

REGIONAL HEARING ISSUE SUMMARY
San Antonio Regional Hearing
July 11, 2005

Texas and Arkansas
Red River Army Depot, TX and Lone Star Army Ammunition Plant, AR

- Witness: Congressman Ralph Hall (Texas 4th)
 - Red River Army Depot (RRAD) is a unique joint logistics facility with the munitions center, Defense Distribution Depot (DDRT), and maintenance depot synergy.
 - RRAD works combat and tactical vehicles with a skilled and dedicated workforce.

- Witness: Senator Mark Pryor (Arkansas)
 - There are Center for Industrial Technical Excellence (CITE) designations unique to RRAD - RRAD is the only DoD source for Patriot and rubber products - and the CITE designations do not transfer with the workload to the gaining installation.
 - RRAD has unique capabilities - Bradley transmission, Patriot certification, and rubber products (the only source for track remanufacturing and M1 road wheels).
 - There were many notes from meetings that supported keeping RRAD open, and those notes conflict with the final recommendation to close RRAD.

- Witness: Senator John Cornyn (Texas)
 - There was deviation from criteria 1 with the move to lower valued installations.
 - There was no credit given for the synergistic location at RRAD.
 - RRAD is the CITE for tactical vehicles - how was Letterkenny Army Depot was ranked 1st, and RRAD was ranked 3rd, particularly given that RRAD exported their business processes on tactical vehicles to Letterkenny?
 - The DDRT was ranked number 1 in the central region, and the recommended move is to a lower valued installation. In addition, the MILCON to move this to Oklahoma City will build a facility that is only 65% of the current DDRT size.
 - There was deviation from criteria 3 when surge capacity was not considered under the Joint Cross Service Group use of a 60-hour-work-week instead of the 40-hour-work-week.
 - By using FY03 data, neither FY05 or FY06 workload was considered, and workload is significantly higher today than in FY03.
 - There was deviation from criteria 5. Costs and savings are not accurate, and neither is the expected 30% savings in overhead.
 - There was deviation from criteria 8 when environmental costs and the permit costs at gaining installations were not considered.

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- Witness: MG Josue Robles, Jr. (USA, Ret)
 - The reasons for keeping RRAD open today are even more compelling than in BRAC 1995.
 - There is an unacceptable risk to capacity, workload interruption, and you cannot just move a CITE.
 - The Army does not have excess capacity - workload has gone from 2.1M direct labor hours (DLH) in 2003 to 6.4M DLH in 2005; and the shift calculations based on a 60-hour instead of 40-hour work week are wrong.
 - There is risk to continued operations by moving RRAD and by having everything at Anniston Army Depot. It takes considerable time to build a skilled and capable workforce and there will be a break in the level of performance/capability if and when this is moved.

- Witness: Senator Kay Bailey Hutchison (Texas)
 - The Army needs RRAD, as evidenced by the staff meeting notes regarding the need to keep RRAD.
 - GAO had several questions and concerns on this recommendation.
 - The cost to replicate the rubber missions an unacceptable risk. It is an artisanal process that even commercial producers cannot successfully replicate.
 - There has been increased storage and workload at the McAlester Army Ammunition Plant since 2003, so more will need to be built in order to accept the RRAD workload.
 - The DDRT was the highest rated facility and the capacity is not available at Tinker Air Force Base which is located in the middle of Oklahoma City, Oklahoma. \$34M in MILCON is planned at Tinker while the DDRT at RRAD has the capacity to expand for more, and will expand based on future incoming troops to Texas bases.
 - 2003 data was used instead of current workload, what about surge?

- Witness: Senator Blanche Lincoln (Arkansas)
 - Lone Star Army Ammunition Plant (LSAAP) has critical capabilities and intellectual properties, and Day and Zimmerman owns some of the processes.
 - The M915 fuze and Defense Reutilization and Marketing Service could be impacted.
 - LSAAP has demilitarization capabilities.
 - It is contrary to competitive DoD contracting practices for the Army to direct workload to the other gaining Army facilities.
 - It will cost an additional \$14M in equipment and tooling to establish these capabilities.

