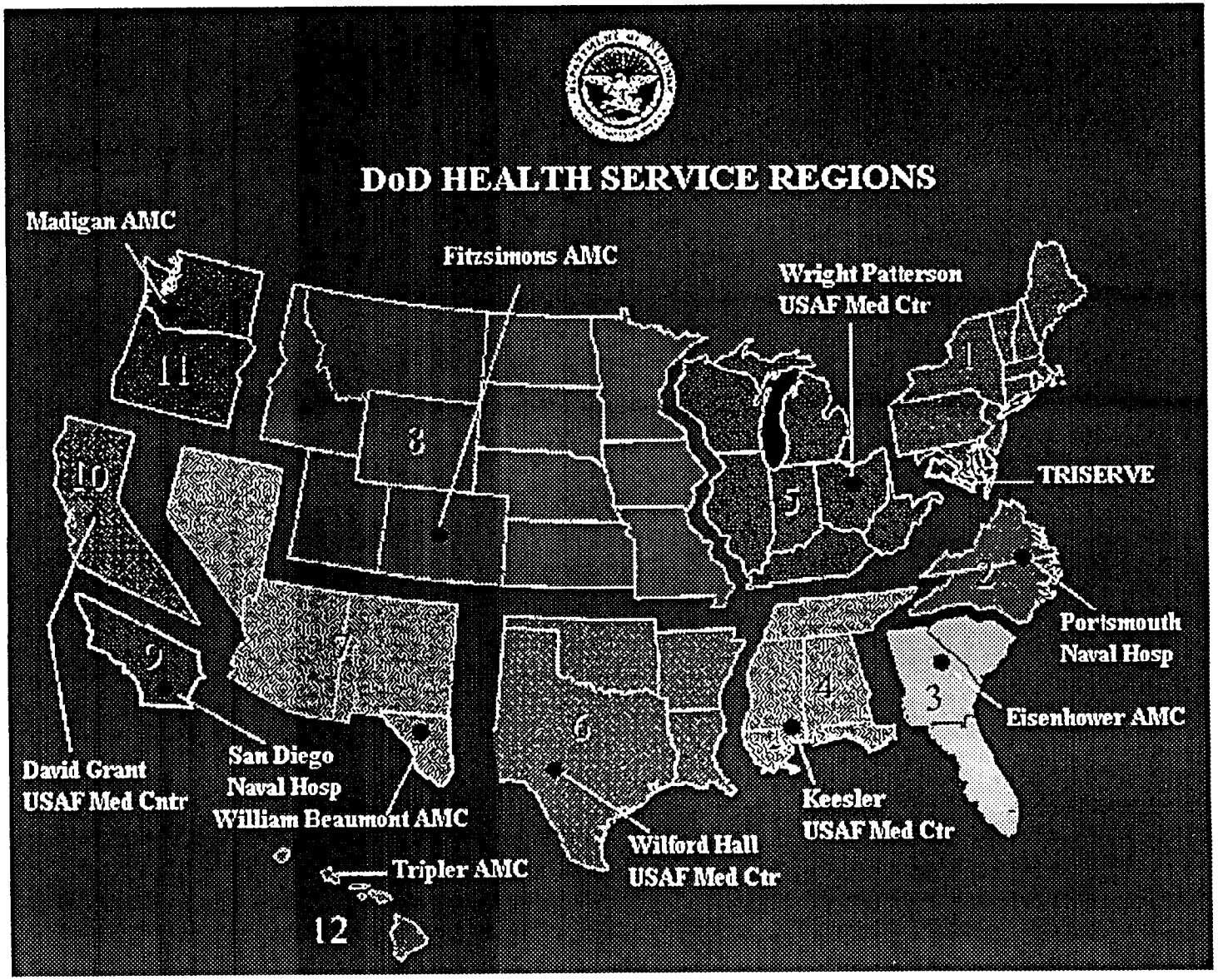
DoD Health Services
Region 8

DoD Health Services Region 8
TRICARE Initiative (1 Oct 93)

- Military Health Care Reform
- 12 Lead Agents
- Integration of the Direct and Indirect Care Systems
- Managed Care Support Contracts

DoD Health Services Region 8
Chain of Command




DoD HEALTH SERVICE REGIONS
Madigan AMC
Fitzsimons AMC
Wright Patterson
USAF Med Ctr
TRISERVE
Portsmouth
Naval Hosp
Eisenhower AMC
Keesler
USAF Med Ctr
Wilford Hall
USAF Med Ctr
Tripler AMC
San Diego
Naval Hosp
William Beaumont AMC
David Grant
USAF Med Cntr
1
3
4
5
6
7
8
9
10
11
12

DoD Health Services Region 8
Lead Agent Mission

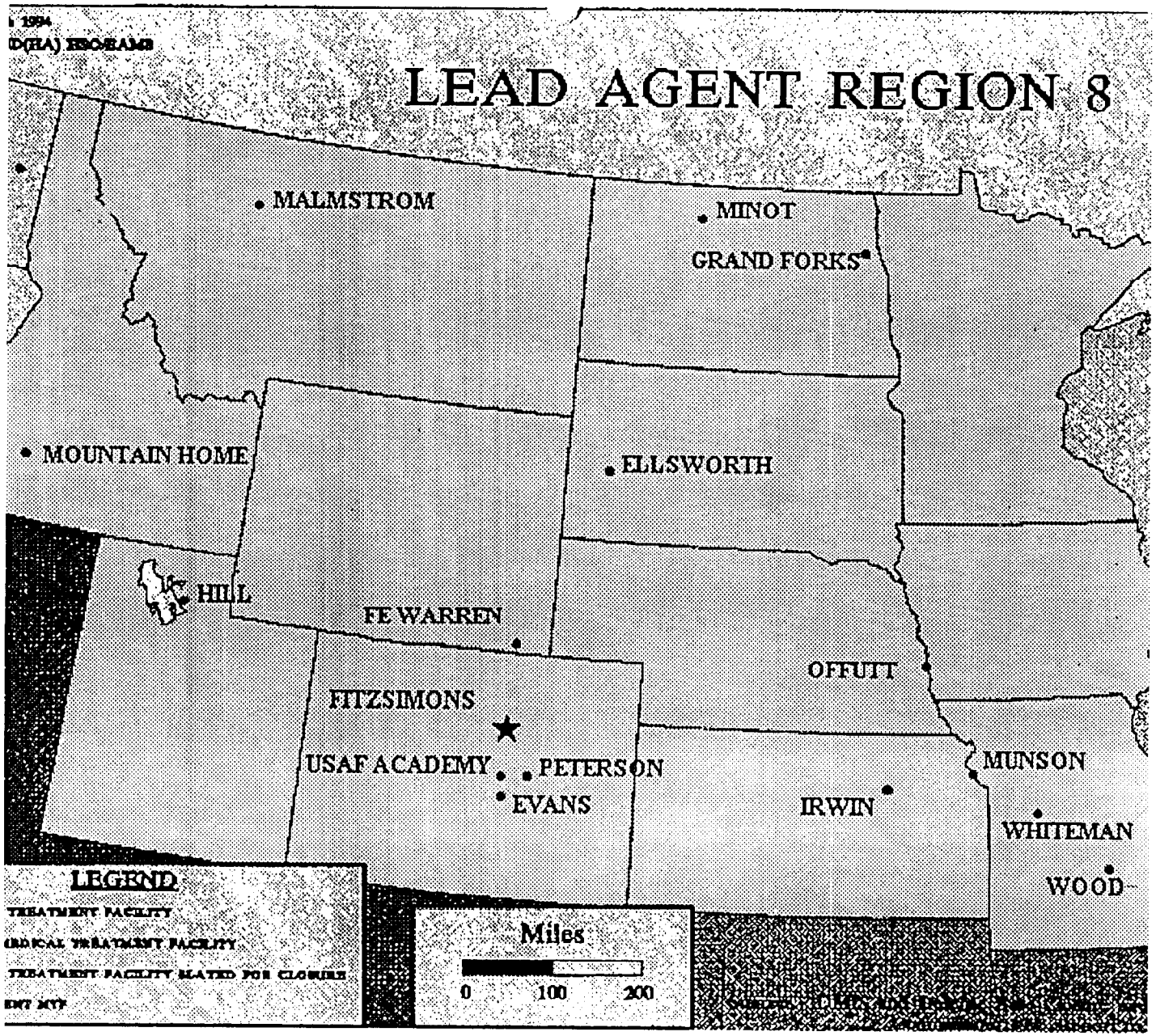
- Executes DoD TRICARE Policy
- Executes Regional Health Services Plan
- Develops Policy for Region 8
- Chairs Region 8 Board of Directors
- Coordinates with Regional Medical Treatment Facility Commanders
- Executes the Managed Care Support Contract

DoD Health Services Region 8
Board of Directors

- Governing Body of Region 8
- Comprised of 16 MTF Commanders and the Deputy Commander of Fitzsimons
- The Commander of Fitzsimons, as Lead Agent, serves as the Chairperson
- AF/ARMY Representative only
- Quarterly Meetings

DoD Health Services Region 8
RHSO Mission

- Administrative Staff for the Lead Agent
- Develop an Integrated Healthcare Delivery System in DoD Region 8
- Develop and Manage the MCS Contract
- Provide Oversight for the Regional CHAMPUS Budget
- Provide Guidance to the Region 8 Board of Directors


LEAD AGENT REGION 8
MALMSTROM
MINOT
GRAND FORKS
MOUNTAIN HOME
ELLSWORTH
HILL
FE WARREN
OFFUTT
FITZSIMONS
USAF ACADEMY
PETERSON
EVANS
MUNSON
IRWIN
WHITEMAN
WOOD
LEGEND
Miles
0
100
200

NORTH CENTRAL

DoD Health Services Region 8
Demographics (FY 94)

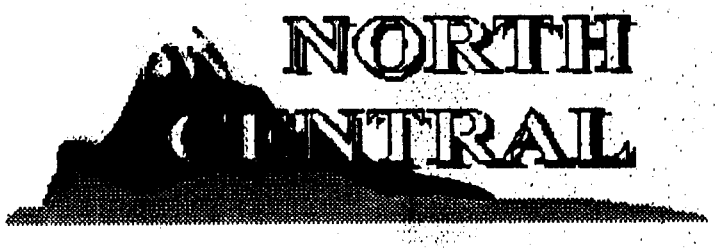
- Dispersed Population: 736,000
  - Active Duty: 126,000
  - Active Duty Family Members: 208,000
  - Retired/Family Members: 339,000
  - Guard/Reserve: 39,000
  - Survivors of Military Members: 24,000
- Rural versus Urban

DoD Health Services Region 8
Demographics (FY 94)

- Annual Budget
  - DHP: $685 Million
  - CHAMPUS: $201 Million
- Largest Geographic Area: 12 States
- 1 MEDCEN, 13 Comm Hosp, and 3 Clinics (No Navy)

DoD Health Services Region 8
Key Issues

- Impact of Closure of FAMC
  - Fragmentation of healthcare delivery system
    - Loss of tertiary care referral facility
    - Changes of referral patterns
  - Costly modifications of MCS Contracts
  - Cost transfers to other MEDCENs, CHAMPUS or Medicare



DoD Health Services Region 8
Contract Milestones

Request for Proposal Issued	7 Apr 95
Evaluations/Reviews	1 Jul 95-13 Oct 95
Contract Award	29 Feb 96
Start Delivery of Care	1 Nov 96

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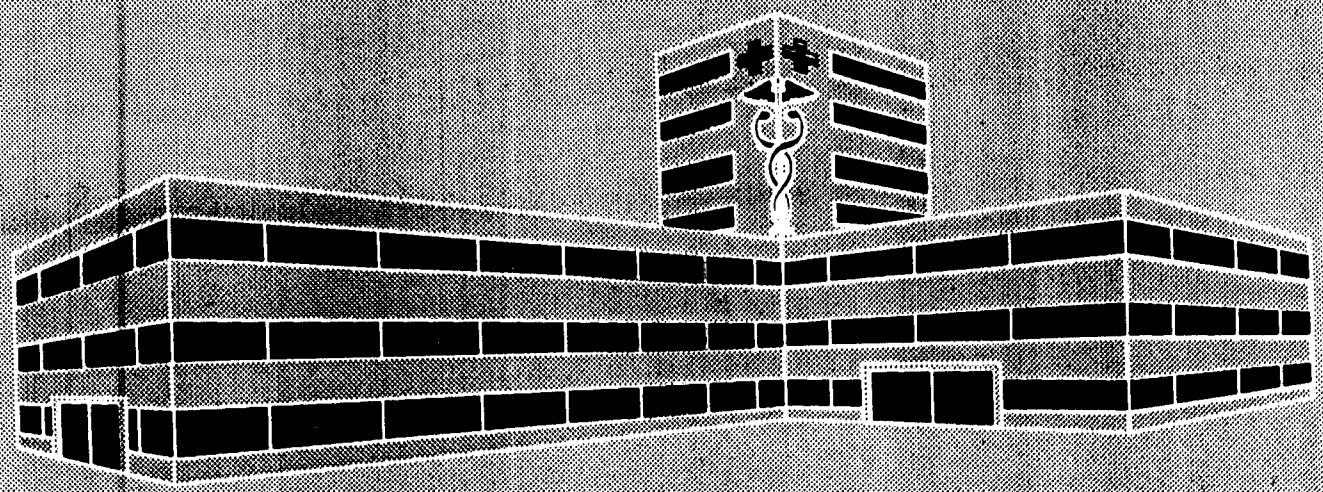
CENTRAL HEALTH SERVICE SUPPORT AREA

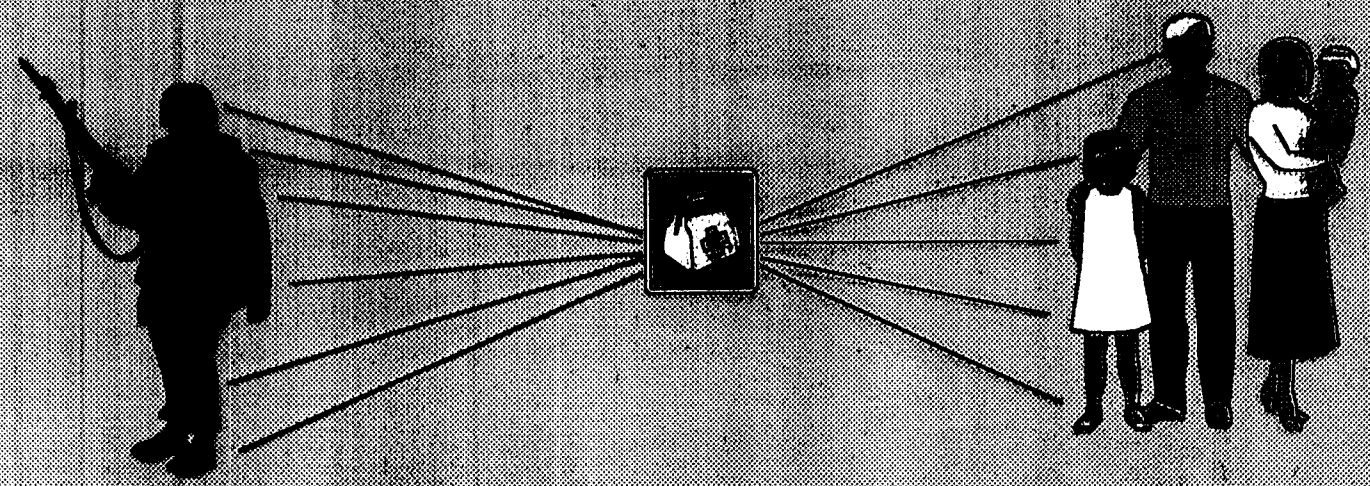
MISSION & FUNCTIONS



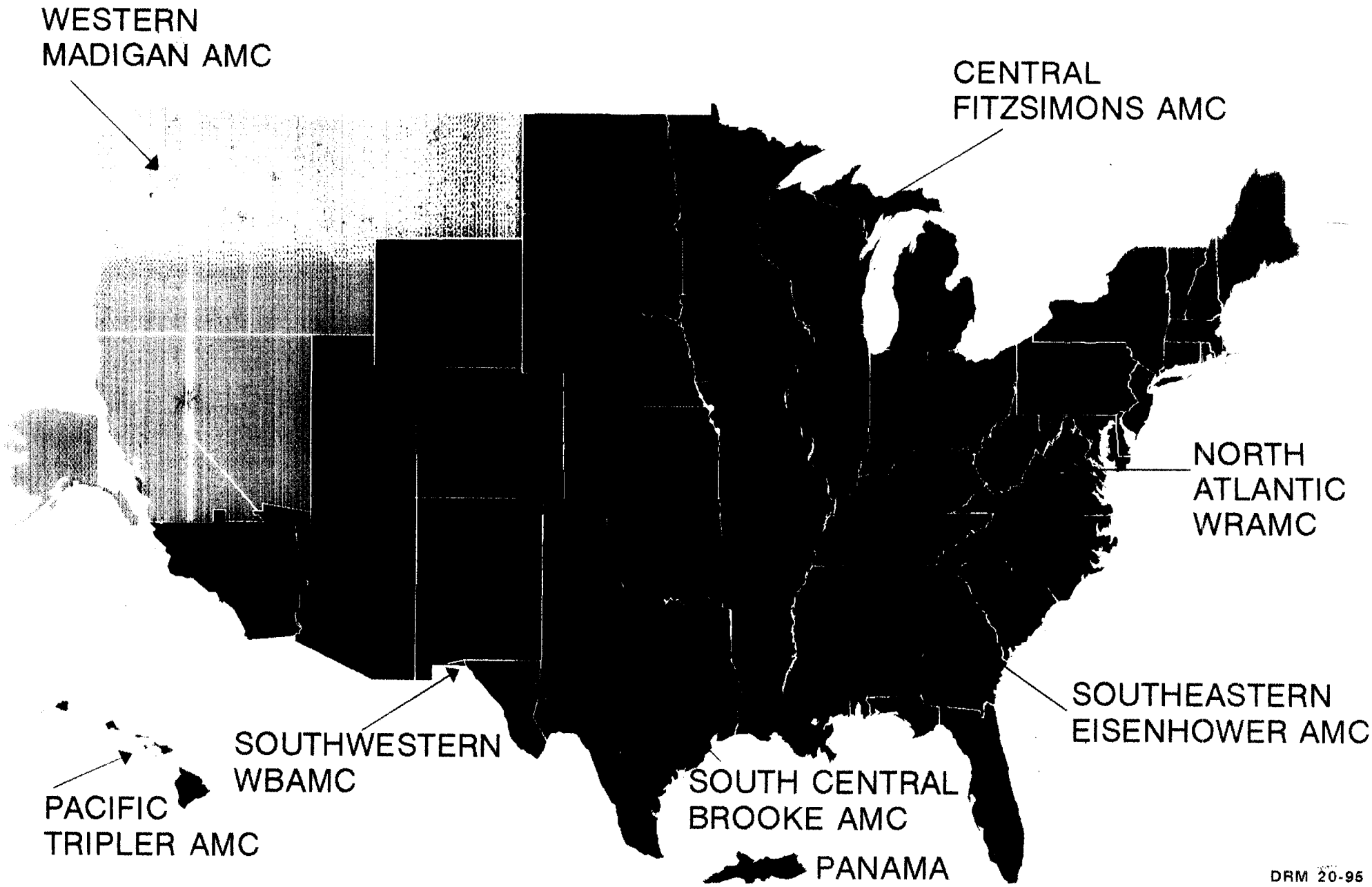
CENTRAL
HEALTH SERVICE SUPPORT AREA

MISSION

WE ARE RESPONSIBLE TO ENSURE THAT THE MEMBERS OF THE ARMED FORCES, BOTH ACTIVE AND RESERVE COMPONENT, ARE CAPABLE OF FIGHTING AND WINNING OUR NATIONS WARS. WE MUST ENSURE THAT THE FAMILIES ARE CARED FOR AND FULLY SUPPORTED, ALLOWING SINGLENESS OF FOCUS FOR OUR UNIFORMED PERSONNEL.
IT IS OUR RESPONSIBILITY TO ENSURE THAT WE ARE FULLY CAPABLE OF PRODUCING CARE IN ANY CONTINGENCY. ALL THIS MUST BE IN THE CONTEXT OF HIGH QUALITY AND ACCEPTABLE COST.



HEALTH SERVICES SUPPORT AREA



DRM 20-95

CENTRAL
HEALTH SERVICE SUPPORT AREA

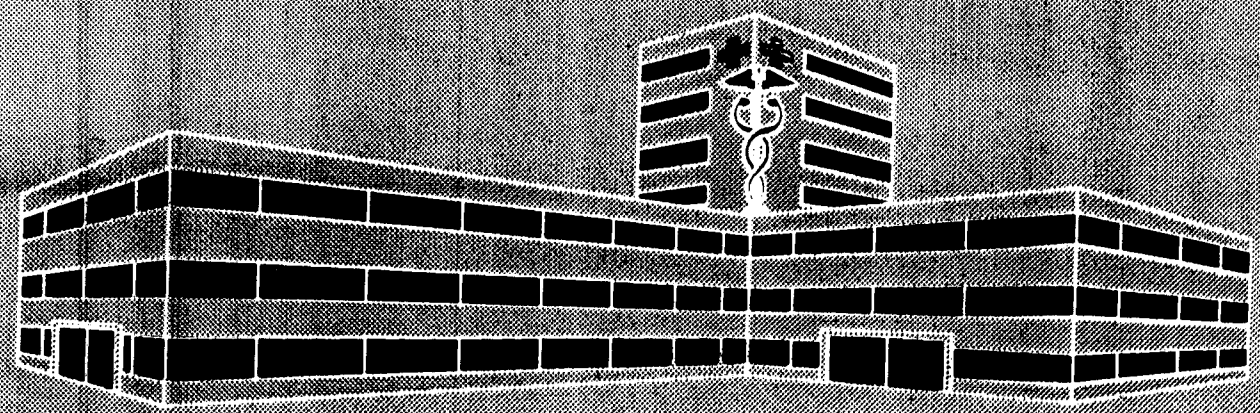
Fitzsimons AMC, CO

General Leonard Wood Army Community Hospital, Ft Leonard Wood, MO

Munson Army Community Hospital - Ft Leavenworth, KS

Irwin Army Community Hospital - Ft. Riley, KS

Evans Army Community Hospital - Ft. Carson, CO



CENTRAL
HEALTH SERVICE SUPPORT AREA

CUSTOMERS

5th Medical Group - Minot AFB, NB

21st Medical Group - Peterson AFB, CO
22nd Medical Group - McConnell AFB, KS
28th Medical Group - Ellsworth AFB, SD
55th Medical Group - Offut AFB, NE

75th Medical Group - Hill AFB, UT
90th Medical Group - F.E. Warren AFB, WY
319th Medical Group - Grand Forks AFB, ND

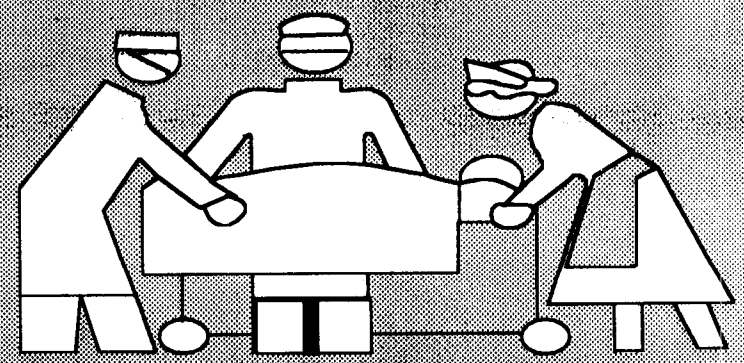
341st Medical Group - Malmstrom AFB, MT
366th Medical Group - Mt. Home AFB, ID
509th Medical Group - Whiteman AFB, MO
US Air Force Academy - Colorado Springs, CO

QUARTERLY DOD MEDICAL REGION BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Joint Medical Readiness Training Calendar

CENTRAL HEALTH SERVICE SUPPORT AREA

PRODUCTS



Trained and Ready Soldiers

Health Care

Training and Support to Deployable Units

Medical Spt for Mobilization/Demobilization

Hospital Expansion for Treatment of Casualties

Synchronization of all Medical Components within the DOD Region 8

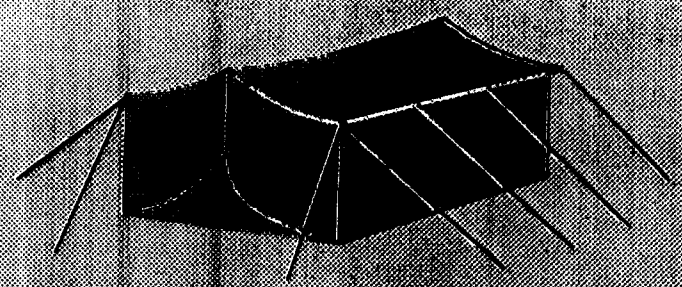
Support for National/Local Civilian Emergencies/Disasters

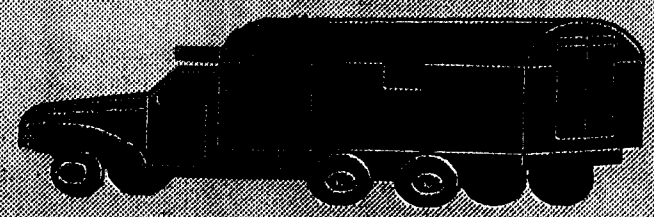
PREVENTIVE AND OCCUPATIONAL HEALTH SUPPORT

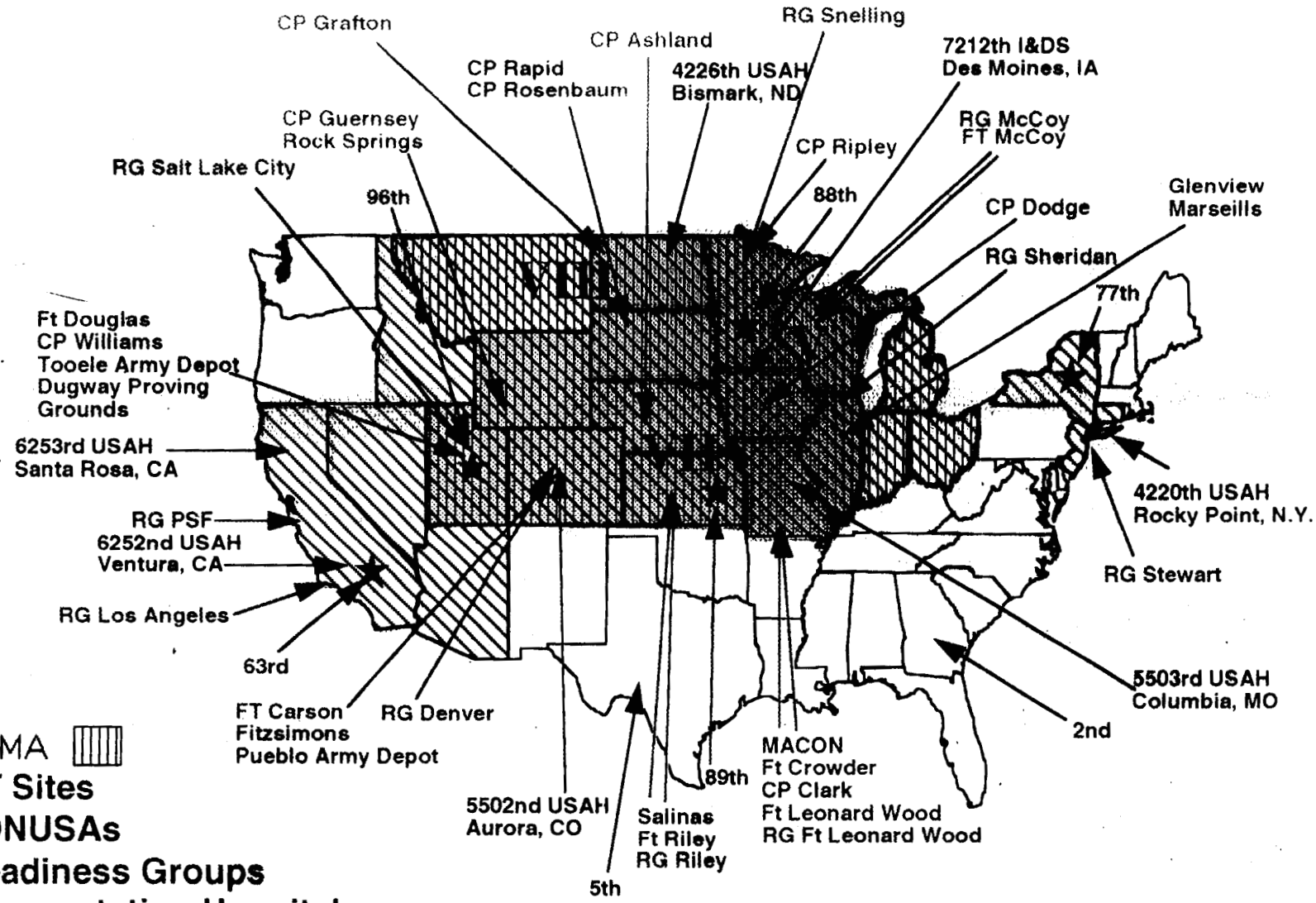
CENTRAL HEALTH SERVICE SUPPORT AREA

Readiness Assets

PROFIS:	327
Individual Mobilization Augmentation (IMA):	345
National AMEDD Augmentation Detachment (NAAD):	166
NG Guard Units:	51
USAR Units:	95



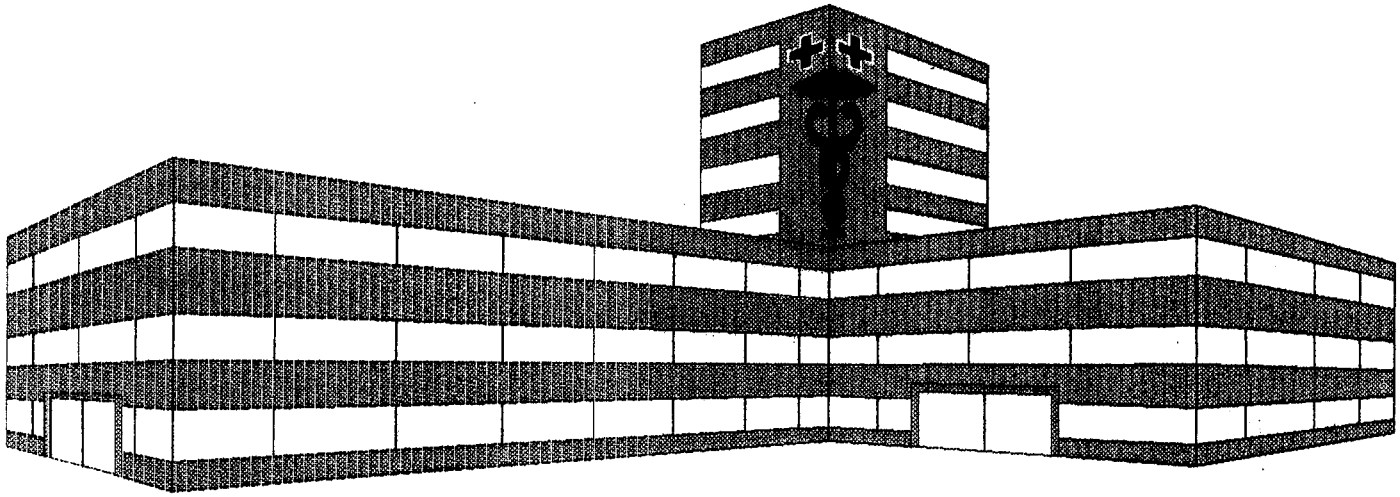



CP Grafton
CP Ashland
RG Snelling
CP Rapid
CP Rosenbaum
4226th USAH
Bismark, ND
7212th I&DS
Des Moines, IA
CP Guernsey
Rock Springs
RG McCoy
FT McCoy
CP Ripley
RG Salt Lake City
96th
88th
Glenview
Marseills
CP Dodge
RG Sheridan
77th
Ft Douglas
CP Williams
Tooele Army Depot
Dugway Proving
Grounds
6253rd USAH
Santa Rosa, CA
4220th USAH
Rocky Point, N.Y.
RG PSF
6252nd USAH
Ventura, CA
RG Stewart
RG Los Angeles
63rd
5503rd USAH
Columbia, MO
FT Carson
Fitzsimons
Pueblo Army Depot
RG Denver
2nd
MACON
Ft Crowder
CP Clark
Ft Leonard Wood
RG Ft Leonard Wood
89th
5502nd USAH
Aurora, CO
Salinas
Ft Riley
RG Riley
5th
FEMA
AT Sites
CONUSAs
Readiness Groups
Augmentation Hospitals
Regional Support Command
Central Health Service Support Area

CENTRAL
HEALTH SERVICE SUPPORT AREA ORGANIZATION

TOTAL CHSSA REQUIREMENTS

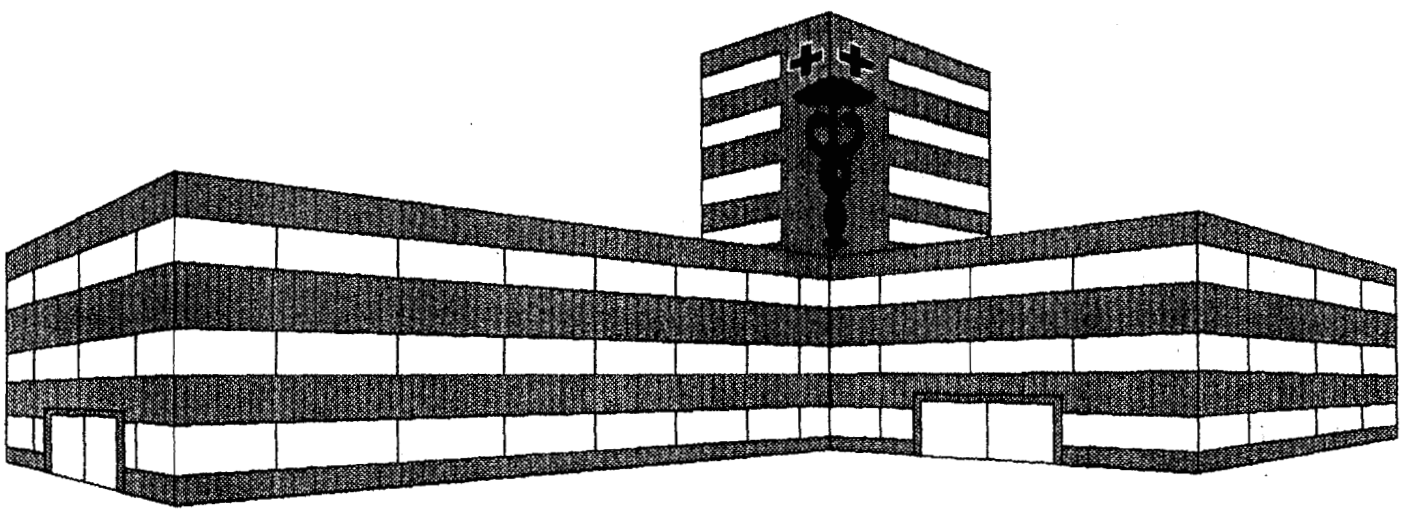
TITLE	REQ
Command Group	7
Special Staff	9
Personnel	4
Resource Mgmt	7
Logistics	5
IMO	5
Readiness Opns	14
	51



CENTRAL
HEALTH SERVICE SUPPORT AREA ORGANIZATION

IMPACT OF BRAC CLOSURE ON CHSSA HEADQUARTERS

- Initial Plan indicates transfer of HQ CHSSA functions to Ft. Carson/MEDCOM Reorganization of HSSA's.
- Implement Marketing Phase Assessment and assistance initiatives for the Reserve Component.
- Resources, assistance and reassessment will be integrated into the Reserve Component Multi-year Training Cycle



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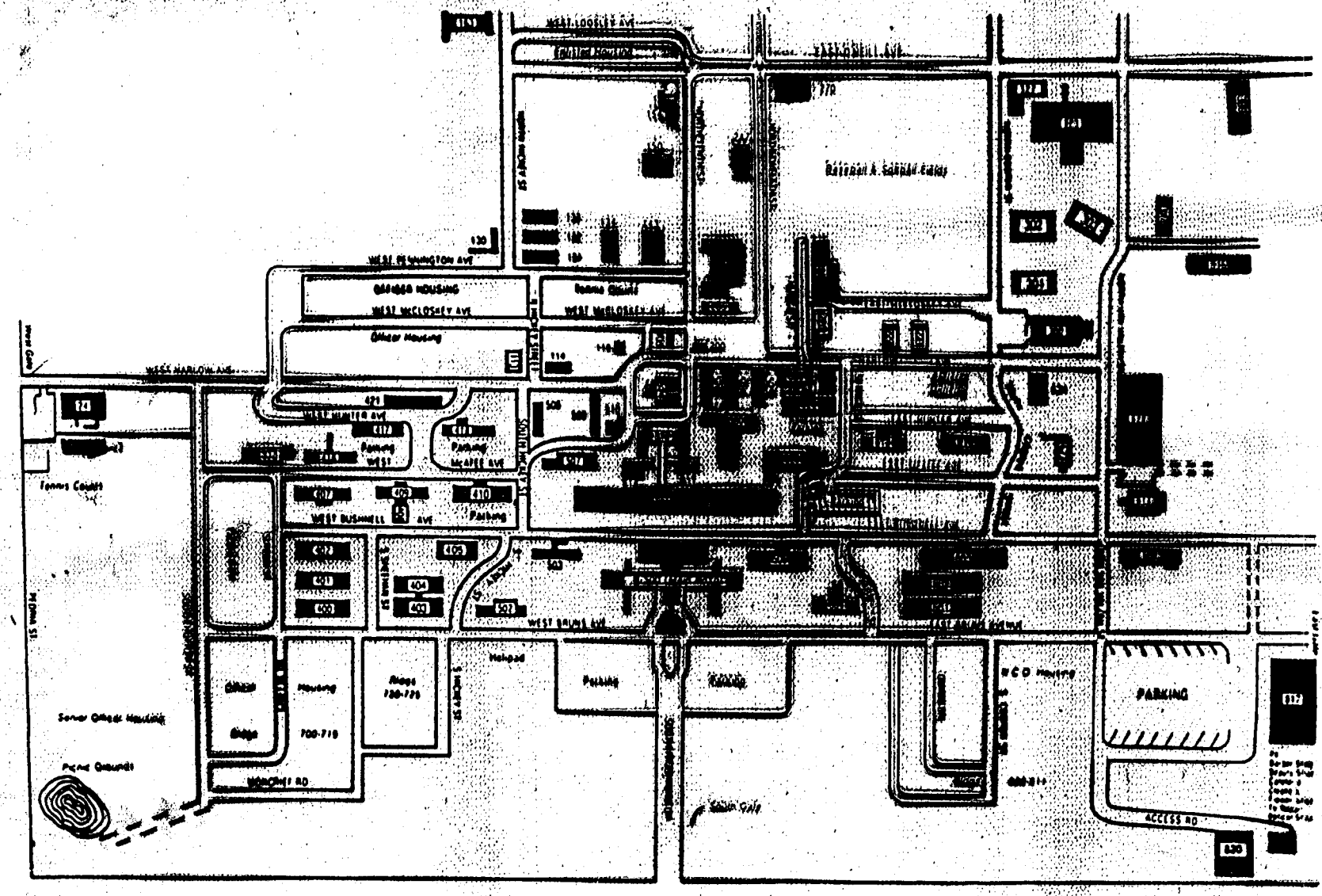
FITZSIMONS
ARMY MEDICAL CENTER



FITZSIMONS INSTALLATION MISSION STATEMENT

We are responsible to ensure that the members of the Armed Forces, both active and reserve components, are capable of "fighting and winning our Nation's wars." We must ensure that the tenant organizations are cared for and fully supported while remaining focused on our uniformed personnel.

