



# **Economic Impact**

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Anniston is tightly woven into the fabric of our state and local communities.

## State Support

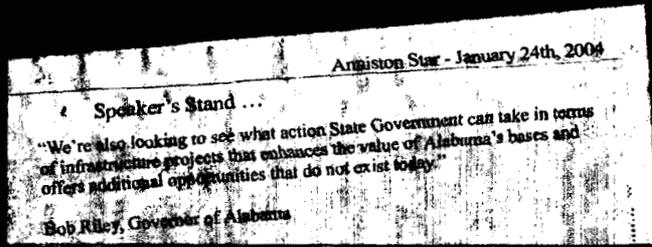
5 Lane Road Access to Interstate 20  
(almost complete) \$27 Million

Co - Op Education Teachers  
(\$126,173 Annually)

Planned 4-Lane of Leatherwood Road for  
Depot Transportation North - \$25 Million



COMMUNITY RELATIONS



Exhibitive Document -  
For Discussion Purposes Only -  
Do Not Release Under FOIA

The State of Alabama's support and appreciation for Anniston Army Depot is evidenced by its current construction of a five-lane Strategic Corridor from Interstate 20 to the depot's southern boundary. The State of Alabama also contributes teacher units to support our high school cooperative education program and is planning to 4-lane Hwy 109 along the depot's Eastern Border, linking the depot to northern highway arteries.

# Local Community






COMMUNITY RELATIONS

## Local Support

- ◆ Friends Of The Depot  
Focus: To Improve Depot Military Value
- ◆ Calhoun County Chamber of Commerce
  - ◆ Full Time Military Liaison
  - ◆ Military Affairs Committee
  - ◆ Forward Calhoun County & Economic Development (Defense Focus)
  - ◆ CEO (Public - Private) Defense Roundtable
  - ◆ Commercial & Public Defense Manufacturing Consortium

## Local Expansion Capability

- ◆ Utilities -
  - ◆ Water - Additional 120,000 People
  - ◆ Sewage - Additional 50,000 People
  - ◆ Electrical - Additional 2,000 Homes
- ◆ Schools -
  - ◆ Additional 3,400 Students
- ◆ Homes/Realty -
  - ◆ 1,500 Homes on the Market

COMMUNITY RELATIONS

COMMUNITY RELATIONS

Deliberative Document -  
For Discussion Purposes Only -  
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The local Chamber of Commerce and Communities are strongly supportive of the depot....sponsoring such organization as "Friends of the Depot" which is focused on increasing the depot's military value, a full time military liaison, a Military Affairs Committee, a CEO Defense Roundtable, and a Public-Private Manufacturing Consortium.

Partially due to population reduction caused by the closure of Ft. McClellan, our local communities have significant expansion capabilities.

# **Anniston Army Depot AMC Installation Familiarization Briefing Calhoun County Demographics**

**Time Zone: Alabama – Central Standard Time**

## **Population Calhoun County**

1990 Census: 116,034

2002: 109,555

**Note:** Number is reduced primarily due to BRAC 95 closure of Ft. McClellan

## **2002 Local Population by Age Group**

<b>Age</b>	<b>Population</b>	<b>Percent (%) of Total</b>
1-19	29,065	26.53%
20-24	8,041	7.34%
25-34	13,574	12.39%
35-44	15,885	14.50%
45-54	16,203	14.79%
55+	26,786	24.45%

**Average Age is 38.1 Years Old**

*Source: Calhoun County Chamber of Commerce*

# **Anniston Army Depot AMC Installation Familiarization Briefing Calhoun County Demographics**

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## **2000 Effective Buying Income**

Local Median Household Income (\$32,604.00)

Local Per Capita Income (\$16,615.00)

State Median Household Income (\$34,923.00)

State Per Capita (\$18,189.00)

*Source: U.S. Census Bureau*

## **2002 Local Household by Income**

<b>Income</b>	<b>Percent (%) of Local Population</b>
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Under 15k	21.49%
15k – 24,999k	17.13%
25k – 34,999k	14.70%
35k – 49,999k	19.32%
50k – 74,999k	17.29%
75k – Up	10.07%

*Source: Calhoun County Chamber of Commerce*

# Anniston Army Depot AMC Installation Familiarization Briefing Calhoun County Demographics



## 2004 Educational Institutions

Elementary Schools, Public (Calhoun County)

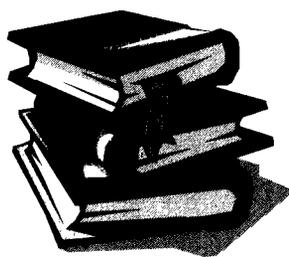
School Name	Number of Students	School Name	Number of Students
Alexandria	697	Piedmont	481
Ce Hanna	486	Pleasant Valley	583
Cobb	329	Randolph Park	308
Coldwater	457	Saks	649
Constantine	269	Tenth Street	333
Golden Springs	272	Weaver	684
Kitty Stone	918	Welborn	697
Ohatchee	468	White Plains	412
Oxford	971	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>9,014</b>

*Source: National Center for Education Statistics  
Calhoun County Chamber of Commerce*

# Anniston Army Depot AMC Installation Familiarization Briefing Calhoun County Demographics

## 2004 Educational Institutions

### Middle Schools, Public (Calhoun County)



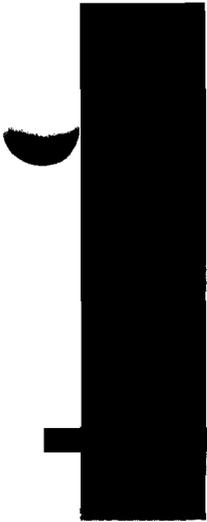
School Name	Number of Students
Anniston	582
De Armanville	309
Oxford	776
Piedmont	237
Saks	413
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>2,317</b>

*Source: National Center for Education Statistics  
Calhoun County Chamber of Commerce*

