

GEORGIA

Reserve Component	
Gains	Losses
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Build 1 new Army Reserve Center on Ft Benning 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Close 1 Army Reserve Center Realign Army Reserve Units currently on Ft Benning
Ft Benning	
Gains	Losses
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Armor Center and School from Ft Knox 81st RRC Equipment Concentration Site from Ft Gillem 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Drill Sergeant School to Ft Jackson
Ft Gillem	
Gains	Losses
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> None, close Ft Gillem Ft Gillem enclave receives Naval Reserve Intelligence unit from NAS Atlanta 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1st US Army to Rock Island HQs 52nd EOD Group to Ft Campbell 2nd Recruiting Brigade to Redstone Arsenal 81st RRC Equipment Concentration Site to Ft Benning FORSCOM VIP EOD support unit to Pope Air Force Base HQs 3rd US Army offices to Shaw Air Force Base Close the Army-Air Force Exchange System (AAFES) Atlanta Distribution Center
Ft McPherson	
Gains	Losses
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> None, close Ft McPherson 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> US Army Forces Command to Pope Air Force Base US Army Reserve Command to Pope Air Force Base Third US Army to Shaw Air Force Base Army Contracting Agency (ACA) Southern Region to Ft Sam Houston IMA SE Region Office and the NETCOM SE Region to Ft Eustis
Ft Stewart	
Gains	Losses
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Validated the temporary stationing of a BCT 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> None

Army Net Personnel Impacts			Active Army MILCON (\$M)	Army Economic Impact (\$M)
Military	Civilian	Student	Cost Estimate	Total State Salary Change
-1,400	-1,930	7,724	\$460.0	-\$209.0

- Each unit and activity transferred from Ft Gillem and Ft McPherson has been placed to enhance its operational or support capability through consolidations or co-locations. The result of these hard decisions is a basing configuration that better supports our transforming Army and saves money.
- The impact is mitigated by Ft McPherson's and Ft Gillem's proximity to Atlanta, with its robust economic development.
- Ft Benning will gain a new importance as the Center for Maneuver Training in the Army. It becomes a focal point for one of the most critical aspects of Army combat capability – the combat Soldier.
- Closing these Reserve Component facilities is offset by the construction of a modern AFRCs that will be the right size and design to support the Guard and Reserve units that will be stationed there. Transforming RC facilities in Georgia will improve training, readiness and quality of life for more than 395 RC soldiers, full-time unit support personnel, and their families.

Transform Reserve Component Facilities in the State of Georgia

BRAC 2005 recommendations transform Reserve Component facilities in the State of Georgia 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.

Reserve Component Transformation in Georgia (New Facility)

Close the United States Army Reserve Center, Columbus, Georgia and relocate and consolidate those units together with Army Reserve Units currently on Fort Benning into a new United States Army Reserve Center on Fort Benning, Georgia.

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 site selected was determined as the best location because it optimizes 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.

Quantitative Results

Number of USAR Centers Closed for that state	1	Number of opportunities to close ARNG Armories for that state	7
Approximate Closing Square Footage	20,800	Approximate New Military Construction Square Footage	132,537

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 Georgia will improve training, readiness and quality of life for more than 395 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:

- 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, this action must be initiated within two years and completed within six years from the date the President transmits the report to Congress.

Fort McPherson

BRAC 05 recommendations close Fort McPherson. This supports the Army objective of developing a portfolio of multi-functional installations matched to Army requirements, while eliminating excess capacity.

Incoming Activities

None.

Departing Activities

What: Relocate the US Army Forces Command (FORSCOM) to Pope AFB, NC.

Why: FORSCOM is relocated to a multi-functional installation with a large operational presence that is also capable of supporting several different missions.

What: Relocate the US Army Reserve Command (USARC) to Pope AFB, NC.

Why: USARC has operational relationships with FORSCOM and remains co-located with it.

What: Relocate the Third US Army to Shaw AFB, SC.

Why: Promotes joint operations by co-locating 3rd Army with the Air Force Component Command of CENTCOM.

What: Relocate the Army Contracting Agency (ACA) Southern Region to Ft. Sam Houston, TX.

Why: This relocation supports the consolidation of the Southern Region with the ACA Southern Hemisphere Region at Ft. Sam Houston.