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- There will be a loss of proprietary data and you cannot purchase or replicate experience.
- LSAAP is part of the Red River Complex.
- Witness: Congressman Mike Ross (Arkansas 4th)
 - 35% of the people who work at RRAD and LSAAP live in Arkansas.
 - There are inconsistencies in military value and capacity calculations, and the costs are erroneously reported.
 - There is complexity in the work done at LSAAP and all lines were not accounted for in the data call.
 - Per a May 23, 2005 ASIP there are over 400 personnel at LSAAP.
 - LSAAP has demilitarization, production, maintenance and storage capabilities; there is also open burn and detonation demilitarization and 1.23M square feet of storage.

Arkansas

188th Fight Wing, Fort Smith

- Witnesses: Col. Brock Strom, USANG, (Ret.)
 - Deviations in BRAC criteria concerning current and future missions (the base has joint training ability), available air and land space (more airspace than Nellis and Edwards), cost of operations (#1 cost effective Fighter Wing in the ANG). Also the recruiting and retention is at 98%.
 - Fort Smith has the ability to surge, joint training capabilities, able to support fighter and mobility surge operations, great access to ranges and the ability to expand their airspace
- Witness: Congressman Boozeman
 - Concerned with the enclave concept and feels as though Congress (with Pentagon guidance) should make policy decisions.
- Witness: Senator Pryor
 - There are no encroachment and environmental issues and the close proximity to Fort Chaffee allows for joint training opportunities. Concerning the enclaves, the “shift in policy” should go through Congress.

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- Witness: Mr. Hutchinson
 - Proper credit was not received for proximity to, quality of, and volume of available airspace. Also, proper given credit for the low-level routes. Also, it should have been considered an auxiliary airfield. Infrastructure was completed post-assessment (ramp space that can hold 37 F-16s).
 - \$7.5M to replace fire support and Fort Smith is 1 of 5 FAA and DoD approved regional fire training sites.
 - Fort Smith meets MILVAL criteria, is consistent with objectives and meets the quality of life standard.

Little Rock Air Force Base

- Witnesses: Senator Blanche Lincoln, Congressman Vic Snyder and Mayor Tommy Sawim, Jacksonville
 - Witnesses and the the Arkansas Congressional Delegation endorse the recommendations because LRAFB has a high MILVAL and the capacity to expand.

The State of Texas¹

San Antonio

- Witnesses: Charlie Amato, Dr. Francisco Cigaroa, General John Jernigan, USAF, (Ret.) and Col. Doug Williams, USAF, (Ret.)
 - They are in support of moving inpatient care and trauma center from Wilford Hall Medical Center at Lackland AFB to Brooke Army medical Center at Fort Sam Houston. The community is confident that they can adjust to having 2 trauma centers in the city rather than 3 trauma centers. But, they would like changes to 3 other recommendations:
 - They recommend that USAFSAM be realigned to become part of the new training organization at Fort Sam Houston. They believe that the faculty will not move and the training capability does not exist at Wright-Patterson.
 - They recommend that AFIOH remain tied to USAFSAM in San Antonio.
 - They are recommending that the Directed Energy Bioeffects Laboratory that was moved to San Antonio because of BRAC 1989 remain in San Antonio. BRAC 1989 led to the Tri-Service DE Bioeffects Laboratories. They stated

¹ In some cases the Texas presentation is divided by Region vs. Installation

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that BRAC 1995 showed that few scientists relocate and they believe the DE scientists would not move to Dayton, OH.

- They did not want to move CPSG functions because that would have the potential to damage national security.

Fort Bliss El Paso, TX

- Witnesses: Sen. John Cornyn, Rep. Reyes, Bob Cook and James Maloney
 - El Paso Delegation speakers do not agree with Net Fires recommendation. Said ADA school should remain at Bliss where Patriot and Stinger Missiles are fired.
 - ADA brigade should remain at Bliss where there is adequate training spaces and Patriot firing range which does not exist at Fort Sill.
 - Commissioner Hill asked Bliss speakers if they agree with "Net Fires Center" concept of combining ADA & FA schools. Agrees with collocating the schools but the location should be at Fort Bliss not Fort Sill.

Fort Hood, Killeen, Texas

- Witness: Senator Kate Bailey Hutchison
 - Misleading data: BRAC states minimal losses with respect to Fort Hood because it is based on accounting from FY 03 through FY 2011. However, Texas delegation believe that there is a loss of almost 9000 soldiers based on current FY 05 force structure currently located at Ft. Hood.
 - Can continue to train 6 BCT (Brigade Combat Teams) and can continue to do so in future with no additional cost because ranges and training areas already exist.
 - 37,000 acres of land was restricted (due to endangered species) and was not included in assessment. The restriction has now been lifted and the community feels as though DOD should include the "extra" acres.
- Witness: Rep. John Carter
 - Concerned that soldiers moving to Carson (who previously bought homes who believed they were going to permanently stationed at Hood) would lose money because of a possible depressed housing market around Fort Hood resulting from the movement of soldiers out of the area.