FITZSIMONS INSTALLATION

OPERATIONAL MISSION STATEMENTS

- Quality service with courteous employees
- Accountable employees
- Quality of Life enhancement
- Environmental stewardship
- Integrated Readiness Support
- Investment Program
- Business decisions in support of downsizing
- Participative installation management

THE TOTAL EFFECT OF OUR RESPONSIBILITY IS BY DEFINITION

READINESS

FITZSIMONS INSTALLATION

PERSONNEL

MILITARY:	1,746
CIVILIAN:	1,853
TOTAL:	3,599

DOLLARS

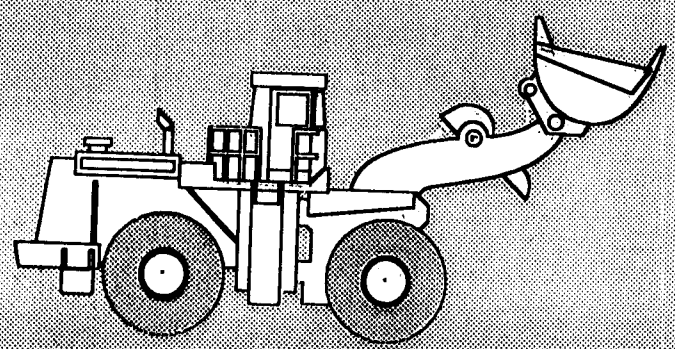
FY 93	148.5 MILLION
FY 94	142 MILLION
FY 95	132 MILLION

FITZSIMONS INSTALLATION
INTER SERVICE SUPPORT AGREEMENTS

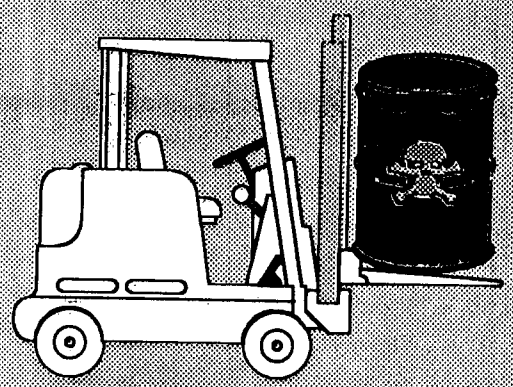
	ON-POST	OFF-POST
NUMBER OF AGREEMENTS	15	41
TOTAL COST:	$2,139,278	$654,561

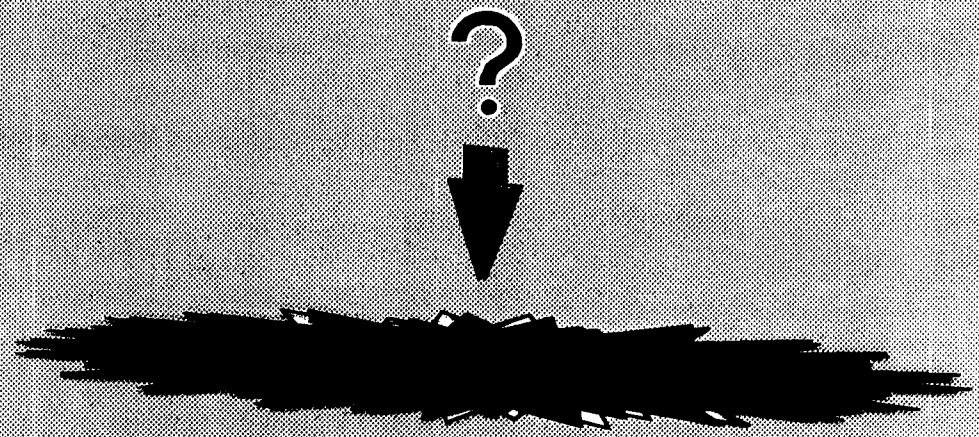
ONGOING FAMC CONSTRUCTION

DESCRIPTION	COST	COMPLETION
CONSTRUCT NEW COMMUNITY CLUB	$2,300	MAR 95
RENOVATE HOSPITAL ORTHO WARD, 5 EAST	$1,517	APR 95
LIFE SAFETY UPGRADE	$8,200	APR 95
EXPAND EXISTING COMMISSARY	$493	APR 95
RELOCATE RADIOLOGY FILE STORAGE	$178	APR 95
RENOVATE OPTICAL FABRICATION LAB	$2,000	APR 95
UPGRADE N.W. ELECTRICAL DISTRIBUTION	$423	MAY 95
REPAIR 500 AREA STEAM LINES	$439	MAY 95
REPAIR STREETS AND PARKING AREAS	$2,193	JUN 95
UPGRADE WATER DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM	$1,358	JUL 95
ENGINEER FACILITIES & CENTRAL ENERGY PLANT	$25,400	JAN 96
RENOVATE HOSPITAL MORGUE	$1,273	JAN 96
RENOVATE HOSPITAL DINING FACILITY KITCHEN	$919	MAR 96
UPGRADE VOQ FIRE SAFETY	$1,046	AUG 96

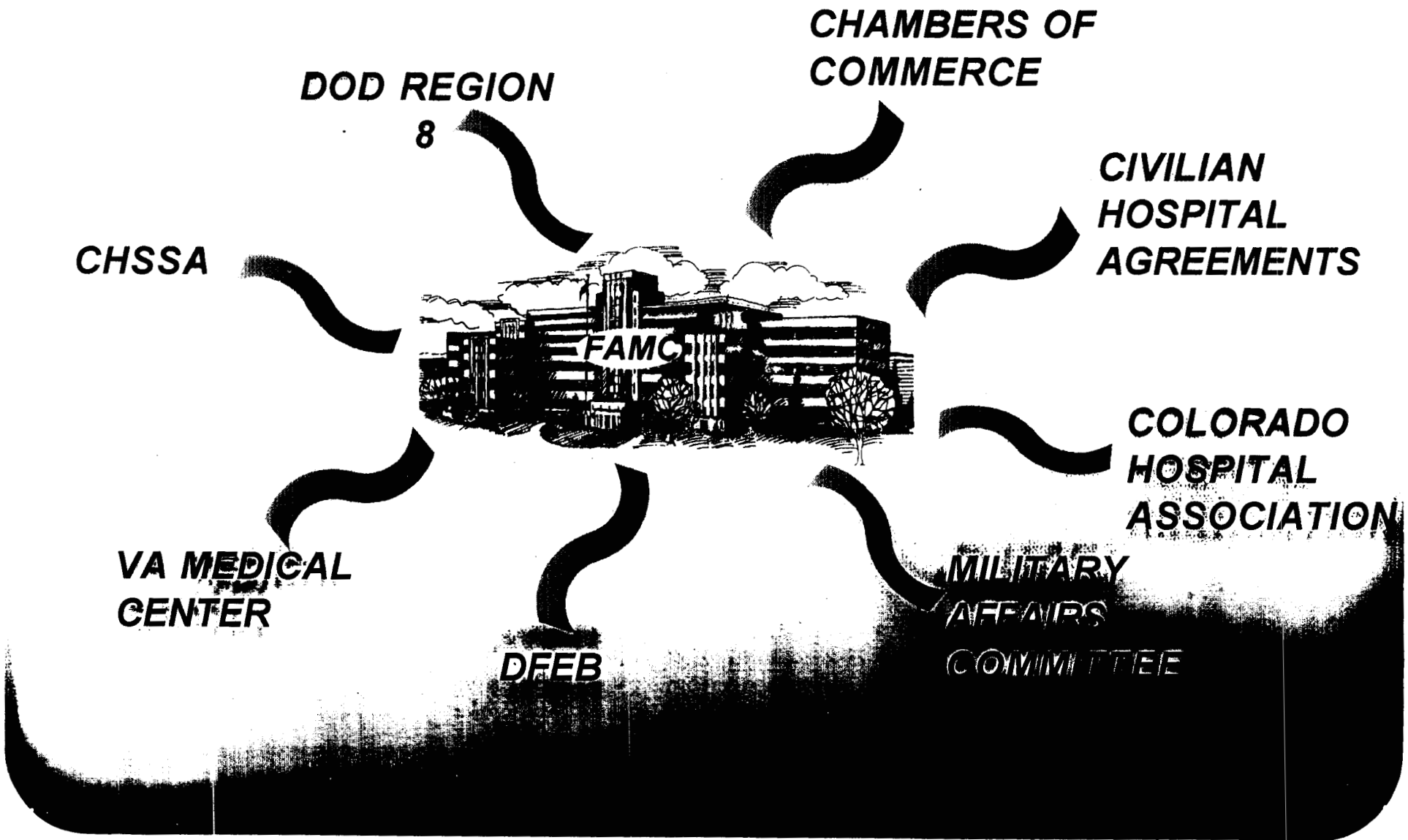


ENVIRONMENTAL POSTURE

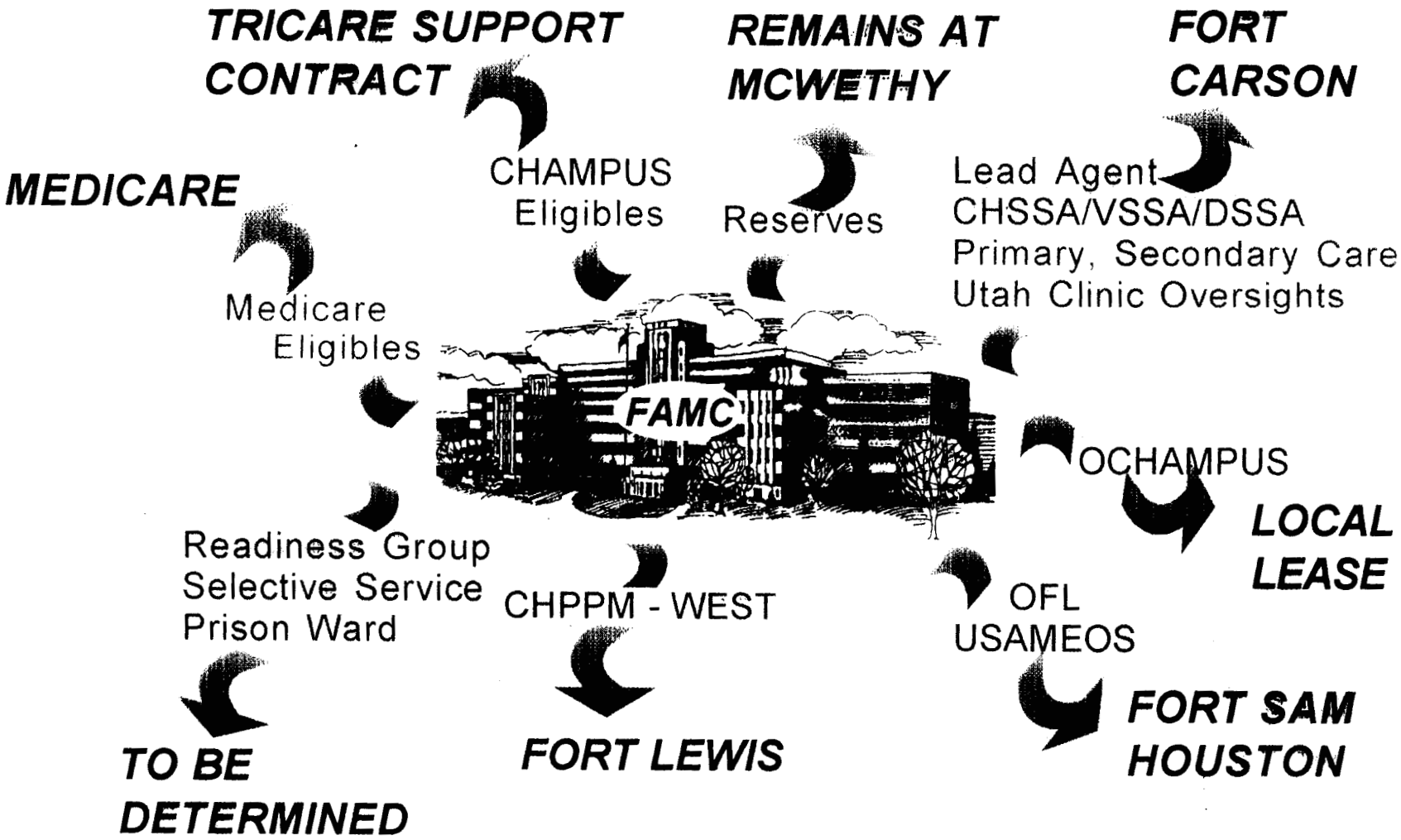




FITZSIMONS INSTALLATION COMMUNITY INVOLVEMENT



FITZSIMONS INSTALLATION MISSION MIGRATION



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FITZSIMONS ARMY MEDICAL CENTER
MISSION STATEMENT

- MAINTENANCE OF HEALTH
- RESTORATION OF HEALTH
- HEALTH CARE DELIVERY
- EDUCATION OF HEALTH CARE PROVIDERS
- RESEARCH AT ALL LEVELS

THE TOTAL EFFECT OF OUR RESPONSIBILITY IS BY DEFINITION

READINESS

FITZSIMONS ARMY MEDICAL CENTER

- TERTIARY CARE FACILITY WITH ALL MEDICAL AND SURGICAL SUBSPECIALTIES AVAILABLE EXCEPT OBSTETRICS AND NEONATAL INTENSIVE CARE
- RESPONSIBILE FOR TERTIARY CARE OF PATIENTS REFERRED FROM LEAD AGENT REGION 8 MEDICAL FACILITIES:
  - 4 ARMY COMMUNITY HOSPITALS
  - 3 ARMY CLINICS
  - 13 AIR FORCE BASES
- EDUCATION OF HEALTH CARE PROVIDERS
  - GRADUATE MEDICAL EDUCATION
  - CRITICAL CARE NURSING COURSE
  - NURSE ANESTHESIA COURSE
  - 91C SCHOOL
  - RADIOLOGY TECHNICIANS

CATCHMENT AREA POPULATION

■ ACTIVE DUTY	5,232
■ DEPENDENTS ACTIVE DUTY	10,681
■ RETIREES <64	11,328
■ DEPENDENTS RETIREES <64	17,447
■ RETIREES >65	5,815
■ DEPENDENTS RETIREES >65	5,840
■ **GRAND TOTAL:**	**56,343**

FY94 HOSPITAL ADMISSIONS

■ TOTAL FAMC ADMISSIONS	9,970
■ NON-CATCHMENT AREA ADMISSIONS	3,986
FT. CARSON	1,233
AIR FORCE ACADEMY	402
FT. RILEY	362
F.E. WARREN AFB	284
FT. LEONARD WOOD	203
ELLSWORTH AFB	111
MINOT AFB	110
FT. LEAVENWORTH	99
GRAND FORKS AFB	58
MISCELLANEOUS	823

FITZSIMONS ARMY MEDICAL CENTER

CASE MIX INDEX INDICATORS

	FY 92	FY 93	FY 94
DISCHARGES	19,404	14,264	9,970
CASE MIX INDEX	1.1841	1.2558	1.3043

AUGMENTATION OF SERVICES
EVANS ARMY COMMUNITY HOSPITAL

- INCREASE OF MEDICAL AND SURGICAL SPECIALTIES:

GENERAL SURGERY	NEUROLOGY
UROLOGY	GASTROENTEROLOGY
OTOLARYNGOLOGY	ONCOLOGY
ORTHOPEDICS	PULMONARY
OB/GYN	CARDIOLOGY
PSYCHIATRY	INTERNAL MEDICINE
PEDIATRICS	

- INCREASE OF THE APPROPRIATE SUPPORT PERSONNEL
- TOTAL AUTHORIZATION TRANSFERRED FROM FITZSIMONS TO EVANS ARMY COMMUNITIY HOSPITAL:
  - 48 OFFICERS
  - 42 ENLISTED
  - 1 CIVILIAN
- TRANSFER OF OVERSIGHT OF UTAH ARMY CLINICS AT TOOELE, OGDEN, AND DUGWAY

IMPACTS OF CLOSURE

- TERTIARY CARE FOR ACTIVE DUTY SOLDIERS
- PRISON WARD
- LEAD AGENT REGION 8 WILL HAVE NO TERTIARY CARE MILITARY MEDICAL TREATMENT FACILITY
- LOSS OF TRAINING PROGRAMS FOR HEALTH CARE PROFESSIONALS
- HEALTH CARE FOR ACTIVE DUTY REMAINING IN THE DENVER AREA
- HEALTH CARE FOR DoD BENEFICIARIES OF ACTIVE DUTY SOLDIERS AND RETIREES UNDER 65 YEARS OF AGE WILL ONLY BE AVAILABLE THROUGH TRICARE

IMPACTS OF CLOSURE

- NO MILITARY MEDICAL TREATMENT FACILITY SOURCE OF HEALTH CARE FOR THOSE >65 YEARS OLD. MEDICARE ELIGIBLE BENEFICIARIES WILL BE DISENFRANCHISED.
- LOSS OF CLINICAL INVESTIGATION RESEARCH ACTIVITIES
- LOSS OF SUPPORT OF ROCKY MOUNTAIN ARSENAL FOR CHEMICAL ACCIDENTS
  - NEW MEMORANDUM OF UNDERSTANDING WILL BE NEEDED FOR SUPPORT TO RUSSIAN INSPECTION TEAMS
- TRANSFER OF PERSIAN GULF ILLNESS PROGRAM FOR LEAD AGENT REGION 8

HOSPITAL CLOSURE PLAN

- FULLY CAPABLE TERTIARY CARE FACILITY, TO INCLUDE GRADUATE MEDICAL EDUCATION UNTIL 1 JULY 1996
- FY 97 RAPID TRANSITION OF MEDCEN TO MEDDAC OF 30 BEDS WITH LIMITED CAPABILITY
- FY 98 CONTINUOUS TRANSITION OF MEDDAC TO ACTIVE DUTY CLINIC
- FY 99 CLOSURE OF CLINIC TO COINCIDE WITH CLOSURE OF INSTALLATION

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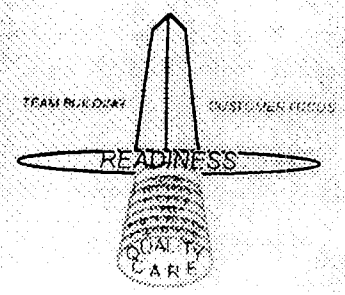
HEADQUARTERS
CENTRAL DENTAL SERVICE SUPPORT AREA

- Provides command and control and oversight for five DENTACS

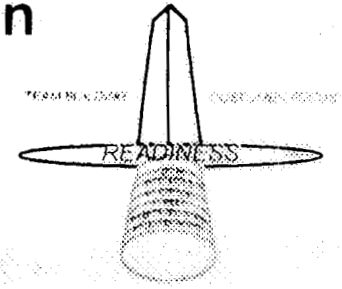
Fitzsimons, CO	Sub clinics
Ft Carson, CO	Ft McCoy, WI
Ft Riley, KS	St Louis, MO
Ft Leavenworth, KS	Dugway P.G., UT
Ft Leonard Wood, MO	

- Coordinate dental services with 13 military facilities and VA
- Readiness and training support for eleven RC dental units
- Coordinate dental mobilization and site support missions
- Must relocate with the CHSSA headquarters
- No adverse effects



FITZSIMONS DENTAL ACTIVITY

- Provides dental care for 4800 active duty in Denver area
- Referral site for oral and maxillofacial surgery for wide area
- Training and readiness support for three RC dental units
- Last remaining military dental clinic in Denver
- Clinics will close if Fitzsimons closes
- Estimated costs for care from civilian sources is $1.5-2.0 million per year
- Deployability decrement in residual population



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Central Veterinary Service Support Area

Base Realignment and Closure Breifing

Presented to

BRAC Commission

BRIEFER: COL LARRY W. HARTKE

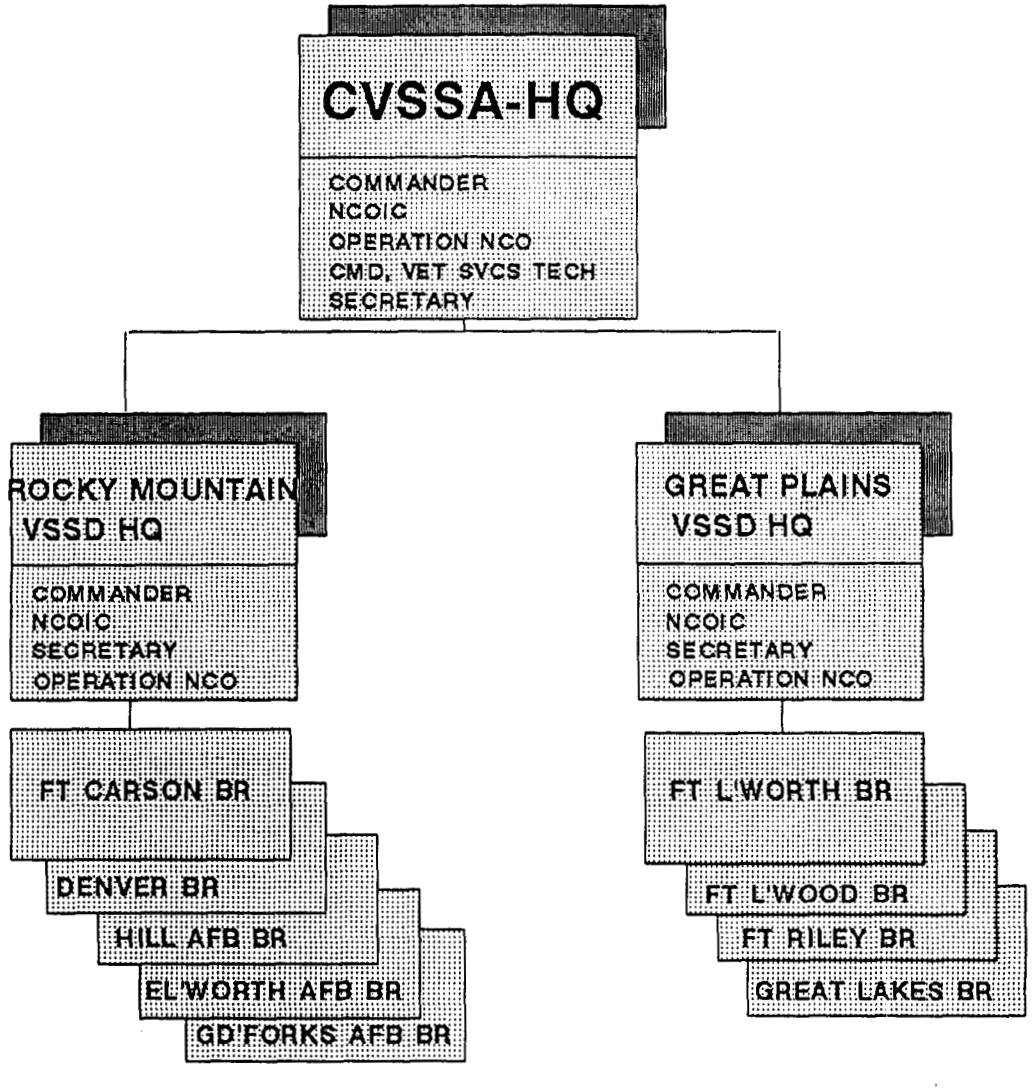
BRAC Briefing 13 Apr 95

Central Veterinary Support Service Area

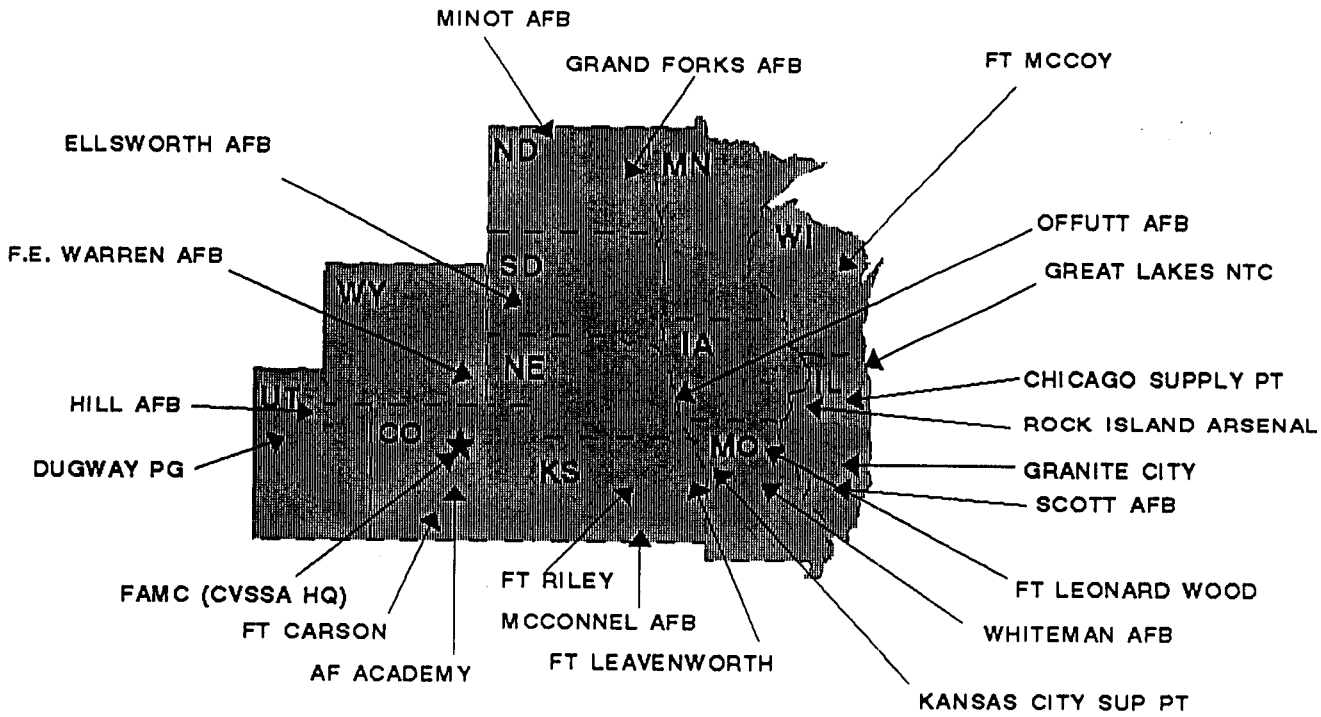
Mission Statement

Provide quality veterinary service support and animal health care for total force readiness throughout the CVSSA

Central Veterinary Service Support Area



Central Veterinary Service Support Area
(Installations/Activities Supported)



BRAC Briefing 13 Apr 95

CENTRAL VETERINARY SERVICE SUPPORT AREA HEADQUARTERS

- Provides command, control and oversight for two Veterinary Service Support Districts.

  Rocky Mountain District - Fort Carson
  - 5 Branches
  - 5 States

  Great Plains District - Fort Leavenworth
  - 4 Branches
  - 7 States

- Ensure a comprehensive food inspection program is maintained.

- Ensure complete veterinary care for government-owned animals is provided.

- Ensure authorized care and treatment for authorized beneficiaries is maintained.

- Provide training and readiness support for seven Reserve Component Veterinary Detachments.

- BRAC IMPACT:
  - HQ CVSSA will relocate with the CHSSA HQ.
  - No adverse effects.

DENVER VETERINARY SERVICE BRANCH

- Provide veterinary service for 3400(+) active duty in Denver area.
- Provide veterinary service for 3700(+) in Cheyenne area.
- Other customers supported:
  - Denver DLA Supply Point
  - Fitzsimons Commissary
  - FAMC Dining Facility
  - Commercial Food Establishment (31)
  - MWD Kennels and Stables
  - AFFES
- Is the only Military Veterinary Treatment Facility (VTF) in Denver.
- BRAC IMPACT:
  - VTF will close if FAMC closes
  - Denver DLA Supply Point will remain open
  - Four military and one civilian will support the Denver DLA Supply Point
  - Remaining personnel will be reassigned
  - Greatest impact on animal care mission

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Office of Civilian Health and Medical Program of the Uniformed Services

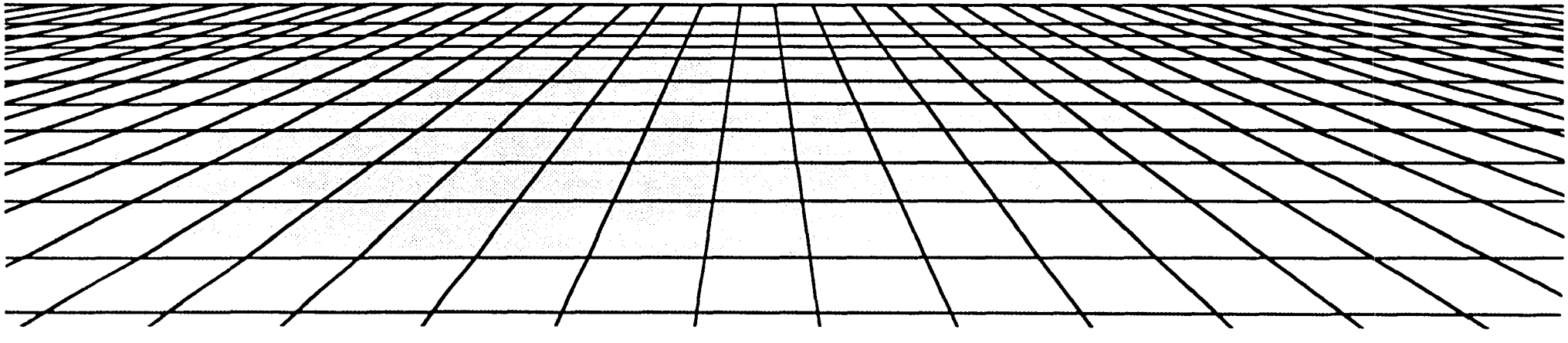
ORGANIZATION

- OCHAMPUS IS A DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE FIELD ACTIVITY
- UNDER THE SUPERVISION OF THE ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF DEFENSE (HEALTH AFFAIRS)
- 206 CIVILIANS
- 21 MILITARY
- 147 CONTRACTOR PERSONNEL
- OPERATING BUDGET FOR FY95 - $75 MILLION

THE MISSION OF OCHAMPUS

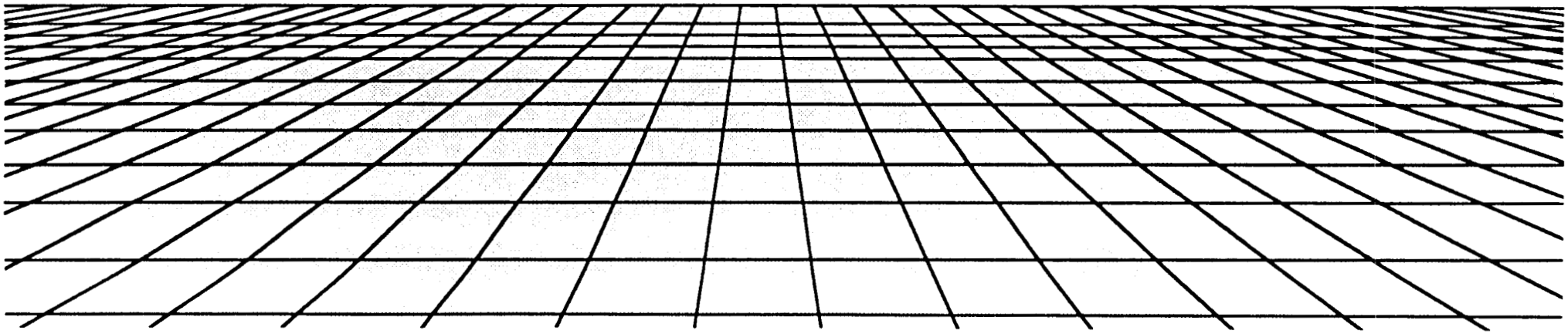
- MANAGE, COST EFFECTIVELY, A CIVILIAN HEALTH BENEFITS PROGRAM FOR UNIFORMED SERVICE BENEFICIARIES

- FUNDED AT $ 3.5 BILLION IN FY95



IMPACT OF THE CLOSURE OF FITZSIMONS ARMY MEDICAL CENTER

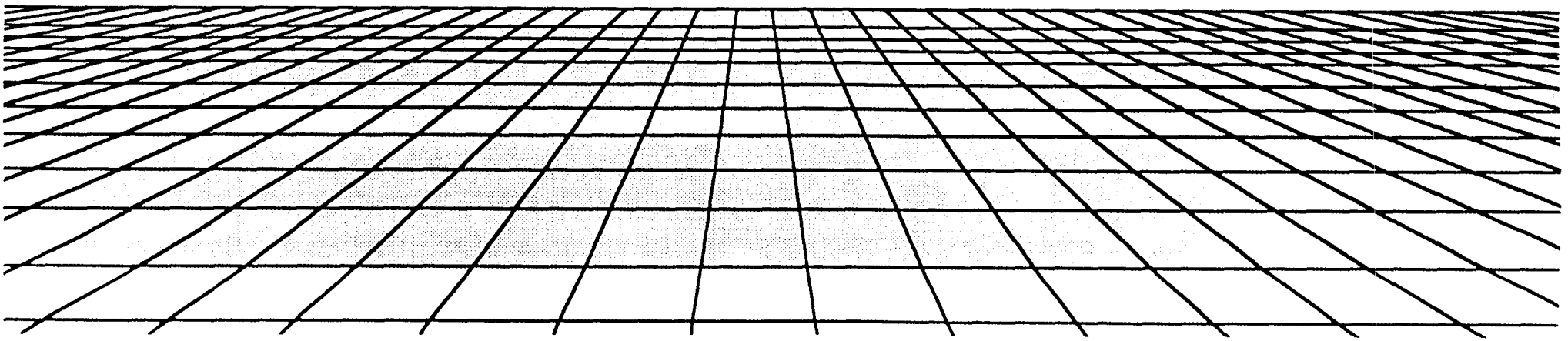
- MINIMAL IMPACT ON THE OPERATION OF OCHAMPUS
- OCHAMPUS WILL RELOCATE TO COMMERCIAL OFFICE SPACE IN THE DENVER METROPOLITAN AREA



IMPACT OF THE CLOSURE OF FITZSIMONS ARMY MEDICAL CENTER

- CURRENT ANNUAL COST FOR OFFICE SPACE - $932 THOUSAND

- PROJECTED ANNUAL INCREASE IN COSTS FOR OFFICE SPACE AFTER RELOCATION
  - LOW $728 THOUSAND
  - HIGH $995 THOUSAND



Document Separator

READINESS GROUP DENVER
MISSION STATEMENT

(1) Provide TRAINING and READINESS ASSISTANCE to ARNG and USAR units located in ND, SD, WY, and CO;

(2) Coordinate Military Support to Civilian Authorities.

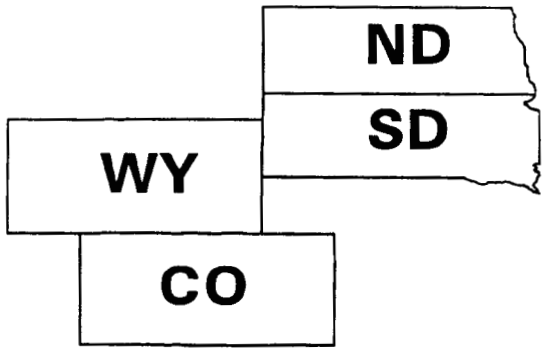
(3) Assist in the validation of Reserve and Guard units mobilizing at Fort Carson.

(4) Act as Fifth U.S. Army representative.

Readiness Group Denver

A5

SUPPORTED STATES



* 350,000
SQUARE MILES

SUPPORTED UNITS

3 - FIELD ARTILLERY BDE HQS
2 - ENGINEER GROUP HQS
4 - HOSPITALS
22 - BATTALIONS
28 - SEPARATE COMPANIES
39 - SEPARATE DETACHMENTS
29 - OTHER UNITS

TOTALS:

148 - CO SIZED UNITS
166 - LOCATIONS
18100 - ASSIGNED STRENGTH

Readiness Group Denver

RELOCATION

+ IF FAMC IS CLOSED READINESS GROUP DENVER WOULD -

- RELOCATE TO FT CARSON

- 1997 - 1998 TIMEFRAME

Readiness Group Denver

A5

IMPACT ON READINESS GROUP DENVER IF FAMC IS CLOSED

- NEGATIVE IMPACT

  * COST OF MOVE TO NEW LOCATION
  * MOVING DISRUPTS ASSISTANCE MISSION
  * FARTHER FROM DENVER GUARD/USAR UNITS
  * FARTHER FROM TRANSPORTATION HUB
  * NO BLDG AT CARSON IS CURRENTLY AVAILABLE

+ POSITIVE IMPACT

  * FORT CARSON IS MOBILIZATION STATION
  * AVAILABLE FACILTIES AT CARSON FOR SOLDIER'S FAMILY

Readiness Group Denver

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United States Army Medical Equipment and Optical School (USAMEOS)

Fitzsimons Army Medical Center
Aurora, CO 80045-7040

MISSION

Conduct Courses of Instruction

Medical Equipment Repair Course

Unit Level, Medical Equipment Repairer

38 Weeks

Advanced, Medical Equipment Repairer

30 Weeks

Optical Laboratory Specialist Course

21 Weeks

STUDENT CATEGORIES

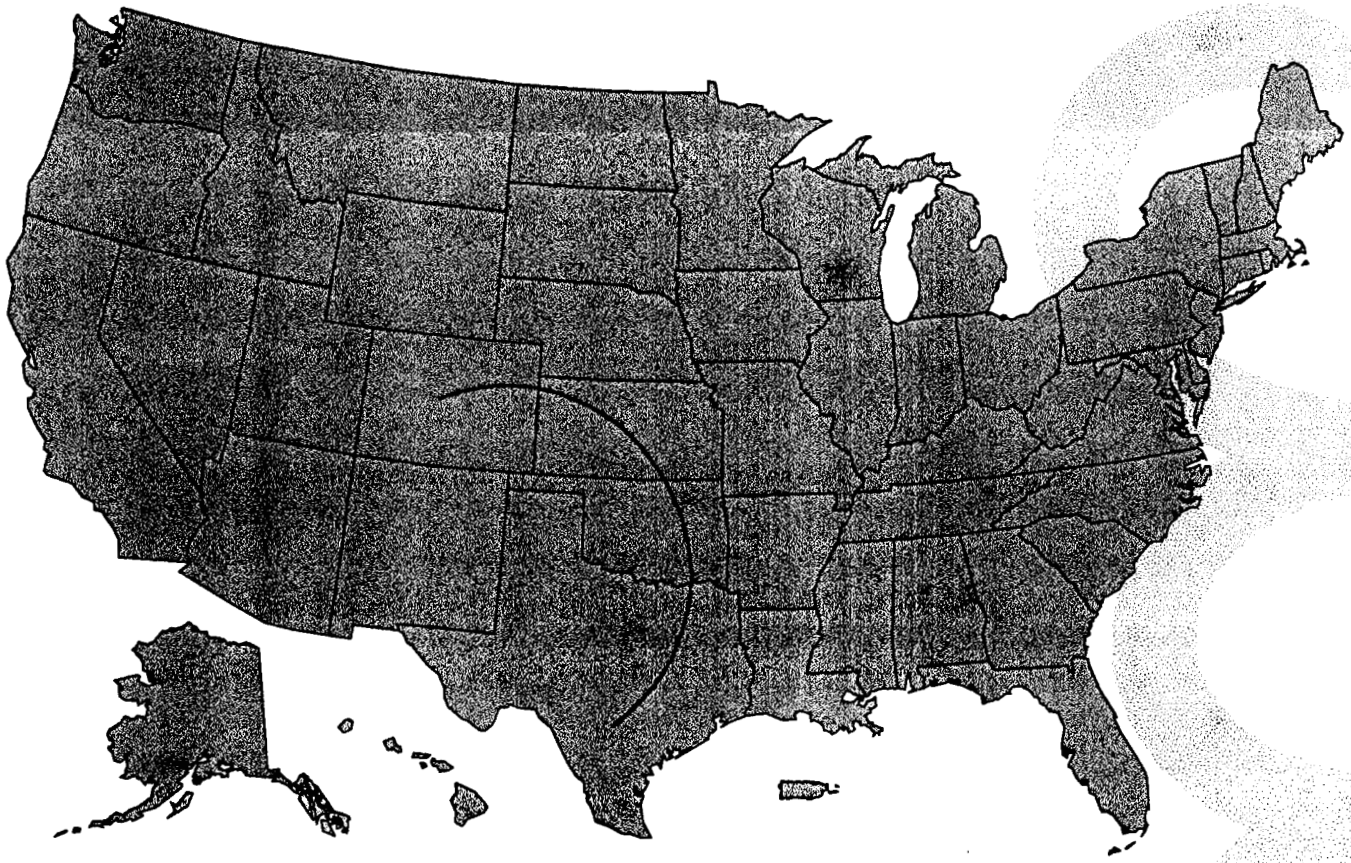
(450 Students per year)

- Active Army
- US Army Reserve
- National Guard
- US Navy
- Coast Guard
- DOD Civilians
- International Students

USAMEOS PROFILE

PERSONNEL	
• Civilians	30
• Military	53
BUDGET	
• Operations	$2,026,000
• Civilian Personnel	$1,338,000
FACILITIES	
• Buildings	9
• Current Space	100,000 Sq. Ft.
• Required space	140,000 Sq. Ft.

BRAC ACTIONS



RELOCATE TO FT SAM HOUSTON, TX

IMPACT OF BRAC

- Transfer of Equipment and Personnel
- Renovation or Construction of New Facility
- Loss of Key Personnel

Document Separator

OPTICAL FABRICATION LABORATORY, FAMC

- INDUSTRIAL ACTIVITY HOUSED IN A MODERN, FREE STANDING 25,000 SQ FT BUILDING DESIGNED AND BUILT AS A FULL CAPABILITY, HIGH VOLUME OPTICAL PRODUCTION FACILITY.

- CURRENTLY BEING RENOVATED TO FACILITATE NEW OPTICAL AND ENVIRONMENTAL TECHNOLOGY AND TO UPGRADE HVAC, ELECTRICAL, AND PLUMBING SYSTEMS.