### High Schools, Public (Calhoun County)

School Name	Number of Students	School Name	Number of Students
Alexandria	987	Pleasant Valley	431
Anniston	560	Saks	619
Jacksonville	778	Weaver	468
Ohatchee	425	Welborn	834
Oxford	961	White Plains	351
Piedmont	310	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>6,724</b>

*Source: National Center for Education Statistics  
Calhoun County Chamber of Commerce*



# **Anniston Army Depot AMC Installation Familiarization Briefing Calhoun County Demographics**

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## **2004 Educational Institutions Primary and Secondary Summary**

Total Capacity of all Schools, Public (Calhoun County)

**21,455 Students**

Total Number of Current Students, Public (Calhoun County)

**18,055 Students (84%)**

Total Number of Expansion Capability, Public (Calhoun County)

**3,400 Students (16%)**

*Source: Calhoun County Chamber of Commerce*

# Anniston Army Depot AMC Installation Familiarization Briefing Calhoun County Demographics

## 2004 Post Secondary Schools (30 Mile Radius)

School	Number of Students
• Jacksonville State University	8,930 Students
• Harry M Ayers State Technical College	1,347 Students
• Gadsden State Community College	5,187 Students
• Gadsden Business College – Anniston	273 Students
• University of Alabama – Distance Learning Branch	Not Available
• Talladega College	417 Students

*Source: National Center for Education Statistics  
Calhoun County Chamber of Commerce*

# **Anniston Army Depot AMC Installation Familiarization Briefing Calhoun County Demographics**

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## **Health Care (Calhoun County)**

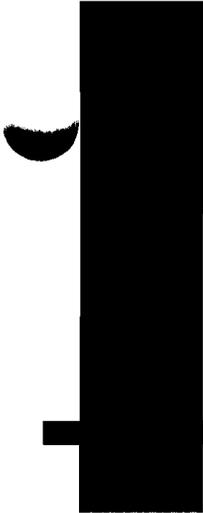
Hospitals	3 Hospitals - 586 Beds
Doctors	94
Dentist	39
Chiropractors	15
Optometrists	7
Physical & Occup Therapist	6
Outpatient Care Centers	8

# **Anniston Army Depot AMC Installation Familiarization Briefing Calhoun County Demographics**

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## **Recreational Facilities (Calhoun County)**

Public Parks	41
Churches	292
Movie Theatres	5 Theaters 33 Screens
Softball/Baseball Fields	16 Complexes 39 Fields
Country Clubs	3
Public Golf Courses	8
Tennis Courts	9
Bowling Alleys	1
Public Pools	8
Libraries	4
Recreation Centers	5



# **Anniston Army Depot AMC Installation Familiarization Briefing Calhoun County Demographics**

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## **Climate (Calhoun County)**

Prevailing Wind Direction	Southwest
Average Relative Humidity	71.5%



### **Temperature**

Avg. Degree – Annual	60.4 F
Avg. Degree – January	40.6 F
Avg. Degree – July	80.3 F

### **Precipitation**

Avg. Inches of Rain/Yr.	54.58”
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*Source: Southeast Regional Climate Center*

## **Mobile Communication (Calhoun County)**

100% Coverage County Wide





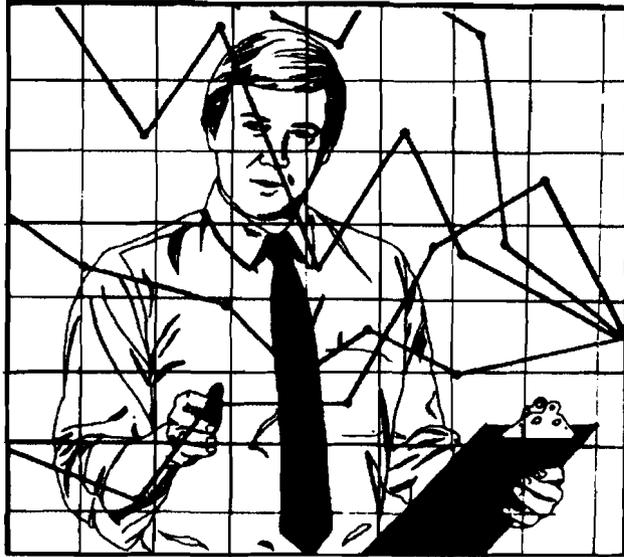
**CENTER FOR ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT  
And Business Research**

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College of Commerce and Business Administration, Jacksonville State University

*The Economic Impact  
of Anniston Army Depot  
on  
Calhoun and Surrounding Counties  
2003*





#### **AN OVERVIEW:**

Jacksonville State University maintains a strong commitment to economic growth and the continuing development of a business environment that fosters the creation of jobs, investment and expansion of Alabama's industrial base. The Center for Economic Development and Business Research (CED) is dedicated to this commitment.

As an integral part of the University's business outreach program, CED provides a direct link between the academic and business communities. The purpose of CED is to conduct industrial development strategy studies for communities in Alabama and to provide managerial and technical assistance to the business community through research.

Pat W. Shaddix  
Director

***THE ECONOMIC IMPACT  
OF  
ANNISTON ARMY DEPOT  
ON  
CALHOUN AND SURROUNDING COUNTIES  
2003***

***Prepared by:***

William T. Fielding, Ph.D.  
Dean  
College of Commerce and Business Administration

***Through:***

Center for Economic Development and Business Research  
Jacksonville State University  
700 Pelham Road North  
Jacksonville, Alabama 36265

June 2003



## *Acknowledgments*

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Written research is heavily dependent upon the important contributions of many people; this study is no exception. The author of this study is extremely grateful and appreciative to the following individuals and institutions whose assistance made this report possible:

Mr. Pat W. Shaddix, Director of the Center for Economic Development and Business Research at Jacksonville State University, for supporting this project with personnel and other resources; Mr. Willard Butterworth, Program Coordinator of the Center for Economic Development and Business Research was responsible for basic data gathering from governmental agencies in the area, state agencies, and from the JSU Business Office;



Gerald Bates, Jr., Colonel U.S. Army, Commander Anniston Army Depot, for resources of the Depot in support of this study; Mr. Ray V. Minter, Chief of Staff, Anniston Army Depot, for providing requested financial data and coordinating questionnaires; Mr. Jesse L. Poor, Deputy to the Depot Commander, Anniston Army Depot, for providing financial data from the Depot and tenants, and coordinating financial questionnaires with appropriate organizations; Ms. Martha Almaroad, Administrative Assistant to Mr. Ray Minter for coordinating surveys, appointments, meetings, and support for this study.

