

**INDIANA**

<b>Reserve Component</b>	
<b>Gains</b>	<b>Losses</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Build 2 Armed Forces Reserve Centers</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Close 2 Army Reserve Center</li> <li>• Close 7 National Guard Readiness Centers with state permission</li> </ul>
<b>Crane Army Ammunition Plant</b>	
<b>Gains</b>	<b>Losses</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Detonators/relays/delays functions from Kansas Army Ammunition Plant</li> <li>• Demolition Charges functions from Lone Star Army Ammunition Plant</li> <li>• Demilitarization functions from Sierra Army Depot</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• None</li> </ul>
<b>Newport Chemical Depot</b>	
<b>Gains</b>	<b>Losses</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• None</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Close Newport Army Chemical Depot upon completion of its chemical demilitarization mission</li> </ul>

<b>Army Net Personnel Impacts</b>			<b>Active Army MILCON (\$M)</b>	<b>Army Economic Impact (\$M)</b>
<b>Military</b>	<b>Civilian</b>	<b>Student</b>	<b>Cost Estimate</b>	<b>Total State Salary Change</b>
-210	-81	0	\$0.0	-\$19.0

- Crane Army Depot will gain a new importance as a DoD Munitions Center of Excellence. It becomes a focal point for one of the most critical aspects of Army combat capability - the ammunition on which our Soldiers depend.
- The closing of Newport signifies the successful completion of the Army's mission to destroy aging chemical weapons and components.
- 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 in Indiana will improve training, readiness and quality of life for more than 715 RC soldiers, full-time unit support personnel, and their families.

## **Transform Reserve Component Facilities in the State of Indiana**

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

### **AFRC Lafayette, IN (New Facility)**

Close Lafayette United States Army Reserve Center in Lafayette, Indiana and relocate units into a new Armed Forces Reserve Center (AFRC) on the site of the existing Indiana Army Guard Armory (18B75) Lafayette, Indiana, if the Army is able to acquire land suitable for the construction of the facility. The new AFRC shall have the capability to accommodate the Indiana National Guard units from the following Indiana ARNG Readiness Centers: Boswell, Indiana, Attica, Indiana, Delphi, Indiana, Remington, Indiana, Monticello, Indiana, and Darlington, Indiana, if the state decides to relocate those National Guard units.

### **AFRC Greenwood-Franklin, IN (New Facility)**

Realign Charles H. Seston United States Army Reserve Center by relocating the 402nd Engineer Company and Detachment 1 of the 417th Petroleum Company into a new Armed Forces Reserve Center in the vicinity of Greenwood and Franklin, Indiana, if the Army is able to acquire land suitable for the construction of the facility. The new AFRC shall have the capability to accommodate the Indiana National Guard units from the Camp Atterbury Army National Guard Readiness Center (building #500), and the 219th Area Support Group Readiness Center (Building #4), Camp Atterbury, Indiana, if the state decides to relocate those National Guard 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 Indiana will close the following INARNG Readiness Centers: Boswell, Indiana, Attica, Indiana, Delphi, Indiana, Remington, Indiana, Monticello, Indiana, Darlington, Indiana, and Camp Atterbury, Indiana. 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**

Number of USAR Centers Closed for that state	1	Number of opportunities to close ARNG Armories for that state	6
Approximate Closing Square Footage	139,640	Approximate New Military Construction Square Footage	264,839

### **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 Indiana will improve training, readiness and quality of life for more than 715 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, these actions must be initiated within two years and completed within six years from the date the President transmits the report to Congress.

## Newport Army Chemical Depot

**BRAC 05 recommendation will formally close Newport Army Chemical Depot upon completion of its chemical demilitarization mission. This is a single function installation used for the storage of chemical munitions, which is governed by the Chemical Weapons Convention Treaty.**

### Incoming Activities

None

### Departing Activities

None

### Other

Five U.S. Coast Guardsmen currently stationed at Newport will be relocated at the direction of the Coast Guard.

### Quantitative Results

Net Personnel Impacts <sup>1</sup>			MILCON Cost Estimate
Military	Civilian	Student	
-210	-81	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:** (Newport Work Force)

- Newport Chemical Depot has played a long and storied role in the history of the US Army and it was a difficult decision to close it.
- Closing of this depot however signifies the successful completion of the Army's mission to destroy aging chemical weapons and components that pose a threat to the security of our Nation.

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

**External Communications:** (Civilian community)

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**BRAC Recommendations impacting Newport Army Chemical Depot**

- Close Newport Chemical Depot

### Crane Army Ammunition Activity

**BRAC 05 recommendations transform Crane Army Ammunition Activity into a multi-functional Munitions Center of Excellence that fulfills total munitions capability through Munitions Production, Munitions Demilitarization, Munitions Storage and Distribution and Munitions Maintenance. The goal is to support Joint readiness by producing, maintaining, storing and delivering in a timely manner, the munitions needed to support the war-fighter. This effort was accomplished through the elimination of excess and redundancy within the industrial base. Costs identified to modernize remaining infrastructure will allow us to move out of a Cold War environment into one that is capable of supporting 21st century requirements for the manufacture of artillery, bombs, Energetics, medium caliber, missiles, mines, mortars, rockets, pyro/demo, small caliber, tank and torpedoes.**

#### Incoming Activities

What: Detonators/relays/delays functions from Kansas Army Ammunition Plant, Kansas.

Why: Removes redundancy and supports the development of multi-functional fully work-loaded Munitions Centers of Excellence that support readiness of all Services.

What: Demolition Charges functions from Lone Star Army Ammunition Plant, Texas.

Why: Removes redundancy and supports the development of multi-functional fully work-loaded Munitions Centers of Excellence that support readiness of all Services.

What: Demil functions from Sierra Army Depot, California.

Why: Removes redundancy and supports the development of multi-functional fully work-loaded Munitions Centers of Excellence that support readiness of all Services.

#### Departing Activities

None

#### Other

The United States Navy will relocate several Naval functions off of NSWC Crane.

#### Quantitative Results

Net Personnel Impacts <sup>1</sup>			MILCON Cost Estimate
Military	Civilian	Student	
0	0	0	0

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

### **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 (Crane Work Force)**

- Crane Army Ammunition Activity has played a long and storied role in the history of the US Army and it will continue to do so.
- The transformation objectives of the US Army seek to retain installations that are capable of accepting multiple missions.
- Crane Army Ammunition Activity will gain a new importance as a DoD Munitions Center of Excellence. It becomes a focal point for one of the most critical aspects of Army combat capability The ammunition on which our Soldiers depend.

### **External Communications: (Civilian community)**

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- **BRAC Recommendations impacting Crane Army Ammunition Activity**
  - Close Kansas Army Ammunition Plant
  - Realign Sierra Army Depot
  - Close Lone Star Army Ammunition Plant