What: Relocate the Installation Management Agency (IMA) Southeast Region Office and the Network Enterprise Technology Command (NETCOM) Southeast Region Office to Ft. Eustis, VA

Why: These relocations support the consolidation of the IMA Northeastern and Southeastern Region Offices into a single Eastern Region and the consolidation of the NETCOM Northeastern and Southeastern Region Offices into a single Eastern Region.

Other

What: Several offices, including a South Atlantic Corps of Engineers office, a 3rd Region CIDC Office, elements of LOGSA and other small Navy, Air Force and DoD offices.

Why: These small offices will be placed after the major BRAC movements in coordination with their agencies guidance.

Quantitative Results

Net Personnel Impacts ¹			MILCON Cost Estimate
Military	Civilian	Student	
-2,260	-1,881	0	\$ 0

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

Internal Communications: (Fort McPherson Work Force)

- Ft. McPherson has played a long and storied role in the history of the US Army and it was a difficult decision to close it.
- Ft McPherson has made significant contributions to supporting the Army’s missions; however the Army must now look to future requirements and develop an installation portfolio that can support and sustain its new force structure, and missions as the Army transforms to an expeditionary force.
- Each unit and activity transferred from Ft McPherson has been placed to enhance its operational or support capability through consolidations or co-locations.
- The result of these hard decisions is a basing configuration that better supports our transforming Army and saves money.
- The transformation objectives of the US Army seek to retain installations that are capable of accepting multiple missions.

External Communications: (Civilian community)

- Ft. McPherson has played a long and storied role in the history of the US Army and it was a difficult decision to close it.
- Ft McPherson has made significant contributions to supporting the Army’s missions; however the Army must now look to future requirements and develop an installation portfolio that can support and sustain its new force structure, and missions as the Army transforms to an expeditionary force.
- The indirect economic impact of this closure (combined with that of Ft McPherson) is estimated at 7,000 jobs. The impact is mitigated by Ft. McPherson’s proximity to Atlanta, with its robust economic development.
- The Army is committed to working with local communities as Ft McPherson closes to smooth the transition process.

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

Approving BRAC Recommendations - Statutory Steps:

- 16 May 05 SECDEF forwards Recommendations to BRAC Commission
- 08 Sept 05 BRAC Commission recommendations due to President
- 23 Sept 05 President approves/disapproves Commission recommendations
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BRAC Recommendations impacting Ft. McPherson

- Close Ft. McPherson

Fort Benning

The Army intends to create a Maneuver Training Center (consolidation of the Armor & Infantry Centers and Schools) at Fort Benning, and relocate Drill Sergeant's training to Fort Jackson.

Gaining Activities

What: The Armor Center and School from Fort Knox, KY.

Why: This relocation creates a Maneuver Center of Excellence for ground forces training and doctrine development by consolidating the Infantry and Armor Centers and Schools at one location. The move advances the Maneuver Support Center (MANSCEN) model, currently in place at Ft. Leonard Wood, which consolidated the Military Police, Engineer, and Chemical Centers and Schools. This action facilitates task force stabilization, by combining operational forces with institutional training. In addition, it consolidates both infantry and armor One Station Unit Training (OSUT), which allows the Army to reduce the total number of Basic Combat Training locations from five to four. It also supports Army Transformation by collocating institutional training, and other MTOE, TDA units in large numbers on single installations to promote force stabilization. In addition, it improves training capabilities while eliminating excess capacity at institutional training installations, enhancing military value by providing the same or better level of training at reduced costs.

What: The 81st RRC Equipment Concentration Site from Fort Gillem, GA.

Why: Improves the 81st RRC's training opportunities with operational forces.

What: A new United States Army Reserve Center.

Why: This recommendation transforms Reserve Component facilities in the State of Georgia. 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 closes one United States Army Reserve Center in Columbus, GA and re-locates units together with United States Army Reserve units currently on Fort Benning into a new United States Army Reserve Center on Fort Benning, GA. This recommendation reduces military manpower and associated costs for maintaining existing facilities by reducing the number of separate DOD installations and by relocating a U.S. Army Reserve Center to an existing base.

Losing Activities

What: The Drill Sergeant School to Fort Jackson, SC.