- HIGHLY TRAINED AND EXPERIENCED STAFF. CURRENTLY 44 MILITARY / 31 CIVILIANS.

- EXPANSION CAPABILITY DEMONSTRATED DURING DESERT STORM WITH OVER 70,000 PAIRS PRODUCED IN ONE MONTH TO MEET PEAK DEMAND.

OFL - FAMC

MISSIONS

1. TO FABRICATE SINGLE AND MULTIVISION OPTICAL DEVICES FOR ARMY, AIR FORCE, MARINE, NAVY AND OTHER DESIGNATED PERSONNEL STATIONED WEST OF THE MISSISSIPPI RIVER, THROUGHOUT THE PACIFIC, FAR EAST, AND PANAMA.

2. TO PROVIDE TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE AND DOCTRINAL GUIDANCE TO MILITARY EYE CLINICS AND OPTICAL UNITS.

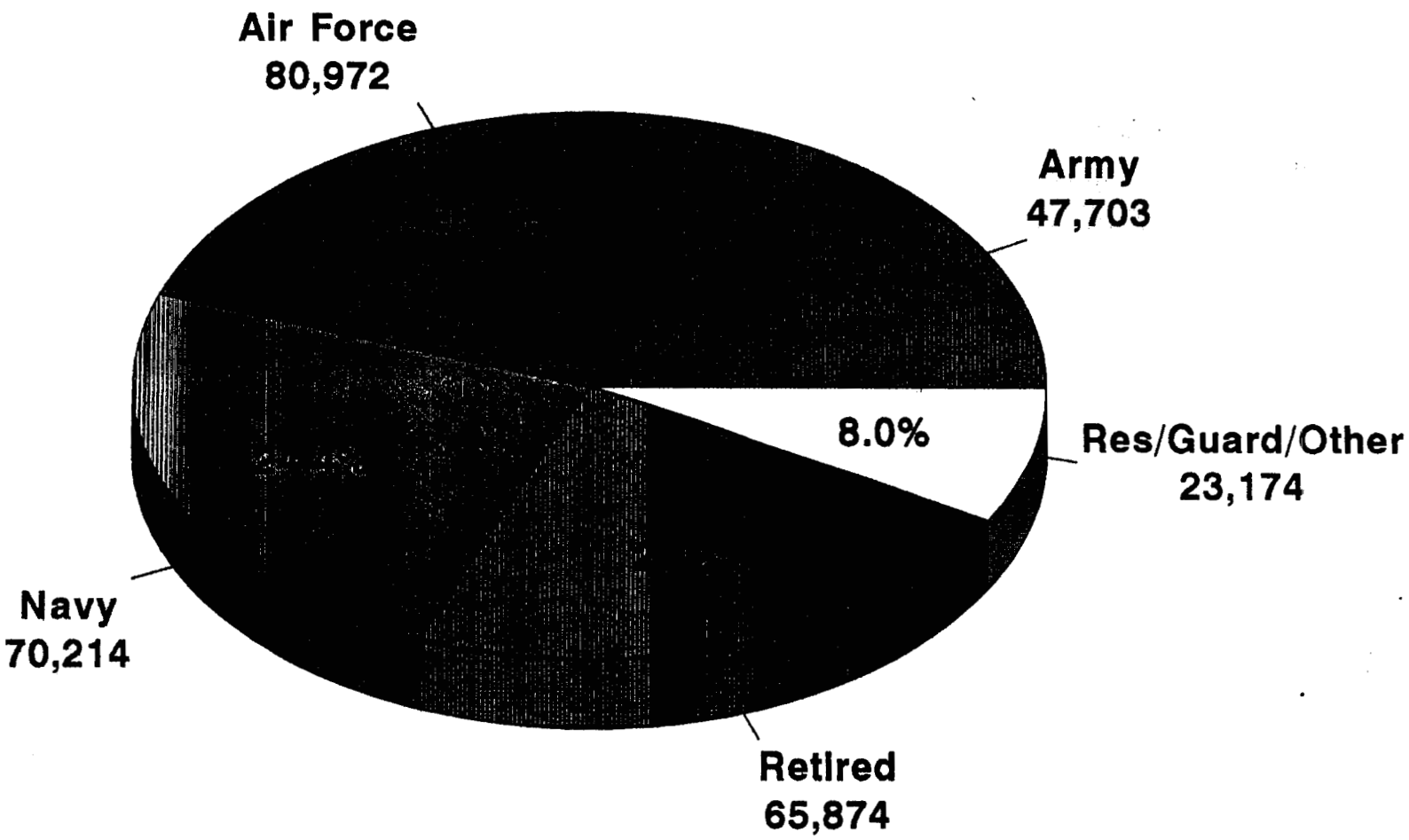
3. TO PROVIDE THE ARMY'S ONLY FULL-SCOPE "ON THE JOB" TRAINING BASE FOR THE 42E MOS, OPTICAL LABORATORY SPECIALIST.

4. TO PERFORM TEST AND EVALUATION STUDIES ON OPTICAL DEVICES AND EQUIPMENT.

OFL MULTIVISION SUPPORT

OPTICAL FABRICATION LABORATORY
FITZSIMONS ARMY MEDICAL CENTER

SPECTACLE PRODUCTION FY 94
by Service Category



[Total for FY 94: Approx 288,000 pairs]

OFL - FAMC

WITH FAMC CLOSURE

- IAW SEC of DEFENSE RECOMMENDATIONS to the BRAC COMMISSION

  OFL Relocates to Ft.Sam Houston, Texas

- PROJECTED MOVE REQUIRES NEW CONSTRUCTION

  Army MEDCOM ODCSLOG estimates 2 1/2 - 4 years to prepare an adequate physical facility for a large, high volume optical fabrication laboratory

Impact of OFL Relocating From Denver to San Antonio

- Loss of $4M physical plant in the final stages of a 3 year building renovation, uniquely suited for production of optical devices. Estimated completion date is May 1995.

- Anticipated loss of 40% of the valuable, experienced civilian opticians opting not to relocate.

- Distribution of Optical Products from a lab less centrally located to its customer base.

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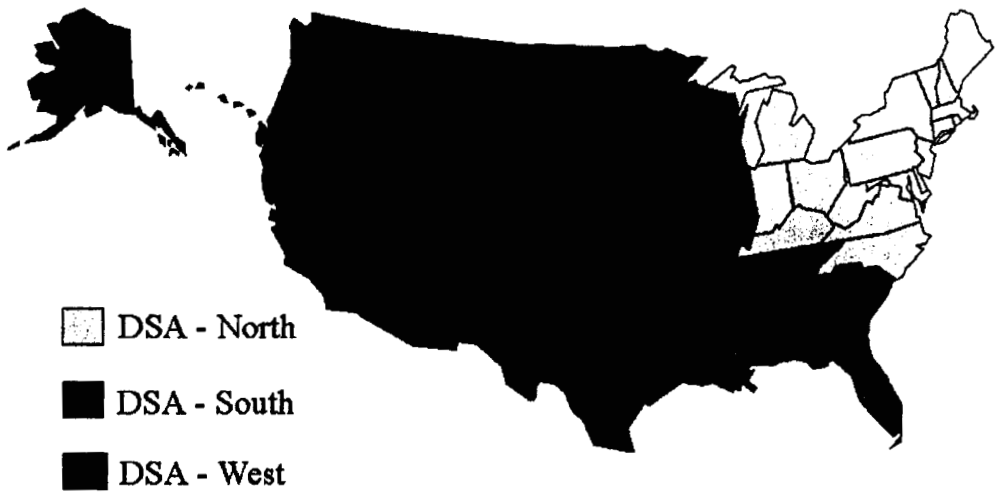
U.S. Army Center for Health Promotion and Preventive Medicine (Provisional), Direct Support Activity-West (DSA-West)

April 1995

DSA-West - Mission

- To provide a forward-deployed platform for preventive medicine support to America's Army and other government agencies beyond the Health Service Support Area's capabilities.
- Facilitate all regional support from the U.S. Army Center for Health Promotion and Preventive Medicine (Provisional).
- Maintain a workforce capable of rapidly responding to operational readiness needs.

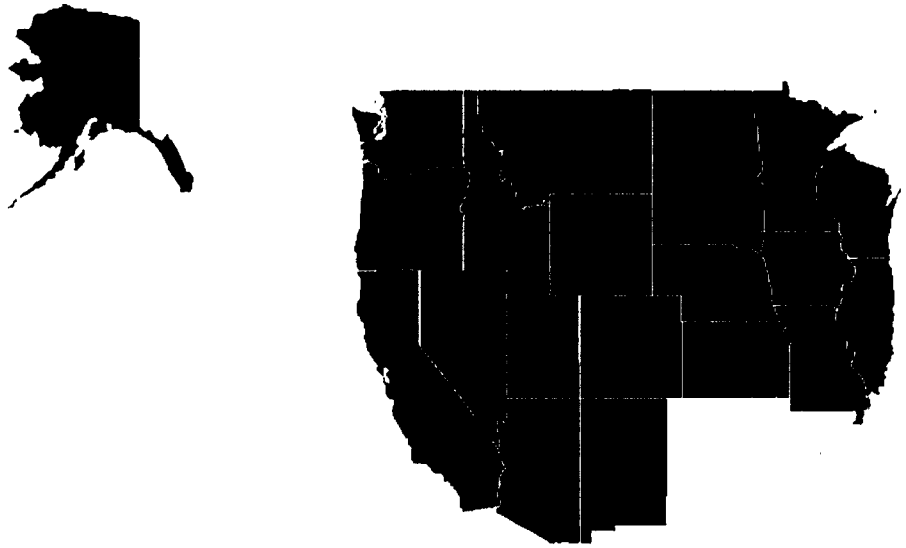
DSA Geographical Areas



Installations/Population

Installations Supported: 115

Active Duty Population Served: 212,000



DSA-West - Functions

- Sanitation and Hygiene
- Industrial Hygiene
- Drinking Water Supply
- Occupational Medicine
- Medical Entomology/Pest Management
- Medical and Hazardous Waste Management
- Wastewater Management
- Laboratory Sciences
- Cholinesterase Testing

DSA-West - Resources

Authorizations:

10 Officers
7 Enlisted
25 Civilians

Personnel On-Hand:

11 Officers
8 Enlisted
20 Civilians

DSA-West - Relocation

Proposed relocation site will be Fort Lewis, WA.

One-time cost to move DSA-West will be
approximately $3.7 million
(new construction required).

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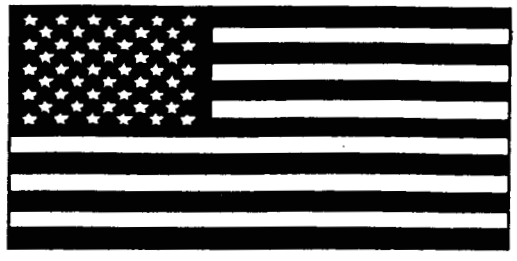
SELECTIVE SERVICE SYSTEM MISSION

- NATIONAL EMERGENCY
  - FURNISH MANPOWER TO DoD IN TIME FRAME REQUIRED
- PEACETIME
  - ADMINISTER REGISTRATION PROGRAM
  - MAINTAIN STANDBY BOARD PROGRAM

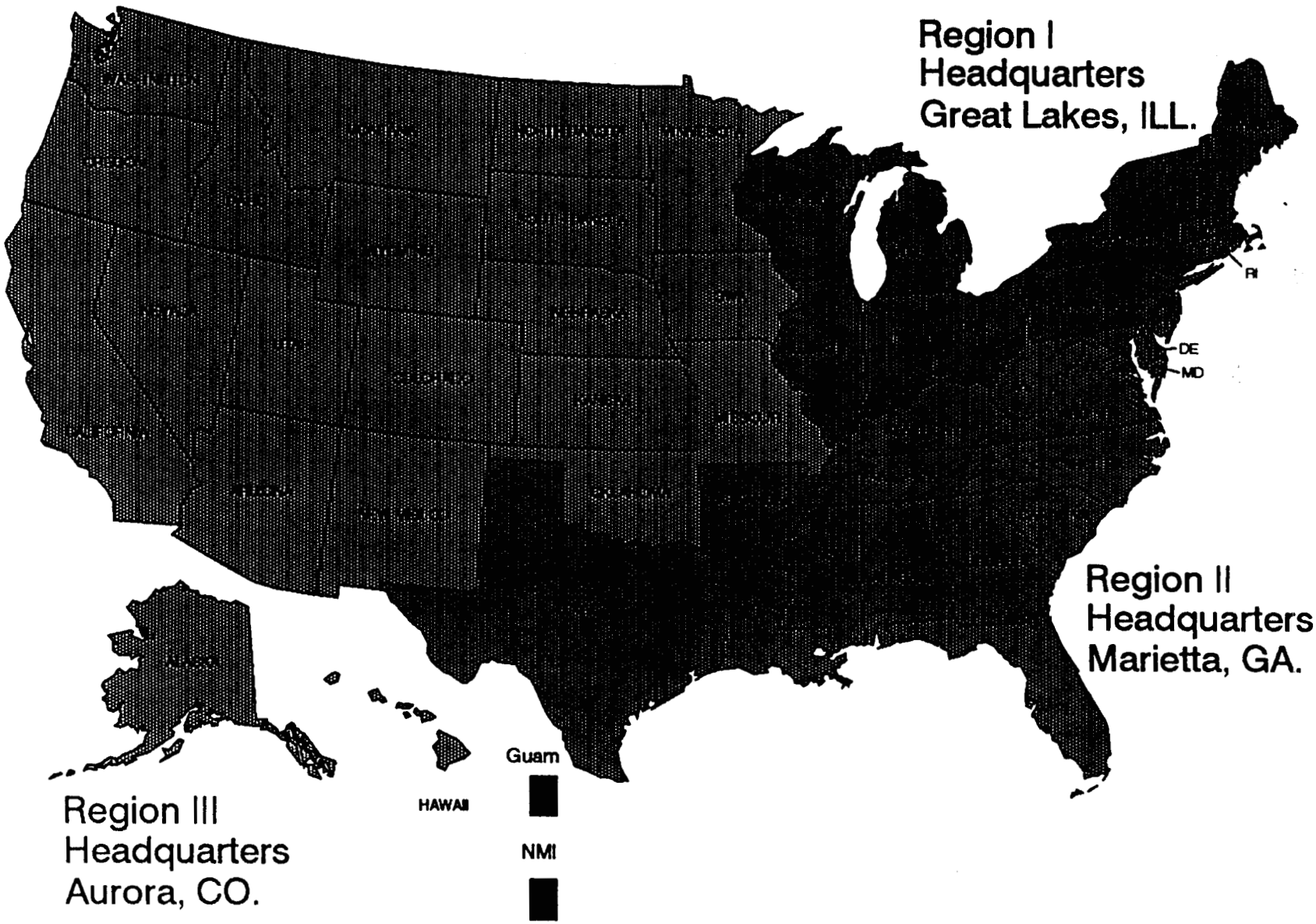


REGION III MISSION

- OVERSEE ALL SELECTIVE SERVICE SYSTEM OPERATIONS IN THE WESTERN UNITED STATES

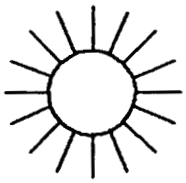
  - RESERVE FORCE OFFICERS
  - BOARD MEMBERS
  - STATE DIRECTORS
  - NATIONAL GUARD RECRUITER AUGMENTEES
  - MOBILIZATION PLANS

SELECTIVE SERVICE SYSTEM REGIONS



IMPACT IF FAMC CLOSES

- MOVE TO A NEW LOCATION
- MINOR IMPACT ON OPERATIONS IF:



  - OFFICE REMAINS IN METRO DENVER, AND IF
  - BRAC FUNDS ARE AVAILABLE

- SIGNIFICANT, NEGATIVE IMPACT IF:

  - NO DENVER SITE CAN BE FOUND, AND IF
  - BRAC FUNDS ARE NOT AVAILABLE

AIR FORCE LIAISON MISSION

- *Serves all Active Duty Air Force*
  - Admitted to FAMC
  - Denver Metropolitan Area Hospitals
- *Population*
  - Active Duty Air Force - 1 000
  - 14 State Catchment Area
- *Responsibilities*
  - Notification to Squadron Commanders, First Sergeants and Section Supervisors
  - Medical Board Processing
  - Monitor Medical Needs
- *Future BRAC Considerations*

Document Separator

MCWETHY
UNITED STATES ARMY
RESERVE CENTER

THE BRAC HAS RECOMMENDED THAT MCWETHY USAR CENTER REMAIN OPEN AS A STAND ALONE ENCLAVE.

UNITS ASSIGNED: (7)

- 5502 UNITED STATES ARMY HOSPITAL
- 24 PSYCHOLOGICAL OPERATIONS
- 919 MEDICAL DETACHMENT (DENTAL)
- 993 MEDICAL DETACHMENT (VETERINARY)
- 405 MILITARY INTELLIGENCE DETACHMENT
- 87 JUDGE ADVOCATE GENERAL TEAM
- 5337 RESERVE TRAINING UNIT (LOGISTICS)

THE USAR CENTER WAS BUILT IN 1983 TO HOUSE A SINGLE UNIT OF 304 PERSONNEL (ACTIVE/RESERVE/CIVILIAN).

PRESENT POPULATION: 650.

PROJECTED POPULATION (FY96): 850.

406 COMBAT SUPPORT HOSPITAL DEACTIVATION,
PERSONNEL WILL TRANSFER TO THE 5502 USAH.
ACTIVATION OF THE 7215 MEDICAL SUPPORT UNIT.
CENTER WILL HAVE 8 UNITS ASSIGNED.

PROJECTED POPULATION (FAMC CLOSURE): 1000.

5046 USAR SCHOOL WILL MOVE TO CENTER.
CENTER WILL HAVE 9 UNITS ASSIGNED.

CONSIDERATION: UNITED STATES ARMY RESERVE COMMAND IN ATLANTA IS CONSIDERING THE ACQUISITION OF THE POST EXCHANGE AND/OR THE CHILD DEVELOPMENT CENTER.

FITZSIMONS ARMY MEDICAL CENTER PRESENTLY PROVIDES TELEPHONE SERVICE, UTILITIES (WATER, GAS, ELECTRICITY, SEWER), SECURITY, WASTE DISPOSAL, BUILDING REPAIRS, TRAINING OPPORTUNITIES AND SPACE.

IMPACT: ALL UTILITY SERVICES WOULD HAVE TO BE PROVIDED BY CIVILIAN AGENCIES.

IMPACT: MEDICAL TRAINING WOULD BE REQUIRED TO MOVE OFF-SITE TO CIVILIAN HOSPITALS.

IMPACT: LOSS OF POST THEATER FOR TRAINING 600 OR MORE PERSONNEL. (BREIFINGS/COMMON TASKS)

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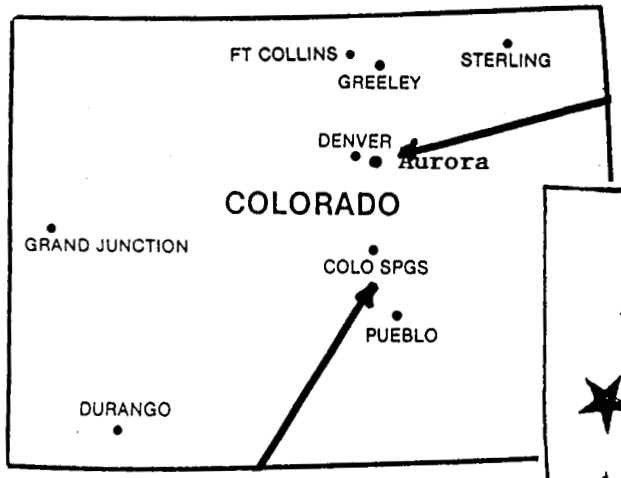
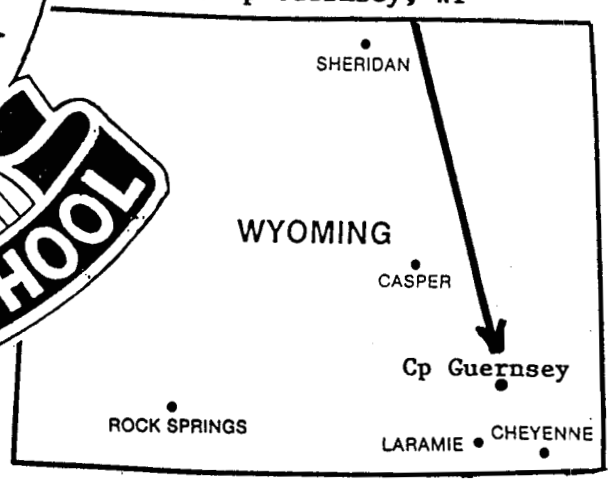


5046th USARF School
Headquarters
Bldg T-339, FAMC, Aurora, CO

Southern Satellite
Bldg 8932
Fort Carson, CO

Wyoming Satellite
Bldg 106
Camp Guernsey, WY



5046TH U.S. ARMY
RESERVE FORCES SCHOOL

5046TH UNITED STATES ARMY RESERVE FORCES SCHOOL

MISSION STATEMENT

Provide training to enable Reserve Component personnel to attain needed military education and proficiency standards. This training will be limited to TRADOC and Academy of Health Sciences (AHS) approved Programs of Instruction (POI) that supports:

- Military Occupational Specialty Qualification (MOSQ) courses
- RC Non-Commissioned Officer Education System (RC-NCOES) courses
- RC Officer Education System (RC-OES) Courses
- Other special education requirements as directed by FORSCOM

per **FORSCOM/TRADOC Regulation 135-3 (10ct92)**

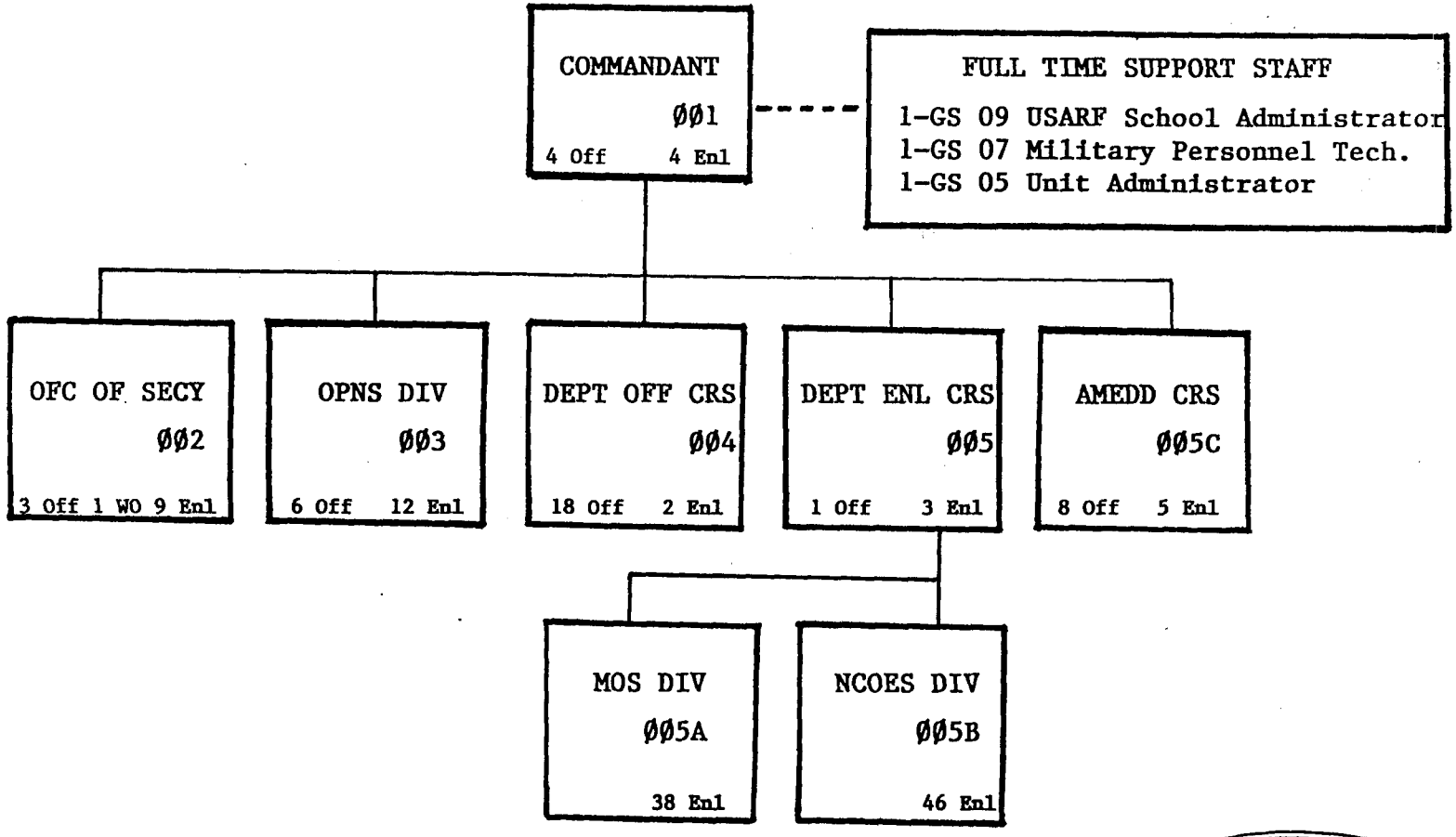
Upon mobilization, the 5046th USARF School staff and faculty will augment the capacity of Army Service Schools, Army Training Centers, and/or Installation Staffs in accordance with the TRADOC Mobilization and Operations Planning System (TMOPS), Volume III, Training Base Expansion Plan (TBEP). All soldiers are to be prepared for a rapid mobilization in accordance with the unit mobilization plan.

The 5046th USARF School will offer military training at designated sites within Colorado and Wyoming as required to meet individual soldier and reserve component unit requirements. The designated training sites are: Buckley ANG Base, Camp Guernsey, WY, Fitzsimons Army Medical Center, Fort Carson, and F.E. Warran Air Force Base.

5046TH U.S. ARMY
RESERVE FORCES SCHOOL

5046th United States Army Reserve Forces School

TDA: 36RW83JAA EFFECTIVE DATE: 940416



5046TH U.S. ARMY RESERVE FORCES SCHOOL

5046TH USARF SCHOOL FY94 INACTIVE DUTY FOR TRAINING (IDT)

7 Command & General Staff Officer College Courses - taught at 7 locations in Colorado & Wyoming

1 New Pilot CGSOC, Phase III - taught at Fitzsimons Army Medical Center to validate course

3 Combined Arms & Services Staff Groups - taught at 2 locations in Colorado & Wyoming

2 31-Day Active Duty Combined Arms & Staff Services Groups - taught at 2 locations in CO & WY

27 Military Occupational Specialty Qualification Phase I Courses - taught at 11 locations in CO & WY

9 RC Non-Commissioned Officer Phase I Courses - taught at 6 locations in Colorado

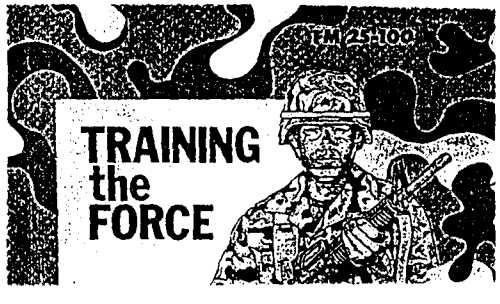
6 Battle Focus Instructor Training Courses - taught at Fitzsimons Army Medical Center

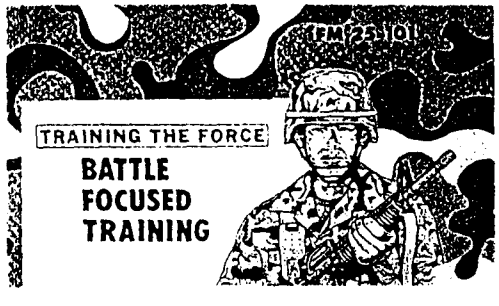
3 Small Group Leader Instructor Courses - taught at Fitzsimons Army Medical Center

2 First Sergeant Courses - taught at Fitzsimons Army Medical Center and Fort Carson, CO

2 NBC Defense Courses - taught at Fitzsimons Army Medical Center & Camp Guernsey, WY

4 Pre-Basic Training Courses - taught at Colorado Army National Guard Military Academy, Fort Carson

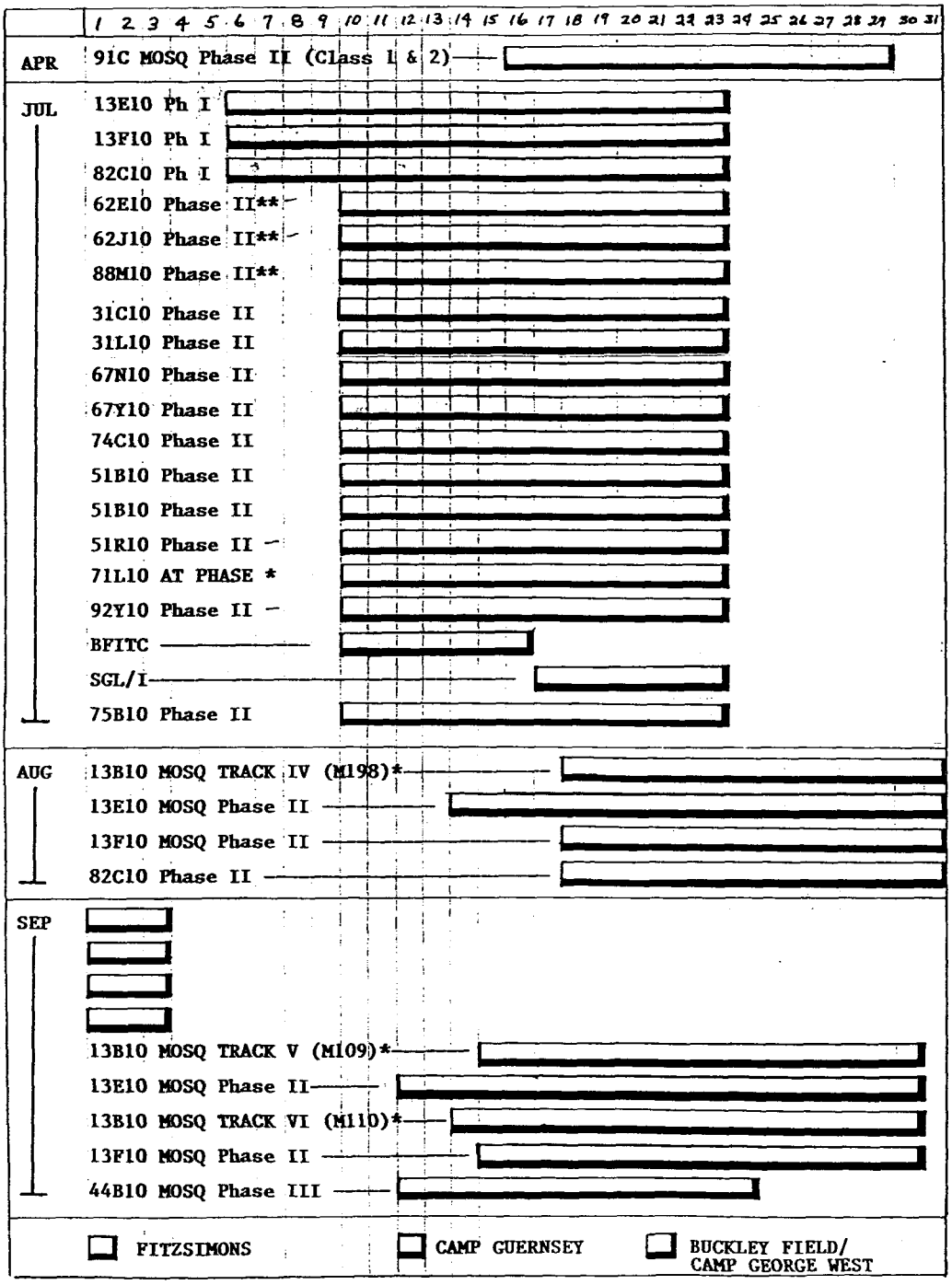




5046TH U.S. ARMY
RESERVE FORCES SCHOOL

5046TH UNITED STATES ARMY RESERVE FORCES SCHOOL

FY94 ANNUAL TRAINING REGIONAL TRAINING SITE COURSES



* Indicates classes that are MOSQ SINGLE PHASE COURSES.

** Indicates classes to be taught in conjunction with 133RD ENGR CO (WYARNG)

The 5046th USARF School additional supported 11 other 6th U.S.Army Regional Training Sites with 40 Instructors

5046TH U.S. ARMY
RESERVE FORCES SCHOOL

5046TH UNITED STATES ARMY RESERVE FORCES SCHOOL

FY95 Projected Courses for Officers and Enlisted

ENLISTED INACTIVE DUTY TRAINING COURSES

13E10 (Artillery) Phase I MOSQ

13F10 (Artillery) Phase I MOSQ

31C10 (Signal) Phase I MOSQ (2 Classes)

31L10 (Signal) Phase I MOSQ (2 Classes)

31M10 (Signal) Phase I MOSQ

31U10 (Signal) Phase I MOSQ (2 Classes)

37F10 (PYOPS) Phase I MOSQ

63B10 (Mechanic) Phase I MOSQ (2 Classes)

67N10 (Aviation) Phase I (6 Classes)

71L10 (Admin Clk) Single Phase Course

73C10 (Finance) Phase I MOSQ

74C10 (Signal) Phase I MOSQ

88M10 (Transportation) Phase I MOSQ

91A10 (Supply) Phase I MOSQ

92Y10 (Supply) Phase I MOSQ

94B10 (Cook) Phase I MOSQ

Combat Engineer Training Phase I MOSQ - 10 Classes

BFITC (Instructor Course) 6 Classes

SGLI (Group Leader Course) 2 Classes

First Sergeant Course

ENLSIETED TWO-WEEK ACTIVE DUTY COURSES

13E10 (Artillery) Phase I MOSQ

13F10 (Artillery) Phase I MOSQ

91C20 (Prac Nurse) - 2 Classes

51B10 (Carpentry) - 8 Classes

51H30 (Engineer) BNOCO Phase II

67N10 (Aviation) Phase II (6 Classes)

31C10 (Signal) Phase II MOSQ

31L10 (Signal) Phase II MOSQ

74C10 (Signal) Phase II MOSQ

BFITC (Instructor Course)

SGLI (Group Leader Course)

62E10 (Engineer) Phase II MOSQ

62J10 (Engineer) Phase II MOSQ

88M10 (Transportation) Phase II MOSQ

95B10 (Mil Police) Phase II MOSQ

13E10 (Artillery) Phase II MOSQ (2 Cl)

13F10 (Artillery) Phase II MOSQ (2 Cl)

13B10 (Artillery) Phase II MOSQ (6 Cl)

OFFICER INACTIVE DUTY TRAINING COURSES

Combined Arms & Services Staff Gp 2

Command & General Staff Officer College Course 5

OFFICER TWO-WEEK ACTIVE DUTY COURSES

Combined Arms & Services Staff Gp 2

5046th USARF School supports 4 other Active Duty Training Sites with 15 CGSOC Instructors

5046TH U.S. ARMY RESERVE FORCES SCHOOL

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MISSION

The 24th Psychological Operations Company supports special and conventional operations as a force multiplier. Tactical psychological operations units are used to change the behavior of a target audience, to capitalize on other assets, to project power and to assess the effect of psychological operations, in support of the commander in chief's theater campaign plan and U.S. national objectives.