Superintendents of Education and governmental officials in Calhoun, Talladega, Etowah, and St. Clair Counties provided assistance by furnishing requested information; and the management and employees of AAD cooperated by completing the questionnaire and returning them to our office.

William T. Fielding, Ph.D.  
Dean  
College of Commerce and Business Administration

June 2003



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## ***Introduction***

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This study addresses the economic effect of Anniston Army Depot on Calhoun and Surrounding Counties. The activities of the AAD affect the local communities in ways that are not immediately obvious or easily measured. This study examines the more quantifiable economic impacts of the Anniston Army Depot.

In order to fully understand the impacts of the Anniston Army Depot on Calhoun and Surrounding Counties, a brief background is necessary. Anniston Army Depot is located near Anniston/Oxford, Alabama, in Calhoun County. The AAD is situated in Northeast Alabama approximately 100 miles west of Atlanta, Georgia, and 75 miles northeast of Birmingham, Alabama.



The impact areas examined in this study includes Calhoun, Etowah, Talladega and St. Clair Counties with a population of 361 thousand.





## *Objectives*

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In order to measure the economic impacts of Anniston Army Depot on the Calhoun/Surrounding area, an empirical study was conducted during the Spring of 2003. Expenditure questionnaires, institutional financial reports, and secondary data were utilized to obtain the information needed to measure the AAD's impact. The results are presented in this report.

There are many different types of economic impacts and a single number cannot measure them adequately. Figure 1 illustrates, in a general manner, the different ways the Anniston Army Depot impacts economically on the Calhoun/Surrounding area.



The purpose of this study is three-fold. First, it should provide the Anniston Army Depot and the local community with a better understanding of the important benefits which accrue to the community as the result of having a depot located within its environs. Second, the study should help the local community make a comparison between the economic costs of the AAD and the economic benefits derived from the institution. Third, the study should emphasize the importance of the mutually beneficial relationship that exists between the AAD and Calhoun/Etowah/St.Clair and Talladega Counties.



## Overview

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The 324 million dollar gross annual payroll of Anniston Army Depot has a significant impact on the Calhoun/Surrounding area economy.<sup>1</sup> This is not surprising since AAD is the largest employer in the Calhoun/Surrounding area.<sup>2</sup> Therefore, when the AAD as well as the employees make initial expenditures, these expenditures are in turn respent, causing a substantial ripple or multiplier effect on the four-county economy. This study contains estimates of just how significant these economic impacts are upon the local economies. The primary findings of this study are summarized below.

### Impact On the Calhoun/Surrounding Area



The Anniston Army Depot and employees spent an estimated \$516 million directly in the Calhoun/Surrounding area in 2002. This initial impact also generated secondary flows of income in the area. The multiplier effect generated an estimated total economic impact on the Calhoun and surrounding areas in 2002 of at least \$1.1 billion.

### Impact On Local Governments

Revenue received by Calhoun and Surrounding County and city governments as a result

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<sup>1</sup>The gross annual payroll figure is inappropriate to measure local impact since it includes money withheld to pay state and federal income taxes, insurance premiums, retirement, annuities, etc.

<sup>2</sup>Industry listings obtained from local area Chamber of Commerce.



of AAD employees amounted to \$33 million. These benefits consisted of real estate and sales tax collection as well as state aid that was attributable to the presence of the AAD.

During the 2002 school year, AAD-related persons received approximately \$11.4 million in local government municipal and public school services. Thus, the net impact on local governments due to the AAD was a positive \$21.6 million.

#### Impact On Local Employment

Anniston Army Depot-related expenditures not only created income but also created jobs. The AAD employed 4,969 persons during the FY 2002 year. In addition 13,076 jobs were created in the local area as a result of the Anniston Army Depot and AAD-related expenditures. Therefore, the total employment impact was 18,045 jobs created in the community by the presence of Anniston Army Depot in 2002.



#### Impact On Local Financial Institutions

Funds from employees and from AAD-related businesses, provide the reserves for expansion of credit by local banks. Employee and related deposits result in an approximate increase of \$96 million in the credit base of local financial institutions occurs as a result of the AAD.

## *Methodology*

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The equations used in this model provide a method to estimate impacts on the various sectors of the local economy. The original data collected for this study was used to determine values for components of the equations. Primary data for the equations were obtained from three basic sources: (1) an expenditure survey of AAD employees; (2) local government officials (county commissioners, city clerks, tax assessors, and superintendents of education in the counties); and (3) Anniston Army Depot officials. Secondary information was taken from various government publications; documentation is provided in the Appendix.

In order to present the full effect of the presence of the Anniston Army Depot on Calhoun and Surrounding Counties, it is necessary to take into account the multiplier effects that were mentioned in the previous section. The concept of the multiplier is an important element in the equation systems presented in this report. Expenditure multipliers indicate the average number of times that a dollar spent locally is respent in the local economy. These multipliers are “built in” to the expenditure models; that is, it was not necessary to multiply direct expenditures by some separately determined multiplier in order to present expanded spending. The “true” multiplier differs from area to area due to the differences in regional economies (population composition, basic industry, expenditure patterns, etc.). Moreover, the determination of an exact regional multiplier is a study in itself. The multiplier selected for this study is 2.2. It is important to realize that the multiplier is a statistical concept which is difficult to measure directly. The magnitude of the multiplier may vary at any point in time as well as over time.

