

ARIZONA

Reserve Component	
Gains	Losses
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1 Armed Forces Reserve Center and Maintenance Facility • 1 Armed Forces Reserve Center 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Close 2 Army Reserve Centers • Close 1 Area Maintenance Support Activity • Close 1 National Guard Reserve Center and Organization Maintenance Shop and realign 1 National Guard Readiness Center with State permission
Ft Huachuca	
Gains	Losses
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Civilian Personnel Operations Centers consolidated at Ft Huachuca 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inventory Control Point functions for consumable items to Defense Logistics Agency • Integrated Materiel Management Center functions to Aberdeen Proving Grounds, MD • All mobilization processing functions to Ft Bliss

Army Net Personnel Impacts			Active Army MILCON (\$M)	Army Economic Impact (\$M)
Military	Civilian	Student	Cost Estimate	Total State Salary Change
0	-168	0	\$0.0	-\$8.8

- Realigns a lower threshold mobilization site to an existing large capacity site and enables the transformation into a Joint Pre-Deployment / Mobilization Platform at Ft Bliss
- Supports the migration of the remaining Service Consumable Items to the oversight and management of a single DoD agency
- Closing RC facilities is offset by the construction of modern AFRCs that will be the right size and design to support units that will be stationed there. Transforming RC facilities will improve training, readiness and quality of life for more than 1570 RC soldiers, full-time unit support personnel, and their families.

Transform Reserve Component Facilities in the State of Arizona

BRAC 2005 recommendations transform Reserve Component facilities in the State of Arizona into multi-functional installations that will enhance unit readiness, increase training opportunities, and generate operational efficiencies. These transformed facilities will provide the capability to conduct Soldier Readiness Processing and Home Station Mobilization, reduce the number of substandard / undersized Reserve Component facilities, enhance Anti-Terror / Force-Protection, promote effective recruiting and retention, and enhance the Homeland Security and Homeland Defense capabilities of the Army Reserve and the Army National Guard.

Armed Forces Reserve Center (AFRC) Marana (New Facility)

Close the United States Army Reserve Center, Allen Hall near Tucson Arizona and the Area Maintenance Support Activity 18 on Fort Huachuca, Arizona by relocating all units from the closed facilities to an Armed Forces Reserve Center and maintenance facility on the Arizona Army National Guard Silverbell Army Heliport/Pinal Air Park in Marana, Arizona, if the Army is able to acquire suitable land for the construction of the facilities. The new AFRC shall have the capability to accommodate the Arizona National Guard 860th MP Company and the 98th Troop Command from Papago Park Readiness Center, if the State of Arizona decides to relocate those units.

AFRC Buckeye (New Facility)

Close the Deer Valley United States Army Reserve Center (#2) in Phoenix and re-locate units to a new Armed Forces Reserve Center on the Arizona Army National Guard Buckeye Training Site. The new AFRC shall have the capability to accommodate units from the Army National Guard Phoenix Readiness Center, if the State of Arizona decides to relocate those units.

Why: The implementation of this recommendation will enhance military value, improve homeland defense capability, greatly improve training and deployment capability, create significant efficiencies and cost savings, and is consistent with the Army's force structure plans and Army transformational objectives.

This recommendation considered feasible locations within the demographic and geographic areas of the closing facilities and affected units. The sites selected were determined as the best locations because they optimized the Reserve Components ability to recruit and retain Reserve Component soldiers and to train and mobilize units impacted by this recommendation.

This recommendation provides the opportunity for other Local, State, or Federal organizations to partner with the Reserve Components to enhance Homeland Security and Homeland Defense at a reduced cost to those agencies.

Other

The Department of Defense understands that the State of Arizona will close the Army National Guard Reserve Center and Organizational Maintenance Shop Phoenix, Arizona, and realign the Papago Park Army National Guard Readiness Center by relocating the 860th Military Police Company and the 98th Troop Command. The Armed Forces Reserve Centers will have the capability to accommodate these units if the State decides to relocate the units from these closed facilities into the new AFRCs.

Quantitative Results

USAR Facilities	3	ARNG Facilities closing	1
Approximate Closing Square Footage	94,040	Approximate New Military Construction Square Footage	156,543

Estimated Implementation Timeline:

Design new AFRCs and acquire land	FY06	Construct new AFRCs	FY07
Relocate units to new AFRCs	FY08	Shut down closing facilities	FY08

Internal Communications:

- The Army knows that transforming Reserve Component facilities is the key to enable Reserve forces to better meet current and future operational requirements. BRAC helps us get there.
- Closing these Reserve Component facilities is offset by the construction of a modern Armed Forces Reserve Center that will be the right size and design to support our unit and other local Guard and Reserve units that will be stationed there.
- Transforming Reserve Component facilities in the State of Arizona will improve training, readiness and quality of life for more than 1570 Reserve Component soldiers, full-time unit support personnel, and their families.

External Communications: (Civilian community)

- The Secretary of Defense's BRAC 2005 recommendations demonstrate that Reserve Component facilities are valuable installations to the Army and DoD.
- The Department of the Army has more than 4000 Reserve Component facilities across the United States. Because of the sheer numbers of these facilities, the process the Army had developed for arriving at a quantitative military value score for its 97 major installations (including leases) was not practical for its Reserve Component facilities. Additionally, if measured by the active process, which valued training lands and ranges

among other things, the Reserve Component facilities would not have compared well against the active installations. For these reasons, it was the military judgment of the Department of the Army that it needed to craft a unique approach for ascertaining the overall military value of Reserve Component facilities.