EFFECTS OF BRAC

- Will remain at McWethy USARC
- Remain under Command and Control of United States Army Special Operations Command, Ft Bragg, NC

IMPACTS

- Mail / Message Distribution
- Loss of immediate medical support
- Rerouting of utilities and telephone
- Loss dining facilities
- Loss of AAFES and DeCA support

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AAFES

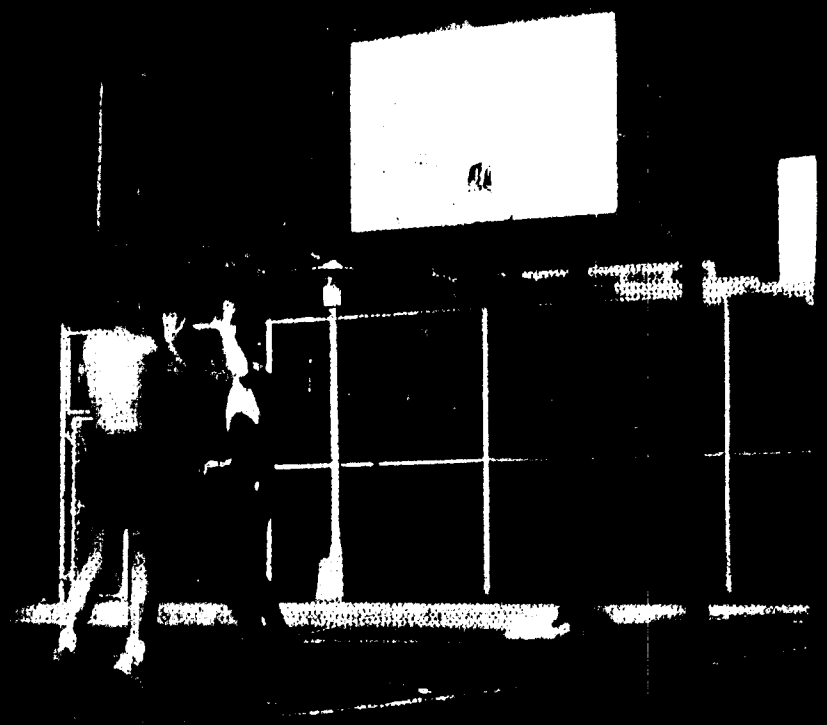
Why We Exist

- Provide Quality Merchandise and Services
- Generate Funds for Morale, Welfare and Recreation Purposes

AAFES

Morale, Welfare & Recreation Activities

- Libraries
- Bowling Centers
- Sports Programs
- Hobby Shops
- Swimming Pools



AAFES - FITZSIMONS AMC

- CUSTOMER BASE
  - 57,000
  - 16,500 ARE ACTIVE DUTY & THEIR FAMILY MEMBERS
    - * RESERVISTS NOT INCLUDED IN THESE FIGURES

AAFES ACTIVITIES - FITZSIMONS

- RETAIL FACILITIES
  - MAIN STORE
  - FOUR SEASONS STORE
  - SERVICE STATION
  - HOSPITAL STORE
  - SHOPPETTE/CLASS SIX (CONVENIENCE/LIQUOR STORE)
- FOOD FACILITY
  - BURGER KING

AAFES ACTIVITIES - FITZSIMONS

- CONTRACTED CONCESSIONS
  - BARBER SHOP
  - BEAUTY SHOP
  - OPTICAL SHOP
  - LAUNDRY/DRY CLEANERS
  - FLOWER SHOP
  - AUTOMOTIVE REPAIR
  - H&R BLOCK TAX SERVICE
- VENDING
  - 242 MACHINES

AAFES - FITZSIMONS AMC

- SALES FISCAL YEAR 1994
  - TOTAL SALES $18,867,000
  - INCREASE DUE TO LOWRY CLOSURE
    - 100% INCREASE IN MAIN STORE SALES
    - 71% INCREASE IN TOTAL EXCHANGE SALES
    - MARCH '95 COMPLETED MAIN STORE EXPANSION

AAFES - FITZSIMONS AMC

- AAFES SIMPLIFIED DIVIDEND
  - LOCAL 1994 CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE MORALE,WELFARE AND RECREATIONS FUND BASED ON SALES AT FITZSIMONS WERE $423,000

AAFES WORKFORCE - FITZSIMONS

- 165 IN DIRECT OPERATIONS
- 19 IN CONCESSION OPERATIONS
- 100% CIVILIAN
- ANNUAL WAGES & BENEFITS $2,990,000

AAFES - FITZSIMONS AMC

- IMPACT
  - IF AAFES CLOSES IN THE DENVER AREA THE IMPACT WOULD BE;
    - NO AAFES FACILITIES TO SERVICE THE REMAINING CUSTOMERS IN THE DENVER AREA
    - CLOSEST AREA WITH AAFES FACILITIES WOULD BE COLORADO SPRINGS
    - 165-185 CIVILIAN JOBS LOST ($2.8 - $3.2 MILLION IN ANNUAL WAGES AND BENEFITS)

Serving Those Who Serve

Document Separator

DEFENSE COMMISSARY AGENCY

FITZSIMONS COMMISSARY

"MISSION"

- TO PROVIDE A NON-PAY COMPENSATION BENEFIT FOR MILITARY MEMBER THROUGH SAVINGS ON PURCHASES OF FOOD AND HOUSEHOLD ITEMS

WE SERVE POPULATION OF 57,000

- LOCAL MILITARY
- RETIREE POPULATION
- RESERVE COMPONENTS
- FAMILY MEMBERS

CUSTOMERS

- BUY PRODUCTS AT COST
- PAY 5% SURCHARGE
- SAVINGS 20 - 25%
- PAY NO SALES TAX

SURCHARGE

- APPROVED BY CONGRESS AS A MEANS TO OFFSET NEED FOR ADDITIONAL FUNDS
- NEW CONSTRUCTION
- RENOVATION
- DAILY SUPPLIES
- EQUIPMENT
- MAINTENANCE
- OPERATING EXPENSES

CONSTRUCTION PROJECT

- ADD TWO MODULAR BUILDINGS
- INCREASED SALES SPACE BY 42%
- MORE REFRIGERATED DISPLAY
- INCREASED ITEM SELECTION

SALES DATA

PAST

- (BEFORE LOWRY CLOSED JULY 1994) $850,000/MO

PRESENT

- (AUG 94 - MAR 95) $2M/MO

  INCREASE OF 135%

FUTURE

- (EXPANDED SALES AREA APR 1995) EST $2.6M+/MO

EST INCREASE OF 205+%

CUSTOMER TRANSACTIONS

- **PAST**
  (BEFORE LOWRY CLOSED JULY 1994) 22,000

- **PRESENT**
  (AUG 94 - MAR 95) 40,000
  INCREASE OF 82%

- **FUTURE**
  (EXPANDED SALES AREA APR 1995) 50,000+
  EST INCREASE OF 125+%

IMPACT ON LOCAL ECONOMY

- APPROX. $3.5M IN LOST REVENUE
  - PAYROLL $1.7M
  - COMMERCIAL ACTIVITY $510,000
- INTERSERVICE SUPPORT AGREEMENT $150,000
- SURCHARGE $1.2M

CLOSURE WOULD HAVE A NEGATIVE IMPACT ON

- REMAINING ACTIVE DUTY MILITARY
  - TROOP SUPPORT/RESERVE UNITS
  - RETIREES
  - FAMILY MEMBERS

- TO USE COMMISSARY BENEFIT CUSTOMERS WOULD BE REQUIRED TO TRAVEL TO COLORADO SPRINGS

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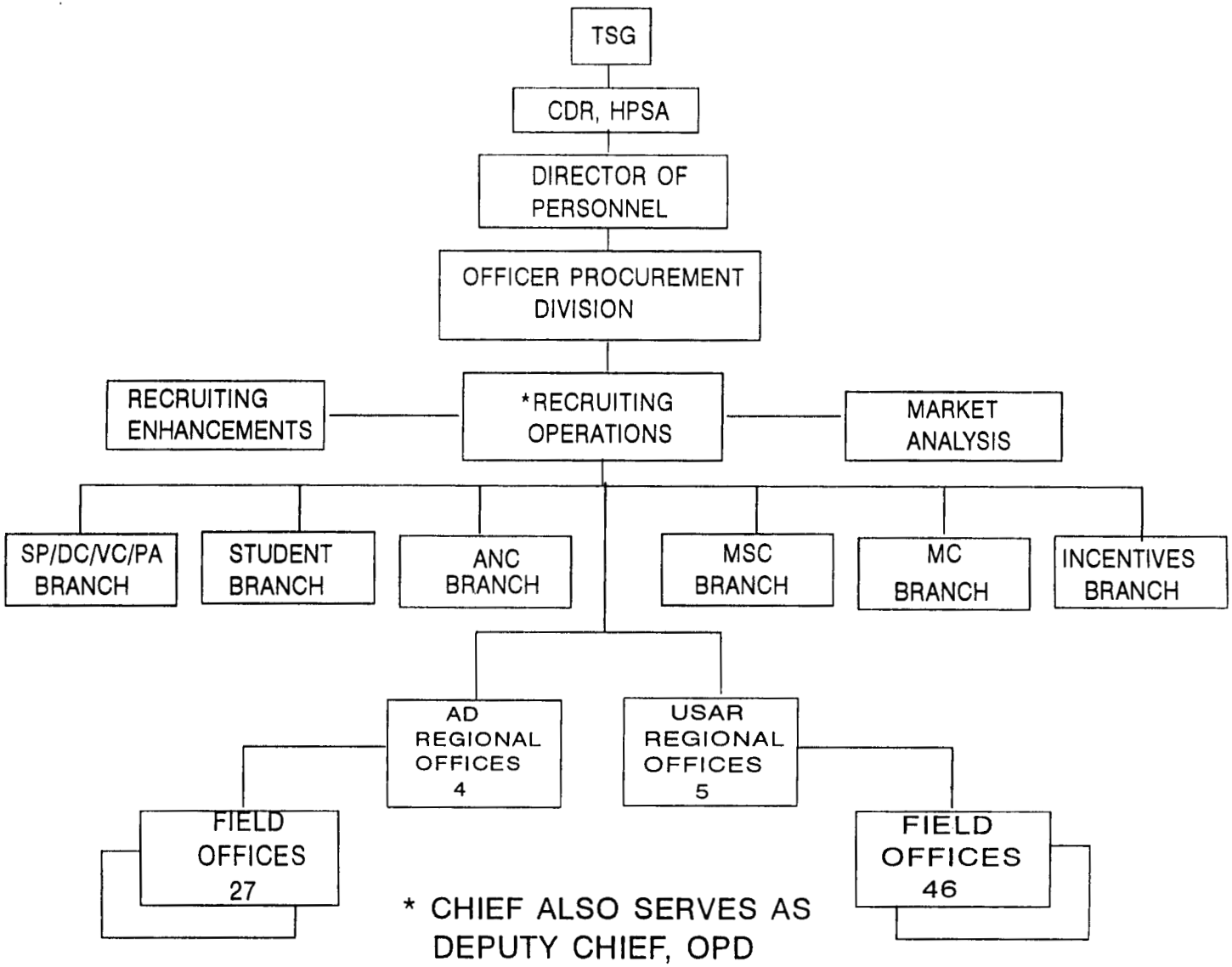
ARMY MEDICAL DEPARTMENT

OFFICER PROCUREMENT DIVISION

ACTIVE COMPONENT OFFICER PROCUREMENT

OFFICER PROCUREMENT DIVISION
ORGANIZATIONAL CHART



OFFICER PROCUREMENT DIVISION

MISSION

1. DEVELOP, COORDINATE, AND IMPLEMENT AMEDD (LESS AN) RECRUITING PLANS AND PROGRAMS (ACTIVE AND RESERVE) FOR THE SURGEON GENERAL.

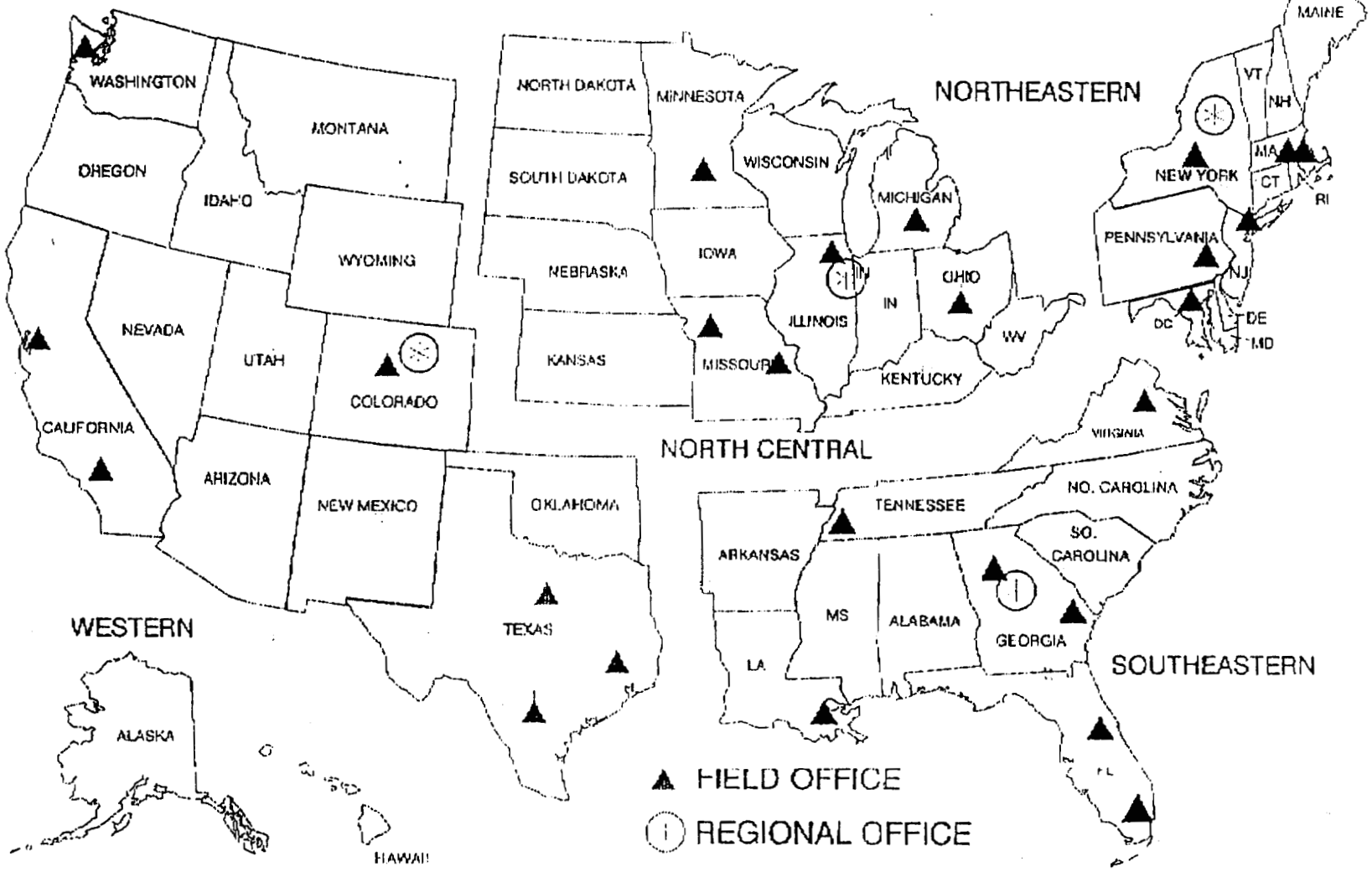
2. SUPERVISE AND SUPPORT THE AMEDD RECRUITING NETWORK.

3. COORDINATE, PLAN AND APPROVE, IN COORDINATION WITH USAREC, ALL AMEDD (LESS AN) NATIONAL AND LOCAL ADVERTISING.

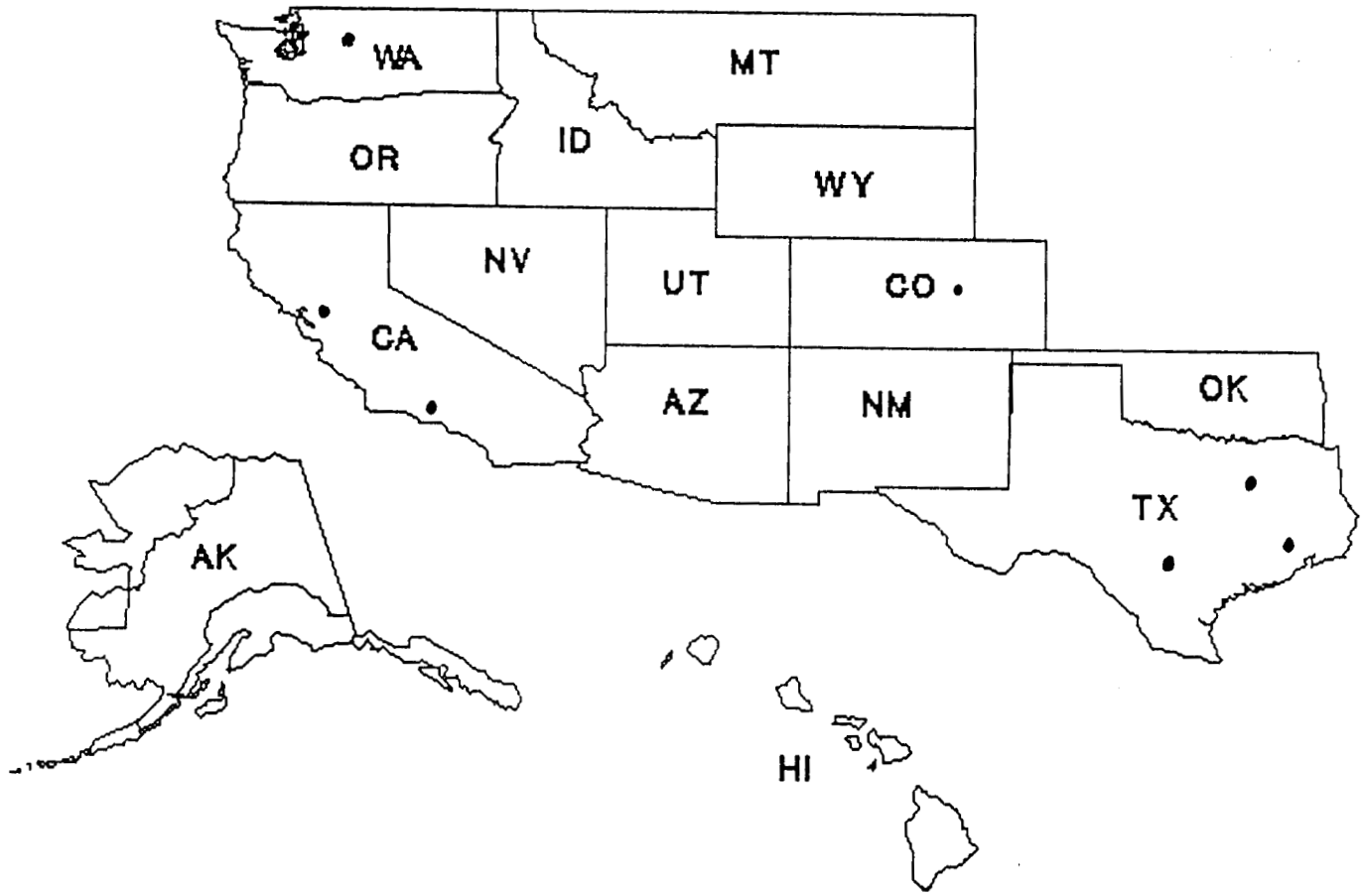
4. DETERMINE ELIGIBILITY FOR APPOINTMENT AND PRESENT QUALIFIED ACTIVE DUTY AND RESERVE APPLICANTS TO THE OTSG SELECTION BOARD.

5. COORDINATE APPOINTMENT, ASSIGNMENT AND ACCESSION OF SELECTEES INTO THE U.S. ARMY.

AMEDD ACTIVE DUTY RECRUITING GEOGRAPHICAL REGIONS



Western Region



CLOSURE IMPACT

FACILITIES: Requires Commercial Lease & Related Support
Finance / Mail / Travel

RECRUITING:

- Student Program Support
- ADT - Internship - Residency Programs
- Civilian Personnel - Services & Support
- Health Professional Scholarship Program
  Pay Issues

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ARMY MEDICAL DEPARTMENT

OFFICER PROCUREMENT DIVISION

RESERVE OFFICER PROCUREMENT

DEMOGRAPHY

AREA OF RESPONSIBILITY: approximately 17,000 Physicians

COLORADO UTAH
WYOMING NEW MEXICO

MEDICAL SCHOOLS:

DENVER - SALT LAKE CITY - ALBUQUERQUE

STIPEND ELIGIBLE RESIDENCY PROGRAMS:

DENVER - SALT LAKE CITY - ALBUQUERQUE
CASPER - CHEYENNE
13 SPECIALTIES - 51 PROGRAMS - 1,136 RESIDENTS

CLOSURE IMPACT

FACILITIES: Requires Commercial Lease & Related Support

RECRUITING: Accessions will decrease

- Army Downsizing
- Active Facilities Closing
- Reserve Units Restructuring / Closing
- Perceived Lack of Need For Reserve MD
- Increased Reliance on Reserve in Conflict
- Psychological - Difficult to Correct

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DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
HEADQUARTERS, UNITED STATES ARMY FORCES COMMAND
FORT MCPHERSON, GEORGIA 30330-6000

REPLY TO
ATTENTION OF

10 Aug 95

AFPI-BC (5-10c)

31 MAR 1995

MEMORANDUM FOR SEE DISTRIBUTION

SUBJECT: Base Realignment and Closure 1995 (BRAC 95) Implementation Plan Instructions

1. References:

a. Memorandum, DAIM-BO, 28 Feb 95, subject: Headquarters, Department of the Army Base Realignment and Closure (BRAC) Implementation Guidance - BRAC 95.

b. Forces Command (FORSCOM) BRAC 95 Draft Implementation Plan Instructions (encl).

2. Instructions for preparation of the BRAC 95 implementation plans are attached. These instructions are based on requirements outlined in the HQDA guidance at reference 1a.

3. Development of the FORSCOM implementation plans will be a cooperative effort among all participants. Since the milestones are very short, we are requesting the minimum possible information from installations, supporting commands and parent Major Commands. The Deputy Chief of Staff for Personnel and Installation Management, BRAC Division will consolidate all input, prepare final implementation plans, and distribute for coordination prior to forwarding to HQDA on 25 Jul 95.

4. The attached instructions contain only those requirements for completing the implementation plans. The HQDA guidance contained additional requirements which will not be included in the implementation plans. We will provide instructions for those requirements by separate correspondence.

CHARLES E. KELLY SUPPORT CENTER,
OAKDALE, PENNSYLVANIA

DESCRIPTION OF ACTION

1. DoD RECOMMENDATION. Realign the Kelly Support Center by consolidating Army Reserve units onto three of its five parcels. Dispose of the remaining two parcels. Relocate the Army Reserve's leased maintenance activity in Valley Grove, West Virginia to the Kelly Support Center.

2. CONCEPT OF OPERATION.

a. Kelly Support Center, a subinstallation of Fort Drum, is located in Southwestern Pennsylvania, 12 miles southwest of Pittsburgh, PA. This installation provides administrative and logistical support to tenants and satellite units and activities, organizations, departments, or agencies of the Governments covering a 55,000 square mile area in western Pennsylvania and West Virginia. It comprises five separate parcels of property in Allegheny County.

Parcel	Acres	Bldgs	Sq Ft	Major Tenants
Oakdale	125	44	246,782	99 ARCOM, CEK Garrison
Neville Island	9	11	50,971	DS/GS Maint
Annex 62	13	5	15,245	Readiness Group Pittsburgh
Annex 63	22	12	16,881	Garrison/ARCOM Engr, GSA
Irwin Annex	19	12	15,333	VACANT

b. Valley Grove AMSA, located in Valley Grove, WV, consists of approximately 10,000 sq ft of leased maintenance facilities. It's primary mission is to provide maintenance support to Army Reserve activities in the area. A contract has been awarded to construct a new AMSA facility near the Wheeling, WV airport.

c. Kelly Support Center has 84 semi-permanent buildings containing 345,212 square feet of space. The major tenants are U.S. Army Garrison, the 99th Army Reserve Command (ARCOM) with 3 units, the 339th General Hospital, 444th AG Battalion, an Area Maintenance Support Activity (AMSA 106), (Oakdale Support Facility and Annex 63), a commissary, a post exchange, a Federal Aviation Authority radar site that serves the main aviation corridor in western Pennsylvania and the state of Ohio, (Oakdale Support Facility), the Readiness Group Pittsburgh (RGP) (annex number 62), a Government Services Administration (GSA) Fleet Management Center (annex number 63), a 19 acre site that is

rrently unoccupied (Irwin support annex), and an Area aintenance Support Activity (AMSA 109) located in Valley Grove.

d. The proposal eliminates two parcels of property, approximately 31 acres and 32,214 sq. ft. of semi-permanent structures from the Army inventory. The Army is retaining three small parcels for Army Reserve functions and Readiness Group Pittsburgh. The parcels to be disposed of are Annex 63 and Irwin Annex. Valley Grove AMSA activities were to be consolidated with remaining Reserve activities at Kelly Support Center.

3. DISPOSITION OF ON POST UNITS AND ACTIVITIES.

a. The Kelly Support Center Garrison will be disestablished. Garrison resources that currently provide AR 5-9 area support will be identified and will remain on the Fort Drum TDA, until a decision is made concerning the U.S. Army Reserve, Regional Support Command assuming the AR 5-9 missions. The location of area support resources will be at Kelly Support Center. The Garrison Engineer offices currently located in facilities on Annex 63 will be relocated to the Oakdale parcel. No new construction will be required; the offices will occupy facilities excessed by the garrison draw down.

b. The 99th ARCOM will continue to occupy current facilities on the three remaining parcels. The 99th ARCOM Engineer currently occupying facilities on Annex 63 will be relocated to the Oakdale parcel. No new construction will be required; the Engineers will occupy facilities excessed by the Garrison draw down.

c. The 416th Engineer, currently occupying facilities on Annex 63, will be inactivated in September 1995.

d. The Commissary and Post Exchange currently occupying facilities on the Oakdale parcel will be disestablished. no authority to

Retired - 38, 612 · West VA - PA - OHIO.

e. The GSA Fleet Management Center, currently occupying facilities on Annex 63, will relocate if GSA does not acquire the excessed property.

f. The Valley Grove AMSA shop lease will be canceled and the AMSA shop will relocate to its new facilities in Wheeling, WV when construction is complete in 1996. The contract to construct this new facility was awarded prior to the publication of the DoD recommendations. The relocation of the AMSA to Kelly Support Center is unnecessary.

C130 $

4. DISPOSITION OF OFF-POST PROPERTIES.

a. The Irwin Annex and Annex 63 will be disposed of through the BRAC process.

b. The lease on the Valley Grove AMSA leased facility will be terminated.

5. DISPOSITION OF INSTALLATION MISSIONS. The area support mission, along with necessary resources, is being developed. Initially it is envisioned that the mission will remain the responsibility of Fort Drum and will be accomplished by a small support detachment (TBD) that will remain at Kelly. Kelly Support Center dose not have a mobilization mission.

6. DISPOSITION OF INSTALLATION PROPERTY. All real and personal property not required to support the Reserve Enclave, and excess to Army needs, will be disposed of during the screening process. Although no interest has been expressed to date, some parcels of land could be retained by federal or state agencies.

7. ENCLAVE DESCRIPTION. After the two sites are disposed of and the U.S. Army Garrison is reduced in size, the only activity on the three remaining Army owned parcels of Kelly Support Center will consist of a small Fort Drum area support detachment, Headquarters 99th U.S. Army Reserve Command, with its three units, and the Federal Aviation Authority radar site. The 99th ARCOM will occupy existing semi-permanent facilities on the Oakdale Support Facility, the Federal Aviation Authority will remain in its facility on the Oakdale Support Facility, the Pittsburgh Readiness Group will remain in its present location on Oakdale Support Annex number 62, the direct support general support (DS/GS) maintenance support facility will remain at its Neville Island facility and the Fort Drum Support Detachment location is to be determined. Approximately 147 acres will be retained in support of the 99th ARCOM at the Oakdale Support facility (125 acres), the Pittsburgh Readiness Group at the Oakdale Support Annex number 62 (13 acres) and the DS/GS support mission at Neville Island (9 acres).

7. CONSTRUCTION REQUIREMENTS. Based on the Army COBRA model, $32.4 Million has been identified for new construction. The rational for this new construction was to replace temporary facilities. The existing semi-permanent facilities are in excellent condition and there dose not appears to be a requirement for BRAC funded construction.

8. PRELIMINARY TIMELINES. To be provided.

not last page,

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CEKSF

CHARLES E. KELLY SUPPORT FACILITY
OAKDALE, PENNSYLVANIA

COL JOEL E. WILLIAMSON
COMMANDER

CHARLES E. KELLY SUPPORT FACILITY (CEKSF) BACKGROUND

Location: CEKSF is located in Southwestern Pennsylvania, 12 miles southwest of Pittsburgh, PA. The metropolitan statistical area is Allegheny County. Surrounding counties include Beaver, Butler, Green and Washington.

History: Established Sep 74, FORSCOM approved a plan for continued satellite support of Reserve Components (RC) in Western Pennsylvania and West Virginia to increase the readiness posture of the 99th ARCOM. Additional support includes Readiness Group Pittsburgh, ROTCs, JROTCs, Recruiting Bn, Military Entrance Processing Station, 83rd ARCOM in Ohio, and 18 Airbourne Corps. On 1 Oct 83, CEKSF became became a subinstallation of Ft. George G. Meade. On 1 Jul 88, it became a Garrison Headquarters under First U. S. Army, and 1 Oct 93, CEKSF was realigned under Ft. Drum, NY.

CHARLES E. KELLY SUPPORT FACILITY (CEKSF)
BACKGROUND

Mission: The Charles E. Kelly Support Facility (CEKSF) provides administrative and logistical support to tenant and satellite units and activities, organizations, departments, or agencies of the Government as prescribed in appropriate regulations, directives, or agreements covering a 55,000 square mile area. Additional support provided to approximately 60,000 military retirees within the Garrison's area of support.

CEKSF

CEKSF MISSION

PROVIDES SUPPORT TO:

- 99TH ARCOM (TENANT)
- RGP (ACTIVE DUTY TENANT)
- ROTC'S (JR/SR)
- NATIONAL GUARD
- RECRUITING COMMANDS
- MEPS
- FAA (TENANT)

CEKSF

CEKSF MISSION (CONT)

- DECA (TENANT)
- AAFES (TENANT)
- GSA FLEET MGT CTR (TENANT)
- FT. BRAGG (CAMP DAWSON)
- 83RD ARCOM
- ARMED FORCES PERSONNEL THROUGHOUT WESTERN PA, OHIO AND W. VIRGINIA

CEKSF

LOGISTICS

PROVIDES SUPPORT TO:

- 99TH ARCOM
- 83RD ARCOM
- RGP
- 171ST AREFW/112 TFG, PAANG, PGH
- RECRUITING COMMANDS
- 15 ROTC'S (JR/SR)
- MEPS
- 7 MARINE RESERVE UNITS
- 2ND COAST GUARD DISTRICT

CEKSF

LOGISTICS (CONT)

- US ARMY TANK-AUTOMOTIVE CMD (FLD ROBOTICS CTR)
- FAA
- DEFENSE COMMISSARY AGENCY
- ARMY AND AIR FORCE EXCHANGE
- GSA
- FORT BRAGG (CAMP DAWSON) WV FACILITY
- MILITARY POLICE, PGH, PA
- DCAS, PHILADELPHIA AREA, PITTSBURGH OFFICE
- US ARMY SPECIAL OPERATIONS COMMAND (USASOC)

CEKSF

LOGISTICS (CONT)

- DIRECT AND GENERAL SUPPORT MAINTENANCE
- TRANSPORTATION
- SUPPLY AND SERVICES
- TROOP ISSUE SUPPORT ACTIVITY
- WAREHOUSING
- WEAPONS STORAGE AND ISSUE

CEKSF

PURCHASING & CONTRACTING

- PURCHASING/CONTRACTING SUPPORT
- CUSTOMER SERVICE, EDUCATION, PLANNING, REVIEW BOARDS
- PROCESSING 6800 ACTIONS
- OBLIGATING 4 MILLION DOLLARS PER YEAR
- AVERAGE LEAD TIME 1-3 DAYS
- IMPAC PROGRAM MANAGER
- UTILITIES

CEKSF

PUBLIC WORKS FUNCTIONS

39
3 DENTS

PUBLIC WORKS

- BUILDING MAINTENANCE
- ROADS & GROUNDS MAINTENANCE
- DESIGN
- CONSTRUCTION INSPECTION
- INFRASTRUCTURE SUPPORT
  SEWAGE, WATER, ELECTRIC
- ENVIRONMENTAL

SAFETY

- FIRE INSPECTIONS
- AMBULANCE
- LAW ENFORCEMENT

SECURITY GUARDS

CEKSF

PERSON

SAFETY

- INDUSTRIAL HYGIENE SURVEYS
- MED SURVEILANCE
- STD ARMY SAFETY OCCUPATIONAL HEALTH SERVICES
- HIGH RISK TRAINING
- SAFETY TRAINING
- SAFETY PROGRAM
- FIRE INSPECTIONS

CEKSF

MWR/QUALITY OF LIFE SUPPORT FUNCTIONS

- PHYSICAL FITNESS CENTER
- COMMUNITY CENTER
- OUTDOOR RECREATION SERVICES
- INTRAMURAL SPORTS PROGRAM
- RETIREE ASSISTANCE SERVICES
- ARMY EMERGENCY RELIEF
- TRANSITION ASSISTANCE PROGRAM
- POST EXCHANGE & MILITARY CLOTHING SALES
- COMMISSARY
- IDENTIFICATION CARD/DEERS UPDATING SERVICES
- HEALTH BENEFITS SERVICES

PERSONNEL SUPPORTED

	ACTIVE DUTY	DEPENDENTS	TOTAL
ARMY	2160	3639	5799
NAVY	352	761	1113
USAF	450	970	1420
USMC	201	415	616
OTHER	168	302	597
TOTAL	3331	6087	9545

RETIREES, DEPENDENTS, SURVIVORS: 41,408
(Retirees: Army 16,436 - Navy 9,194 - AF 12,204 - MC 2,968 - Other Services 606)

RESERVE COMPONENT: 8,817

DoD CIVILIANS: 534

GRAND TOTAL 60,304

Data from DEERS Demographic Report as of 1 April 1994

CEKSF

4 ATOMIC

INFORMATION MANAGEMENT

- TELECOMMUNICATIONS
- MICRO-COMPUTER OPERATIONS
- SOFWARE INSTALLATION, TROUBLESHOOTING
- MICRO-COMPUTER TRAINING
- COPIER CONTRACT
- MAIL
- PUBLICATIONS

CEKSF

TRAINING SUPPORT CENTER

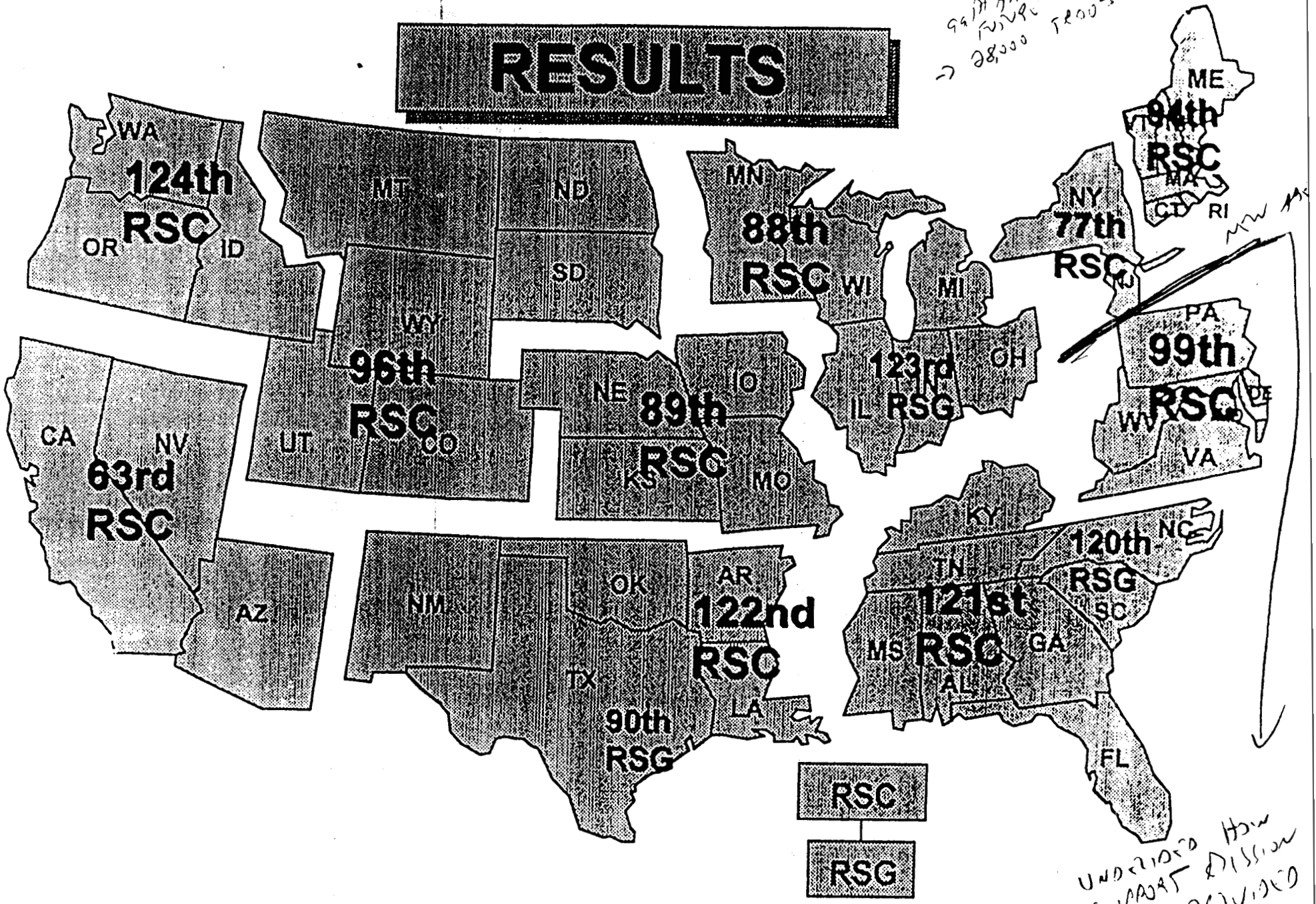
- OFFICIAL MILITARY PHOTOGRAPHS
- LOAN/REPAIR PROJECTION EQUIPMENT
- LOAN TRAINING FILMS/TAPES
- PASSPORT PHOTOGRAPHS
- GRAPHICS
- VIDEOTAPE REPRODUCTION
- PHOTOGRAPHIC/VIDEO SUPPORT

CEKSF

BUDGET OVERVIEW FY 94 OMA

	LABOR	DIRECT OTHER	TOTAL
BASE OPERATIONS:	3.0M	1.9M	4.9M
REAL PROPERTY MAINT:	.4M	.3M	.7M
ECAP:	.1M	.7M	.8M
TISA/LINE HAUL	.1M	.3M	.4M
TOTALS:	3.6M	3.2M	6.8M

RESULTS



SAW ARCOM FUTURE → 38,000 TROOPS

NOW AR

UNDERSTOOD HOW NATA SUPPORT MISSION WILL BE PROVIDED

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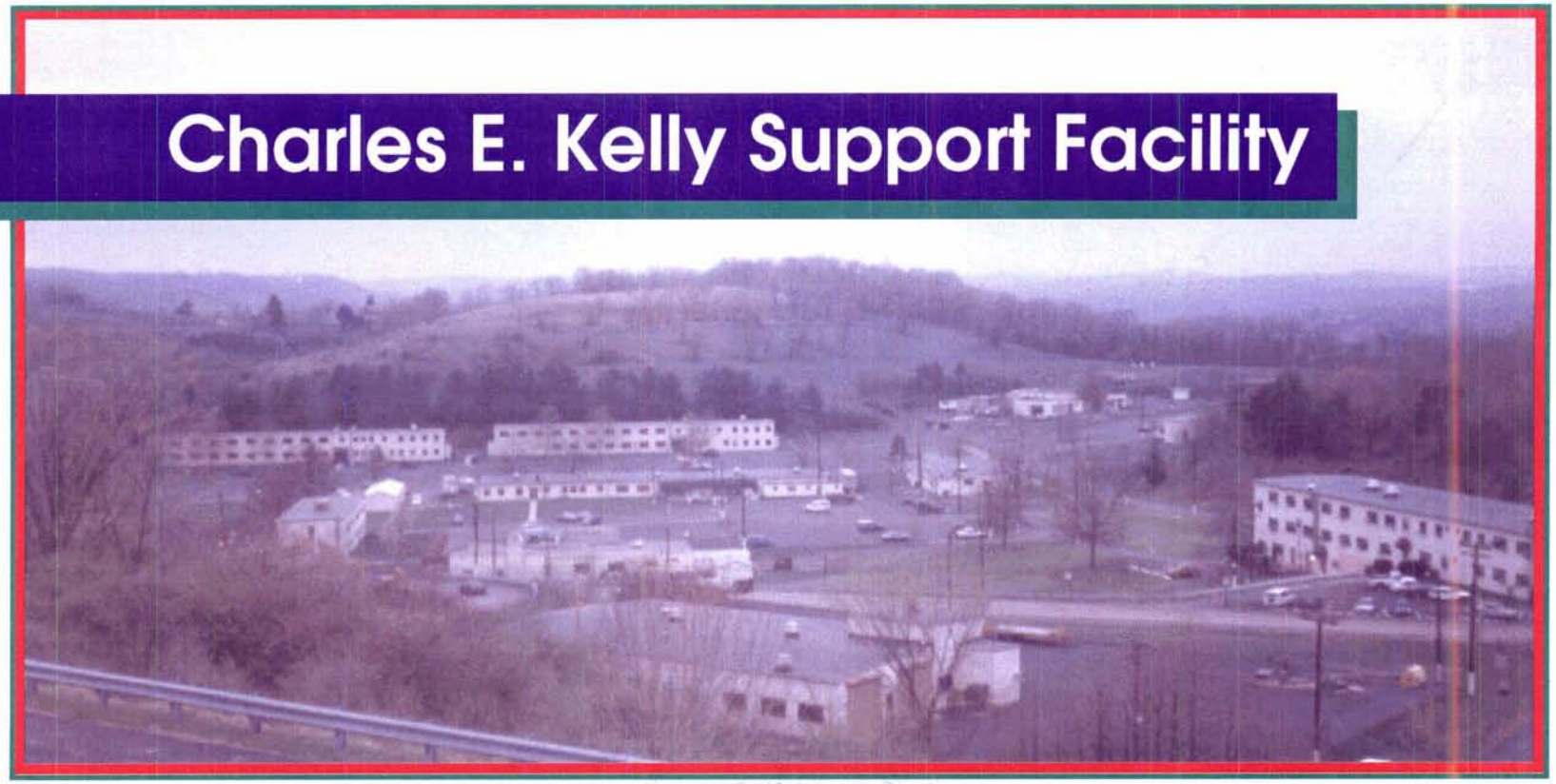
Charles E. Kelly Support Facility



KELLY SUPPORT FACILITY

DISCREPANCIES IN BRAC DATA

INSTALLATION ASSESSMENT

CATEGORY	BRAC DATA	ACTUAL
IDT (MANDAY)	00	>40,000
OP/ADMIN FACILITIES (SQ. FT.)	42,000	98,000
% PERMANENT FACILITIES	00	99
FACILITIES AVERAGE AGE	37	34
MAINT FACILITIES (SQ. FT.)	59,000	66,500
SUPPLY & STORAGE (SQ. FT.)	200	93,000
BUILDABLE ACRES	36	47

INSTALLATION ASSESSMENT

IDT (MANDAY)

With A Reserve Population Of Over 1,300 On Post, There Would Be At Least 40,000 IDT Mandays Conducted Annually

FACILITIES

Self-Explanatory

BUILDABLE ACRES

Self-Explanatory

KELLY SUPPORT FACILITY

DISCREPANCIES IN BRAC DATA

COST OF BASE REALIGNMENT ACTIONS

NET SAVINGS

	COBRA	ACTUAL
PERSONNEL	$4,508,000	$1,323,000
OVERHEAD (VALLEY GROVE)	$39,000	000
OVERHEAD (CAMP DAWSON)	$58,000	000
REMAINING OVERHEAD	$393,000	$393,000
TOTAL NET SAVINGS	$4,998,000	$1,716,000
RETURN ON INVESTMENT	6 YEARS	33 YEARS
20 YEAR NET PRESENT VALUE	$27,549,131	($14,740,807)

THE PROPOSAL BEFORE THE COMMISSION MERELY CALLS FOR REMOVAL OF THE CURRENT WORK FORCE WITH NO PLAN OR COSTS PRESENTED FOR THE CONTINUATION OR REPLACEMENT OF THE SERVICES IT PROVIDES. THE EXPERTISE REQUIRED TO PERFORM THESE SERVICES RESIDES IN THE CURRENT WORK FORCE. ITS REMOVAL WILL ONLY PRODUCE TURMOIL AND A SEVERE DEGRADATION IN THE SUPPORT PROVIDED.

OF MAJOR SIGNIFICANCE, WHEN CONSIDERING THE COST OF REPLACING THESE SERVICES, IS THE FACT THAT THE 97TH ARCOM (SUPPORTED BY FORT MEADE, MD) CURRENTLY HAS A $775,500 REQUIREMENTS CONTRACT IN PLACE FOR MAINTENANCE AND REPAIR OF 17 RESERVE CENTERS (538,937 SF/$1400 KSF). THE KELLY SUPPORT FACILITY CURRENTLY PROVIDES MAINTENANCE AND REPAIR SUPPORT FOR 31 OF THE 40 GOVERNMENT OWNED RESERVE CENTERS AND HVAC SUPPORT FOR ALL 40. THE IN-HOUSE COST FOR THIS SUPPORT DURING FY 94 WAS $340,000 (31 CENTERS, 637,500 SF/$530 KSF). BASED ON THIS COMPARISON, IT IS CONCEIVABLE THAT THE COST TO THE 99TH ARCOM WOULD NEARLY TRIPLE SHOULD CONTRACTING OUT OF THIS SUPPORT BE REQUIRED.