## *Impact of Direct Expenditures*

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Anniston Army Depot impacts directly on the economy of the Calhoun/Surrounding area through its spending for locally provided goods and services, spending by its closely related firms, and through the spending of its employees. This section of the study will provide estimates of the direct local expenditures in fiscal 2002 attributable to the existence of the AAD.

### Anniston Army Depot Related Businesses and Employee Expenditures

The direct local expenditure of the Anniston Army Depot and employees is approximately \$512 million (see Table 1). This amount is composed of \$125 million spent by employees, and \$391 million (excluding wages and salaries) spent by the Anniston Army Depot.

The initial \$512 million spent by the Anniston Army Depot and AAD-related persons has an impact greater than its initial value due to the fact that it is spent and respent locally thus multiplying the initial expenditure. The respending of these dollars, with successive transactions adding to the cumulative impact in diminishing increments, creates the “multiplier effect.” For example, the purchase of a meal by an AAD-related person provides income for the restaurant owner, dishwasher, and waitress, all of whom in turn will spend some of their income in the Calhoun/Surrounding area. The restaurant owner will not only use his portion for personal spending, but also will buy part of his restaurant supplies locally, again creating income for other persons and businesses in the Calhoun/Surrounding area. These multiplied effects must be considered along with direct expenditures to give the overall impact of the AAD.

TABLE 1	
Direct Local Expenditures of AAD & AAD-Related Persons (Initial Impact of Spending)	
Anniston Army Depot (excluding wages, salaries & scholarships)	\$391,400,000.00
Employees (from B-1.1.1)	<u>124,861,032.00</u>
<b>TOTAL DIRECT IMPACT</b>	<b>\$516,261,032.00</b>

The data reported in this study include the direct economic impact of expenditures as well as an estimate of the value of the multiplied spending to arrive at an approximate total impact. In this study a value of 2.2 for the multiplier was determined and the corresponding total impact of \$1.1 billion results. This total economic impact can be broken down into direct impact and indirect impact. The \$516 million in direct impact results from direct spending by employees and the Depot while the \$1.4 billion in indirect impact is a result of the respending of these initial dollars. This \$1.1 billion is approximately 11 percent of the total business volume in the study area. Table 2 shows the sources of the total impact.

TABLE 2	
Total Impact of AAD on Calhoun/Surrounding Counties	
Expenditures	Impact
Direct Institutional Spending (B-1.1)	\$ 391,400,000
Direct Employee Spending (B-1.1)	124,861,032
Indirect Spending (B-1.2 + B-1.3)	<u>619,513,238</u>
<b>TOTAL IMPACT</b>	<b>\$1,135,774,270</b>

The impact of total expenditures has several dimensions. For one, the development of private business property valued at \$279 million which serves AAD-related needs has occurred as a result of the \$1.1 billion AAD-related expenditures. Table 3 shows that approximately \$187

million of this amount is composed of real property, and \$92 million is in local business inventories. This real property includes apartments, office buildings, and retail and service establishments. The property serves the Anniston Army Depot and employees and would not likely exist in the absence of the AAD, other things being equal.

TABLE 3	
Anniston Army Depot Impact on Local Business Property	
Value of local business real property due to AAD (B-2.1)	\$186,973,616
Value of local business inventory due to AAD (B-2.2)	<u>91,644,463</u>
<b>TOTAL VALUE OF LOCAL BUSINESS</b>	<b>\$278,618,079</b>

Another very important result of Anniston Army Depot-related expenditures is that AAD directly and indirectly, accounts for approximately 12 percent of the total employment in the study area. The Depot employs 4,969 persons in various positions. In addition to these jobs, 13,076 jobs exist because of the direct and indirect AAD-related spending. When the 4,969 positions within the Anniston Army Depot itself is added to the 13,076 jobs created by the AAD indirectly, total employment attributable to the presence of AAD is estimated at 18,045 (see Table 4).

TABLE 4	
Anniston Army Depot Impact on Employment	
Direct Employment by AAD	4,969
Indirect Employment Due to AAD	<u>13,076</u>
<b>TOTAL EMPLOYMENT (I-1)</b>	<b>18,045</b>

Tax Expenditures and Receipts

As local citizens, Anniston Army Depot-related persons pay taxes to and receive the

benefit of services from local governments. Employees of AAD account for \_\_\_\_\_ percent of the total population of Calhoun and surrounding counties, and both the benefits and costs to local governments are significant. As a result of employees, the cost to local governments for providing municipal and public school services is approximately \$11.5 million. However, persons living in the study area who are directly or indirectly related to the AAD pay approximately \$33 million in taxes to local governments. Therefore, this results in a net gain to the community of \$21.6 million.

#### Financial Sector Impact

Local financial institutions such as banks, savings and loans, and credit unions receive money (funds) from the AAD employees. Each of these institutions can increase its lending when its reserves increase. Thus, AAD-related funds are a potentially important source of local credit creation and economic growth.

Due to deposits by the AAD-related persons, total savings deposits and demand deposits the credit base in the local community is increased by approximately \$96 million. This allows potential credit availability in the study area to expand as money is loaned and redeposited. The entire community benefits from this expanded credit base.

## ***Conclusion***

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The purpose of this study was to obtain an approximate measure of the economic impact of the Anniston Army Depot on Calhoun/Surrounding area. This impact occurs as a result of the expenditures of the Anniston Army Depot, related business, and employees of the AAD.

The conclusion of this study is that Anniston Army Depot makes a significant economic contribution to this locality. The AAD is not only a major economic component in the area, but also, and just as important, it is an integral part of both Calhoun and Surrounding Counties and is one of the contributing forces that serve to shape and define the area.

# J<sup>S</sup>U ECONOMIC UPDATE



Center for Economic Development  
College of Commerce and Business Administration  
Jacksonville State University  
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Volume 14 Issue 2

March/April 2005

## THE ECONOMIC IMPACT OF ANNISTON ARMY DEPOT BY WILLIAM T. FIELDING, PhD

### OVERVIEW

The Anniston Army Depot (AAD) is a critical economic activity in Calhoun and surrounding counties in Alabama and plays a key role in support of the United States military deployed worldwide. It is the largest employer in Calhoun County and the surrounding area.