- A team of functional experts from Headquarters, Department of the Army, the Office of the State Adjutant General, and the Army Reserve Regional Readiness Command conducted a military value assessment of state-owned and Army Reserve sub-threshold facilities. These facilities were assessed, specifically against DoD Criteria one through four, in their ability to support joint stationing options that enhance Army and DoD transformation.
- The Department of the Army decided to consolidate multiple Army Reserve Centers and, where allowed, Army National Guard Armories into modern Armed Forces Reserve Centers because of their potential to enhance Reserve Component operations, training, mobilization and power projection capabilities, and their ability to sustain recruiting and retention.
- The sites for the new AFRCs are also based on their ability to consolidate functions wherever appropriate, to include schools, personnel, logistics, and other management functions.
- New AFRC sites were also selected based on their ability to relocate Reserve Component units and activities from leased and encroached properties that do not meet anti-terrorism and force-protection requirements onto established military facilities, and their ability to ensure the future readiness of Army forces while reducing the long-term costs of sustaining the base structure.
- It is a part of the plan to transform our Armed Services.
- We expect the demands on the community and the benefits to the community from the closure of these Reserve Component properties and the construction of a new Armed Forces Reserve Center will be minimal.

Approving BRAC Recommendations - Statutory Steps:

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|------------|--|
| 08 Sept 05 | BRAC Commission recommendations due to President |
| 23 Sept 05 | President approves/disapproves Commission recommendations |
| 20 Oct 05 | Commission resubmits recommendations (if initially rejected by President) |
| 07 Nov 05 | President submits final recommendations to Congress. Once submitted, the plan becomes final within 45 legislative days, unless Congress passes a joint resolution to block the entire package. |

According to BRAC law, these actions must be initiated within two years and completed within six years from the date the President transmits the report to Congress.

Fort Huachuca

BRAC 05 recommendations have minor impacts on Ft Huachuca. They consolidate Civilian Personnel Operations centers at Ft Huachuca, and relocate mobilization processing functions to Fort Bliss. Supply Inventory Control Point functions also move to Ohio.

Gaining Activities

What: The Civilian Personnel Operations Center from Fort Richardson, AK.

Why: This action consolidates the Civilian Personnel Operations Centers from Fort Richardson with the one at Fort Huachuca. This relocation reduces excess capacity, and achieves manpower savings through consolidation and elimination of duplicate functions. It also supports the Administration's urging of federal agencies to consolidate personnel services.

Losing Activities

What: The mobilization processing functions to Fort Bliss, TX.

Why: This relocation realigns a lower threshold mobilization site to an existing large capacity site and enables the transformation into a Joint Pre-Deployment/Mobilization Platform at Fort Bliss. Anticipate the long term effect of creating a pre-deployment/ mobilization center of excellence, leveraging economies of scale, reducing costs, and improving service to mobilized service members. The creation of this platform at Fort Bliss has the added military value of strategic location, Power Projection Platform (PPP) and deployment capabilities. It also has an adjoining Air Force installation thereby gaining the opportunity to increase partnership and enhance existing joint service facilities and capabilities.

What: The Budget/Funding, Contracting, Cataloging, Requisition Processing, Customer Services, Item Management, Stock Control, Weapon System Secondary Item Support, Requirements Determination, and Integrated Materiel Management Technical Support Inventory Control Point functions from Fort Huachuca, AZ to the Defense Supply Center Columbus, OH. Also relocate the remaining integrated materiel management, user, and related support functions to Aberdeen Proving Ground, MD.

Why: This action, together with elements of other recommendations, supports the migration of the remaining Service Consumable Items to the oversight and management of a single DoD agency/activity. This also allows for the relocation of the remaining Army ICP functions at Fort Huachuca (integrated materiel management, user, and related support functions) to be collocated with its respective Life Cycle Management Command. Also achieves economies and efficiencies that enhance the effectiveness of logistics support to forces as they transition to more joint and expeditionary operations.

What: Maintenance Support Activity 18 to an Armed Forces Reserve Center and maintenance facility on the Arizona Army National Guard Silverbell Army Heliport/Pinal Air Park in Marana, AZ.

Why:

This action is part of the recommendation that transforms Reserve Component facilities throughout the State of Arizona. The implementation of this recommendation will enhance military value, improve homeland defense capability, greatly improve training and deployment capability, create significant efficiencies and cost savings, and is consistent with the Army's force structure plans and Army transformational objectives. This closure an Army Maintenance Support Activity reduces military manpower and associated costs for maintaining existing facilities. Joint use facilities will significantly reduce operating costs and create improved business processes.

Quantitative Results

Net Personnel Impacts ¹			MILCON Cost Estimate
Military	Civilian	Student	
0	-168	0	\$ 0

Implementation Timeline: According to BRAC law, these actions must be initiated within two years and completed within six years from the date the President transmits the report to Congress.

Internal Communications: (Fort Huachuca Work Force)

- Ft. Huachuca has played a long and storied role in the history of the US Army and will continue to do so.
- The transformation objectives of the US Army seek to retain installations that are capable of accepting multiple missions.

External Communications: (Civilian community)

- BRAC seeks to focus on the best use of current and future mission capabilities.
- Multi-purpose installations were retained to support the widest range of possible missions.

Approving BRAC Recommendations - Statutory Steps:

16 May 05 SECDEF forwards Recommendations to BRAC Commission

¹ Based on FY03 ASIP data. Does not reflect any personnel changes resulting from standard programming and Command Plan actions since FY03.

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BRAC Recommendations that impact Fort Huachuca:

Consolidate CPOs

Joint Mobilization Sites

Inventory Control Point to the Defense Logistics Agency

Transform Reserve Component in Arizona