DISCREPANCIES IN COBRA DATA

AMOUNT	DISCUSSION
$689,970	COBRA IDENTIFIED 128 CIVILIAN POSITIONS ILO 113 AUTHORIZED AT AN AVERAGE SALARY OF $45,998 PER. OVERSTATED BY 15 POSITIONS.
$680,434	COBRA AVERAGE SALARY IS OVERSTATED BY $8,198. KELLY AVERAGE SALARY IS $37,800. OVERSTATED BY REMAINING 83 POSITIONS (98 LESS 15) TO BE ELIMINATED.
$1,134,000	SALARIES FOR 30 POSITIONS TRANSFERRED TO FORT DRUM WERE NOT IDENTIFIED AS A CONSTANT COST.
$189,000	COBRA CALLS FOR RETENTION OF CONTRACTOR OPERATED DS/GS MAINTENANCE FACILITY AT NEVILLE ISLAND WHICH WILL REQUIRE RETENTION OF THE COR STAFF OF THREE. REQUIREMENT FOR TWO MAIL PERSONNEL IS ALSO IDENTIFIED. THE SALARIES FOR THESE FIVE POSITIONS WERE NOT IDENTIFIED AS A CONSTANT COST.
$491,400	THE 99TH ARCOM, FAA AND DECA CURRENTLY REIMBURSE FOR 12 MANYEARS IN ENGINEER SUPPORT (99TH ARCOM-11; DECA AND FAA-1/2 EACH). THE 83D ARCOM REIMBURSES ONE MANYEAR FOR TRANSPORTATION SUPPORT. THESE ACTIVITIES WILL CONTINUE TO REQUIRE THESE SERVICES AND WILL FUND FOR THEM ELSEWHERE.
$38,712	THE VALLEY GROVE AMSA LEASE AND RPMABOS COSTS WERE IDENTIFIED AS CONSTANT SAVINGS BASED ON REALIGNMENT OF THE AMSA TO KELLY. THIS WILL NOT OCCUR SINCE THIS AMSA HAS BEEN INCLUDED IN A CONGRESSIONAL ADD AT THE WHEELING AIRPORT.
$58,000	KELLY FUNDS ALL COSTS BUT CIVILIAN PAY FOR THE STUDENT TRAINING FACILITY LOCATED AT CAMP DAWSON, WV. THESE COSTS WILL CONTINUE TO BE FUNDED BY FORT BRAGG AND WILL NOT RESULT IN A SAVINGS.

KELLY SUPPORT FACILITY

MISSION

PROVIDE AR 5-9 SUPPORT TO TENANT UNITS, SATELLITE UNITS AND ACTIVITIES, ORGANIZATIONS, DEPARTMENTS OR AGENCIES IN A THREE-STATE AREA.

PROVIDE BASE OPERATIONS SUPPORT

- TRANSPORTATION
- DS/GS MAINTENANCE
- CONTRACTING
- TRAINING AID SUPPORT
- RETIREE SUPPORT
- PERSONNEL & COMMUNITY SUPPORT
- TISA SUPPORT
- SUPPLY
- ENGINEER SUPPORT
- COMMUNICATIONS
- MWR

IT IS TO BE NOTED THAT THE RECOMMENDATION BEFORE THE BRAC COMMISSION STATES THAT THE KELLY SUPPORT FACILITY PROVIDES ADMINISTRATIVE AND LOGISTICAL SUPPORT TO ARMY RESERVE UNITS IN WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA ONLY. THIS STATEMENT FALLS FAR SHORT OF THE ACTUAL KELLY MISSION OF AREA SUPPORT TO ALL DEPARTMENTS AND AGENCIES IN A THREE-STATE AREA.

IT SHOULD ALSO BE NOTED THAT THE DATA BEFORE THE BRAC COMMISSION DID NOT INCLUDE AAFES, GSA NOR FAA AS TENANTS OF THE KELLY SUPPORT FACILITY. THEREFORE THE TENANTS FACILITY USAGE AS STATED SHOULD BE CORRECTED TO REFLECT THE FOLLOWING:

GARRISON:	54%
COMMISSARY:	8%
99TH ARCOM:	26%
READINESS GROUP:	4%
AAFES:	6%
FAA:	2%
VET DET:	L%

KELLY SUPPORT FACILITY

PERSONNEL SUPPORTED

	BRAC DATA	ACTUAL
ACTIVE DUTY & DEPENDENTS	7,828	10,472
US ARMY RESERVE	1,118	9,159
RETIREES, DEPENDENTS & SURVIVORS	14,797	38,612
GRAND TOTAL	23,743	58,243

Source: DEERS DEMOGRAPHIC REPORTS AS OF 31 DEC 94

KELLY SUPPORT FACILITY

WHAT WE DO

5,356 HOUSEHOLD GOOD SHIPMENTS

3,080 FREIGHT SHIPMENTS (11,581.75 SHORT TONS)

3,735 AIRLINE TICKETS ISSUED

4,369 ID CARDS

51 AER LOANS/GRANTS

292,400 SUPPLY TRANSACTIONS

6,899 PURCHASE ORDERS

40 GOVERNMENT-OWNED RESERVE CENTERS

8,706 PIECES OF EQUIPMENT REPAIRED

KELLY SUPPORT FACILITY

DESERT SHIELD/DESERT STORM

22 UNITS OF 99TH ARCOM TO MOBILIZATION SITE

24 UNITS OF 83D ARCOM TO MOBILIZATION SITE

226 PIECES (1,274 TONS) OF EQUIPMENT SHIPPED

21 SPECIAL HAUL PERMITS

60 CONVOY CLEARANCES

467 PIECES OF EQUIPMENT BACK TO FMC
WITHIN THREE MONTHS

KELLY SUPPORT FACILITY

99TH ARCOM/RSC

	CURRENT STRENGH	PROJECTED STRENGTH
FULL TIME MILITARY:	319	700
FULL TIME CIVILIAN:	317	700
RESERVISTS:	8523	26000
TOTAL:	9159	27400
*CFP UNITS:	21	75

* Contingency Force Pool Units (Rapid Deployment)

CHARLES E. KELLY SUPPORT FACILITY

HISTORICAL SUMMARY

Headquarters, US Army Support Detachment, Oakdale moved from South Park, a county park of Allegheny County, Pennsylvania, in 1961 to its present location near Oakdale, Pennsylvania. The facility was first occupied by Headquarters and Headquarters Battery, 18th Artillery Group (AD) and the 662d Radar Squadron (USAF). In 1962, the Federal Aviation Administration assumed part of the radar mission from the Air Force and in 1972 assumed the complete radar mission. In 1974, the 18th Artillery Group (AD) was deactivated leaving US Army Support Detachment and the Federal Aviation Administration as the remaining activities at Oakdale. Approximately 72 of the 201 acres of land were released to the Department of the Interior in 1974 for the "Legacy of Parks" program. In September 1974, FORSCOM approved a plan for continued support of reserve components in Western Pennsylvania and West Virginia. This reorganization and consolidation of the US Army Support Detachment oriented its logistical and training functions toward increasing the readiness posture of the 99th ARCOM (encompassing 11,870 personnel and 34,829 major pieces of equipment) and its major units consisting of an Artillery Group, a Petroleum Group, an Ordnance Group, a Field Depot, two Artillery Battalions, a Supply and Storage Battalion, a Personnel and Administration Battalion, a General Hospital and three USAR Schools. The US Army Support Detachment continued to provide base support functions to units of the 83d ARCOM located in Ohio, US Army Readiness Group, 14 ROTC activities, and the Armed Services Recruiters. In June 1977, FORSCOM implemented the one-post concept, deactivating Headquarters, US Army Support Detachment. The post was redesignated as the Oakdale Support Element and those support activities remaining were transferred to the existing Directorships of Fort Indiantown Gap, Annville, Pennsylvania. On 1 October 1983, Oakdale Support Element became a sub-installation of Fort George G. Meade, Maryland. On 6 May 1987, the facility was designated as the Charles E. Kelly Support Facility. On 1 October 1993 the Charles E. Kelly Support Facility became a sub-installation of Fort Drum, New York.

ARLEN SPECTER
PENNSYLVANIA

COMMITTEES:
INTELLIGENCE
JUDICIARY
APPROPRIATIONS
VETERANS' AFFAIRS

530 HART SENATE BUILDING
WASHINGTON, DC 20510-3802
202-224-4254

United States Senate

WASHINGTON, DC 20510-3802

STATE OFFICES:
600 ARCH STREET, SUITE 9400
PHILADELPHIA, PA 19106
215-597-7200

SUITE 2031, FEDERAL BUILDING
PITTSBURGH, PA 15222
412-644-3400

ROOM 118, FEDERAL BUILDING
ERIE, PA 16501
814-453-3010

ROOM 1159, FEDERAL BUILDING
HARRISBURG, PA 17101
717-782-3951

ROOM 102, POST OFFICE BUILDING
ALLENTOWN, PA 18101
610-434-1444

SUITE 503, PARK PLAZA
SCRANTON, PA 18503
717-346-2006

ROOM 306, 116 S. MAIN STREET
WILKES-BARRE, PA 18701
717-826-6265

April 21, 1995

Mr. Michael Kennedy
Base Realignment and Closure Commission (BRAC)

Dear Mr. Kennedy:

Welcome to the Charles E. Kelly Support Facility in Pittsburgh! I appreciate you taking the time to visit the base.

I have been told of the commitment of the men and women who serve at the Kelly facility and the significant contribution they are making to our nation's military in the area of support for the 99th Army Reserve Command.

The Charles E. Kelly Support Facility serves as a support center for the tri-state area including Ohio, West Virginia and Pennsylvania which covers 82 counties and 73 facilities and approximately 60,000 military retirees within the area. The Kelly facility is also a state-of-the-art processing center due to its use of advanced technological equipment for processing it's claims.

As you may know, few states have been harder hit by military base closures and realignments over the last several years than has Pennsylvania, and under the Defense Department's March 1 recommendations, Pennsylvania is again slated for hardship. Including the local 911th and Charles E. Kelly Support Facility, Pennsylvania is slated to lose 3,379 civilian and 221 military jobs. This combined with past BRAC closure rounds has placed an extraordinary burden on the state.

I would ask that you and the other BRAC Commissioners take a hard look at the facts and figures being presented to you today and at the BRAC Regional Meeting in Baltimore on May 4, 1995.

Sincerely,

Arlen Specter

AS/kf

PRINTED ON RECYCLED PAPER

THE DETROIT ARSENAL TANK PLANT AT A GLANCE

THE FACILITY

The DATP is located in the City of Warren which is in Southeastern lower Michigan. This location provides easy access to major highways and interstates in the metro Detroit area. The site consists of approximately 300 acres with 1.2 million square feet of assembly /machining area under one roof. The facility has parking for well over two thousand (2,000) cars. Recent building improvements have been the replacement of entire roof in 1990 ($7.8M), the floor replacement (130,000 sq. ft.) for $1.6M and plant wide asbestos removal program for $1.8M.

CAPACITY

The plant has the capability of assembling M1A1 tanks for the U. S. Government at a surge capacity rate of 45 vehicles per month. The plant contains two (2) large assembly bays adjacent to one another. Each bay is 1,800 feet long with widths of 80 and 100 feet, respectively. Included in this area are two (2) each vehicle wash and paint booths improved upon in 1990 ($.5M). The nine (9) in-house cranes throughout the assembly areas have a lifting capacity of up to 75 tons with a 30 ft. lifting height.

ENERGY

The main building has undergone a major exterior renovation to improve the environment of the assembly area and to conserve energy, which includes the successful implementation of the new Energy Monitoring and Control System, at a cost of $6.2M. The DATP facility has its own waste treatment center that processes the waste produced during the manufacturing and assembly process. This facility provides its own steam (300,000 lb/hr), and compressed air (6,000 cfm). The facility is equipped with an electrical capacity of 15,000 KVA with a primary voltage of 4,800 volts.

QUALITY

With Statistical Process Control (SPC) in place, this means "Quality the First Time". The SPC system has enabled production of a very complex product with a greater percentage of "Zero Defects", leading to Certified Contractor Program Performance (CP2).

MATERIAL HANDLING

Currently the facility has approximately 196,300 sq. ft. dedicated to material handling. Narrow aisle stackers allow for the efficient use of the plant's floor space. The Material Resource Planning (MRP) system also controls the material resources to keep inventories low, thus reducing the cost.

SHIPPING AND RECEIVING

The building is serviced by six (6) truck wells along with three (3) different railroad sidings. The large assembly bays are also accessible by three (3) exterior entrances.

MANUFACTURING

The main building contains a Small Parts Paint Facility (newly constructed in 1987 - $2.1M), New Surface Treatment Facility (construction completed 1992 - $2.7M), Gun Mount Machining/Clean Room Build-Up Area for 120mm Gun and "state-of-the-art" C.N.C. (computerized numerically controlled) close tolerance multi-axis machines/machining centers capable of processing large armor steel casting.

TEST FACILITY

The test facilities have a one mile oval test track. The test track area also includes a 60/30% longitudinal slope, 40% latitudinal slope, and a deep water fording area.

15 YEARS OF MODERNIZATION AT DATP

1

ALL NEW CINDER BLOCK BATHROOMS ~15 THROUGHOUT PLANT SOME WITH DRESSING ROOMS AND SHOWERS.

2. NEW ROOF 11 m

3. NEW SKIN ON BUILDING - PREVIOUSLY WAS A GLASS BUILDING NOW METAL & INSULATED 9 m

4. NEW TEST TRACK - ~1 MILE AROUND AND BANKED

5. ALL NEW CONCRETE ON SOUTH SIDE OF BUILDING 10" THICK / RE-ROD ON OUTSIDE OF BUILDING WITH OVERHEAD CRANE CAPABILITY TO LOAD ITEMS ON TO THE TRAIN OR FLATBED TRUCKS — SEVERAL THOUSAND SQUARE FEET OF AREA

6. NEW CRANES INSIDE OF K & L BAY CAPABIL OF LIFTING 70 TONS

7. NEW FLOOR IN K & L BAYS 11" RE-ROD. THOUSANDS OF SQUARE FEET

8. METAL FLOOR IN L-BAY (STEEL TILE)

9. NEW PAINT SHOP IN L-BAY — STATE OF THE ART — VENTILATED/ENCLOSED

10. NEW 2 STORY CINDER BLOCK BUILDING - LOWER LEVEL - STATE OF THE ART 3.5 m
CHEMISTRY LAB - UPPER LEVEL - OFFICE FLOOR SPACE ~14,000 SQ/FT

11 NEW 2 STORY CINDER BLOCK BUILDING - LOWER LEVEL - METROLOGY LAB (GAGE 3.0 m
CALIBRATION ECT...) STATE OF THE ART - UPPER LEVEL - OFFICE SPACE ~14,000 SQ/FT

NEW 2 STORY CINDER BLOCK BUILDING - UPPER & LOWER LEVEL - OFFICE SPACE ~14000 SQ/FT 2.0 m

ALL NEW ELECTRICAL DISTRIBUTION THROUGHOUT THE PLANT - NEW WIRING / RACEWAYS SUB STATIONS EVERYTHING .... ANY POWER NEEDS CAN BE MET

14. ALL NEW STEAM DISTRIBUTION THROUGHOUT PLANT

15. ALL NEW MODERN LIGHT FIXTURING - HIGH ILLUMINATION

16 FLUME SYSTEM — MACHINING CENTER — 100 m +

17 NEW MACHINES / RE-HABILITED MACHINES 4 AXIS CAP. ABOUT 20 MACHINES

18 ELECTRONIC SCANNER SYSTEM FOR TIME KEEPING / CHARGE CODES ECT. THROUGHOUT PLANT. (DATA COLLECTION SYSTEM)

19 NEW SMALL PARTS PAINT SHOP — AUTOMATED - STATE OF THE ART

20 NEW PART STORAGE RACK SYSTEM WITH CHERRY PICKERS — 35-40 FT HIGH / 1000'S OF LINEAR FEET LONG - (WIRE GUIDEDANCE SYSTEM)

21 NEW RECEIVING DOCKS FOR SEMI-TRAILERS - ENCLOSED - 6-8 TRUCK BAYS -

22. NEW CAFETERIA WITH COMPLETE KITCHEN

23. REMODELED 2ND CAFETERIA - NEW TABLES ECT....

24. NEW WASTE TREATMENT PLANT - AUXILLIARY OUTBUILDING

25 SEVERAL POWERHOUSE UPDATES — NEW BAGHOUSE ECT. .... 10 m

26. NEW MANAGEMENT COMPLEX OFFICES

CLIMATE CONTROL CMM INSPECTION ROOMS 5 THROUGHOUT THE PLANT

28 NEW PARKING LOT WITH LIGHTING

29. NEW SURFACE TREATMENT CENTER

30. NEW MAINTENANCE PAINT BOOTH

15 YEARS OF MODERNIZATION AT DATP

NEW FIRE CONTROL WARNING & MONITORING SYSTEM
100'S OF OVERHEAD CRANES INSTALLED THROUGHOUT PLANT
33. NEW ROBOTIC WELD CENTER FOR PLATFORM
34. NEW POWER VENT WINDOWS ON ROOF THROUGHOUT PLANT
35. NEW MEDICAL CENTER – STATE OF THE ART
36. NEW ENERGY MANAGEMENT COMPUTER CONTROL CENTER FOR HVAC / HEAT ECT. . . .
37. NEW GUARD SHACK BUILDINGS (SECURITY)
38. NEW FENCING AROUND COMMAND CENTER
39. NEW EMERGENCY GENERATOR LIGHTING SYSTEM
40. REMOVED ALL OLD UNDER GROUND STORAGE TANKS & GROUND CONTAMINATION
41 NEW PUMP-HOUSE AND LINES FOR FIRE PROTECTION SYSTEM
42. NEW COMMUNICATION / PHONE SYSTEM THROUGHOUT PLANT
43. NEW EARLY WARNING SYSTEM
44. NEW SECURITY CAMERA MONITOURING SYSTEM
45. ASBESTOS REMOVAL OF ALL PIPING THROUGHOUT PLANT
46. NEW VENTILATION SYSTEM THROUGHOUT PLANT
47. NEW HAZARD MATERIAL STORAGE AREA
48. NEW TRUCK SCALE / TANK SCALE
49. NEW UNDERGROUND FUEL TANK & FUEL FILLING ISLAND
50. NEW WASH BOOTH ADDITION
51. NEW CONFINED SPACE OSHA RESCUE EQUIPMENT AND WORK CENTER EQUIPMENT
52. NEW 60% GRADE SLOPE AND HEATERS
53. NEW SOUND BARRIER AROUND TEST TRACK CENTER
54. NEW UNDER GROUND WATER PROOFING FOR STEAM TUNNELS ECT. . . .
55. NEW BATTERY CHARGING CONTAINMENT ROOM
56. NEW GOVERNMENT OFFICE COMPLEX
57. NEW CONFERENCE STATUS ROOM
58. RAIL LINE REHABILITATION
59. NEW ROADWAY / DRAINS AROUND PLANT PERIMETER
60. NEW TRANSFORMERS - REMOVED PCB TRANSFORMERS
61. NEW HEAT TREATMENT CENTER
62. NEW WELD SHOP CENTER WITH AIR CONTAMINATE COLLECTORS
63. REHABILITATED CLEAN ROOM - GUN ROOM -
64. NEW SKILLED TRADES SHOP - CARPENTERS / MILLRIGHTS / PIPEFITTERS
65. NEW MECHANICS WORK SHOP.
66. MISC.

10 m

DETROIT ARSENAL TANK PLANT

U. S. ARMY C. O. E. PROJECTS

(FUNDED)

Sub Project	Project Description	Contract Amount ($000)	Project Status
88-2	Metrology Lab Facitity	985	• New facility occupied by GD 2/92 • Demolition of old facility sched. 4/92
89-2	Modernize Central Heating Plant		
	- Phase A	6,412	• Phase A - Construction Delayed Estimated Completion 10/92 • Work on Boiler #3 & #5 Delayed to 5/92
	- Phase B	6,941	• Phase B - Construction Progressing Estimated Completion 10/92
90-6	Rebuild Waste Materials Segregation Area (Included Demo. of Bldg #6)	336	• Contract Awarded - 9/14/90 • Estimated Completion 7/92
91-7	Substation 4C - Add Electrical Feeder	216	• Contract Awarded 2/92

DETROIT ARSENAL TANK PLANT

U. S. ARMY C. O. E. PROJECTS

(FY92)

Sub Project	Project Description	Programmed Amount ($000)	Current Working Estimate ($000)	Project Status
92-4	Fire Protection System Improvements	749.3	539.4	• Design Completed • Awaiting Funding
91-6	Salt Storage Building	(220)*	(159.6)*	• COE Project Dropped • CWO Submitted for Exist. Bldg. upgrade
91-5	Resurface "F" Aisle	(385)*	(205)*	• COE Project Dropped • 50 ft. area grind test - Completed • GD to submit CWO
93-3	Replace Air Compressors	630.0	630.0	TACOM/FACILITY ENGINEERING - PROJECT • 60% PBS Funding ($378K) • 40% OMA Funding ($252K) • 95% Design Review - Complete
	Total:	1379.3	1169.4	

* Not Included in Totals

DETROIT ARSENAL TANK PLANT

U. S. ARMY C. O. E. PROJECTS

(FUNDED)

Sub Project	Project Description	Contract Amount ($000)	Project Status
86-2 & 87-3	Major roof replacement (Phase I & Phase II)	7,800	• Completed • Warranty Issues being addressed
88-2	Metrology Lab Facility	985	• 98% Complete
89-2	Modernize Central Heating Plant		
	- Phase A	6,412	• Phase A - Construction Delayed Estimated Completion 10/92 • Work on Boiler #3 & #5 Delayed to 5/92
	- Phase B	6,941	• Phase B - Construction Progressing Estimated Completion 10/92
90-6	Rebuild Waste Materials Segregation Area (Included Demo. of Bldg #6)	336	• Contract Awarded - 9/14/90 • Tentative Start - 10/91

DETROIT ARSENAL TANK PLANT

U. S. ARMY C. O. E. PROJECTS

(UNFUNDED)

Sub Project	Project Description	Programmed Amount ($000)	Current Working Estimate ($000)	Project Status
91-7	Substation 4C - add Electrical Feeder	250.0	169.1	• Design Completed • Awaiting Funding
	Total:	250.0	169.1	

DETROIT ARSENAL TANK PLANT

U. S. ARMY C. O. E. PROJECTS

(FY94)

Sub Project	Project Description	Programmed Amount ($000)	Current Working Estimate ($000)	Final Project Validation	Project Status
94-1	Replace PCB Contaminated Transformers and Renovate Electrical Sub-Stations	1,150.0			PDB & DD1391 to be presented at the Spring 92 - On Site

Welcome, and be Our Guest

The Detroit Arsenal Tank Plant (DATP) is a Government owned facility operated by General Dynamics Land Systems Division. Constructed in 1941, it was the first facility in the U.S. designed and built specifically for tank production. Detroit plant activity is an integral part of Land Systems' four plant manufacturing operations located in Michigan, Ohio, and Pennsylvania. The division's total employment exceeds 7,000.

Located in the Detroit suburb of Warren, the DATP includes 1.1 million square feet of manufacturing floor space, much of which is high bay, on a site of over 300 acres, which it shares with its primary customer, the Army's Tank Automotive Command. The plant has been in nearly continuous operation since 1941, delivering more than 43,000 tanks and special purpose armored vehicles to the U.S. Army, Marine Corps, and military services of friendly nations; starting with the M3 General Grant through the current M1 Abrams series. Currently a world class leader in state-of-the-art machining processes and heavy equipment assembly operations, Detroit has gained a well deserved reputation as producer of the highest quality tank recoil systems (gun mounts) available anywhere. Current major operations include precision machining of large armor castings, robotic welding of large aluminum subassemblies, and final assembly of the Abrams main battle tank. Of lesser scope, but equally important, are high-deposition and MIG welding, surface and heat treatment, and painting operations.

The DATP underwent a major modernization program in the early 1980's and was facilitized specifically for the purpose of manufacturing the Abrams tank with a view toward the future. During the production planning phase of the Abrams program, the Army/General Dynamics team identified specific tank components requiring special processes. General Dynamics manufacturing engineers responded by designing a unique manufacturing system with the flexibility essential to long term armor production and a capacity to absorb surges in production rates. A complement of conventional and computer numerically controlled (CNC) machines gives DATP a unique advantage in product flexibility. The inventory of 70 large conventional machines includes lathes, mills, vertical turret lathes, drills, boring machines, vibratory deburring equipment, and an induction hardener. Even more impressive is the CNC lineup — 26 four-axis horizontal machining centers, five stand-alone five-axis horizontal machining centers, an expandable DNC cell, which integrates three five-axis horizontal machining centers via a host computer, eight vertical lathes, six horizontal lathes, four vertical mills, one O.D. grinder, one bed mill, one horizontal gang drill machining center, and a vision guided robotic welding cell.

Modernization of the facility continues with new laboratories, warehousing and a small parts paint area. An Army funded program provides a systematic remanufacture of CNC machines and the addition of such state-of-the-art features as adaptive control and probing devices which allow DATP to maintain its position on the leading edge of manufacturing technology.

The management approach at DATP is one which places the emphasis on people, fostering positive working relationships and support at all levels. Overlaying that philosophy is the umbrella of Total Quality Management which ensures that the customer's needs remain the focal point for all activities. Statistical Process Control is used extensively in both assembly and machining operations. Impacts of this operator-driven program can be seen throughout the plant in reduced defect rates, more efficient operations, and zero-defect goals for all operations. Manufacturing Resource Planning II (MRP) was first initiated at DATP in 1986 and is now fully implemented. The MRP II activities at the plant have been recognized by experts as having obtained "Class A" status, a first for any aerospace or defense operation.

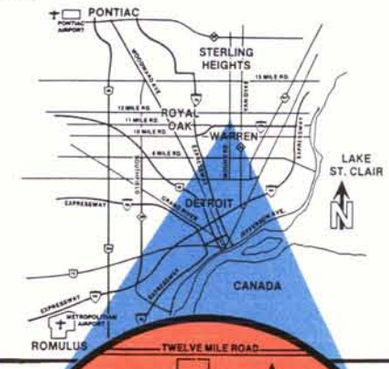
The visitor at Detroit Arsenal Tank Plant can see many of the above activities in operation. Feel free to ask your hosts questions regarding the specifics. Again, welcome to our world class manufacturing facility!

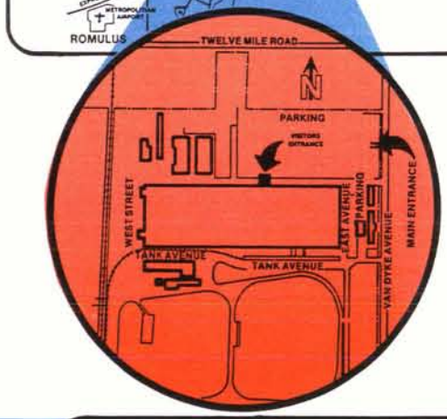
DATP

DEDICATED AND TRAINED PEOPLE

Getting here...

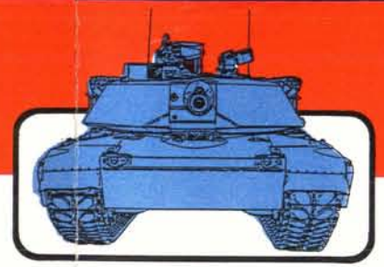
From Metropolitan Airport or areas west of Detroit, take I-94 east to I-75; I-75 north to I-696 and then east again to the Van Dyke Avenue exit. The plant is located on the west side of Van Dyke, approximately 3/4 of a mile North of I-696 (11 Mile Road).

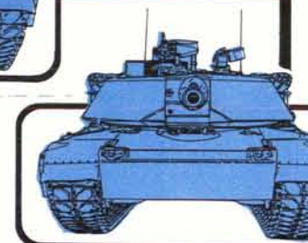


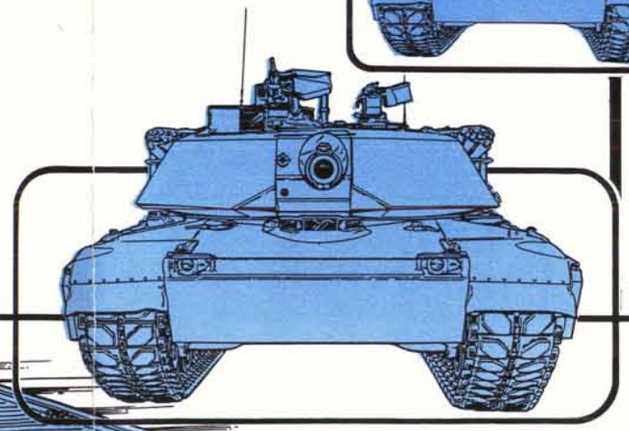


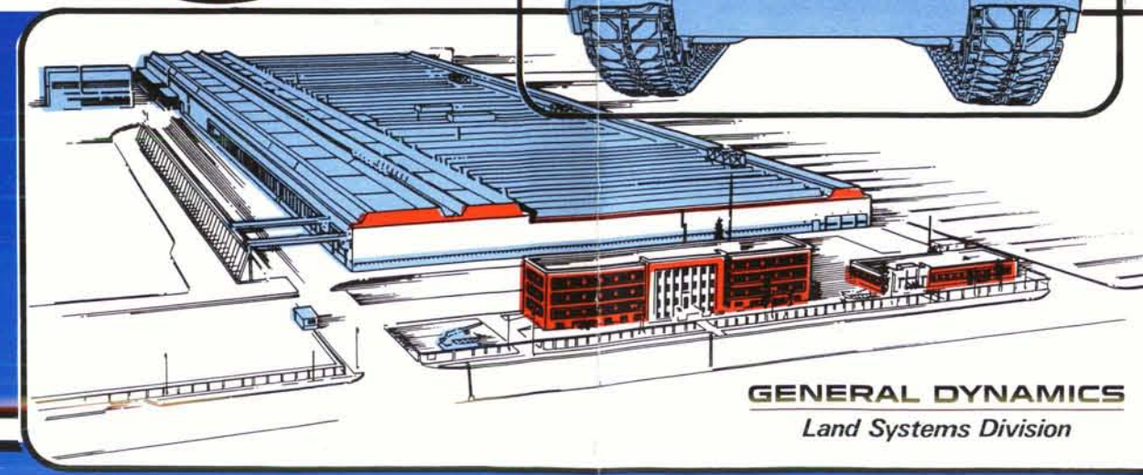
Detroit Arsenal Tank Plant

VISITORS GUIDE



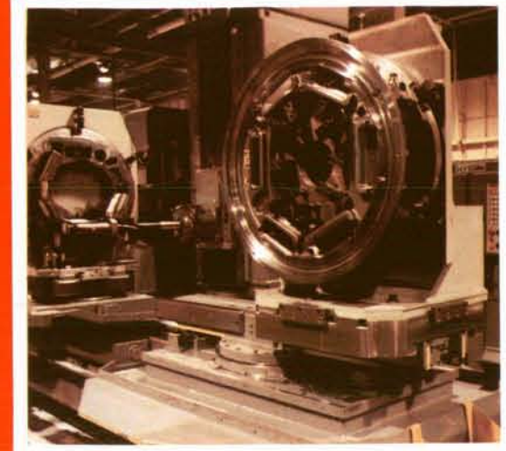


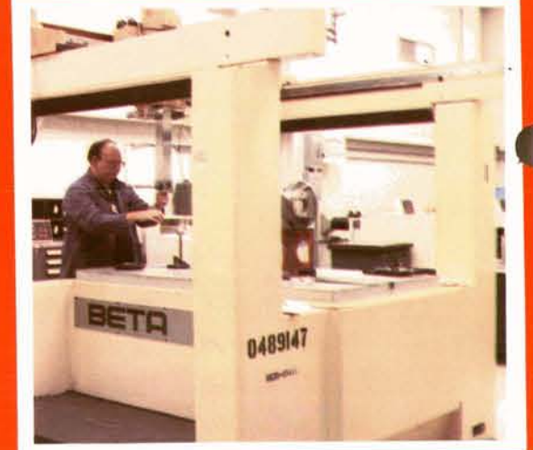


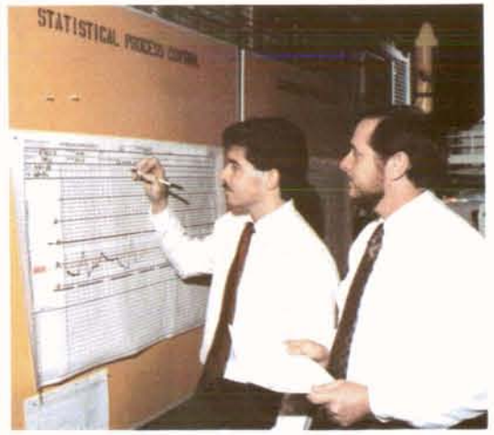


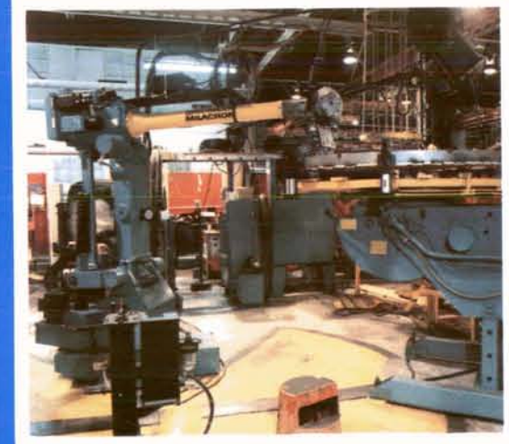
GENERAL DYNAMICS

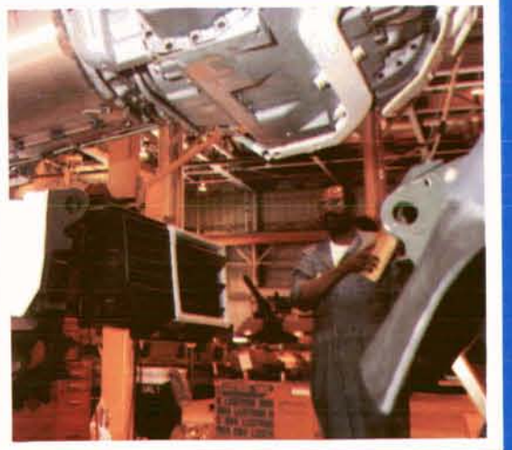
Land Systems Division




BETA
0489147


STATISTICAL PROCESS CONTROL





Production Control

GENERAL DYNAMICS
LAND SYSTEMS DIVISION

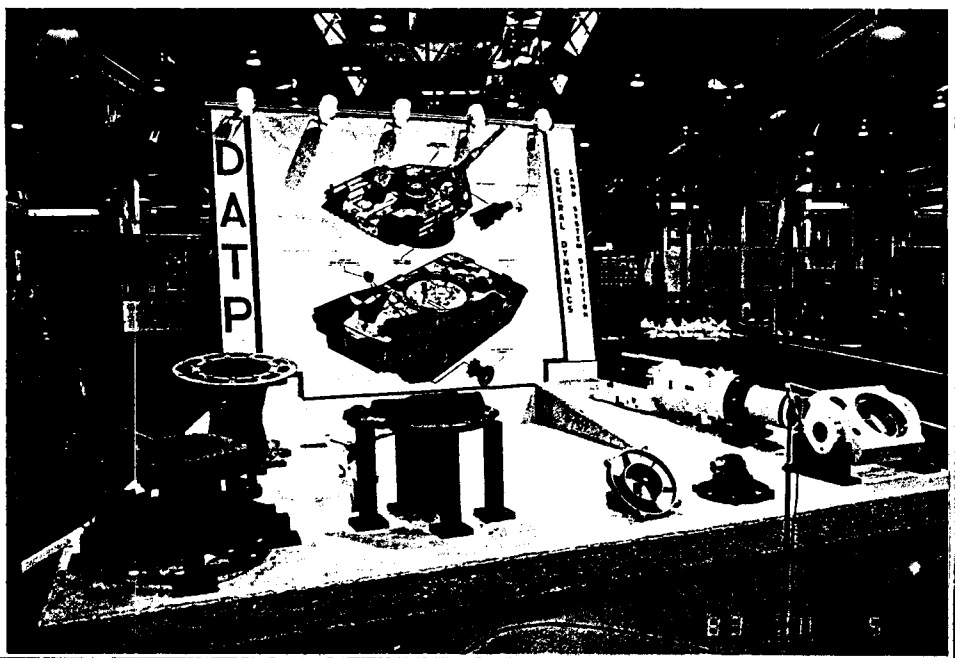
M1A1 UNIQUE & M1A1/M1A2 COMMON		
PART NUMBER	PART DESCRIPTION	
12273140	RETAINER	(2)
12273786-1	GEAR BOX	
12273786-2	GEAR BOX	
12273800-MD	RETAINER	(2)
12274098	COMMD HATCH	
12274113	SUPPORT	
12274119-MD	MOUNT	
12274445-MD	RETAINER	(8)
12274446	WHEEL	(4)
12274460	SUPPT ROLLER	(4)
KD10180	GUN MOUNT	
12286084	ELEV HSNG	
12286303	HATCH & MECH	
12286306	CWS BODY	
12286312	YOKE	
12286464	BRKT COOLING RT	
12286464-1	BRACKET	
12286466	BRKT COOLING LT	
12286465-1	BRACKET	
12287333	HUB	(2)
12287333-E	PAINTED HUB	(2)
12287697	CRADLE WEAPON	
12316128	COAX WPN MNT	
12316636	PLATFORM DOOR	
12324272	GPS SUPPORT	
12324273	TRUNNION RT	
12324274	TRUNNION LT	
12337127	ROTOR	
12337127-MD	ROTOR ASSY	
12337127-3MD	ROTOR (MACH)	
12337127-4MD	CAPS (MACH)	(2)
12344349-1MD	IDLER SHOWN	
12344349-2MD	IDLER OPPOSITE	
12346138	LIFTING EYE	
12346139	LIFTING EYE	
12549829-36	PLATFORM	
12919017-MD	COMMD HATCH	
2500460	HUB/SPRKT	(2)
3500701	REPLENISHER	
3500719	ACTUATOR	
5500711-A	PLATFORM	
6500719	ACTUATOR A 2	
9376786	PLATE	
9376978	PLATE	
9376980	SPACER	
9376981	RING	
9376983-MD	CITY COVER	
9377259	BAFFLE PLATE	
9377259-MD	BAFFLE PLATE	

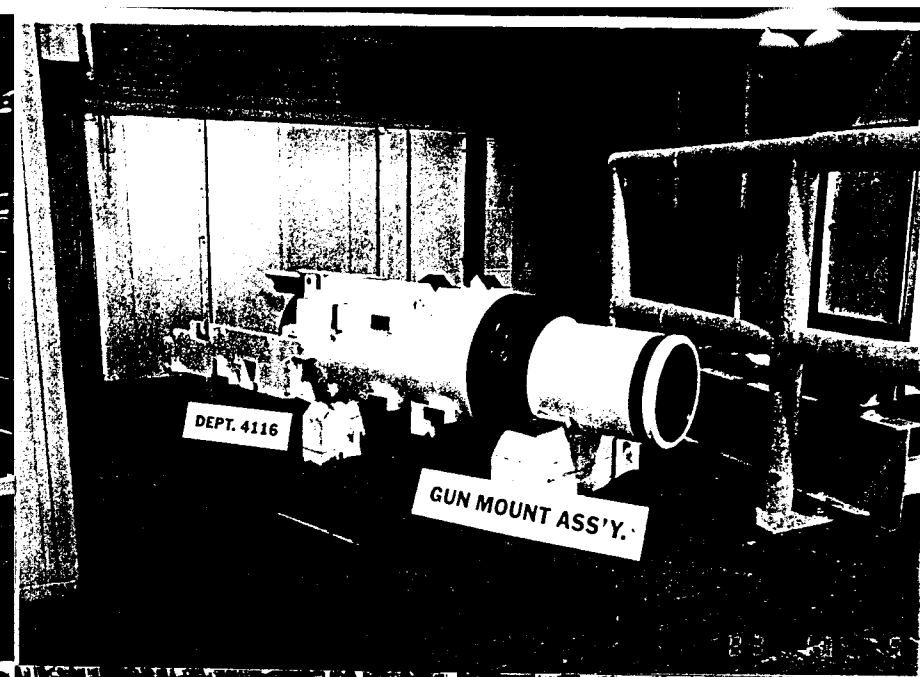
KOREAN GUN	
C-10915952	COLLAR
C-11590764	BREECH BRACKET
C-12274293-MD	LT TORQUE BRKT
C-12274267	PISTON CHROMED
C-12274267-MD	PISTON TO CHROME
C-12274276	FOLLOWER
KD10180-1	REPLENISHER
KD10975	CRADLE CHROMED
KD10975-MD	CRADLE TO CHROME
KD10975-WD	CRADLE WELD
KD10478-MD	1ST OP CRADLE
KD13426-MD	RT TORQUE BRKT
UPGRADE UNIQUE	
12323548-UP	GRILL DOOR
12286602-1UP	GFM STRUT
12286602-2UP	GFM STRUT
12286602-3UP	GFM STRUT

M1A2 UNIQUE	
PART NUMBER	PART DESCRIPTION
12346607	DR HATCH MACH
12347211	DR HATCH WELD
12548779	BODY
12548792	COMM HATCH
12549030	WEAPON MOUNT
12549068	CRADLE WELD
12549090	YOKE
12549094	ICWS
12549102	CRADLE MACH
12549110	A-FRAME
12549110-MD	A-FRAME MACH
12549110-WD	A-FRAME WELD
12918260	PLATFORM WELD
6500711-A	PLATFORM

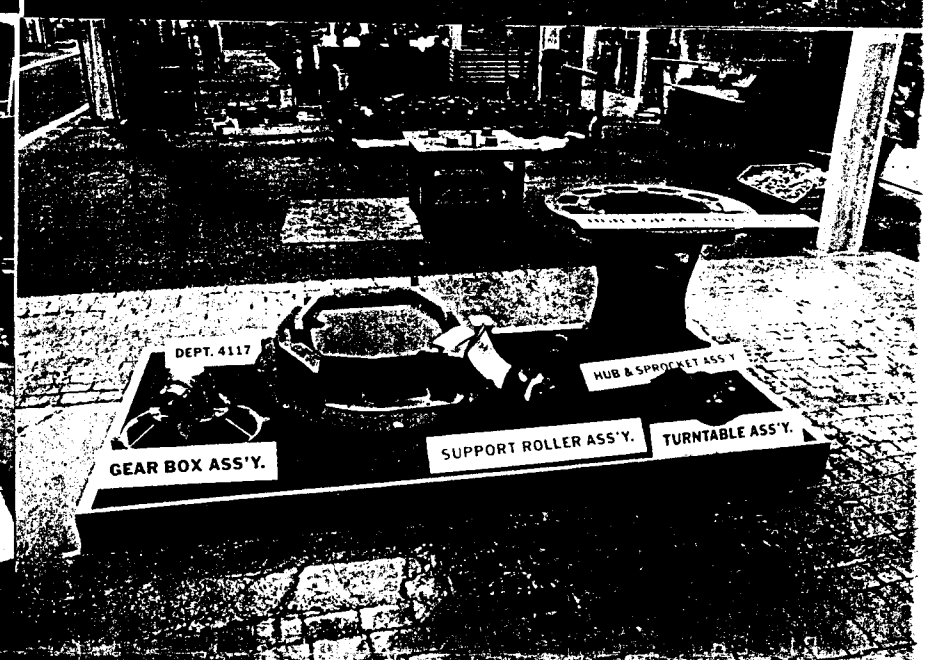
All the parts listed on this page are currently being manufactured, machined or assembled at the Detroit Tank Plant. Only those listed at the bottom right hand corner are also manufactured at the Rock Island Depot.