Some of a number of the depot's assigned missions is that it is the only Army depot capable of performing maintenance on both heavy and light ground combat vehicles and their components. The depot is also designated as the Center of Technical Excellence for the M1 Abrams Tank and is the designated candidate depot for the repair of the M60, AVLB, M9ACE and M88 comat vehicles. AAD has assumed responsibility for the towed and self-propelled artillery as well as the M113 Family of Vehicles. In addition, the AAD has been designated the Department of Defense Small Arms Repair Facility.

In 2003, the College of Commerce and Business Administration of Jacksonville State University (JSU), through the JSU Center for Economic Development and Business Research conducted a study on the economic effect of Anniston Army Depot on Calhoun and surrounding Alabama counties. As of April 12, 2005 the study was updated because of an increase in

the number of depot employees. The activities of the AAD affect the local communities in ways that are not immediately obvious or easily measured. This study examined the more quantifiable economic impacts of the Anniston Army Depot.

Anniston Army Depot is located near Anniston/Oxford, Alabama, in Calhoun County. The AAD is situated in Northeast Alabama approximately 100 miles west of Atlanta, Georgia, and 75 miles northeast of Birmingham, Alabama.

The impact areas examined in this study include Calhoun, Etowah, Talladega, and St. Clair Counties with a population of 361 thousand.

The 423 million dollar gross annual payroll of Anniston Army Depot has a significant impact on the Calhoun/ Surrounding area economy. This is not surprising since AAD is the largest employer in the Calhoun/ Surrounding area. Therefore, when the AAD as well as the employees make initial expenditures, these expenditures are in turn respent, causing a substantial ripple or multiplier effect on the four-county economy. This study contains estimates of just how significant these economic impacts are upon the local economies. The primary findings of this study are summarized below.

*Continued on Page 3*

### IMPACT ON CALHOUN AREA

The Anniston Army Depot, employees, and related persons spent an estimated \$662 million directly in the Calhoun/Surrounding area in 2004. This initial impact also generated secondary flows of income in the area. The multiplier effect generated an estimated total economic impact on the Calhoun and surrounding areas in 2004 of approximately \$1.5 billion.

TABLE 1

#### DIRECT LOCAL EXPENDITURES OF AAD AND AAD RELATED PERSONS

(INITIAL IMPACT OF SPENDING)

ANNISTON ARMY DEPOT*	\$508,820,000.00
EMPLOYEES	<u>152,828,496.00</u>
<b>TOTAL DIRECT IMPACT</b>	<b>\$661,648,496.00</b>

\* Excluding wages & salaries

TABLE 2

#### TOTAL IMPACT OF AAD ON CALHOUN/SURROUNDING COUNTIES

DIRECT INSTITUTIONAL SPENDING	\$508,820,000
DIRECT EMPLOYEE SPENDING	152,828,496
INDIRECT SPENDING	<u>793,928,195</u>
<b>TOTAL IMPACT</b>	<b>\$1,455,626,691</b>

### LOCAL GOVERNMENT IMPACT

Revenue received by Calhoun and surrounding county and city governments as a result of AAD employees and related persons amounted to \$33 million. These benefits consisted of real estate and sales tax collections as well as state aid that was attributable to the presence of the AAD.

During the 2004 school year, AAD-related persons received approximately \$11.4 million in local government municipal and public school services. Thus, the net impact on local governments due to AAD was a positive \$21.6 million.

### IMPACT ON LOCAL EMPLOYMENT

Anniston Army Depot-related expenditures not only created income but also created jobs. The AAD and related business employed 6,082 persons during the FY 2004 year. In addition 17,044 jobs were created in the local area as a result of the Anniston Army Depot and AAD-related expenditures. Therefore, the total employment impact was 23,126 jobs created in the community by the presence of Anniston Army Depot in 2004.

TABLE 3

#### ANNISTON ARMY DEPOT IMPACT ON EMPLOYMENT

DIRECT EMPLOYMENT BY AAD	6,082
INDIRECT EMPLOYMENT DUE TO AAD	<u>17,044</u>
<b>TOTAL EMPLOYMENT</b>	<b>23,126</b>

Dr. Fielding is the Dean of the College of Commerce and Business Administration, Jacksonville State University

## United Defense would be hard hit if Anniston Army Depot were to close

By Matthew Korade  
Star Senior Writer  
12-29-2003

Represented by white rectangles moved about on a magnetic board, the vehicles at Anniston's United Defense plant are like the pieces of a game.

Marked with serial numbers to keep track, the "game pieces" are shifted as the vehicles themselves move, from the yard to the factory-floor section, and then to the Anniston Army Depot board, as the vehicles take a ride on the depot test track.

As the work on the armored vehicles is completed, the white rectangles are removed from the board. The tanks and personnel carriers get sent to foreign buyers, such as Israel, Egypt or Saudi Arabia, or are stored on U.S. ships somewhere on the deep ocean, ready in case a war breaks out.

Upgrading the aging fleet of Army vehicles for modern warfare is the factory's reason for being, said Charlie Redmon, operations manager. Sometimes he'll spot one of his main products on CNN, a refurbished M113-model personnel carrier weaving down the road, its driver trying to overcome blind spots in the periscope.

"We assume they've come through here," he said.

Given United Defense's partnership with the Depot — not to mention its contract to produce locally all the metal tracks for the Army's entire inventory of vehicles — the company also plays a critical part in the regional economy. Its operations would be severely limited if the depot were to shut down in the 2005 round of base realignment and closure, officials said.

The depot is probably the last organized structure capable of providing United Defense with the work that's currently being done, said Nathan Hill, a military consultant for the Calhoun County Chamber of Commerce.

That work includes overhauling parts in the depot's spacious factories, removing paint in its huge "grit blast" and testing vehicles on its track, which is capable of testing every combat vehicle in the Army.