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- Witness: LTG Pete Taylor, (RET)
 - Fort Hood Off Post Aviation Training Area was not included in BRAC numbers. Believes it should be 9,600,000 acres.
 - Consider quality of Ft. Hood not just quantity.
 - Can continue to train 6 BCT (Brigade Combat Teams) and can continue to do so in future with no additional cost because ranges and training areas already exist.
 - Movement of BCT to Ft. Carson degrades the army's ability to train that force because the training range at Ft. Carson is not as robust as at Fort Hood.

- Witness: Rep. Chet Edwards
 - Ft. Hood's MILVAL is #3 overall and is #1 in Future Surge Capability. DOD has spent \$913 million over the last 14 years at Fort Hood and therefore it would make more sense to station BCT permanently at Ft. Hood and utilize the cost savings at other Army installations.

Sheppard Air Force Base Wichita Falls, TX

- Witnesses: Rep. Mac Thornberry, Kay Yeager and Darrell Coleman
 - Representatives from Wichita Falls stated that Sheppard AFB is the largest technical training location and though they agree with the recommendation to co-locate enlisted medical training they believe that Sheppard is the better place for that co-location because: Phase I training that, which is conducted in the classroom and is being moved to Fort Sam Houston, does not require clinical training space, only classroom space.

Corpus Christi, TX

- Witnesses: Lloyd Neal, VADM Al Konetzi, (Ret.) and RADM Paul Ryan, (Ret.)
 - The Mine Warfare Center of Excellence and training interoperability will be disrupted by moving the helicopter air borne mine countermeasures capability to Norfolk and the MCM ship borne mine countermeasure vessels to San Diego.
 - Military Value weighting was biased against small, special purpose bases.

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- Military Value calculations for NAVSTA Ingleside were understated by eliminating the unique MCM training capabilities.
- NAVSTA Ingleside was not given credit for newly constructed double decker piers.
- The Navy put too much reliance on the unproven, high risk future Mine Warfare Systems.
- The Navy will lose dedicated offshore mine warfare training areas for operational training.
- The Electro-Magnetic Roll Facility needs to be replicated in San Diego to maintain the low EM signatures of the MCM ships.
- Key pieces of mine warfare training equipment need to be relocated or replicated in San Diego.
- The Homeland Defense posture regarding potential terrorist threat targets for the Gulf Coast appears to be jeopardized by the DoD recommended closure of Ingleside.
- NAVSTA Ingleside was not given credit for future growth potential and the Military Value of a Gulf Deep Water Port.
- Community representatives challenged the COBRA data in that the Navy did not reduce the BOS personnel related to the retiring MHCs as a non-BRAC action. Consequently, the BRAC savings are inflated.
- The consolidation of Navy Region South headquarters with Navy Regions Great Lakes doesn't make sense from an economic or management perspective.

The State of Oklahoma

Ft. Sill and DFAS, OK

Ashley Buzzell/Joint Cross-Service Team/R&A Senior Analysts

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- Witnesses: Senator James M. Inhofe, LTG Richard A. Burpee, and MG Toney Stricklin (Ret.)
 - Strongly support consolidation at Fort Sill of ADA school from Fort Bliss with Fort Sill's FA school to implement army "Net Fires Center" recommendation.
 - Strongly supports relocation of ADA units from Ft. Bliss to Ft. Sill, as included in "operational Army" recommendation.
 - States Army Chief of Staff said Army is relying on the Net Fires Center at Fort Sill.
 - Local Missile live fire not a training requirement.
 - ADA Brigade training at Ft. Sill is viable just as Fort Sill currently supports training of 3rd US Corps Artillery Brigade (which is also located at Fort Sill).
 - DFAS→ Opposed closing. The MILVAL of DFAS is enhanced located within secured force protection and proximity to soldiers. Cost per sq. foot least expensive of the 26 sites (it's expandable). Close proximity to institutes of higher learning allows for recruitment.