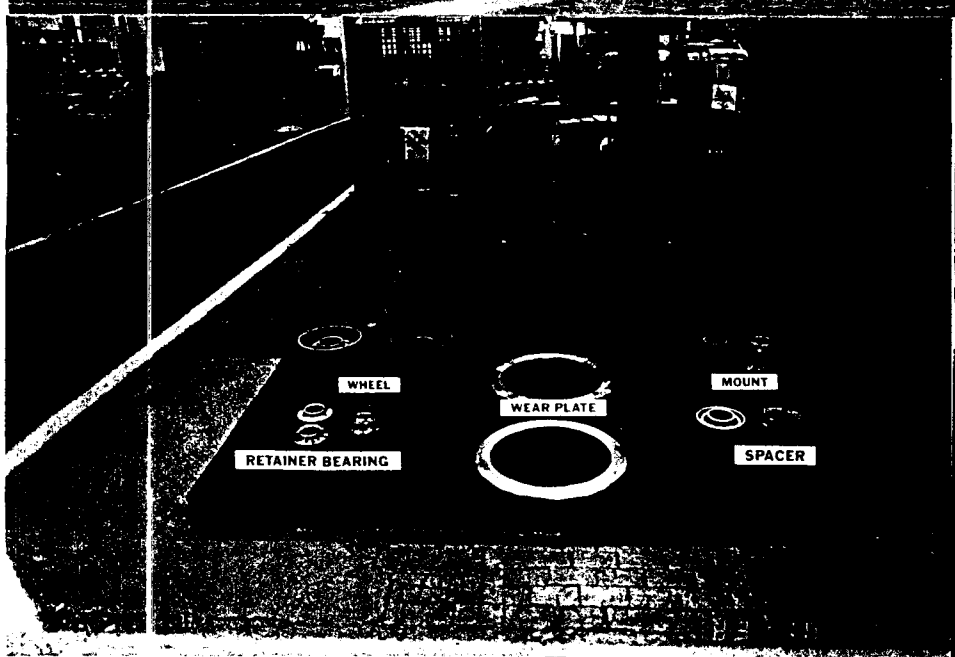
120 M M GUN	
12304670	PISTON CHROMED
12304670-MD	PISTON TO CHROME
12304927	NUT
12316669	BREECH BRKT
12323622	BEARING
12324208	ALIGN. BRKT
3500706	G/M KIT
3500708	G/M KITS
4500700	GUN MOUNT
4500707	G/M PKG
9376926	PLATE
9377202	CRADLE CHROMED
9377202-MD	CRADLE TO CHROME
9377202-WD	CRADLE WELD
9377366-MD	1ST OP CRADLE
9377500	NUT
9377568	FOLLOWER

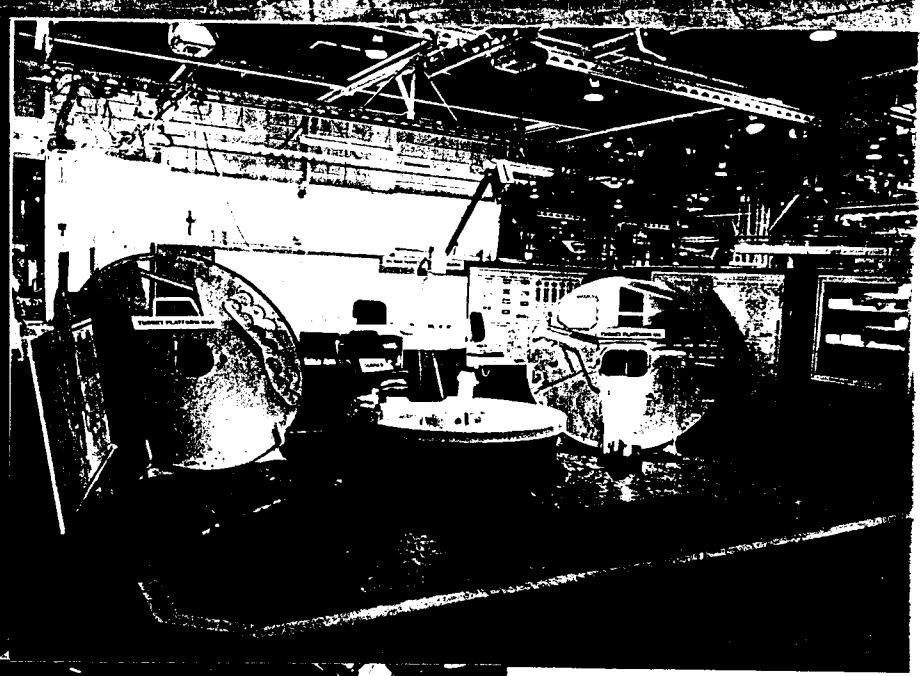

DATP

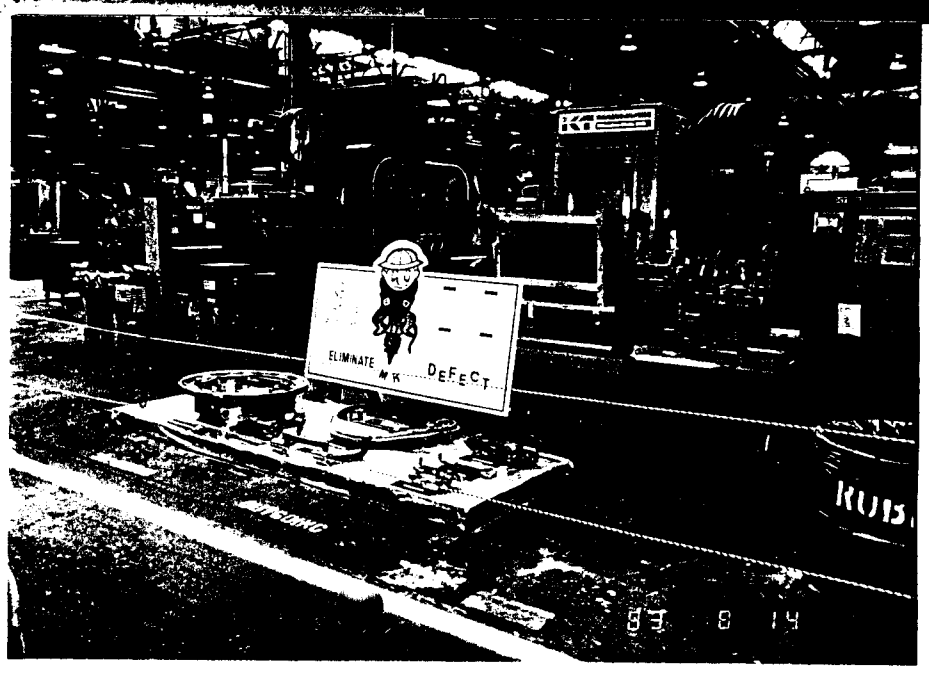

DEPT. 4116
GUN MOUNT ASS'Y.

GRAV
ELIMINATE MR. DEFECT
BEFORE
COMMANDER'S WEAPON STATION BODY


DEPT. 4117
HUB & SPROCKET ASS'Y.
GEAR BOX ASS'Y.
SUPPORT ROLLER ASS'Y.
TURNTABLE ASS'Y.


WHEEL
WEAR PLATE
MOUNT
RETAINER BEARING
SPACER




ELIMINATE MR. DEFECT

STATE OF MICHIGAN

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

House Resolution No. 80

Offered by Representatives Olshove, Johnson, Anthony, Baade, Bankes, Barns, Bartnik, Bender, Bennett, Berman, Bouchard, Willis Bullard, Byrum, Ciaramitaro, Clack, Clarke, Dalman, DeBeaussaert, DeMars, Dobronski, Dolan, Dresch, Gilmer, Gire, Harder, Hickner, Hoffman, Jacobetti, Jaye, Kilpatrick, Knight, Kosteva, Law, Leland, London, Munsell, Murphy, Niederstadt, Palamara, Pitoniak, Porreca, Power, Profit, Robertson, Rocca, Scott, Stallworth, Stopczynski, Strand, Trim, Varga, Wallace, Webb, Weeks, Wozniak and Yokich

A RESOLUTION OF TRIBUTE HONORING THE WORKERS AT THE GENERAL DYNAMICS TANK PLANT IN WARREN, THE GENERAL DYNAMICS LAND SYSTEMS DIVISION OF STERLING HEIGHTS, AND THE ARMY TANK-AUTOMOTIVE COMMAND

WHEREAS, Reports from the battlefields in the Persian Gulf have demonstrated the clear superiority of American-made equipment and technology. Armed with some of the most advanced and versatile machinery the world has ever known, coalition forces have brought about the capitulation of Saddam Hussein in remarkably short order; and

WHEREAS, In much the same fashion that the Patriot missile disarmed Iraq's SCUD missile capabilities, the Warren-built M1A1 tank proved its superiority in completely obliterating the Iraqi ground forces. Remarkably, reports indicate that not one single American tank was destroyed in battle; and

WHEREAS, In what some experts have called the biggest tank battle ever or at least the biggest tank confrontation since the Battle of the Bulge, the American-made tanks thoroughly dominated the opposition, including the Hammurabi Division of the vaunted Republican Guard. Soviet-made Iraqi tanks and armored personnel carriers were no match for the highly developed and skillfully manufactured tanks; and

WHEREAS, Clearly, the individual workers who have devoted their careers to this project have succeeded in making what is unquestionably the best tank in the world. The years of skepticism over the tank's performance in desert conditions have proven unfounded. The M1A1 has won admirers from throughout the military and earned the respect of all observers. The people of this entire country, but most especially those of us in Michigan, are rightfully proud of the dedicated individuals whose hard work made possible the wonderful success in the ground war of Operation Desert Storm; now, therefore, be it

RESOLVED BY THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, That tribute be hereby accorded to salute the individual workers who have made possible the remarkable performances of the American-made tanks from the General Dynamics Tank Plant in Warren, the General Dynamics Land Systems Division of Sterling Heights, and the Army Tank-Automotive Command; and be it further

RESOLVED, That copies of this resolution be transmitted to representatives of these workers as evidence of our gratitude and admiration.

Adopted by the House of Representatives, March 6, 1991

Clerk of the House of Representatives

RESOLUTION

A resolution of the Sterling Heights City Council opposing any budgetary cuts or closing of the Detroit Arsenal Tank Plant.

WHEREAS, the Detroit Arsenal Tank Plant which is located in our neighboring community of Warren, Michigan has been involved with the production of military tanks since 1941; and

WHEREAS, the tank plant produced four hundred (400) tanks a day during World War II; and

WHEREAS, recently, the tank plant's limited mission of upgrading tanks was declared a top Army priority and President Clinton's budget doubled the funding for such upgrades; and

WHEREAS, there will be a loss of a minimum of 260 jobs if the proposed closing is approved by the President and Congress; and

WHEREAS, the City Council of the City of Sterling Heights joins Congressman Sander Levin in opposing the Defense Department's proposed closing of the tank plant; and

WHEREAS, the City Council of the City of Sterling Heights urges the Defense Base Closure and Realignment Commission to reject the Defense Department's proposed closing of the tank plant;

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, that the City Council of the City of Sterling Heights hereby opposes any budgetary cuts or closing of the Detroit Arsenal Tank Plant; and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that a copy of this resolution be provided to the members of the Defense Base Closure and Realignment Commission, the United States Secretary of Defense, and U.S. Senators Spencer Abraham and Carl Levin.

Ayes: Palazzolo, Arnold, Koski, Notte, Pollard, Zaczek, Zaniewski
Nays:
Absent:

CERTIFICATION

State of Michigan
SS.
County of Macomb

I, Mary T. Zander, CMC, duly appointed City Clerk for the City of Sterling Heights, Michigan, hereby certify that the foregoing is a true and correct copy of the resolution adopted by the Council of the City of Sterling Heights at its meeting held on April 18, 1995.

Mary T. Zander, CMC/AAE
City Clerk

Document Separator

DETROIT ARSENAL TANK PLANT (DATP)

24 APR 95

FACILITY FACTS

SIZE:

DATP SQUARE FOOTAGE 1,200,000

OPERATIONS:

COMPONENT PART MACHINING AND ASSEMBLY

GOVERNMENT OWNED PROPERTY AND EQUIPMENT

LOCATED ON ARMY (TACOM) INSTALLATION

OPERATING CONTRACTOR IS GDLS

DATP HISTORY

TANK PRODUCTION: PERIOD	DATE	MODEL	QUANTITY
WORLD WAR II	1941-1945	M-3,M-4,M-26	22,234
KOREAN WAR	1951-1955	M-47,M-51	3,630
	1960-1987	M-60	15,221
	1982-1986	M-1	1,358
	1985-1991	M1A1	2,556
*NO NEW TANK PRODUCTION		TOTAL	44,999

1946-1951 (MILITARY DEVELOPMENT AND MODIFICATION CENTER)
1956-1959 (MANUFACTURE COMPONENTS)
1991-PRESENT (MANUFACTURE COMPONENTS)

DATP PERSONNEL

- GOVERNMENT (TEAM GDLS) 40
- CONTRACTOR (GDLS) 250

PARTS FABRICATED AT DATP

- THIRTY-FIVE (35) PARTS ARE FABRICATED AT DATP
- THESE PARTS ARE SHIPPED FROM DATP TO LATP FOR USE IN PRODUCTION
- MAJOR ITEMS INCLUDE THE GUN MOUNT, DRIVER'S HATCH, COMMANDER'S HATCH, TURRET PLATFORM, COMMANDER'S WEAPON STATION BODY

STORAGE AND RETROFIT/MODIFICATION OF M1A2 ABRAMS TANKS

- M1A2 MAIN BATTLE TANKS ARE BEING PRODUCED AT *LATP AND SHIPPED TO *DATP FOR STORAGE AND RETROFIT
- CUSTOMERS: KINGDOM OF SAUDI ARABIA (KSA) AND KUWAIT
- STORAGE INVOLVES INDOOR PARKING, PERIODIC MAINTENANCE, SYSTEMS CHECKS AND SERVICES TO INSURE VEHICLE INTEGRITY
- RETROFIT INVOLVES MODIFYING TANKS TO MEET SPECIFIC CUSTOMER REQUIREMENTS; i.e., ARABIC LANGUAGE REQUIREMENTS, INSTALLATION OF EXTERNAL AUXILIARY POWER UNITS ETC.

*Lima Army Tank Plant (LATP)
*Detroit Arsenal Tank Plant (DATP)

BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS

1995

RESOLUTION NO. *Thirty*

Official Resolution
Of The Board Of Commissioners
Macomb County, Michigan

A Resolution In Opposition To the Closing Of The Detroit Army Tank Plant

Chairman Mark A. Steenbergh, On Behalf Of
The Entire Board Of Commissioners,
Offers The Following Resolution:

Whereas, *there is currently under consideration by the Defense Department, a recommendation to close the Detroit Army Tank Plant located at the Detroit Arsenal in the City of Warren, County of Macomb, State of Michigan; and*

Whereas, *the Detroit Army Tank Plant has serviced the U.S. Army's Tank-automotive and Armaments Command worldwide mission in researching, developing, fielding and supporting the Army's ground base vehicle systems and weapons since the Arsenal was originally constructed in the early 1940's to build tanks for American soldiers fighting in World War Two; and*

Whereas, *the Detroit Arsenal Tank Plant continues to be of great service to TACOM by producing tank gun mounts; and*

Whereas, *the U.S. Army has erroneously claimed that the closing of the Detroit Tank Plant would have no impact on any jobs, where in reality, closure would result in the loss of 150 workers at the plant; and*

Whereas, *any projected savings from the closing of the Tank Plant would be undermined by the great cost of moving the equipment presently housed at the Detroit Arsenal Tank Plant; and*

Whereas, *the closure of the Detroit Army Tank Plant not only will cause a loss of jobs and money, it would be contrary to the direction in which this nation is moving by redirecting jobs from the private sector to the public sector.*

Now Therefore, Be It Resolved By The Board Of Commissioners, Speaking For And On Behalf Of All County Citizens As Follows:

One

That By These Presents, the Macomb County Board of Commissioners hereby opposes the closure of the Detroit Army Tank Plant located at the Detroit Arsenal in the City of Warren, County of Macomb, State of Michigan, and requests that the recommendation for closure be removed from the list of recommended facility closures to be submitted to the President of the United States.

Two

Be It Further Resolved that a copy of this Resolution be transmitted to the members of the Defense Base Closure and Realignment Commission, the United States Secretary of Defense, members of the Michigan Congressional Delegation and the U.S. Army Tank-automotive and Armaments Command.

Mark A. Steenbergh, Chairman
Macomb County Board of Commissioners

Carmella Sabaugh
Macomb County Clerk

Anthony E. Block, Commissioner
District 4

Document Separator

Base Realignment and Closure Commission

Presented by
Delta/Greely
Community Coalition

April 24, 1995

INTRODUCTION

Thank you, Governor Knowles,

Good afternoon, BRAC Commissioners Al Cornella and Rebecca Cox, Governor Knowles, Senator Lincoln, Representative Kubina, and other distinguised guests. We welcome you to our Community, and thank you for coming.

Governor Knowles has recognized the Delta/Fort Greely Community Coalition as the representative body for our community. The Coalition is comprised of individuals from the Delta City Council, the Delta Chamber of Commerce, the Delta/Greely School District, the Deltana Community Corporation, and the Farm Bureau, Delta Chapter. We wish to express our gratitude and appreciation for the opportunity to present the information compiled by the Coalition, for your consideration.

Ray Woodruff will now present to you, the executive summary of information compiled by the Coalition, and contained in your packet.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

FT Greely was established in 1942 as a lend lease transfer point for aircraft being ferried to the Soviet Union. At **Attachment #1** is a map showing the location of FT Greely. The Delta Community grew up around the base and added support to the military mission. Local businesses were established to provide needed services to this new population. The City of Delta Junction was incorporated in 1960 as a second class city under Alaska Law. The Delta Community recognizes and appreciates FT Greely and has always been a good neighbor.

The facts presented today on all the installations, will characterize size, usage, value, impacts on military readiness, civilian encroachment and complaints, and factors which have the potential to create a public relations disaster for the Army. Any comparisons with other Alaska Bases are for the express purpose of presenting FT Greely's capabilities only. We will also show the errors in data which led to the decision to place FT Greely on the BRAC list. All the above items will show that FT Greely is the only place to accomplish the testing and training missions currently being achieved there.

INTRODUCTION

1) Army sources state that there are 1,500,000 acres of maneuver area in Alaska, however, much of this acreage is not accessible for a great part of the year. **(Attachment #2)** Of FT Wainwright's nearly 876,000 acres, approximately 636,000 acres cannot be utilized because the Tanana River blocks access to that area for 10 months of the year. FT Richardson has only 67,000 acres and, since the Eagle River Flats were closed, is limited to small arms training and weapons firing. Neither FT Richardson or FT Wainwright can accommodate large scale live fire maneuvers. FT Greely, on the other hand, is located on the edge of the North American Cold Triangle **(Attachment #3)**, where the coldest temperatures on the Continent have been recorded, and is the only facility which can accommodate live fire, large scale ground and air maneuvers with its' closed airspace (from the surface to 100,000 feet) and the availability of 670,000 acres which are accessible year round. **(Attachment #4)** To give added perspective about the size of FT Greely, it is approximately half the size of New Jersey. Given the size of this area, Air Force elements are able to routinely accomplish live fire air-to-air combat training on FT Greely's varied terrain. Some of the types of terrain and shown on **Attachment #5.** In the training base comparisons from 1993 to 1995, significant changes were made which were erroneous in the areas of reserve component support, buildable acres, and maneuver acres, as well as mechanized

maneuver acres. This would have significantly improved FT Greely's ranking.

2) Two of FT Greely's impact areas, Delta Creek and Delta River, are used for year round live fire exercises with no risk of forest fires. The Yukon Maneuver Area at FT Wainwright cannot be used in the summer without significant danger of forest fires, even though they may be surrounded by fire breaks. For the Army, this is a public relations disaster waiting to happen. In addition, there have been many media articles complaining of noise, airspace utilization and environmental contamination on both FT Wainwright and FT Richardson. Complaints of this sort are rare from the FT Greely community as the local populace recognizes the need for training, testing, and support of the Army.

3) According to range regulations, and historical usage, the information presented in **Attachments 6, 7 & 8,** prove that neither FT Wainwright nor FT Richardson are capable of meeting either the Army's range safety regulations, or their own, because they lack the terrain to keep fired munitions and lasers within the confines of the impact areas on post. This is not true of FT Greely which has the capacity to accommodate firings out to 50,000 meters in addition to extensive mobility trails and other terrain which can be used to adequately maneuver and train, as well as test new equipment in a cold regions environment.

BODY

1) Because of location, existing lines of communications, and available facilities, contingency response and mobilization from FT Greely can be done as easily as from FT Richardson or FT Wainwright. Allen Army Airfield has repeatedly been used as a marshalling site for troop deployment. More than one hundred units have been deployed to and from FT Greely, to include air landings with C-5A aircraft. The distance from FT Greely to the ice-free, deep-water port in Valdez is only 265 miles. Both FT Greely and FT Wainwright are 365 miles from Anchorage. The distances from FT Greely and FT Wainwright to Frankfurt, Germany and Tokyo, Japan are approximately the same as the distances to Los Angeles, California. Due to the earth's curvature, the routes from here, to the far east, are shorter than those from the West Coast. In actuality, the capability to meet any short response contingency can be accomplished as easily from FT Greely as from FT Wainwright.

2) The military value of FT Greely cannot be overestimated in todays' world. Allen Army Airfield is C-5 capable when the soil is frozen. C-141's, C-130's and many other aircraft also regularly use the air field. The ranges have the highest usage and most value of any post in Alaska. The fact that the ranges have been used for everything from air-to-air live weapons firings, to large scale joint Army/Air Force live fire exercises, reinforces the importance of FT Greely. FT Greely is one of only

two Army Bases, the other being FT Bragg/Pope AFB, where close air support operations can be held. Previous studies and reviews have stated, without exception, that, "....FT Greely is of incalculable value to the military."

3) In 1990, a stationing study was done by the FT Richardson Director of Resource Management Office, which indicated a desire to station an artillery battalion and maintenance unit at FT Greely. Although we have been unable to obtain a copy of this document, the proposed stationing, as put forth at that time, would be even more feasible now than then. This is especially true when considering the inability to fire live artillery ammunition at FT Richardson. We have also been told that the USAF has plans for FT Richardson in the form of a proposed new runway expansion, utilizing a portion of the post.

An issue not covered in the COBRA, or other available information, is the USAF training, funding and other requirements for use of FT Greely. It is our opinion that all costs, both Army and USAF, will increase.

4) FT Wainwright and FT Richardson have experienced encroachment to the very edge of impact areas, and the post boundaries, with the accompanying increase of public relations problems. These problems encompass issues from public complaints of noise, traffic and environmental problems, to actual trespass on live impact areas during firings. Complaints from the public may or may not be founded, but, they do occur. With the expanding population of Fairbanks and Anchorage, this condition can only deteriorate. Civilian aviator complaints regarding planned usage of areas have caused changes in training plans at both FT Richardson and FT Wainwright, a situation that has not happened at FT Greely. Range control activities can alleviate only a few of these areas of concern.

5) Range control supervision cannot be accomplished from long distances, and the current plan calls for range control to be done from FT Wainwright. I submit, having been responsible for this activity for two years, that this situation will cause unsafe conditions and possible injury. This will lead to some of the same problems as previously experienced when insufficient range control was exercised. The only reason that range control was transferred to the 6TH ID was because of insufficient personnel at CRTC to perform all actions required to preclude misuse of the ranges. The occurrence of inappropriate incidents by personnel of the 6TH ID include, the firing of mortars and artillery at moose and buffalo, firing into areas which were not valid impact areas, destruction of wetlands, damage to facilities and clearing and using lands not a part of the reservation. A concern is that these incidents will, not only occur again, but be magnified, with the inadequate range control planned under the realignment.

6) FT Greely has two primary missions which have a significant impact on the readiness of the US Army, both of which are year-round requirements. These missions are testing of equipment in a cold regions environment and training soldiers and cadre in operations in cold or mountainous environments.

7) FT Greely is the Army's **ONLY VALID** source of expertise in both of these of areas. There is nowhere else that the testing of equipment can take place, to ensure that it will operate in cold regions. The environment required for accurate testing is not consistently available elsewhere as has been proven by numerous Army studies. The test expertise and validity of testing at FT Greely has been proven over, and over again, when tests are attempted elsewhere. The extent of testing done at FT Greely can best be comprehended with the knowledge that all items of Army equipment used in the Gulf War, were tested by CRTC. **Attachment 9** exhibits some of these major items. There are numerous instances of attempts to test at other locations, which resulted in inadequate testing because the weather did not meet requirements and, other attempts where expertise was lacking in the test personnel. There are new examples, as well as past ones, of problems of this nature which prove that the expertise and climatic conditions are not available elsewhere. It should be noted that cold chamber testing is not a valid alternative to natural environment testing. There has been no other location where expertise could be developed and retained or, where that developed expertise is reinforced by daily contact with the conditions of test. It is a fact that expertise has already been lost as a result of the downsizing of both CRTA and NWTC, and would be further reduced by moving these organizations to FT Wainwright. As a point of fact, elements of CRTC were moved to FT Wainwright for two years and then, moved back to FT Greely when range and climatic deficiencies were experienced. The proposed move makes less sense now than it did then.

8) Testing at FT Wainwright would be limited by terrain, visibility, range availability, traffic, weather, transport and many other factors. **Attachments #6, 7, and 8** expound on these problems. The terrain is too hilly for testing of main tank weapons or other direct, and indirect fire weapons. In addition, the safety fans of these weapons, as well as indirect fire weapons, exceed the boundaries of the area and, since the range regulations allow for civilian use of portions of the Yukon Maneuver Area, further limitations to access for testing will be experienced.

9) The concept of SAFARI operations from FT Wainwright simply does not make sense. The quarters at FT Greely will be closed and declared excess, while requiring the construction of more quarters at FT Wainwright. The Army will incur costs in the form of TDY pay, and families will be separated, by having to test and/or train at FT Greely. This will cause logistics problems, delays in testing and create an additional burden on the soldiers and civilians who have the mission to accomplish. Keep in mind

that the road from FT Wainwright to FT Greely is 105 miles of ice, ice-fog, extreme temperatures, frost-heaves and traffic. Bridge weight limitations and road limits during break-up will require contracting for movements and will incur higher costs. The aviation detachment at FT Greely has demonstrated exceptional expertise as evidenced by a thirty-year safety record. This expertise will be lost because the training, daily contact with the conditions, and close coordination with the supported organizations cannot be maintained by long distance. These problems will be encountered, not only during the winter, but will be experienced year-round. **Attachment 10** displays some examples of summer testing. The MAST service is to be moved as well. This is the only medical evacuation in an area larger than the State of West Virginia. The value of this service, and medical aid, was substantiated when two tour buses had accidents, with severe casualties, in remote parts of this area.

10) The SAFE AIR Feasibility Test will be conducted on FT Greely during August 1995. This test was previously held in the Lower 48, but was moved to FT Greely for one reason - and one reason alone - it could not be done anywhere else. This live fire test could not be executed on any Air Force Base or at White Sands Missile Range, due to range constraints, or for that fact, any other location but FT Greely.

This feasibility test will show potential foreign military sales customers the value of upgraded air defense systems against a variety of actual targets, utilizing National Guard and Marine Corps assets to demonstrate capabilities against fixed-wing aircraft at medium and short range, rotary-wing aircraft, cruise missiles, unmanned aerial vehicles and ballistic missiles. This test clearly illustrates FT Greely's unique capabilities.

11) These facts clearly show that the military value of FT Greely is significant and its' one-of-a-kind capability simply should not be forfeited.

12) Cost comparisons at **Attachment #11** have been made between the COBRA study and figures which have been developed by the Delta/Fort Greely Community Coalition, specifically members who have worked with these figures for many years. A comparison of cost savings through the year 2001 show a total saving from the COBRA study of $42,974,000. However, only $13,230,000 was included for construction costs. The actual construction costs provided to Senator Stevens was $48,800,000 and, if just this figure alone, was inserted into the COBRA study, the savings would be negligible. When the figures were reviewed, several errors in methods, or raw data, were noted. With all discrepancies corrected, this action would actually cost the Army $5,825,000. Likewise, when the savings in the outyears is studied, the mission cost of SAFARI operations is actually $1,649,000 per year and not the $1,123,000 listed in the COBRA study. The return on this investment will take approximately seven years. When all figures were corrected and compared, the

COBRA indicates that $18,976,000 would be saved. The actual savings from 2002 on, of $8,937,000, is insignificant for the benefit received from FT Greely. The figures and corrections to the COBRA study were based on the Directorate of Resource Management Statistical Data as of September 30, 1994, where the cost of all three Alaska bases may be compared. The "warmbase FT Greely and move of CRTA and NWTC", cost comparison, compiled by USARAK, which can be seen at **Attachment #12**, verify the coalition's figures. Costs of cleanup or other environmental restoration are not covered in this discussion.

These costs indicate that FT Greely is a bargain by anyone's judgement and again, this facility simply should not be lost.

There have already been military cutbacks at FT Greely, with Cold Regions Test Center being reduced by 95% and Northern Warfare Training Center reduced by about 59%.

The COBRA report states that census area of Southeast Fairbanks is the Delta/Fort Greely impacted area. This reference map is at **Attachment #13.** This entire area is 25,995 square miles, or as a comparison, larger than Rhode Island, Connecticut, New Hampshire and Vermont, combined. The actual impacted area, however, is approximately a 30-mile radius, or 2,826 square miles, which is an area about twice the size of Rhode Island.

The COBRA study also used the entire population of the Southeast Fairbanks census area as the population for impacted personnel in arriving at the 36.3% figure. According to the Alaska State Demographer, the Delta/Fort Greely area population is 3,988. The job loss figure provided by COBRA is ambiguous. However, when using their figures, but using actual population, the job loss in the Delta/Fort Greely area is 70.5% of the total employment. However, assuming that the numbers compiled by the Coalition are correct, that figure is actually 82.6%.

An article from the March 27, 1995 issue of the Alaska Journal of Commerce is at **Attachment #14**, and states that Fairbanks has no available housing. To aggravate that situation, there are two new industries beginning business in Fairbanks this summer, adding to the already acknowledged burden on the housing market. This plan would add CRTA, NWTC, and the Aviation Detachment to that problem.

SUMMARY

In summary, the Coalition would offer the following points of clarification:

1) The training and testing missions accomplished without interruption, for the past forty-six years at FT Greely, cannot be done elsewhere, either in the lower 48 states or Alaska, with

equal efficiency, when the essential ingredients of cost, climate, terrain, remoteness, people expertise and public acceptance are considered.

2) DA, DOD, and hence the BRAC, have been given erroneous information concerning the true capabilities and limitations of FT Richardson and FT Wainwright versus FT Greely. Only FT Greely has a real live fire/joint USAF/US Army use capability. This realignment action is short-sighted with little or no future vision. We are concerned not only for the vitality of the Delta/Greely area, but also the military presence in Alaska, due to the future inability to effectively serve the military agenda and mission.

As has been demonstrated with facts and figures, the Army's need for FT Greely as a testing and training site, is critical. There will be no cost savings should FT Greely be realigned and FT Greely is a bargain by anyone's judgement. The environmental concerns have scarcely been addressed. The Delta/Greely Community, in its entirety, will be grievously crippled should the alignment occur. Based on this information, the following requests are provided to the BRAC Commission for consideration.

RECOMMENDATION

1) Remove FT Greely from the BRAC list and, if possible, prevent future drawdown without BRAC approval.

2) If the decision is made to keep FT Greely on the BRAC list, establish a **slow track** to give our Community time to develop an economic recovery plan.

3) If the BRAC Commission's final decision is to realign FT Greely, we request the Commission provide for the greatest amount of joint utilization of FT Greely, by the Delta/Greely Community Coalition, for economic recovery.

Thank you for this opportunity to present our case.

Cleeta Barger, President of the Delta/Greely Community Coalition, will present our closing statements.

CLOSING STATEMENT

Commissioner Cornella and Commissioner Cox, as President of the Delta/Greely Community Coalition, I would like to express our heartfelt appreciation for the personal commitment you each have made to the mission of the BRAC Committee. In closing, I leave you with the following comments;

* Our executive summary has provided you with verifiable evidence of the highest possible quality historical testing and training achievement.

* It provides verifiable documentation, proving the lack of credibility of the data developed for your consumption.

* The current recommendation lacks any future vision for the military presence in Alaska, and to maintain our national military posture. Our military forces face potential conflicts in Korea, Bosnia, Northern Europe, as well as other areas, and we are preparing to sacrifice the training.

* The material proves, without a doubt, the fallacy of the claim of economic saving within the official BRAC criteria. Specifically, the savings predicted by COBRA will take seven years, rather than the required five.

* The power projects for deployment, quality test and training results, and Alaska mission accommodations, alone demonstrate a value well beyond the current and projected cost.

* The local impact data provided, economic as well as social, demonstrated a much higher "cost" than data from COBRA. For example:

  A. 48% of the students currently enrolled in school, will be gone from our Community;
  B. 52% of the professional and support staff employed at the school district, will be thrust into the ranks of the unemployed;
  C. The regional, and state, "brain drain" will be disastrous.

In closing, Commissioner Cornella and Commissioner Cox, I leave you with one critical issue....direct your staff to scrutinize, very closely, the 1995 TABS Report and the 1993 TABS Report. As you compare the two, ask yourself how FT Greely could possibly have lost a minimum of 185 points in such a short period of time. The category of maneuver versus training base, is questionable because of the extensive testing and maneuvers at FT Greely.

I ask you - did a huge amount of land mass, that had been available for Mechanized maneuvers - suddenly disappear?

Did 66% of the "buildable acres" that were rated in the 1993 Report, but ignored in the 1995 Report, simply vanish?

Mr. Chairperson, the information that the Coalition has presented to you confirms, in our opinion, the fact that through realignment, the proper utilization of the training and testing ranges will, in effect, be lost.

Commissioners, these are but two very minor discrepancies that support our contention that the recommendation is based on unacceptable data and that, in our opinion, FT Greely should be removed from the 1995 BRAC list.

Please keep in mind that members of the Coalition are prepared, and willing, to clarify anything presented here, today, at your convenience.

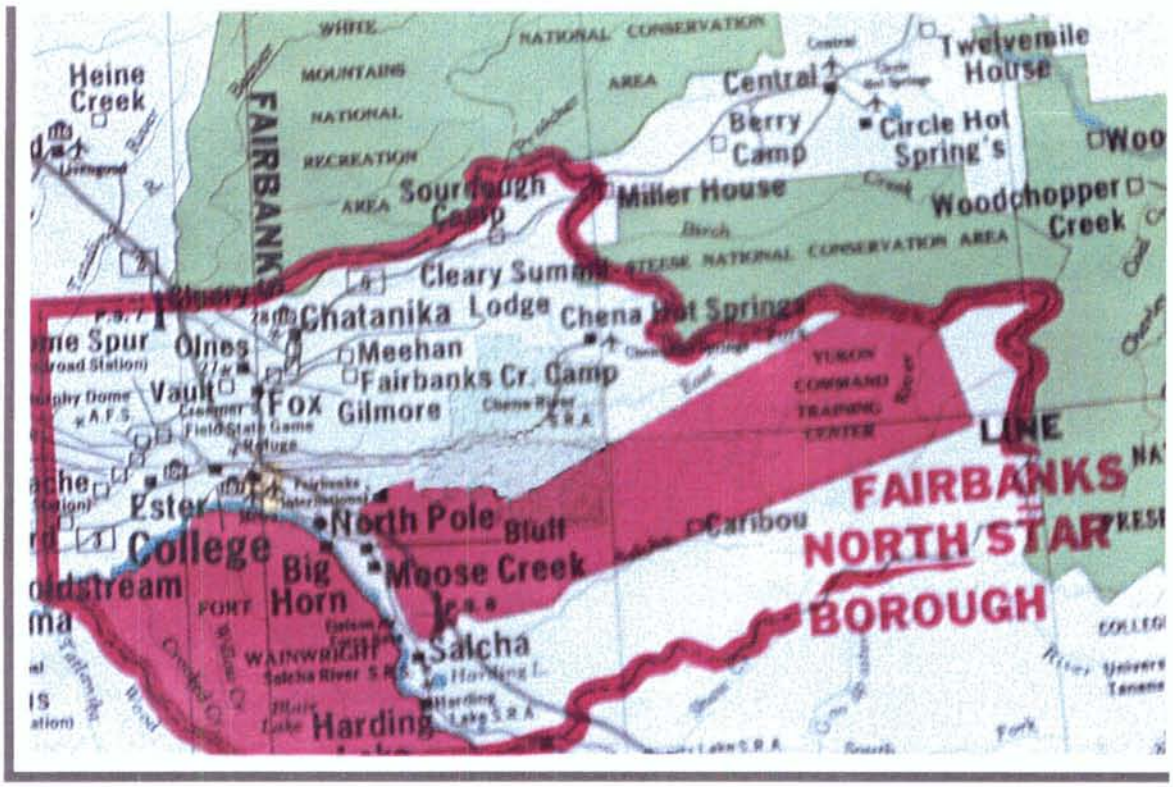
Thank you for your attention, and thank you for coming.