Furthermore, there is the issue of obtaining environmental permits, providing tight security and having available the allied-trades industry and artisan skills that aren't duplicated anyplace else, all of which the depot can provide, Hill said.

"There's many years of experience there," he said.



**Charlie Redmon, operations manager at Anniston's United Defense plant, says sometimes he will spot one of the vehicles possibly refurbished at the plant on CNN. Photo: Bill Wilson/The Anniston Star**

## **United Defense would be hard hit if Anniston Army Depot were to close - Continued**

Cindy Garrison, a spokeswoman for United Defense, said the area is looked at as an industrial base for the Army, and the depot, with its ability to make public-private partnerships is part of the attraction for defense industries, as was Fort McClellan.

"If it should go away, it's uncertain what would happen to the other defense industries in the area," she said.

One of the main vehicles United Defense upgrades is the M113. More than 80,000 of the vehicles have been produced since their introduction in 1960 — the largest quantity the United States has ever built of any track vehicle. Nearly 50,000 were bought by more than 50 countries, which means a lot of work for United Defense's upgrades plant.

There are so many of the vehicles that the government has allowed them to be used to create artificial reefs. United Defense has a newspaper clipping on the wall showing a stripped-down transport plunging nose first into the cold Atlantic off Manasquan, N.J.

"But there's perfectly good parts in there," Redmon said.

Most recently, the plant has been fitting the transports with turbo-charged engines, new transmissions and improved driver controls that allow it to pivot. The Army began noticing the need for the upgrades during the first Gulf War, Redmon said. Older models were falling behind, out of radio range.

"It's making it safer for the troops," he said.

And weighing in at about 20 tons, the revamped version is still as light as the Stryker.

United Defense upgrades the massive Howitzer tank for sale to foreign nations. It also converts old Army vehicles into the lookalike Soviet tank that U.S. forces use in war games. It is harmless. The gun shoots lasers, not bullets, and the body is fitted with reflectors that show whether it has been dealt a deadly blow or a mere glance.

Solid rubber track is the newest United Defense creation. It is lighter, quieter and easier on roads than metal track, and it is self-cleaning. The "rubber band" is perforated throughout with little holes; when the vehicle moves, air is forced through, blowing off mud or snow.

"It's not in the Army inventory yet," Redmon said, although it is in the future plan. "Though they're certainly welcome to all our test results."

More work is expected. The depot has United Defense refurbish vehicles and tracks coming back from Iraq, and about \$17.4 million has already been appropriated in fiscal 2004 for the M113 conversion program.

"We're optimistic that next year we're going to see an increase," Redmon said.

## County receives \$10 million for roads, bridges

**By Nathan Solheim**  
**Assistant Metro Editor**  
**01-22-2004**

Calhoun County has received \$10 million from the Chemical Stockpile Emergency Preparedness Program, paving the way for road and bridge projects along routes that might be used for evacuation in case of an accident or incident at the Anniston Army Depot's chemical weapons stockpile.

Each year, Calhoun County receives money from the program to prepare the community's response to an accident. The money brings the county's CSEPP budget this year to \$16 million.

As reported in The Star last week, the money will be used on six bridge projects and one road paving project.

"We're going to get some much needed roads and bridges repaired along evacuation routes in the county," said Calhoun County Commission Chairman Robert Downing. "We're thankful to Sen. Shelby for getting us these additional funds and a level of protection the people deserve. It's just going to make us better prepared and give us safe roadways to travel on."

Sen. Richard Shelby, R-Ala., secured the funds on Capitol Hill last year. A representative from the Alabama Emergency Management Agency delivered the money to the Calhoun County Commission Wednesday.

County commissioners had been waiting for the money to come down from the Alabama Emergency Management Agency since last week.

The initial list of projects includes paving on Mudd Street and fixing bridges on Mudd Street, Gate 8 Road, Alexandria-Jacksonville Road, Ball Play Road, Old Downings Mill Road and Wellington Road.

County Engineer Charles Markert recommended the seven projects be done first and chose them from a list of 19 projects totaling more than \$18 million. The rest of the projects would be paid for with county money or another CSEPP grant.

The county has until September 2005 to complete the seven projects. Markert said last week he expects to approach the commission with bid documents within a few weeks, though the issue did not appear on the commission's agenda for today.

Downing said the county will send out requests-for-qualifications for project managers in the next few days.

Because of the amount of work to be done, the county does not have the resources to take on the workload and will hire an outside project manager, said County Administrator Ken Joiner.

"We've got some timelines here to get the money obligated, we have employees that are involved with projects with state and local money," Joiner said. "This money has to be spent for specific projects so it's clearly defined when it comes to splitting the workload to get it done."

## **\$1 billion may come to Anniston**

**By Hannah Bergman**  
**Star Washington Correspondent**  
**02-03-2004**

WASHINGTON

Anniston's economy could get another injection from President Bush's new budget. The \$2.4 trillion plan includes \$50 million for the Center for Domestic Preparedness at McClellan and \$957 million for 310 new Stryker vehicles.

That money comes on top of the proposed \$23.6 million for a new maintenance plant at the Anniston Army Depot. Alabama is also slated to get \$4.9 billion from federal grant programs, up from \$4.7 billion in 2004.

The figures are part of the voluminous budget delivered Monday to Congress by the president only weeks after the 2004 fiscal year budget passed Congress.

The president's budget proposes a 7 percent increase in defense spending and a 10 percent increase in homeland security spending.

Sen. Richard Shelby, R-Tuscaloosa, said the budget balanced funding on important measures while scaling back on "irresponsible spending."

"I also share the president's strong commitment to fight and win the global war on terror, and I support the important spending increases he has proposed for national and homeland security," Shelby said.

The defense budget also includes a 3.5 percent pay increase for military personnel and the privatization of 90,000 military housing units by the end of 2005.

Defense Department documents released Monday with the president's budget revealed the department planned to purchase another 310 Stryker armored vehicles.

The armored vehicles are made by General Dynamics Land Systems at the Anniston Army Depot.