Why: Consolidates Drill Sergeant's Training from three locations (Forts Benning, Jackson, and

Leonard Wood) to one location (Ft Jackson), which fosters consistency, standardization and training proficiency. It improves training capabilities, eliminates excess capacity and provides the same or better level of service at a reduced cost.

Quantitative Results

Net Personnel Impacts ¹			MILCON Cost Estimate
Military	Civilian	Student	
+1436	+756	+7,724	\$ 460

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 Benning Work Force)

- Ft. Benning has played a long and storied role in the history of the US Army and will continue to do so.
- Fort Benning will gain a new importance as the Center for Maneuver Training in the Army. It becomes a focal point for one of the most critical aspects of Army combat capability – the combat Soldier.

External Communications: (Civilian community)

- The Secretary of Defense’s BRAC 2005 recommendations demonstrate that Fort Benning is a valuable installation to the Army and DoD.
- It is a part of plan to transform our Armed Services.
- Fort Benning will gain a new importance as the Center for Maneuver Training in the Army.
- We expect the demands on the community and the benefits to the community from the change in mission to increase significantly.
 - There will be more military families living in the local community, more children attending local schools and more customers at local businesses.
 - It will potentially also bring additional jobs that will need to be filled from the local community.

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becomes final within 45 legislative days, unless Congress passes a joint resolution to block the
entire package.

BRAC Recommendations that impact Fort Benning:

Single Drill Sergeant School

Fort Gillem, GA

Maneuver Training

RC Transformation in Georgia

Fort Gillem

BRAC 05 recommendations close Fort Gillem and enclave the Reserve and National Guard Facilities and the Forensics Laboratory. This supports the Army's objective of retaining multi-functional installations capable of meeting a variety of Army requirements, while eliminating excess capacity.

Incoming Activities

What: Naval Reserve Intelligence Unit from NAS Atlanta.

Why: The Ft. Gillem enclave supports a US Army Reserve Intelligence Activity and the addition of the Navy organization will create a joint training environment for these functions.

Departing Activities

What: 1st US Army to Rock Island, IL.

Why: First Army is designated to assume responsibility for all Reserve mobilization and demobilization in the continental United States. It was moved to a location in the central U.S. to support this coast-to-coast mission.

What: HQs 52nd EOD Group to Ft. Campbell, KY.

Why: The 52nd EOD Group has a southeastern US regional mission and was co-located with operational forces in the region to provide better training opportunities.

What: 2nd Recruiting Brigade to Redstone Arsenal.

Why: The 2nd Recruiting Brigade has a southeastern US regional mission and was relocated to an installation centrally located in the region with a robust transportation hub.

What: 81st RRC Equipment Concentration Site to Ft. Benning, GA.

Why: This relocation support Reserve initiatives to station equipment at locations where Reserve units train.

What: FORSCOM VIP EOD support unit to Pope AFB, NC and the HQs 3rd US Army offices to Shaw AFB, SC.

Why: These relocations co-locate these units with the HQs that they support.

What: Close the Army-Air Force Exchange System (AAFES) Atlanta Distribution Center.

Why: Eliminates excess capacity and consolidates and integrates supply distribution within the AAFES system.

Other

What: Several CID offices with Eastern Regional missions and other small Navy, Air Force and DoD offices.

Why: These small offices will be placed after the major BRAC movements in coordination with their agencies guidance.

Quantitative Results

Net Personnel Impacts ¹			MILCON Cost Estimate
Military	Civilian	Student	
-511	-570	0	\$ 0

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

Internal Communications: (Fort Gillem Work Force)

- Ft. Gillem has a long and storied history, and has made significant contributions to supporting the Army’s missions; however the Army must now look to future requirements and develop an installation portfolio that can support and sustain its new force structure, and missions as the Army transforms to an expeditionary force.
- Each unit and activity transferred from Ft. Gillem has been placed to enhance its operational or support capability through consolidations or co-locations.
- The result of these hard decisions is a basing configuration that better supports our transforming Army and saves money.

External Communications: (Civilian community)

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- The indirect economic impact of this closure (combined with that of Ft McPherson) is estimated at 1,800 jobs. The impact is mitigated by Ft. Gillem’s proximity to Atlanta, with its robust economic development.
- The Army is committed to working with local communities as Ft. Gillem closes to smooth the transition process.

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BRAC Recommendations that impact Ft. Gillem

- Close Ft. Gillem