1

Location

2

Ft. Wainwright

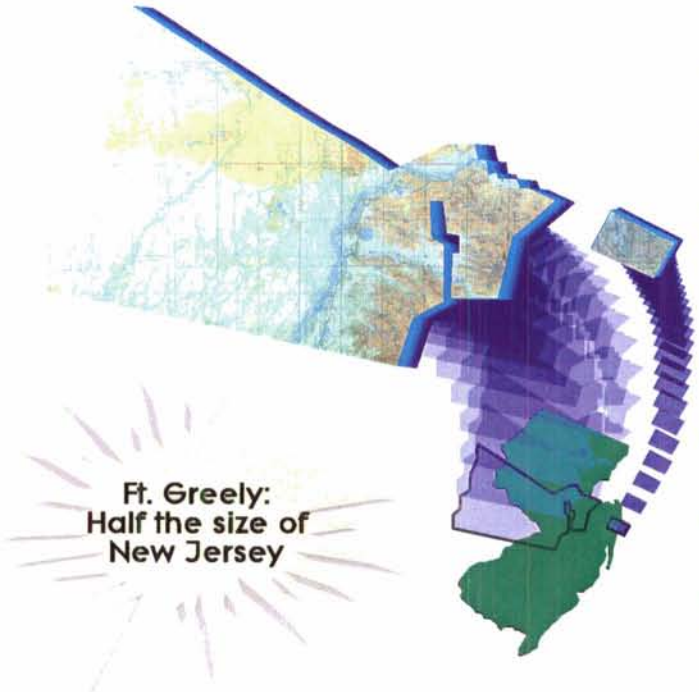


3

Cold Triangle

4

Test Range Resources



- 670,000 Acres
- Mobility Trails
- Impact Areas
  SADARM
  120MM APFSDS for M1A2
- Live Fire Ranges
- C5 Runway and Assault Strips
- Airspace and Range Priority
- 50,000 meter Graded Mobility Course

5

Variable Terrain

9

Major Systems

ATTACHMENT #6

April 24, 1995

Edward F. Sheehan
P.O. Box 472
Delta Junction, Alaska 99737
(907)895-4806

To Whom It May Concern:

I was a Military Commander, or a senior Department of the Army civilian (DAC), with each of the three major activities at Fort Greely, Alaska - Headquarters Fort Greely, Cold Regions Test Activity (CRTA), and U.S. Army Northern Warfare Training Center (NWTC), during the period 1960 - 1986. At least once every year since my retirement in 1986, I have served as a paid consultant/instructor to the NWTC. For at least fifteen (15) years, I served as a special advisor to the Commanding General, USARAL and, later, the Commanding General, 6th ID (Light), and their subordinate commanders on matters relating to cold regions and mountain environmental training. Additionally, I conducted numerous cold weather and mountain military training accident investigations relating to the environment.

1) The following statement addresses my qualifications to comment on cold regions and mountain training and testing in Alaska:

A) During the above period, I was frequently called on to give expert witness and advice, concerning the effects of cold on military training and testing. I participated in numerous USARAL maneuvers.

B) Served as the Senior Test Manager for hundreds of cold weather tests, ranging from a new pair of skis to major systems such as tanks, missiles and helicopters;

C) Served as Acting Post Commander of Fort Greely for periods up to 120 days, and over the years, supervised a number of studies which would have realigned and/or closed elements of Fort Greely, moving them to Fort Wainwright or, the Lower 48. It is interesting to note that these studies indicated that the proposed moves were not cost effective, and a detriment to training and/or testing.

D) Served as the head of the NWTC for four (4) years.

E) Was the principal author/coauthor of much of cold weather and mountain doctrine currently in use by our Armed Forces.

F) Have first-hand knowledge relative to the training and testing facilities at all three of the major Army installations in Alaska. I have taught and written

about the climate and terrain of Interior Alaska, much of my adult life.

G) Have twice been awarded the Department of the Army Civilian Meritorious Service Medal for expertise and service relating to Cold Regions training and testing.

2) The following statements of fact are made, based on my knowledge of the military value of Fort Greely, and the effect that BRAC realignment will have on its operation and mission. I believe that the proposed BRAC action could seriously effect the future of Interior Alaska, waste taxpayer dollars, and reduce the overall combat effectiveness of the military. In my opinion, the repositories of information for cold regions and mountain warfare knowledge could be lost with this action.

A) Large scale ground and air maneuver problems, as well as USAF air space controversies, have plagued the military in Alaska for at least thirty (30) years. This is especially true in the Fairbanks area where environmentalist and civilian aviator concerns have repeatedly kept the military from using the full potential of the land area of Fort Wainwright. These vocal groups have caused a public outcry that, to this date, prevents the use of that vast land area west of the Tanana River.

B) Any major, live-fire training or testing exercises, outside of Fort Greely, would require that a new environmental impact statement be submitted, and approved.

C) Neither Fort Wainwright, nor Fort Richardson, are capable of meeting the Army's range safety requirements for training because they lack the terrain required by regulations to keep fired munitions and laser beams within prescribed impact areas, boundaries and on Post. This problem becomes more acute as new laser guidance systems and smart munitions are made available. Many major weapons systems cannot be fired on these Reservations. (See Attachment #1) The addition of the 248,000 acre Yukon Maneuver Area (YMA), provides a convenient training site to Fort Wainwright. However, this roughly rectangular 28 x 17.5 mile training site is too small to meet range safety requirements for many major weapons systems currently in use. Additionally, the YMA is too small to support simultaneous training by the Army and the Air Force, using todays firepower. The disadvantages found at Fort Wainwright are not true of the approximately 670,000 acre Fort Greely Reservation.

D) Movement of the training and testing from Fort Greely to Fort Wainwright would require major range and

other facility construction. Many of these facilities now exist at Fort Greely. This alone, would appear to negate any short, or long-term monetary gains.

E) In 1964, a large segment of the Cold Region Test Activity was moved from Fort Greely to Fort Wainwright, and required ranges were constructed along the highway and west of the Tanana River. These facilities were never really used because of pressure applied from the Fairbanks area environmentalists and aviators. Only general equipment training could be accomplished. CRTA (then the US Army Arctic Test Board), was moved back to Fort Greely in 1966, and this mistake is about to be repeated. CRTA testing must capture a given climatic condition when it occurs, using sophisticated instrumentation. This cannot be accomplished efficiently after a 100-mile bus ride to Fort Greely. (See Attachment #2)

F) The US Army and USAF have historically used only the Delta River and Delta Creek Impact Areas at Fort Greely during the summer/fall fire seasons, because they are fire safe. One cannot fire into either of the two YMA Impact Areas, even if they are surrounded by fire breaks, using the same munitions, without causing fires. This is a public relations disaster waiting to happen.

G) Having considered the ramifications of moving NWTC to Fort Wainwright, I believe regardless of how one looks at it, this move would require an increase of personnel, and level of funding. Fort Wainwright is 140 miles from the Black Rapids Training Site, and 185 miles from the nearest glacier available to the United States Army. This alone would require a major loss in the available training time and, eventually cause a loss in student proficiency and troop safety.

3) Public Law 101-510 requires the Secretary of Defense to develop and report to the Congress, the criteria to be used in selecting bases for closure and realignment. In BRAC 95, the Department used the same criteria as BRAC 91 and 93. These criteria gave priority to military value, followed by return on investment and economic and other impacts on base communities. The military value criteria was to include mission requirements, availability and condition of land, facilities and associated air space, as well as cost and manpower implications.

4) In my opinion, Fort Greely elements cannot be sent to Fort Wainwright, without major cost increases and a irreversible loss in training and testing proficiency. Fort Wainwright has only some of the terrain and climatic conditions, that are available at Fort Greely. "Piggybacking" the testing, training, range control, etc., from one location to another, will result in a

loss of environmental expertise and, eventually, at least double existing costs. The real expense of operating Fort Greely is nothing, compared to the value of what is accomplished there, or what it will cost to duplicate these conditions elsewhere.

5) The proposed DOD/BRAC realignment of Fort Greely shows obvious political bias concerning which major military reservation in Alaska should be downsized, if any. No real investigation has been conducted to determine the capabilities and limitations of these installations. Hence, the findings of the Washington D.C. based study group proves nothing. There will be no real money savings.

6) Certainly no final BRAC decision should be made without at least investigating the Range and Terrain Utilization Records for the three installations. These required records will show beyond any doubt that Fort Greely is the real training and testing site for the US Army and USAF when live fire is employed. This, along with the resulting munitions contamination, has been true for at least thirty (30) years. A thorough investigation would show that;

a) Fort Richardson has its own environmental problems with respect to weapons firing. Basically, this fort is used almost exclusively for small unit dry-firing maneuver and garrison training.

b) Fort Wainwright has a much greater value than Fort Richardson to the military, but its weapons firing is limited. The YMA provides this fort a greater live fire maneuver capability than exists at Fort Richardson.

7) The BRAC must be told (the State of Alaska should be concerned) that, even if it was possible to fire most weapons at Forts' Wainwright and Richardson, this would be inadvisable. Duplicating ranges and the resulting impact areas that already exist at Fort Greely, would only contaminate new terrain, requiring eventual clean-up and funding. The ongoing Yukon Maneuver Area (YMA) Proposed Resource Management Plan, Final Environmental Impact Statement, does not address contamination by military weapons and, their decontamination, as issues.

8) From a State standpoint, worse perhaps than the above stated bias and environmental concerns, is the scandalous lack of publicity or fair notice to the State of Alaska and the residents of the Delta/Fort Greely area. This DOD/BRAC proposal unnecessarily pits Alaskans against each other. Our elected representatives should be embarrassed that these actions can take place without the DOD/BRAC adequately communicating, investigating, and understanding the issues and problems involved. If this is a "done deal" politically, a decision not based on the facts or true needs of the military, the public should be so advised so they can pack up their families and get on with their lives. However, if the realignment of Fort Greely

results from inadequate study and/or other misunderstanding at DOD level, this should be corrected.

9) Concerning the impact on the local community, most of this information will be covered elsewhere. However, I would like to emphasize that the US Congress provided guidance that tasked places like Fort Greely to provide medical support and evacuation to the surrounding rural areas. Unless we are careful, the area from the Yukon-Alaska border, to North Pole and Glennallen (an area larger than a number of states), will have little, or no medical coverage. For example, two recent tourist bus accidents, requiring triage out of the Fort Greely medical facility, was very well handled with minimum fatalities. These accidents would have resulted in about 100 untreated casualties and slow response times, if the Fort Greely medical facilities had not existed.

ATTACHMENT #1

Weapons and Munitions Training and Testing That Can Be Done at Fort Greely - But Not Elsewhere*

1) M1A1 tank and Bradley fighting vehicle mobility exercises**
2) Tank and Bradley main gun firing and laser use
3) Laser flashing (GLLD, HHLR, etc.)
4) DS and GS artillery
5) Artillery direct fire
6) Large missiles, i.e. the Patriot, Roland, Nike, etc.***
7) Large and hand-held air defense systems fired at remote controlled drones and/or jet aircraft
8) Artillery and helicopter delivered smart and scatterable munitions
9) Rocket assisted artillery at greater ranges
10) Anti-tank missiles such as improved TOW when fired at greater ranges from helicopters, after leaving cover and firing parallel with the ground
11) Large boom demolitions and USAF bombs
12) Flame weapon systems

* Current weapons and munitions fired at Fort Greely that cannot be fired elsewhere in Alaska, safely, and within the full capabilities of the item/system.

** Almost all weapons and vehicles used by the current mechanized and foot infantry divisions, were tested at Fort Greely.

*** Fort Greely airspace control and freedom of use far exceed the other installations.

ATTACHMENT #2

Other Training and Testing Facts That Bear Upon the Fort Greely Realignment Situation

1) From about 1960-1987, all the terrain at Fort Greely, except main post, the air field, and NWTC ski areas, were under the operational control of CRTA or its predecessor. This was the desire of the CG, USARAL, the DOD owner. Under this arrangement, the trainer could use the terrain whenever they desired, but did not have to pay for that use. Almost all range construction, roads, etc., were bought with Research, Development and Test and Evaluation (RDT&E) and customer funds.

2) From 1960-64, all of the basic testing ranges were cleared and constructed. These ranges were various size, cleared areas, facing toward an impact area that could be used year-round. These ranges were improved over time, but continued to be only a cleared rectangle that was reconfigured each year to accommodate a given test item(s). The shelter, security, safety and instrumentation items required for testing, were mobile and, were moved to and configured to, a test site, as needed.

3) CRTA test items are developmental in nature. Munitions and weapons are considered unsafe and are tested accordingly. Historically, all kinds of weapons and munitions have proven to be unsafe in cold regions testing and injury was only prevented by the use of barriers and safe test procedures. In the past, many of munitions have not functioned as intended and have gone astray when fired. For example, major missile systems have malfunctioned and the entire YMA is not large enough to contain the trajectory of these stray missiles.

4) CRTA has a small nucleus of test managers and instrumentation specialists that know how to test in a cold regions environment. They take state-of-the-art off the shelf instrumentation (almost none of which will work in the cold until hardened) and come up with a way to evaluate and analyze a test function that exists nowhere else in our country. If CRTA moves from Fort Greely we will lose this expertise.

5) The 6th Infantry Division (Light) took over operational control of the ranges and terrain at Fort Greely in 1987. One can only assume that they looked at the mobile facilities, and wanted a fixed range. The user then spent his training funds at YMA.

FORT GREELY REALIGNMENT

John Hite

1) From Valley Forge to the Republic of Korea, American Military history is replete with examples of massive combat failures on the cold weather battlefield. The cost of unpreparedness, for this type of battle, has been extremely high in terms of casualties and equipment failures. FT Greely is the only base in the entire U.S. military dedicated to combat on the cold weather battlefield. It is the only installation located within the North American Cold Weather Triangle **(1)**. As such, it is better situated than any other U.S. base for cold weather testing and training.

2) The realignment of FT Greely, with the proposed movement of NWTC and CRTA to FT Wainwright, is an inherently bad decision based on inaccurate information. This decision has dark implications for the ability of the U.S. Army to fight, and win, on the cold weather battlefield.

3) For a number of generations the expertise to train, to test, and to succeed in cold weather combat has rested on the shoulders of the men and women of the FT Greely/Delta Community. Much of this irreplaceable expertise will be lost should this poorly thought out move take place.

4) To believe that this mission can be accomplished by safariing trainers, trainees and testers from FT Wainwright is simply nonsense.

5) To believe this will save money is poor mathematics.

6) To believe that this will be more efficient in the long run is short-sighted and simply not possible.

7) FT Greely, according to the Army's own analysis in 1993, is a one-of-a-kind installation that contains the only extensive fixed instrumentation to support this critical mission.

8) This one-of-a-kind capability linked with its very small cost simply cannot, in good judgement, be eliminated.

ATTACHMENT #7

The Environmental Impact That Bear Upon The Fort Greely Realignment Situation

1) Large scale ground and air maneuver problems, as well as USAF air space controversies, have plagued the military in Alaska for at least thirty (30) years. This is especially true in the Fairbanks area where environmentalist and civilian aviator concerns have repeatedly kept the military from using the full potential of the land area of Fort Wainwright. These vocal groups have caused a public outcry that, to this date, prevents the use of that vast land area west of the Tanana River. Fort Richardson has major environmental problems with respect to weapons firing. Basically, due to its close proximity to Anchorage, this fort is used almost exclusively for small unit dry-firing/garrison training and annual qualifications with small arms.

2) All of the Department of the Army (DA) input obtained by the Delta/Fort Greely Community Coalition, states that USARAK has 1.5 million acres of training land available for use. In the vaguest of terms, USARAK implies that large scale, live fire maneuver and joint US Army and USAF operations occur on all three military reservations. In fact, neither Fort Wainwright (FWA) nor Fort Richardson (FRA) are capable of meeting the Army's range safety requirements for training, because they lack the terrain required by regulations to keep fired munitions and laser beams within prescribed impact areas, boundaries, and on Post. This problem becomes more acute as new laser guidance systems and smart munitions are made available. Many major weapons systems cannot be fired on these Reservations. The addition of the 248,000 acre Yukon Maneuver Area (YMA), provides a convenient training site to Fort Wainwright. However, this roughly rectangular, 28 x 17.5 mile training site, is too small to meet range safety requirements for many major weapons systems currently in use. Additionally, the YMA is too small to support simultaneous training by the Army and the Air Force, using today's firepower. The terrain at YMA is not flat enough to satisfy standard weapons firing test procedures. The disadvantages found at Fort Wainwright are not true of the approximately 652,000 acre Fort Greely (FGA) Reservation.

3) Each of the three major Army installations in Alaska have an approved Environmental Impact Statement (EIS). Additionally, there is an ongoing Proposed Resource Management Plan, Final Environmental Impact Statement for the YMA. As it relates to the FGA realignment, the following EIS information is provided:

> **a)** The EIS', other than the YMA, forbid causing any new impact areas without going through a new EIS process. This means that any major live fire training or testing exercise, outside FGA, would require that a new EIS be submitted and approved.

b) For reasons unknown to the public, the proposed YMA Environmental Impact Statement does not address munitions contamination as an issue.

c) FGA airspace control and freedom of use far exceeds that of the other installations. A check of the required US Army and USAF Range and Terrain Utilization Records will show that Fort Greely is the real live fire/joint use training and testing site for the DOD in Alaska. This, along with the resulting munitions contamination, has been true for at least thirty (30) years. A thorough investigation would show that the land areas of FWA and FRA have been under-utilized, or only limited, small unit firing has occurred for more than thirty (30) years.

d) The US Army and USAF have historically used only the Delta River and Delta Creek Impact Areas at FGA during the summer/fall fire seasons because they are fire safe. One cannot fire into either of the two hilly and brush covered YMA Impact Areas, even if they are surrounded by fire breaks, using the same munitions, without causing fires. This is a public relations disaster waiting to happen.

e) The BRAC should understand (and the State of Alaska should be concerned) that even if it was possible to fire most weapons at FWA and FRA, this would not be advisable. Duplicating ranges and the resulting impact areas that already exist at FGA, would only contaminate new terrain, requiring eventual clean-up and funding which is not otherwise addressed in the proposed realignment.

4) The proposed realignment of FGA fails to consider the past, or realistically project the future. Following World War II, the need for a cold regions and mountain training and testing base was established. FGA was chosen because it has the climate, terrain and remoteness to fulfill these needs. During the past forty-six (46) years, FGA has evolved to meet the Army's requirements, and a cadre of military and civilian experts have been trained to prepare men and materials for conflicts in places like North Korea, Bosnia, etc. Over the years, various Lower 48 and and Alaskan installations were considered to replace FGA. However, when the essential ingredients of climate, terrain, remoteness and people expertise were considered, it was decided that the work done at FGA could not be accomplished anywhere else controlled by DA. For example: ice fog, a climatic condition that seriously effects military operations, occurs naturally at -40 degrees Fahrenheit. At FWA and YMA, ice fog will occur at about -25 degrees Fahrenheit, as a result of man-made moisture and pollutants in the air. Hence, all training and testing that requires observation from ground level to about 300 feet, will be handicapped. Poor visibility occurs about 25% more often at FWA than FGA, during the five coldest months.

5) It is the understanding of the Coalition that USARAK and the USAF plan to continue to use FGA as their primary live fire/joint exercise site. Additionally, USARAK plans to operate Range Control and Public Relations from FWA, just as the USAF controls its use of FGA impact areas from Eielson AFB, after coordinating with FGA Range Control. The USAF have personnel on site at FGA when using the impact areas. For USARAK to fire at FGA, without on-site range control supervision, would be unsafe, and a violation of the intent of the FGA Environmental Impact Statement.

6) The Delta Community has historically been a good neighbor of the military. They have cheerfully tolerated all manner of live firing blunders, including numerous violations of the FGA Environmental Impact Statement without causing the military any adverse commentary from the media. The military, US Army and USAF, are now centralizing their troops around Alaska's two largest cities, while all but closing Fort Greely. This alone should forewarn anyone of future problems. To assume that USARAK can realign FGA and still ask the people of the Delta Community to tolerate large bangs, sonic booms, maneuvering off Post, etc., would be the height of arrogance. If only the EIS violations are enforced by public outcry, the resulting problems and restrictions would be great for USARAK and the USAF. This is especially true if their Range Control and public relations people are not familiar with the climate, terrain, and the people of the local community.

ATTACHMENT #8

DA and USARAK Range and Terrain Regulations Input as it Relates to the Fort Greely Realignment

1) The Delta/Fort Greely Realignment Coalition recently obtained copies of the USARAK and DA Range and Terrain Regulations through the Freedom of Information Act. A review of these documents, relative to the realignment of FGA, indicates that there are deficiencies in the following areas:

a) USARAK Regulation 350-2, "Range Regulations," dated 1 January 1995, exaggerates or misrepresents the truth in the following subject areas:

1) The availability and usability of airspace at all three US Army reservations in Alaska;

2) The live fire maneuver capabilities and limitations of the three Army reservations;

3) The usability of the FWA Tanana Flats Training Area (630,000 acres west of the Tanana River). The regulation implies frequent summer use and frequent winter ice bridging of the Tanana River.

b) The review of USARAK Regulation 350-2 showed the following:

1) YMA is not wholly owned by the military and has public access requirements and limitations.

2) No range currently exists at FRA, FWA, or YMA for shooting direct fire using any caliber weapon larger than 7.62 mm.

3) FRA indirect fire capability is limited to the use of sub-caliber devices at ranges of 500 meters or less. Previously used impact areas, like the Eagle River Flats, have been closed due to public outcry and past environmental failures.

4) Strict limitations exist for firing indirect fire weapons at FWA and YMA, and these weapons cannot be fired within their full capabilities.

2) At the expense of FGA, USARAK Regulation 350-2 uses one-half inch of typed text to explain FRA inability to be used for live firing, while only using a handful of pages to extoll FGA range use and supervision. If the USAF or US Army rely on this regulation when firing at FGA, unsafe conditions will exist.

3) The frequency and extent of USAF live firing at FGA is understated and the coordination required is oversimplified. The USAF coordination with FGA Range Control, and the coordinated action taken, is currently satisfactory. However, these actions are not adequately discussed in the USARAK regulation.

4) DA Regulation 385-62, "Polices and Procedures of Firing Ammunition for Training, Target Practice, and Combat", dated 15 November 1983, requires the CG, USARAK (installation commander) to establish and maintain detailed range and terrain records. This, and other range safety responsibilities placed on the installation commander, that cannot be otherwise delegated, are not covered in the new USARAK Regulation 350-2.

5) Both the DA and USARAK range and terrain regulations are outdated. They fail to address the artillery, anti-tank, tank, air defense, and demolitions systems, etc., that are now in the hands of troops. These documents fail to give using units adequate range safety guidance when firing existing weapons/munitions in Alaska and elsewhere.

Summer Testing

ATTACHMENT #11

COST COMPARISONS

	COST SAVINGS THROUGH 2001		ANNUAL SAVINGS THEREAFTER	
	COBRA	ACTUAL	COBRA	ACTUAL
CONSTRUCTION COST (TOTAL)	13,230	48,800	0	1,000
PERSONNEL COST THROUGH 2001	-31,421	-27,800	-9,450	-6,236
OVERHEAD	-33,196	-26,950	-10,648	-5,350
MOVING	3,383	4,650	0	0
MISSION COSTS	3,369	5,465	1,123	1,649
OTHER COSTS	1,660	1,660	0	0

Cost increases are based added safari costs of MILCON needed to establish the realignment (as provided to Senator Stevens by the US Army Alaska), personnel costs of remaining civilian and military personnel, moving costs will be higher based on local data and the increased mission costs originally did not include accident costs which will be incurred due to the operations over the highway. Construction and maintenance cost in outyears needed for access to Yukon maneuver area and ranges which is not on current projections.

-Check Personnel Costs - I left CRTA salaries, post residual salaries, NWTC salaries and the increased employment at Ft. Wainwright as these will not change.

-Check Overhead - I checked current expenditures and reduced them by the amount for maintenance, fuel and other purchases, but kept CRTA and NWTC costs because they will spend as much after realignment as now. In beyond, I used same as to 2001.

-Check Mission Costs - I used $1,649,000 per year rather than $1,123,000 as more closely approximate what SAFARI will cost.

WARM BASE FORT GREELY AND MOVE CRTA/NWTC TO FORT WAINWRIGHT

ONE-TIME COSTS ($ IN MILLIONS)	USARAK ESTIMATE	HQDA COBRA ESTIMATE
CIVILIAN COSTS	$5.6	$3.7
MILITARY PCS COSTS	$2.1	$1.3
EQUIPMENT RELOCATION TO FWA	$1.0	$0.1
"PICKLE" FACILITIES AT FGA	$5.0	$3.1
MILCON/RENOVATION AT FWA	$28.0	$12.0
FAMILY HOUSING CONSTRUCTION AT FWA (80 UNITS)	$20.8	$0.0
INFORMATION MANAGEMENT ACTIVITIES	$0.0	$1.2
ONE TIME UNIQUE	$0.0	$1.0
TOTAL	$62.5	$22.4

RECURRING SAVINGS AFTER WARM BASING FORT GREELY		
CIVILIAN PAY	$4.8	$5.8
MILITARY PAY	$4.7	$5.0
MILITARY HOUSING ALLOWANCE	$0.0	($1.3)
BASOPS/ ARMY FAMILY HOUSING AT FGA	$4.3	$11.4
24 HOUR SECURITY GUARD CONTRACT AT FGA	($0.5)	$0.0
INCREASED BASOPS/ ARMY FAMILY HOUSING (NON-PAY) AT FWA	($4.0)	($0.7)
NWTC MISSION COSTS (SAFARI)	$0.0	($1.1)
OTHER MISCELLANEOUS	$0.0	($0.1)
TOTAL	$9.3	$19.0

NOTES:

- TENANTS NOT INCLUDED IN USARAK ESTIMATE.
- FGA = FORT GREELY
- FWA = FORT WAINWRIGHT

ATTACHMENT #12

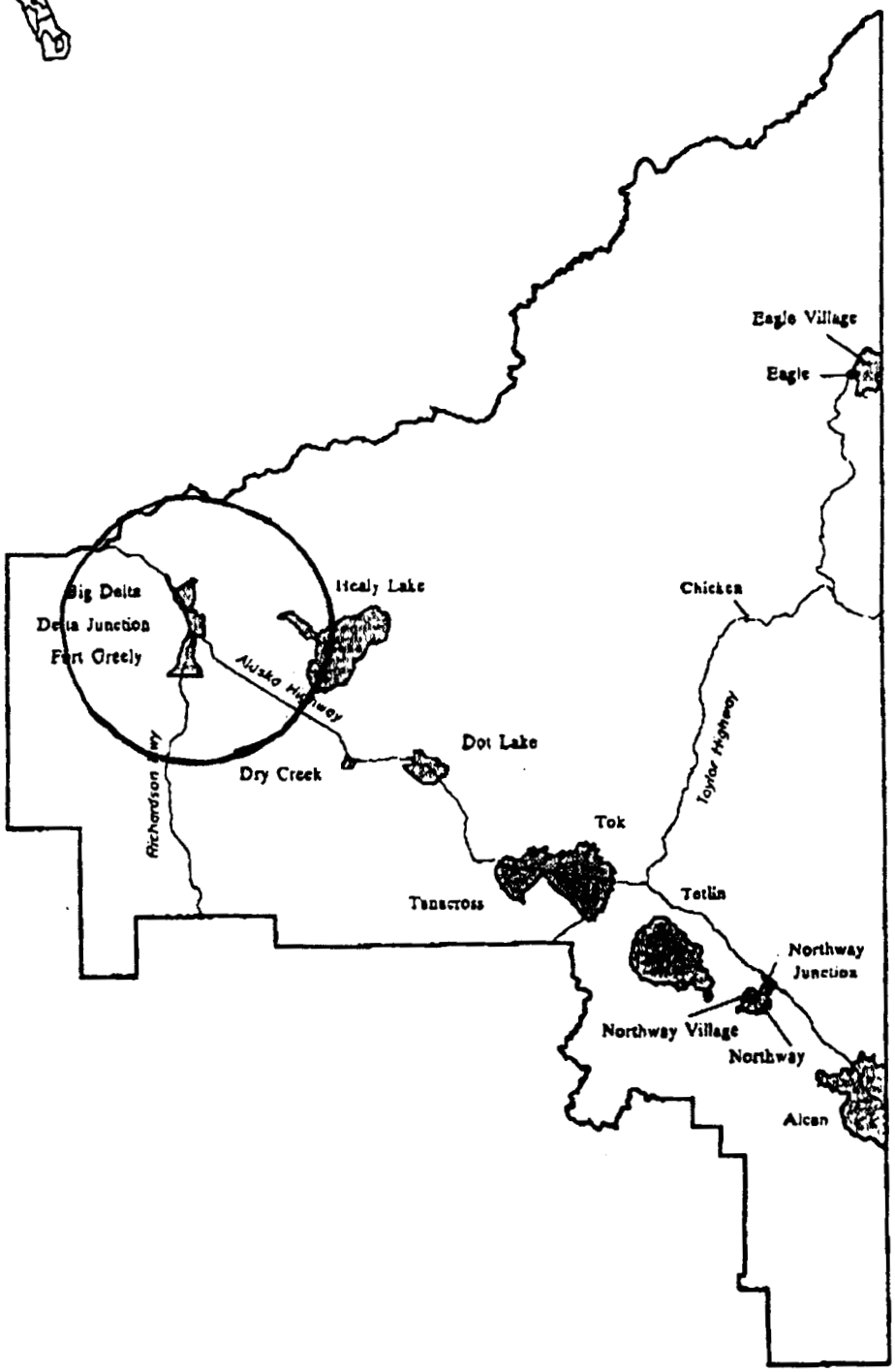
STATISTICAL DATA
AS OF SEPTEMBER 30, 1994

	FRA	FWA	FGA	OTHER	TOTAL
GROUNDS (Thousands of Acres)	62	916	862	3	1,843
Training Acres	47	878	629	3	1,557
BUILDINGS (Millions of Sq Ft)	7.6	8.9	1.7	.4	18.6
MILITARY AUTHORIZED	2,176	4,490	390		7,056
1st Bde, 6th ID (L)	1,082	2,961			3,043
Echelons Above Brigade (EAB)	372	1,048			1,420
US Army Garrison (USAG)	448	398	182		1,028
Tenants	273	483	208		964
FAMILY MEMBERS (ACTIVE DUTY)	3,818	6,301	612		10,731
ARMY RETIREES	1,271	468	101	83	1,923
Family Members	1,852	606	131	111	2,600
CIVILIAN EMPLOYEES (ACTUAL)	1,046	739	221		2,006
DA Garrison	875	533	169		1,577
DA & DOD Tenants	171	206	52		429
OTHER CIVILIAN EMPLOYEES	535	914	147		1,596
Defense Commissary Agency	56	55	21		132
AAFES	114	266	30		410
DFAS	45	4			49
NAF	170	158	46		374
BLM		306			306
Employees of Contractors	150	125	50		325
SCHOOLS ON POST	3	2	1		6
Student Enrollment	608	711	331		1,650
FAMILY QUARTERS (UNITS)	1,726	1,819	321		3,865
Officer	180	250	60		490
Enlisted	1,546	1,309	271		3,185
801 LEASED HOUSING (UNITS)		550			550
Officer		116			116
Enlisted		434			434
TOTAL EXPENDITURES (Millions)	$247.2	$316.5	$41.2		$604.9
FY 94 PAYROLL	$170.2	$189.6	$23.1		$382.9
Military Active Duty	101.8	143.7	8.7		254.2
Army Reserve	.8	.3			1.1
Civilian Garrison	50.5	27.5	8.6		86.6
Civilian Tenants	9.1	8.6	3.7		21.4
Defense Commissary Agency	2.4	2.3	.9		5.6
AAFES	2.2	5.0	.6		7.8
NAF	3.4	2.2	.6		6.2
FY 94 OTHER EXPENDITURES	$77.0	$126.9	$18.1		$222.0
NAF Procurement	1.6	1.0	.3		2.9
Supplies & Equipment	20.6	27.9	6.0		54.5
Other Operational Costs	50.3	80.0	10.7		141.0
Military Construction	4.5	18.0	1.1		23.6

6th Infantry Division (Light) & US Army Garrison, Alaska transitioned to US Army Alaska (USARAK) in FY 94.

Directorate of Resource Management
DSN (317) COM'L (907) 384-2032/2320

Southeast Fairbanks Census Area



ATTACHMENT #13

Delta/Greely Community Coalition
P.O. Box 780
Delta Junction, Alaska 99737

Delta Junction City Council
Delta/Greely School District
Delta Chamber of Commerce
Deltana Community Corporation
Delta Chapter, Farm Bureau

Cleeta P. Barger, President
Tel: 907-895-4142
FAX: 895-4506
Ray Woodruff, Vice-Pres.
Charles Forck, Sec/Tres

ATTACHMENT #14

ECONOMIC HISTORY OF THE DELTA AREA

1980-1995

Delta's economy, like the rest of Alaska, had recovered from the decline after the construction of Alyeska Pipeline by 1980. Our economy continued to grow until the mid 1980's when oil prices took a nose dive. All of Alaska suffered a depression from 1986 with recovery beginning in/ 1990.

Delta's economy suffered more than the rest of the state due to three major factors:

6

1. The state cancelled /all funding for the experimental Agricultural project in Delta. Most of the farmers either lost their farms or had to restructure their loans.
2. Cold Regions Test Center lost 178 military personnel through attrition beginning in 1988 and was completed in 1990. At that point, all military were required to move into Ft. Greely housing. Last year, Northern Warfare Training Center was reduced by 53 personnel.
3. With state revenues drastically reduced, state funding and employment were reduced in the area.

The real estate market data compiled is the best economic indicator that Delta has. In the early eighties, an average three-bedroom home sold from $85,000-$125,000. In the late eighties, morgagees started foreclosing on properties statewide. In 1989, approximately 75 foreclosed properties were on the market in Delta Junction. The mortgagees decided at that time to let the market find its own values and clear their inventory. The average price of a home sold since 1991 through 1994 was $46,300. Current average price of a home sold **statewide** is $137,000. The real estate market in Delta was already in the cellar prior to the BRAC announcement.

ECONOMIC IMPACT DATA COMPARISON

	COBRA	ACTUAL
Census area SE Fairbanks vs. Delta	25,994 sq.mi.	2,826 sq. mi.
Population		
SE Fairbanks	5,700	6,194
Delta area (64% of SE Fbks)		3,988
Employment		
SE Fairbanks	2,672	2,147
Delta area (64% of SE Fbks)		1,374
Total Job Loss	969*	1,135*
Potential Total Job Loss	36.3%	82.6%

*Unable to identify the 245 indirect jobs in the Cobra report.

ECONOMIC IMPACT OF REALIGNMENT OF FORT GREELY

CIVILIAN PAYROLL LOST		
FT Greely Garrison	4,100,000	(ESTIMATED MINIMUM)
CRTA	2,900,000	
NWTC	800,000	
Commissary	936,000	
Exchange	600,000	
Non-Appropriated Fund	600,000	
DIRECT PAYROLL TOTAL	9,936,000	

PURCHASES LOCALLY INCLUDING CONTRACTS LOST		
CRTA	259,000	
POWER PLANT FUEL	1,800,000	
OTHER GARRISON	3.400,000	(ESTIMATED)
	5,459,000	

DELTA SCHOOL SALARIES LOST	2,450,000
DELTA SCHOOL PURCHASE LOST	1,300,000
	3,750,000

THE ECONOMIC IMPACT OF FORT GREELY REALIGNMENT IS APPROXIMATELY $19,145,000 NOT COUNTING SPINOFF PURCHASES

Table • 20

Labor Force by Region and Census Area
1994 Annual Average

	Labor Force	Unemployment	Rate	Employment
Alaska Statewide	305,000	24,000	7.8	281,000
Anch/Mat-Su Region	160,133	10,710	6.7	149,423
Municipality of Anchorage	135,395	8,009	5.9	127,386
MatSu Borough	24,738	2,701	10.9	22,037
Gulf Coast Region	34,390	4,108	11.9	30,282
Kenai Peninsula Borough	21,205	2,665	12.6	18,540
Kodiak Island Borough	7,631	920	12.1	6,711
Valdez-Cordova	5,555	524	9.4	5,031
Interior Region	47,218	4,065	8.6	43,153
Denali Borough	973	102	10.5	871
Fairbanks North Star Borough	41,530	3,325	8.0	38,205
Southeast Fairbanks	2,469	322	13.0	2,147
Yukon-Koyukuk	2,253	323	14.3	1,930
Northern Region	8,775	903	10.3	7,872
Nome	3,433	423	12.3	3,010
North Slope Borough	3,099	123	4.0	2,976
Northwest Arctic Borough	2,243	357	15.9	1,886
Southeast Region	40,158	3,287	8.2	36,871
Haines Borough	1,166	125	10.7	1,041
Juneau Borough	16,768	1,003	6.0	15,765
Ketchikan Gateway Borough	7,922	659	8.3	7,263
Pr. of Wales-Outer Ketchikan	3,137	393	12.5	2,744
Sitka Borough	5,074	503	9.9	4,571
Skagway-Hoonah-Angoon	2,016	214	10.6	1,802
Wrangell-Petersburg	3,790	350	9.2	3,440
Yakutat Borough	287	41	14.3	246
Southwest Region	14,327	928	6.5	13,399
Aleutians East Borough	1,614	46	2.9	1,568
Aleutians West	3,790	73	1.9	3,717
Bethel	4,778	419	8.8	4,359
Bristol Bay Borough	564	32	5.7	532
Dillingham	1,461	123	8.4	1,338
Lake & Peninsula Borough	511	36	7.0	475
Wade Hampton	1,614	203	12.6	1,411

Notes: Areas do not add to totals due to rounding.
Comparisons between different time periods are not as meaningful as other time series produced by Research & Analysis.
The official definition of unemployment currently in place excludes anyone who has made no attempt to find work in the four-week period up to and including the 12th of the month. Most Alaska economists believe that Alaska's rural localities have proportionately more of these discouraged workers.

Benchmark: 1994

Source: Alaska Department of Labor, Research & Analysis Section.

Population By Borough, Census Area, And Places, 1990,1993.

	July 1 1993 Population Estimate		April 1 1990 Census Population
SOUTHEAST FAIRBANKS CENSUS AREA	6,194		5,913
Alcan CDP	14		27
Big Delta CDP	443		400
Delta Junction city	693		652
Dot Lake CDP	86		70
Dot Lake *	56		53
Dry Creek CDP	100		106
Eagle city	166	#	168
Eagle Village CDP (Eagle *)	31		35
Fort Greely CDP	1,134		1,299
Healy Lake CDP *	50		47
Northway CDP	120		123
Northway Junction CDP	104		88
Northway Village CDP (Northway *)	111		113
Tanacross CDP *	78		106
Tetlin CDP *	88		87
Tok CDP *	1,088		935
Balance of Southeast Fairbanks C.A.	1,888		1,657
DELTA JCT ZIP BALANCE	1,718		

CDP - Census Designated Place * Alaska Native Village Statistical Area
Alaska Department of Labor, Research & Analysis, Demographics Unit.

during the third quarter, both areas remained the two lowest sales prices in the state during the third quarter. The average price in Mat-Su rose $8,543 to $110,273 while Kenai repeated as the second most affordable region at $111,864. At the other end, Ketchikan continued to retain the highest home prices ($159,672) followed by Anchorage at $145,460.

Condominium sales prices declined statewide by 17.0%, or $16,201 less than the second quarter, and 6.7% from year-ago levels. The average sales price for condominiums was $79,300 during the third quarter, significantly down from the second quarter's $95,501. Anchorage continued to account for three-quarters of the state's total condominium activity. Given the fewer number of condominium sales, it is difficult to accurately determine the cause of the decrease in condominium sales prices. Although lower sales prices from year-ago levels would tend to support a general decrease in condominium values, it is also possible that the more significant recent decrease is a result of lower grades of condominiums being sold in the more recent months. Alternatively, it is possible that the general softening of the housing market has resulted in condominium sellers being more willing to reduce prices further in an effort to aggressively market their unit. Additional quarterly analysis is necessary before any substantive conclusions can be reached.

Average Sales Price

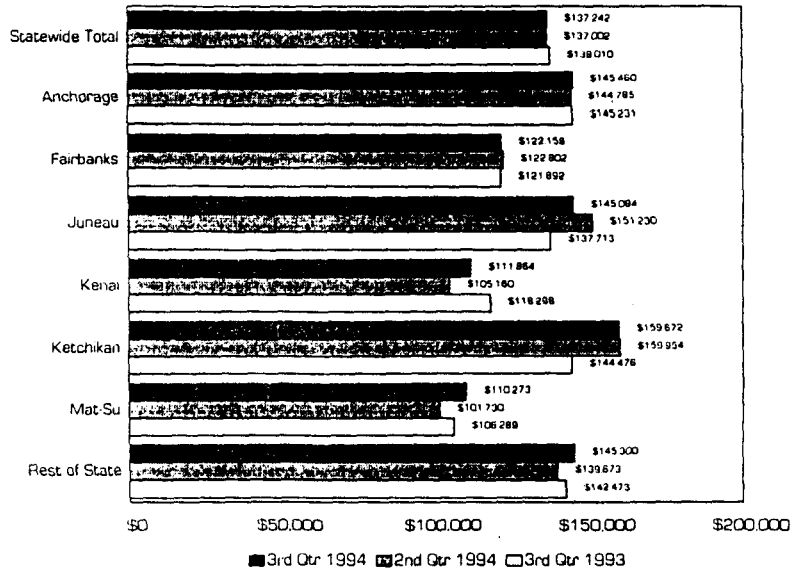
Single-Family Homes

3rd Qtr 1994 vs Previous Qtr and a year ago

Figure 1-1

Note: Based on survey of 13 mortgage lenders in 1992 and 14 in 1993 and 1994.

Source: Alaska Department of Labor, Research and Analysis Section.