The Center for Domestic Preparedness requested \$50 million for 2005, the same amount it requested in 2004, according to Chris Rizzuto, a spokesman for the Office for Domestic Preparedness. Congress voted to increase the center's budget for 2004 to \$54.7 million last year.

The center will continue to fund its current training programs with the money, Rizzuto said.



**Reserve Component Support**

**Ft. McClellan & Pelham Range**

Anniston provides personnel support to Title V Civilians at the Alabama National Guard Training Center

Anniston provides:

- Equal Employment Opportunity
- Legal Compensation
- Morale, Welfare & Recreation
- Memorandum of Agreement with Alabama National Guard for Storage of Ammunition

147 NG Soldiers received Supply & Maintenance Training During the Past Year

Deliberative Document - For Discussion Purposes Only - Do Not Release Under FOIA

As can be seen here, Anniston provides Personnel Services and ammunition storage to the Alabama National Guard personnel located across town. Anniston's future plans are to develop a memorandum of understanding with the Alabama National Guard that addresses the utilization of the 20,000 acre Pelham Range which shares the northern border of the depot. Furthermore, Anniston provides a hands on approach to supply & maintenance training by placing the soldiers in our production shops working side by side with depot employees during their annual reserve training.

Pelham Range is adjacent the depot on the northwest side. It consists of approximately 22,245 acres. Pelham range capability:

1. Ten live fire ranges with a total of 204 firing points:

- Special Forces Advanced Urban Combat Shoot House
- Special Operations Rifle
- Multipurpose Familiarization,
- Pistol Qualification
- Multipurpose / 600 Yard Known Distance
- Mechanized Smoke Pots and Smoke Grenades
- 300 m Field Fire (RETS)
- 300 m M-16 Qualification (RETS)
- Mk-19 and M-60 Familiarization
- Tank Range
- Five Artillery firing points up to 155 mm
- Three Mortar firing points up to 120 mm

2. Ten training areas:

- One Armored Vehicle Dry Fire, and Mortar
- Three Mechanized Maneuver and Mortar training areas (company)
- One Airborne / Air Assault DZ & LZ
- Three Land Navigation / Terrain Association / Orienteering courses
- One NBC Operations training site
- One Armored Vehicle Staging Area / Dry Fire /Individual Training (Battalion)

3. Six bivouac areas that will accommodate three battalion, and three company size elements.



**FORT MCCLELLAN ARMY NATIONAL GUARD TRAINING CENTER  
ARMY NATIONAL GUARD TRAINING CENTER  
P.O. BOX 5280  
FORT MCCLELLAN, AL 36205-0280**

**MEMORANDUM OF AGREEMENT  
BETWEEN  
FORT MCCLELLAN ARMY NATIONAL GUARD TRAINING CENTER  
FORT MCCLELLAN, AL  
AND  
ANNISTON ARMY DEPOT  
ANNISTON, AL**

**SUBJECT: Procedures for Public Visitation of New Bethel Cemetery**

- 1. Purpose.** To document support procedures between Anniston Army Depot (ANAD) and Fort McClellan Army National Guard Training Center (ARNGTC) concerning public visitation to New Bethel Cemetery.
- 2. Reference.** Traditional public visitation dates.
  - a.** Visitation dates for all cemeteries at Pelham Range are permitted on the first Saturday and Sunday in May and on Memorial Day weekend (Saturday, Sunday and Monday).
  - b.** Other visitation dates are permitted consistent with security and safety regulations and requirements in paragraph 6.
- 3. Problem.** To outline coordination procedures for public visitation to New Bethel Cemetery (ANAD property) which adjoins Pelham Range (under the supervision of the ARNGTC).
- 4. Scope.** Support encompasses access to all cemeteries at Pelham Range for visitation purposes.
- 5. Understandings:**
  - a.** ARNGTC will:
    - (1)** Allow public access to cemeteries for visitation purposes (see attached map).
    - (2)** Announce dates and hours for public visitation to cemeteries through newspapers and other media sources at least 10 days prior to beginning of visitation period.

**SUBJECT: Procedures for Public Visitation of New Bethel Cemetery**

(3) Serve as point of contact (POC) between the public and ANAD concerning visitation privileges.

(4) Notify ANAD POC of any change in ARNGTC POC for coordination of visits and responsibilities and visitation procedures outlined herein.

**b. ANAD will:**

(1) Maintain the cemetery plot in accordance with AR 200-3, Natural Resources-Land, Forest and Wildlife Management.

(2) Notify ARNGTC POC of any change in ANAD POC for coordination of visits and responsibilities and visitation procedures outlined herein.

(3) Ensure that ANAD personnel and tenants are aware of visitation dates. Ensure that no high risk chemical operations, such as movement of M55 rockets, M55 rocket leaker isolation, and enhanced storage monitoring inspection of M55 rockets, are on-going during visitation periods.

(3) Publish visitation dates in the Anniston Army Depot Tracks.

**6. Other Visitation Dates**

**a. ARNGTC POC will:**

(1) Coordinate requests for visiting cemeteries on dates other than stated in paragraph 2a with Chief, Personnel and Community Affairs Division by providing date, time, length of visit, and number of visitors.

(2) Obtain clearance, and notify visitors of approval.

(3) Notify visitors when requests for visits are denied due to hazardous range operations.

(4) After obtaining clearance, contact ANAD POC in writing at least 2 duty days in advance of visit, providing date, time, length of visit and number of visitors.

**b. ANAD POC will**

(1) Contact the Directorate of Public Works; Directorate of Law Enforcement and Security; Directorate of Risk Management; Anniston Chemical Activity; Anniston Munitions Center; and the Anniston Chemical Agent Disposal Facility; and provide them the date, time, length of visit and number of visitors.

(2) After obtaining clearance, notify ARNGTC POC who will, in turn, notify requester of approved date, time and length of visit.

SUBJECT: Procedures for Public Visitation of New Bethel Cemetery

(3) Notify ARNGTC POC when clearance cannot be obtained and suggest an alternate date for visit.