13 PRINCELY PROJECT
Seibu Alaska hotel gives Alyeska Resort new style
307-room facility blends Old World charm with modern touches to fit mountain site.

19 BETHEL WELCOME
Pacifica Guest House expands to serve clientele
10 new suites, private baths, fitness center among facilities set for popular regional inn.

Quote Of The Week

'I made a profit the first year, and I doubled it the next year. I'm not kidding myself. I still could fail, and sometimes all I have at the end of the week is $20 in my pocket.'

– Karen Wichert, entrepreneur, Glennallen

Price Per Copy: $1.00 US
NEWSPAPER / DO NOT DELAY
Mailed: March 23, 1995

Second Class Postage

eral phone lines, fax machines and computers in the home," Edrington said in a recent interview. "Values have changed with the Space Age."

But what do the changes mean to Alaska residential and business consumers? With few exceptions, more variety and improved quality of services at cheaper prices, industry officials say.

And what do the changes mean to Alaska

Continued on Page 7

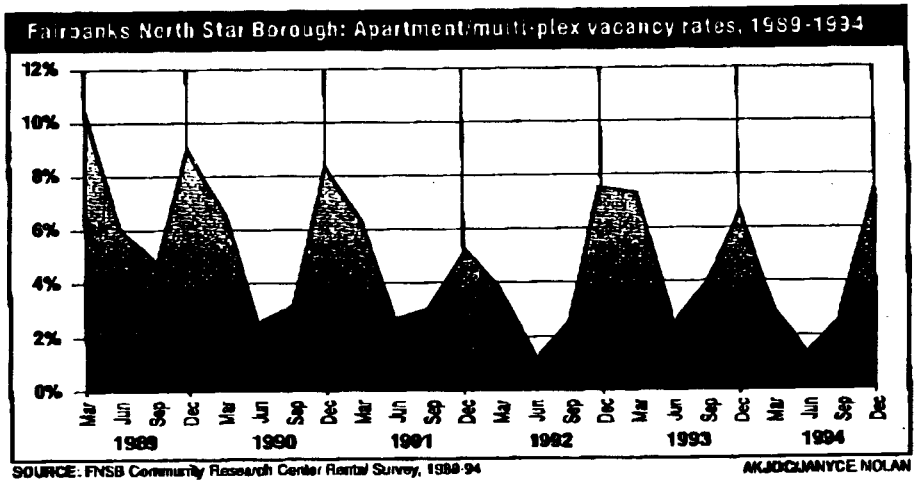
Tight squeeze forecast for Fairbanks housing market

By Diana Campbell
For the Journal of Commerce

FAIRBANKS — Families looking to rent an apartment here had better hurry and find one, local real estate firms and bankers advise.

And those looking to buy a house may have to keep looking for a while.

The reason: Two major projects — the $83 million Healy Clean Coal construction project and the $250 million Fort Knox Gold Mine are boosting demand for housing in Fairbanks.



"I see a real good market for the next couple of years, unless you're trying to rent," said Billie Allen, owner of Why USA Bill Allen Realty. "Activity is picking up."

Fairbank real estate brokers Karen Washburn of Frontier Properties, Tom Roberts of Tom Roberts Realty and Robert Fox of Robert Fox Realty agree.

"We came up with 20 rental units, including everything from trailers, condos and houses," Washburn told members of the Greater Fairbanks Chamber of Commerce recently, referring to an informal poll of the city's three largest property management companies.

"We only have 100 houses on the market," she added. "It's going to be a great summer for sellers."

Washburn said the market was relatively quiet over the winter months, due to the flat

Continued on Page 28

DEC reviews controversial water quality regulations for Alaska

By Tim Bradner
Alaska Journal of Commerce

The first real test of Gov. Tony Knowles' attitude toward environmental regulation will come sometime this summer when Department of Environmental Conservation Commissioner Gene Burden completes his review of controversial state water quality regulations adopted by the outgoing Hickel administration.

New water quality standards adopted in the regulations are important to industry and municipalities because they set the criteria used by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency in issuing the required federal wastewater discharge permits.

Environmental and fishing groups oppose the new standards for being too lenient. Sierra Club Legal Defense Fund filed a petition Jan. 11 asking for the agency review.

"The petition is designed to allow a reevaluation of the standards," said Kelly Nolan, a Sierra Club attorney working on the case. "It's beneficial to everyone if DEC takes a second look, to make some improvements. It's better than going to a lawsuit."

Continued on Page 19

THE ALASKA JOURNAL OF COMMERCE

REAL ESTATE

Home buyers sometimes choose sunny side of street or mountains

By Niel Thomas
For the Journal of Commerce

At this time of year the sun spends the same amount of time above the horizon as below it. It's a good time of year to get your bearings and plan your next home purchase or remodeling project with an eye on the sun.

People who have lived here for a while remember when noon used to be noon. It isn't any more. This means if you want southern exposure you shouldn't look for the sun at noon. Wait until 1 p.m.

About 15 years ago Southcentral Alaska moved one time zone east and Southeast Alaska moved one time zone west. We all figuratively went to Cordova, which used to be the only place in Alaska on that time zone. This put most of the population of the state on the same time and made the difference between Anchorage and the West Coast only one hour. It also put the sun at the wrong place at lunch time. When daylight savings starts, noon isn't until 2 p.m. in Anchorage.

The height of the sun above the horizon — astronomers and navigators call it declination — makes a difference to home shoppers, too. If you live down the hill from Eagle River Road, for instance, you won't see the sun at all during the shortest days of the year. It doesn't clear the mountain on the other side of the river for months. Residents along Hiland Road, with that same hill at their backs, might wait to see the sun as long as the villagers in Barrow.

Many neighborhood plats are on a grid of streets that runs north-south and east-west. If you don't know the time, just look south down any lettered street downtown and the sun will give you a good estimate of the time of day. Remembering this platting practice subtly influences buyer choices of homes and building sites.

Residential zoning in Anchorage only requires a five foot side setback from the lot lines. Houses can be ten feet apart. If a street runs north and south it is likely the neighbors will block the sun for several months.

The most popular house location, therefore, is on the south side of an east-west street. These homes often have the kitchen, family and dining areas at the back of the home, to catch the southern sun. More popular still is a lot that slopes to the south away from the street so that three levels of the home, including a walkout basement, face the sun.

By summer the sun is just going around and around the sky, hardly setting at all, somewhere toward the north. Now the question is where the sun will be when it's time to go to bed. Having the sun screaming on your pillow in the master bedroom at that hour sometimes dictates an appointment with the seamstress who makes blackout drapes. The same happens to light sleepers who need to stay asleep until after the sun enters the bedroom at 5 a.m.

Newer building codes have more strict energy efficiency standards. Glass is a heat loss factor. Home designers have to limit the number of windows. Even the newer argon-filled windows don't have the R-factors of six-inch insulated walls. Skylights erupt heat, too: just look where the snow melts first. If you are the sort of person who craves sunshine, consider an older home that may not be as energy-efficient but might have more glass and skylights.

Secondary sunshine entering a home as reflected light can be almost as satisfying as direct sunshine. Many homes have an open floor plan where you can see from the front of the home to the back of it. There may be a two-story entry and a balcony with windows strategically placed to snatch sunlight. The downstairs windows may be oriented east and west, but bright sunshine reflecting off the snow can make such a home very cheery. The morning sun comes in one side; the evening sun comes in the other.

Many of us seek sun because it makes us feel good. There's science backing up our feelings. Some very light-sensitive individuals suffer from the medically-recognized syndrome called SAD, for Seasonal Affective Disorder. In these people, the absence of bright light alters brain chemistry, triggering a clinically depressive mood. Doctors prescribe sitting in front of bright full-spectrum lights for an hour or more twice a day.

Not everyone has these sensitivities. I remember one family who moved from a dark, depressing condo that backed on a hill where they never saw the sun all winter. Their new home was on a hill with nothing blocking the sun and windows all-around. After they had lived there for six months I ran into them and asked what they liked best about their new home. "We love it," they said. "The best part, where we spend most of our time, is the basement!"

Niel Thomas holds residential and commercial certifications from Institutes of the National Association of Realtors. He is associate broker of Fortune Properties Inc.

IFQ era begins for Alaska fishing with halibut, black cod opener; quotas in, derbies out

By The Associated Press

A eight-month commercial fishing season for Alaska halibut and black cod began March 15 and for the first time, fishermen weren't sprinting for their boats — no matter how fierce the weather.

Derby-style fishing has been replaced by Individual Fishing Quotas. Under the IFQ system, fishermen divide the allowable groundfish catch based on previous catches.

The North Pacific Fishery Management Council drafted the plan last year. The quotas reflect catches made during the period from 1984 to 1990. The more fish caught, the bigger the shares.

The new system is one of the most sweeping and controversial reforms in the history of Alaska fisheries. It does away with the old fishing frenzies where fishermen tried to catch as much as they could in brief openings measured in days and weeks.

Proponents hope it will end the madness during which fishermen worked in a furious, often wasteful manner and sometimes died when openings coincided with storms. Some see the share system as a blueprint for reforming crab, pollock, Pacific cod and other fisheries in the more than $1 billion a year harvests off Alaska.

Backers of the plan say it will allow them to fish for their quotas year-round and it also will provide fresh halibut through the year.

But the system has been criticized by others as a giveaway of a public resource and the first phase in a closure of the ocean commons.

Opponents contend it favors larger boats and more experienced fishermen. They also believe that moneyed interests — especially from outside Alaska — will buy the quotas away from Alaskans.

One group of Alaska fishermen is trying to block the harvest system in an appeal to a federal court. "We have the resource in our back door but can't take advantage of it," said Frank Peterson, an Aleut from Kodiak who fears that many island villagers are being shut out by the new IFQ plan.

Fishermen are allowed to buy and sell the shares as real property. Some have been leasing them to the highest bidder.

Kelly Brennan likes the new IFQ system. He used to prepare for the opening dates of the Alaska halibut and black cod harvests like a football player waiting at the scrimmage line for the opening kickoff.

But as the new season began with chill temperatures, gale warnings and dangerous freezing spray that can coat a ship with ice, Brennan was tucked away at his Halibut Cove home with his vessel snug at harbor.

For Brennan — and for more than 5,000 other hook-and-line fishermen — March 15 was the start of a new era where they can largely choose their time of harvest in a system that vests them with guaranteed shares of the public fishery resource. Federal fishery laws require that the new shares be granted with no royalties to the federal government. That law is currently up for possible amendments. But in the meantime, the government has granted some 700 boat owners shares of a black cod harvest worth $71 million in 1995 and some 5,000 boat owners received shares of a halibut harvest worth $61 million in 1995.

Projects in Fairbanks add factors to tighten community's rental, home buying market

Continued from Page 1

economy and rising interest rates. She said appraisals have gone up maybe 3-4 percent.

She said that although the Healy project was providing housing for about 300 workers, some may want to move into permanent housing in Fairbanks.

Roberts, who along with Fox spoke to the chamber March 21, said Class A office space downtown is filled, and people are unwilling to pay for new construction with rents required to be $2.29 per square foot. Though the warehouse vacancy rate is about 15 percent, new construction still may be feasible.

Fox, who deals in land sales, said property along Goldstream Road and near Fox looks good for residential housing because Fort Knox Gold Mine employees, who do not wish to live onsite, may find the location attractive.

Despite increasing rental demand, new construction on residential homes in Fairbanks may slow from last year, said Mike Denhauser, executive vice president of Mt. McKinley Bank. He said the bank expects only about 150-200 new homes to be built this year. Starting now, contractors should be coming in with their building plans, Denhauser said, and it will be a couple of months until he will have a clear picture of the construction season.

Last year, Mt. McKinley financed about 60 construction loans, Denhauser said, and half of those were on speculation. "All sold, except for two," he said.

Denhauser said one reason residential construction will be down this year is because most of the construction companies will be busy with bigger projects around town, including the Fort Knox.

Washburn disagreed. "If demand was here, I think we would have enough contractors to build," she said. She added that she didn't see a need for contractors to come to Fairbanks looking for work.

Joanne Trefethen, vice president of mortgage lending at Denali State Bank, said her bank has had several inquiries recently for financing duplexes, a first in quite a few years.

According to both Trefethen and Denhauser, there hasn't been much interest shown in building new apartment complexes.

Brad Acord, property manager and Realtor for Century 21 Omni Properties, said now is a difficult time to rent and buy in Fairbanks.

"The trend is the supply can't keep up with the demand," he said, adding that people who were renting their homes, now are finding they can sell them and take those units off the rental market.

He saw the beginning of the Fort Knox impact several years ago, when executives started buying houses in the area, he said.

Dennis Wise, owner of Fountainhead Development, which owns Sophie Station, Bridgewood and Wedgewood Resort, said he takes 275 rental units off the market in the summer and turns them into hotel space for the tourist season.

Cecilia Allen, manager of Sophie Plaza Apartments, said her 355 one- and two-bedroom rentals have had few vacancies. "I'm serious, we're pretty full," she said.

Delta/Greely Community Coalition
Membership Biography/Information

Delta Junction City Council

Glen Wright: Mayor, City of Delta Junction

Ray Woodruff: Vice-President, Delta/Greely Community Coalition, long-time resident of Delta Junction, graduated from High School at Fort Greely. Completed OCS and received an Army commission, BS in Civil Engineering-Duke University (1974), earned Professional Engineer Certificate (1978).

Some previous assignments include: Commander, CRTC, FT Greely (1989-1991); Materiel Test Director of the Cold Regions Test Center, FT Greely; US Army Engineer School, FT Belvoir, VA (1970-72); US Army Operational Test and Evaluation Agency, Falls Church, VA; Staff Engineer/Facility Engineer, Defense Personnel Support Center, Philadelphia, PA (1982-84).

Delta/Greely School District

Lee Clune: Superintendent of Schools-Delta/Greely School District, 5 years. 18 years of educational experience in Alaska, BA-Education, MA-Public School Administration.

Doris Fales: President-Delta/Greely School Board, Founding Member of School Board-1976. Has served on Board approximately 18 years in several capacities. 1994 Recipient of "Don MacKinnon - Alaska Council of School Administrator's Excellence in Education Award."

Delta Chamber of Commerce

Cleeta P. Barger: President, Delta/Greely Community Coalition President, Delta Chamber of Commerce, Broker for Mt. Hayes, Inc. Realtors, 17 years business experience in Delta Junction area

Susie Kemp

Deltana Community Corporation

Darlo Walton: Director, Deltana Community Corporation; Delta Junction resident since 1962. A.B. degree - Whittier College; graduate studies - San Francisco State & Humboldt State; Educational Specialist - Delta/Greely School District, 25 years

Biographical Information, Delta/Greely Community Coalition.

Skip Langston:	President, Deltana Community Corporation; MSG E-8, Retired Army; 18 years in Special Operations field; 10 years of multi-service, i.e., Air Force, Army and Navy testing and development of all types of equipment & systems, including night observation devices, covert sensors and special operations individual weapons; Delta area resident for 8 years; Board of Directors, DCC for 2 years.
P.R. Miller:	Founding Member in following organizations: Deltana Community Corporation, Rural Deltana Fire Protection District, Rural Deltana Volunteer Fire Department, FT Greely Rod and Gun Club, Delta Little League, Local Cub Scouts-Pack 56. Active in following: DAV, American Legion, Delta-Clearwater Moose Lodge 911. BS Architectural Engineer, BA Political Science, MA Public Administration. US Army - 23 years, Merchant Marines - 2 Years. Civil Service, FT Greely Power Plant/7-years.

Delta Chapter, Farm Bureau

Scott Miller:	President- Alaska Farm Bureau, Delta Chapter President- Faith Lutheran Church, Married with three children. Owner/Operator of Misty Mountain Farm - 1000 acres of Barley and Hay. Own Alaska Interior's largest beef feeding operation.
Charles Forck:	Secretary/Treasurer- Delta/Greely Community Coalition, Local land owner/farming operation. Retired teacher-Delta/Greely School District. Current member of Delta/Greely School Board

Civil Service Employees

Jerold G. Barger:	Engineer, GM15, Technical Director, Cold Regions Test Activity, 29 years experience in Army test and evaluation

Retired Military

Ed Sheehan	See at Attachment #6
John Hite:	Retired LTC, US Army, Former Commander at NWTC, FT Greely

Document Separator

BR-17

WELCOME TO

Fort Greely, Alaska
"Home of The
Rugged Professional"

MISSION

Fort Greely provides training and logistical support for the Northern Warfare Training Center (NWTC), Cold Regions Test Activity (CRTA) and elements of the Alaskan Command. Fort Greely provides support to other US Services, National Guard, Reserves and foreign services (Canadian, British, Russian) throughout the year. Fort Greely provides a bombing range to support major air exercises (Cope Thunder, Northern Edge).

HISTORY

1942 STATION 17, ALASKAN WING, AIR TRANS. CMD

1948 UNITED STATES TROOPS, BIG DELTA

1949 REDISIGNATED AS ARCTIC TRAINING CENTER

1953 MAIN POST CONSTRUCTION BEGINS

1955 RENAMED FORT GREELY IN HONOR OF
MG ALDOLPHUS WASHINGTON GREELY
(Arctic explorer/ founder of Alaskan Communications System)

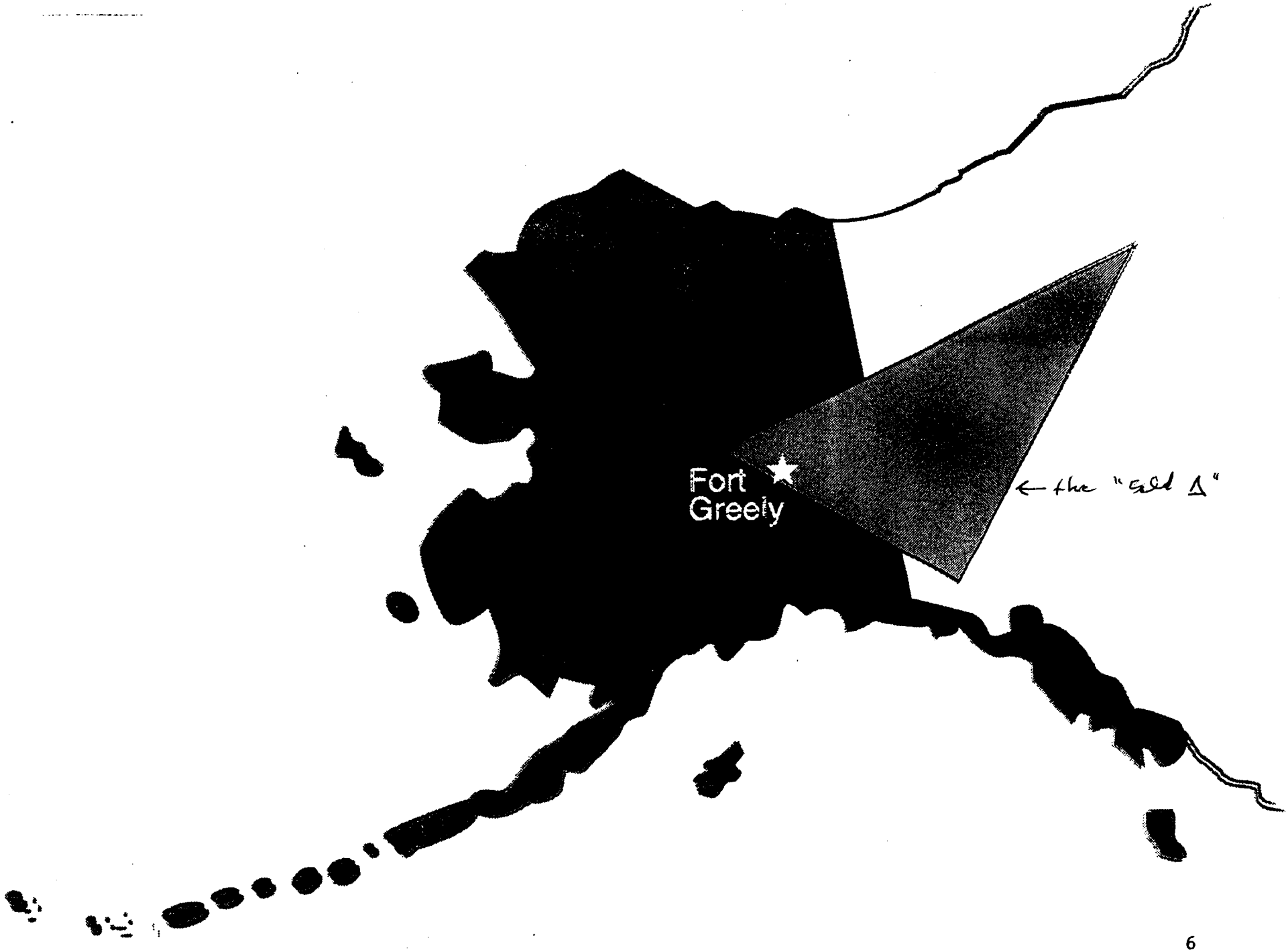
1974 FGA BECOMES PART OF 172nd INFANTRY BRIGADE

1986 FGA BECOMES PART OF 6ID(L) AND US ARMY GARRISON

1994 FGA REALIGNS UNDER USARAK

"HOME OF THE RUGGED PROFESSIONAL"

SUBARCTIC ENVIRONMENT	Semi permafrost	
LOW TEMPERATURE	-63	JAN 75
LOW WIND CHILL	-88	JAN 75
HIGH TEMPERATURE	92	JUN 69
AVERAGE TEMPERATURE	28	
RECORD WIND	94 MPH	OCT 86
RECORD SNOW FALL (year)	99.7 Inches	1966
RECORD SNOW FALL (month)	29 Inches	DEC 55
MAXIMUM DAYLIGHT	21 Hrs 8 Min	21 JUN
MINIMUM DAYLIGHT	» 4 Hrs 7 Min	22 DEC
AVERAGE ANNUAL RAIN	15 Inches	


Fort
Greely
← the "gold Δ"

ARMY COMMUNITIES OF EXCELLENCE

HONORABLE MENTION

1991 1992 1993 1994

EXCELLENCE IN MANEUVER AREAS

EXCELLENCE IN COMMUNITY SERVICES

EXCELLENCE IN COMMUNITY SPIRIT

EXCELLENCE IN COMMUNITY UNITY

EXCELLENCE IN COMMUNITY RELATIONS

EXCELLENCE IN ENVIRONMENTAL AREAS

POPULATION

MILITARY	389
single soldiers 101	
CIVILIAN EMPLOYEES	314
FAMILY MEMBERS	587
RETIREES (50 mile radius)	228
TRANSIENT POPULATION (annual)	1500
TOTAL	3018

HOUSING DATA

Barracks	572
SEQ	44
BOQ	16
Junior Enlisted Family Housing	238
Senior Enlisted Family Housing	33
Company Grade Family Housing	30
Field Grade Family Housing	20
TOTAL	953

COST OF OPERATIONS

EXPENDITURES (millions)	$41.2
PAYROLL	$23.1
Military	8.7
DA Civilian (garrison)	8.6
DA Civilian (tenant units)	3.7
Defense Commissary Agency	.9
AAFES	.6
NAF	.6
OTHER EXPENDITURES	$18.1
NAF Procurement	.3
Supplies & Equipment	6.0
Other Operational Costs	10.7
Military Construction	6.4

FACILITY IMPROVEMENTS

COMPLETED PROJECTS	
Bolio Lake	$6.2M
Black Rapids Barracks Facility	$9.4M
Post Dining Facility Upgrade	$1.4M
Boiler Replacement	$2.0M
Trunked Radio System	$1.7M
Housing Repairs	$2.1M
VTC	$ 50K
Community Center	na
PLANNED PROJECT	
Joint Use Incinerator	$2.0M

TRAINING AREAS

Contiguous Maneuver Area	629,000 Acres
Cantonment Area	10,514 Acres
Gerstle River Test Site	19,154 Acres
Black Rapids Training Site	2,319 Acres
Clearwater Lake Training Area	11 Acres
Tanana River Boat Landing	2 Acres
Three Impact Areas	
Delta	17,000 Acres
Oklahoma	38,000 Acres
Lakes	85,700 Acres

TRAINING AREAS (continued)

Nine Ranges Capable of All Conventional Munitions
(9mm - 120mm Direct Fire, all Air Defense Missiles, all indirect fires to ATACMS, all Aerial Gunnery Systems)

Ten Artillery Firing Points

Seven Drop Zones (1 battalion size drop zone)

Two C-130 capable Assault Strips

USAF Bombing Range up to and including 2,000 pounders and cluster bombs

UNIQUE FACILITIES

Bolio Lake Test Facility

Black Rapids Training Area

Gulkana Glacier

Allen Army Airfield
(used by local community, USAF, USN, BLM)

TRAINING ENVIRONMENT

Varied Terrain

- Tundra, Forests, Mountains, Glaciers, Lakes & Rivers

Diverse Climate

- Winter 30 to -70 Degrees F
- Summer 40 to 90 Degrees F

Low Population Density

No Endangered Species

Remote Training Area

TRAINING UNITS

- 1st Bde, 6th Infantry Division
- National Guard
- USAF
- USN SEALS
- British Royal Marines
- Search and Rescue (USCG, Canada, Russia)
- Civil Air Patrol
- West Point & ROTC Cadets

EASE OF DEPLOYMENT

- Allen Army Airfield C-5 Capable in Winter
- Eielson Air Force Base 80 miles
- Valdez All Year Sea Port 265 Miles
- First Military Installation on Alaska or Richardson Highway
- Allen Army Airfield C-141 & C-130 Capable all Year

SOLDIER SERVICE SUPPORT

AAFES (PX, gas station, snack bar, shoppette, theater)

COMMISSARY

MEDICAL & DENTAL CLINIC

LAUNDRY & DRY CLEANING PICK UP POINT

YOUTH CENTER

SKI SLOPE

CRAFT SHOPS (auto, ceramic, wood, picture framing)

OUTDOOR ACTIVITIES (hunting, fishing, camping, boating)

BOWLING CENTER

POST OFFICE

CHILD DEVELOPMENT CENTER

LIBRARY

FACILITIES

Barracks	659, 661, 663	1956	Good
	660	1961	Good
	662	1977	Good
Family Housing 800s		1955-65	Good
Family Housing 900s		1986	Excellent
Bolio Lake Complex		1991	Excellent
Black Rapids Barracks		1993	Excellent
Administration Buildings		1950s	Good
Maintenance Facilities		1950s	Good
Supply/Storage Facilities		1955	Excellent

FACILITIES (continued)

Medical Clinic	1956	Good
Dental Clinic	1956	Good
Commissary	1955	Excellent
AAFES	1954	Adequate
Ranges	1950s	Adequate

ENVIRONMENTAL

ENDANGERED SPECIES	none identified
HISTORICAL SURVEY	Sullivan Roadhouse/Firetower Hill
ARCHEOLOGICAL SURVEY	Washington Range/Firetower Hill
NUCLEAR POWER PLANT	Operational 1961-71, only one in AK
HAZARDOUS SITES	Nine Locations/ petroleum spills
HAZARDOUS WASTE	Timely Removal
NATURAL RESOURCES	Cooperative Wildlife Management

(stock fish ponds; buffalo feed plots; moose , dall sheep and grizzly studies)

INTEGRATED TRAINING AREA MANAGEMENT SYSTEM (ITAMS) to be installed

COMMUNITY DEPENDENCY

POPULATION WITHIN 50 MILES	4,800
FGA LARGEST EMPLOYER IN AREA	368

MAST SUPPORT (Military Assistance to Safety and Traffic)

JOINT PROTECTION (FGA only full time fire and police in area)

ALLEN ARMY AIRFIELD (BLM, CAP, ALYESKA, civilian air)

JOINT USE REFUSE INCINERATOR

SUMMARY

PROVIDES LARGE CONTIGUOUS MANEUVER SPACE

RANGES FACILITATE FIRING OF ALL WEAPONS
(9mm to MRLS/ATACMS)

CAPABLE OF PROVIDING MULTIPLE JOINT CALFEX AREAS

ONLY US MILITARY BASE IN COLD TRIANGLE

Document Separator

6TH INFANTRY DIVISION (LIGHT)

TRANSITION TEAM

ALASKA

Broc Please enclose this in the Ft. Greely file
Consider options 4 + 4A enclosed for possible Relinement
to Fort Greely (FGA) This was orginally brought up in 1990
Reference to earlier letter sent by Daniel E Lucas

PURPOSE

TO PROVIDE COA'S TO THE COMMANDING GENERAL IN ORDER TO DEVELOP A STRATEGY THAT WILL BEST ACCOMMODATE THE RESTATIONING OF THE 6TH SIG BN (-) AND/OR DIVARTY AND THE 4-11TH FA BN NOR.

POST RELOCATION CONFIGURATION

SEP 90

- HQ'S DIVARTY - FRA — 106 PERSONNEL
- 4-11TH FA BN - FRA — 410 PERSONNEL
- 6TH SIG BN - FRA — 459 PERSONNEL

PLANNED MOVES

- A TOTAL OF 345 SPACES HAVE BEEN IDENTIFIED TO DA TO RELOCATE IN 6ID(L). THESE SPACES ARE A RESULT OF THE MOVE OF THE 6TH SIG BN (-) IN MAY-SEP 91, AND ARE CONTAINED IN THE DIVISION CONCEPT PLAN. PCS $'S ARE PROJECTED TO BE $2.63M (MPA), EQUIPMENT RELOCATION $'S AND OTHER BASOPS(-) COSTS ARE ESTIMATED TO BE $529K. ALL COSTS HAVE BEEN SUBMITTED IN THIS COMMAND'S FY91 COB SUBMISSION AS A SPECIAL UFR.

CONSIDERATIONS

- SPACE IS CURRENTLY EARMARKED FOR THE STATIONING OF THE 6-9TH INF BN AT FWA (570 PERSONNEL - OCT 90 MTO&E)

  THIS AREA CONSISTS OF:

  BLDG 3401 - BARRACKS (CURRENT 1-STOP)
  BLDG 3475 - MOTOR POOL AND UNIDENTIFIED AND/OR CONSTRUCTED MTO&E STORAGE SPACE (PORTION OF 3489 OR NEW BUTLER-TYPE BLDG'S)

  BN HQ'S BLDG WOULD NEED TO BE CONSTRUCTED

- FGA HAS VACANT FACILITIES RESULTING FROM CRTC DRAWDOWN AND NEW BOLIO LAKE CONSTRUCTION

- FRA WILL HAVE VACANT FACILITIES RESULTING FROM THE DIVISION MOVE AND THE PLANNED 6TH SIG BN (-) MOVE

COURSES OF ACTION

COA - 1 - MOVE DIVARTY & 4-11TH FA BN TO FWA VICE 6TH SIG BN (-)

COA - 2 - MOVE DIVARTY, 4-11TH FA BN AND 6TH SIG BN (-) TO FWA

COA - 3 - MOVE 6TH SIG BN (-) AS SCHEDULED; DIVARTY & 4-11TH FA BN REMAIN AT FRA

COA - 4 - MOVE DIVARTY & 4-11TH FA BN TO FGA; 6TH SIG BN REMAINS AT FRA

COA - 4a- MOVE DIVARTY TO FWA; 4-11TH FA BN TO FGA; 6TH SIG BN REMAINS AT FRA

COA - 5 - DIVARTY & 6TH SIG BN TO FWA; 4-11TH FA BN TO FGA

COA - 6 - DIVARTY TO FGA; 4-11TH FA BN TO FWA; 6TH SIG BN REMAINS AT FRA

ACTIONS REQUIRED

- CG SELECTS COA AND PROVIDES PLANNING GUIDANCE TO THE STAFF (DIVISION/GARRISON)
- CG DETERMINES WHICH STAFF ELEMENT/MSC WILL BE PROPONENT IN ORDER TO PLAN & EXECUTE GUIDANCE PROVIDED ABOVE
- PLANNING COMMENCES IMMEDIATELY TO FORWARD NECESSARY REQUEST FOR CHANGES TO EXISTING CONPLAN THRU WESTCOM TO CSA FOR APPROVAL/RESOURCING

COA 1 - ARTILLERY/SIGNAL SWITCH

- RELOCATE HQ'S DIVARTY & 4-11TH FA BN (516 PERSONNEL) VICE PLANNED MOVE OF 345 (+ 171)
- OBTAIN SUFFICIENT BARRACKS SPACE FOR SINGLE SOLDIERS (MAY REQUIRE ON-POST SHUFFLE)
- SPACE FOR BDE & BN HQ'S WOULD BE NEEDED (BLDG 1001)
- SOME ADDITIONAL FAMILY HOUSING MIGHT BE REQUIRED
- MOTOR POOL COULD BE ALIGNED INTO NEW COMPOSITE MAINT FACILITY - MTO&E STORAGE WOULD HAVE TO BE BUILT/ REALLOCATED
- DOES NOT USE FACILITIES OF 3RD INF BN OR FGA

COMMENTS: THIS COA WOULD CAUSE AN INCREASE IN REQUIREMENTS FOR ARMY FAMILY HOUSING. AN ASSESSMENT WOULD BE REQUIRED AS TO THE IMPACT ON SCHOOLS, AND MEDICAL/DENTAL CARE. PCS COSTS WOULD BE APPROXIMATELY $3.487M. OTHER BASOPS(-) COSTS ARE BEING DEVELOPED (ESTIMATED $650K).

COA 2 - MOVE DIVARTY, 4-11TH FA BN & 6TH SIG BN (-) TO FWA

- RELOCATION OF THESE 3 UNITS WOULD INVOLVE APPROXIMATELY 820 PERSONNEL
- WOULD REQUIRE USE OF FACILITIES TAGGED FOR 3RD INF BN UNLESS NEW CONSTRUCTION $'S WERE MADE AVAILABLE'
- PROJECTED FWA TROOP STRENGTH WOULD INCREASE BY 516 PERSONNEL OVER WHAT IS CURRENTLY PLANNED
- NEW FAMILY HOUSING WOULD BE REQUIRED
- NEW CONSTRUCTION WOULD BE REQUIRED TO SOLVE EQUIPMENT STORAGE PROBLEM AS WELL AS BN HQ'S
- NEW FORCE STRUCTURE COULD NOT BE ADDED WITHOUT MAJOR PLUS UP OF RESOURCES

COMMENTS: INSTALLATION SUPPORT SERVICES WOULD BECOME STRAINED AT THIS LEVEL OF CAPACITY. RENOVATION OF THE OLD COMMISSARY INTO THE NEW ONE STOP WOULD BE KEY TO FREEING UP BLDG 3401 FOR USE BY ONE OR MORE OF THE ABOVE LISTED UNITS. MOTOR MAINTENANCE WOULD BE CONSTRAINED SINCE THE ARTILLERY UNITS AND SIGNAL BN (-) BOTH HAVE LARGE TACTICAL FLEETS.

COA 3 - CURRENT DIVISION CONPLAN

- FOLLOWS THE CONCEPT HERETOFORE APPROVED FOR THE 2-PHASED MOVEMENT OF KEY DIVISION ASSETS NORTH
- COSTS CONTAINED AS "SPECIAL UFR" IN FY91 COB
- DOES NOT SOLVE THE CRUCIAL QUESTION OF ARTILLERY FIRING SOR DUE TO ENVIRONMENTAL PROBLEMS (EAGLE RIVER FLATS)
- HQ'S SPACE, BILLETS, MOTOR MAINTENANCE, - ALL ARE ON TRACK. RPA COSTS IN FY91 COB
- P72 $'S REQUIREMENT/TDY COSTS MAY INCREASE IN OUT YEARS DUE TO RECURRING REQUIREMENT TO TRAVEL TO FWA TO SUPPORT DIVISION C3
- AFH IS CURRENTLY BEING VERIFIED BY THE ARMY AUDIT AGENCY

COA 4 - FORT GREELY OPTION

- LOSS OF TROOP STRENGTH @ FWA WOULD BE OFFSET @ FGA
- ADEQUATE SPACE OF BN HQ'S AND SUBORDINATE ELEMENTS CURRENTLY EXISTS @ FGA
- FAMILY HOUSING COULD BE SOLVED BY MIX OF ON/OFF POST UNITS
- PLACES MSC AND FIRING BN AT THEIR PRIME TRANING AREA - "GRAF NORTH"
- MOTOR MAINTENANCE & MTO&E STORAGE COULD BE SOLVED THRU REALLOCATION OF UNUSED/MARGINALLY USED CRTC FACILITIES
- NEW MSC HQ'S WOULD BE REQUIRED
- CATALYST TO IMPROVE ALLEN ARMY AIRFIELD TO MEET DEPLOYMENT CRITERIA OF DIVARTY AND 4-11TH FA BN
- MAY REQUIRE PLUS UP IN GARRISON SUPPORT SERVICES
- SAVES P72 $'S BY ELIMINATION OF TRANSPORTATION COSTS FROM FRA TO FGA
- RETAINS FACILITIES FOR 3RD INF BN AT EITHER POST

CAN EXPANDED ??

AMMO STORAGE

DIVARTY @ FWA
COA 4a - 4-11TH FA BN @ FGA
6TH SIG BN @ FRA

- PLACES DIVARTY IN A BETTER C2 POSITION THAN CURRENTLY VIS-A-VIS SUBORDINATE BN'S
- DOESN'T OVER TAX FGA SUPPORT STRUCTURE ALTHOUGH SOME CHANGES WOULD PROBABLY BE REQUIRED
- CAPITALIZES ON NEW CONSTRUCTION/SPACE REALLOCATION OF DIVISION PHASE 1 MOVEMENT
- REINFORCES DIVARTY'S ALT TOC MSN BY MAINTAINING PROXIMITY TO DIVISION HQ'S
- EVEN THOUGH PERSONNEL NUMBERS WOULD INCREASE, OVERALL MPA & COB COSTS SHOULD REMAIN CONSTANT SINCE SHORTER DISTANCE TO RELOCATE
- RETAINS FLEXIBILITY IN TERMS OF FWA RESOURCES SHOULD FUTURE REQUIREMENTS SURFACE FOR AN ELEMENT OF SIG BN OR ANY DIVISION SEPARATE BN TO DEPLOY TO FWA
- DOESN'T USE FACILITIES FOR 3RD INF BN AT EITHER POST

DIVARTY @ FWA
COA 4a - 4-11TH FA BN @ FGA
6TH SIG BN @ FRA

- PLACES DIVARTY IN A BETTER C2 POSITION THAN CURRENTLY VIS-A-VIS SUBORDINATE BN'S
- DOESN'T OVER TAX FGA SUPPORT STRUCTURE ALTHOUGH SOME CHANGES WOULD PROBABLY BE REQUIRED
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- RETAINS FLEXIBILITY IN TERMS OF FWA RESOURCES SHOULD FUTURE REQUIREMENTS SURFACE FOR AN ELEMENT OF SIG BN OR ANY DIVISION SEPARATE BN TO DEPLOY TO FWA
- DOESN'T USE FACILITIES FOR 3RD INF BN AT EITHER POST

MOVE DIVARTY & COA 5 - 6TH SIG BN TO FWA; 4-11TH FA BN TO FGA

- SPACE REALLOCATION REQUIRED TO SUPPORT COMPANY SIZE ELEMENT (HHB, DIVARTY)
- SPACE NEEDED FOR DIVARTY HQ'S
- MINOR IMPACT ON FAMILY HOUSING (ASSUMING SUMMER 91 IS TARGET DATE)
- MOTOR POOL/MTO&E STORAGE WOULD BE KEY FACTOR'S UNLESS EXISTING FACILITIES FOR 3RD INF BN WERE USED
- OPTIMIZE FGA FACILITIES & IMPROVE C2 FOR DIVARTY
- MEETS COMMO NEEDS FOR DIVISION HQ'S
- ADDITIONAL 516 PCS'S ARE NOT PROGRAMMED IN FY91 COB (COA 4 & 4a)

COA 6 - MOVE DIVARTY TO FGA; 4-11TH FA BN TO FWA; 6TH SIG BN REMAINS AT FRA

- WOULD REQUIRE SOME REDISTRIBUTION OF SPACE AND RESOURCES @ FGA
- INCREASES UTILIZATION OF BARRACKS AND AFH
- ONLY REQUIRES SMALL INCREASE IN GARRISON TDA SLICE
- POTENTIAL FOR ODP SAVINGS OF DIVARTY CDR IS "DUAL HATTED" AS DEP GARRISON CDR
- PLACES ALL ARTILLERY ASSETS NOR VICINITY PRIME TRAINING AREA W/POTENTIAL FOR $ SAVINGS IN P72 COSTS
- RETAINS FLEXIBILITY FOR ADDED FORCE STRUCTURE @ FWA

* IMPACTS UPON CURRENT PLANS

OPTION'S	TOTAL 6ID(L) PCS INCREASES	FWA TROOPS	FGA TROOPS	FRA TROOPS
1	+ 171	+ 171	0	- 171
2	+ 516	+ 516	0	- 516
* 3	(+ 345)	(+ 345)	0	(- 345)
4	+ 516	0	+ 516	- 516
4a	+ 516	+ 106	+ 410	- 516
5	+ 516	+ 101	+ 415	- 516
6	+ 516	+410	+ 106	- 516