7. POC's:

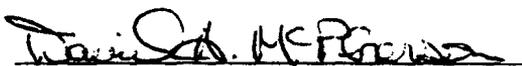
a. ANAD:

- (1) Support Agreements Manager, Directorate of Contracting: 256-235-7257
- (2) Forester, Directorate of Risk Management, Environmental Control and Engineering Division: 256-235-4217
- (3) Chief, Planning and Resource Office, Directorate of Public Works: 256-235-6415
- (4) Public Affairs Officer: 256-235-6281

b. ARNGTC:

- (1) Chief, Personnel and Community Affairs Division: 256-847-4105
- (2) Administrative Technician: 256-847-4456

8. Effective Date: This agreement becomes effective upon the last signature, will be reviewed at least annually prior to anniversary date, and may be cancelled/revised upon mutual consent by both parties or by either party subject to 180 day notice.

  
DAVID A. McPHERSON  
LTC, EN, AL ARNG  
Training Center Manager

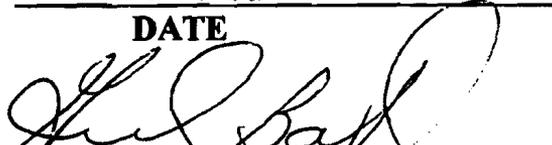
1 MAR 02  
DATE

  
THEODORE C. CASON, JR.  
Secretary  
Armory Commission of Alabama

28 MAR 02  
DATE

  
WAYNE A. PRATT  
COL, NGB  
Acting USPFO for Alabama

28 Mar 02  
DATE

  
GERALD BATES, JR.  
COLONEL, OD  
Commanding

12 APR 02  
DATE

**FORT MCCLELLAN ARMY NATIONAL GUARD TRAINING CENTER  
ALABAMA ARMY NATIONAL GUARD  
P.O. BOX 5280  
FORT MCCLELLAN, AL 36205-0280**

**MEMORANDUM OF AGREEMENT  
BETWEEN  
FORT MCCLELLAN ARMY NATIONAL GUARD TRAINING CENTER  
AND  
ANNISTON ARMY DEPOT  
ANNISTON, AL**

**SUBJECT: Range Firing Coordination**

1. Purpose. The purpose of this memorandum is to document coordination procedures required between the Fort McClellan Army National Guard Training Center (hereinafter referred to as the ARNGTC) and the Anniston Army Depot (hereinafter referred to as the ANAD) during the use of the ANAD's outdoor firing range.

2. Reference.

a. AR 385-63, Policies and Procedures for Firing Ammunition for Training, Target Practice and Combat, 15 October 1983 (with changes).

b. FM-ARNGTC Regulation 350-2, Ranges and Training 1 August 2002.

3. Problem. To clarify range firing coordination procedures between the ARNGTC and the ANAD when ANAD is scheduled for range firing on the ANAD outdoor firing range.

4. Scope. The scope pertains to firing range requirements involving Pelham Range.

5. Understandings:

a. ARNGTC agrees

(1) To provide range safety briefings and issue Range Safety Cards to authorized ANAD personnel.

(2) To provide ANAD personnel clearance to operate the ANAD outdoor firing range which surface danger zone (range fan) extends into Pelham Range.

**SUBJECT: Range Firing Coordination**

(3) To provide ANAD an initial annual ARNG training schedule for planning purposes by the beginning of each fiscal year.

(4) To provide support at no cost if Pelham Range is being utilized by ARNG personnel at the same time ANAD requires use of their outdoor range. If, however, there are no ARNG requirements at Pelham Range, a fee of \$20.00 per hour will be assessed for operation of the firing desk. Any charges will be submitted quarterly to ANAD, ATTN: AMSTA-AN-RRA, Anniston, AL 36201-4199 against a Military Interdepartmental Purchase Request (MIPR) (DD Form 448).

(5) To provide ANAD written confirmation of approved dates/times.

(6) To notify ANAD POC at least five days prior to scheduled range firing if requirements change, and ARNG personnel will not be available at no cost.

**b. ANAD agrees**

(1) Depot personnel will possess a valid ARNGTC Range Safety Card. The cards may be picked up from Range Control, following the annual briefing at Building 1120, Fort McClellan or Depot personnel can provide a mailing address at the safety briefing, and the safety cards will be mailed.

(2) To ensure compliance with applicable regulations listed in paragraph 2.

(3) To coordinate and schedule range firing with ARNGTC 90 days in advance and update changes/requirements as soon as possible.

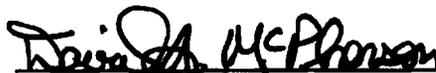
(4) To the maximum extent possible, to schedule range firing when the desk control clerk is available.

(5) To reimburse the ARNGTC \$20.00 per hour for firing desk operations when there are no ARNG requirements at Pelham Range. (Forward MIPR to the Fort McClellan Army National Guard Training Center, P.O. Box 5280, ATTN: FM-ARNGTC-RMD, Fort McClellan, AL 36205-0280).

(6) To make arrangements for any emergency medical services which may be required for ANAD personnel during the use of the outdoor firing range.

SUBJECT: Range Firing Coordination

6. Effective Date: This agreement becomes effective upon the last signature, will be reviewed annually prior to anniversary date, and may be canceled/revised upon mutual consent by both parties subject to a 180 day notice.

 2 DEC 02	 22 NOV 02
DAVID A. McPHERSON      Date	GERALD BATES      Date
COLONEL, EN, AL ARNG	COLONEL, OD
Training Center Manager	Commanding

  
12 JAN 03  
WAYNE A. PRATT      Date  
COLONEL, NGB  
Acting USPFO for Alabama

  
13 JAN 03  
JOHN B. LYDA      Date  
COLONEL, EN, AL ARNG  
Assistant USPFO for Alabama

  
13 JAN 03  
THEODORE C. CASON, Jr.      Date  
Secretary  
Armory Commission of Alabama