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Commission Regional Hearing  
St. Louis, Missouri*

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# United States Senate

WASHINGTON, DC 20510

## JOINT STATEMENT OF SENATORS McCONNELL AND BUNNING BEFORE THE DEFENSE BASE REALIGNMENT AND CLOSURE COMMISSION ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI REGIONAL HEARING JUNE 20, 2005

Members of the Commission, fellow Kentuckians, and friends, we greatly appreciate the opportunity to discuss our views on the Department of Defense's (DOD) base realignment and closure recommendations as they affect the Commonwealth of Kentucky. We want to begin by thanking each one of you for making the sacrifice to serve on the Commission and for taking the time to review our concerns. We would also like to thank Senator Bond and his staff for their effort in hosting and coordinating this hearing.

Our military is undergoing an important transformation in order to adapt to a new national-security environment, and, as a general matter, we believe the Secretary of Defense's recommendations for Kentucky's military facilities reflect those changes. We understand the need for conducting this base-closure round and believe the recommendations from DOD provide the Commission with a good starting point as you begin your deliberations. On the whole, we are pleased that DOD recognized the vital roles Kentucky installations and personnel play in enhancing our national security.

We would like to take this opportunity to address two concerns we have with the Secretary's recommendations: the downgrading of the Ireland Army hospital to a clinic at Fort Knox and the relocation of the Louisville, Kentucky, Detachment of the Naval Surface Warfare Center, Port Hueneme Division (the Louisville Detachment) to Picatinny, New Jersey. At the same time, we are pleased DOD has recommended that the Fort Campbell and Blue Grass Army Depot remain important parts of the Army's future and that our Guard and Reserve assets remain strong.

### **Fort Knox**

We are pleased to see that DOD recognized Fort Knox's value to our nation's security. This value stems in part from the significant maneuver acres and training ranges at Fort Knox, two reasons why the Army ranked Fort Knox 12<sup>th</sup> in military value among Army bases nationwide. We want to thank everyone from the Fort Knox community who helped make that value clear to DOD.

Not only will Fort Knox remain a valuable DOD asset, it will welcome the return of combat troops after a ten-year absence. Fort Knox is well suited for a light-infantry unit of action not only because of the maneuver acreage and training ranges but also because the installation has forged a productive relationship with the local community. Fort Knox's surrounding community offers an excellent quality of life. For instance, Hardin County's cost of living is almost 20% below the national average. In addition, Fort Knox abuts the greater metropolitan Louisville area, which was rated last year by the *Military Communities of Excellence Study* as one of the top-ten metropolitan areas for military quality of life. *Sperling Best Places* ranked Louisville the fifth most family-friendly community in the country.

We are also pleased that the Army intends to transform Fort Knox from a training installation into a multi-functional installation that will house not only operational Army forces, but also various administrative headquarters. The Army plans to consolidate soldier management at Fort Knox with the relocation of Human Resources Command, Accessions Command and Cadet Command, Army Reserve Personnel Command and Army Enlisted Records Branch, 100<sup>th</sup> Division (IT) Headquarters, and 84<sup>th</sup> Army Reserve Readiness Training Center. Consolidation of human resource functions at Fort Knox provides efficiencies because these recommended functions match up favorably with existing capabilities on post, such as the U.S. Army Recruiting Command.

We look forward to working with our fellow congressional delegation members in Washington and the Fort Knox community to facilitate the changes necessary to transform Fort Knox into a premier power-projection platform, as well as a first-rate home for many of the Army's administrative needs. We note that as part of that transformation, numerous facilities designed for heavy maneuver stationing and training will become available for use as the Army's future needs dictate.

Finally, we would encourage the Commission to reexamine the downgrading of Ireland Army Hospital to a clinic. We believe it is essential for Fort Knox to maintain a strong medical capability on post, especially now that a brigade combat team will permanently call Fort Knox home. The soldiers at Fort Knox will require a level of care best delivered by a full Army hospital. In addition to the quality of care, the arrival of permanent troops is also likely to increase the overall demand for medical services, again pointing toward the need for a full service hospital. We believe that the recommended arrival of these new troops necessitates a full review of this recommendation.

#### **Naval Surface Warfare Center Port Hueneme Division, Louisville Detachment**

We also have concerns about DOD's proposed relocation of the Louisville Detachment to the Integrated Weapons & Armaments Specialty Site for Guns and Ammunition to Picatinny, New Jersey. Overall, this recommendation would involve moving eight installations to New Jersey to focus on research and development issues.

While the other seven installations slated for realignment may have capabilities appropriately included in this recommendation, the Louisville Detachment's capabilities do not seem well suited for transfer to Picatinny. This is because only about 1% of the work conducted at the Louisville Detachment actually involves research and development, the major focus of the New Jersey installation. In fact, the specialized work done in Louisville focuses almost entirely on non-research and development activity, such as fleet-user support, which involves manufacturing, shipboard integration, and life-cycle support of naval armaments.

Relocation of the Louisville Detachment would also upset a decision of the 1995 BRAC Commission that specifically privatized the Detachment's workload. Since that time, the cooperation between the installation and its contractors has been a model public-private partnership.

Finally, relocation of the Louisville Detachment could very well be costly for the U.S. taxpayer. For instance, the cost of living in northern New Jersey is significantly higher than that of Louisville, Kentucky.

For these reasons, we strongly urge you to reexamine DOD's recommendation to relocate the Louisville Detachment.

### **National Guard and Reserves**

We are pleased with the Army's decision to include the Adjutant General of each state in the decisions to transform the guard forces. Kentucky's Guard and Reserve forces have been active participants in the Global War on Terror and deserve the respect that their active brethren receive. We applaud the efforts to ensure they receive the same high-quality training opportunities that will exist at the new armed forces Reserve Centers that the Department has created.

Furthermore, we welcome the addition of four C-130s from Nashville, Tennessee, as we expand the Louisville Air Guard to 12 aircraft. The Louisville unit is one of the best in the country, with 11 Air Force Outstanding Unit Awards, the most in the Air National Guard. Minimal resources will be needed to accommodate the additional aircraft because Louisville was home to twelve C-130s until the Air Guard decided to restructure last year. In addition, the aircraft will be ideally placed to conduct joint service training missions with the new brigade combat team at Fort Knox.

### **Fort Campbell**

We are pleased that DOD has recommended that Fort Campbell remain one of the premier power-projection platforms in DOD's inventory. The power projection and joint-service operational capability of the base is highlighted by the Army's longest airfield, which is not only outfitted with staging and loading facilities for rapid deployment via Air Force C-17 aircraft, but also covers some 2,500 acres to support future missions and stationing at the installation. Four Infantry Brigade Combat Teams, a Multi-Functional Aviation Brigade, a Containment Brigade, a UEx Headquarters, the 5th Special Forces Group and the 160th Special Operations Aviation Regiment will remain at Fort Campbell. Based on the net impacts of Modular Force Transformation and BRAC-related actions, it was recommended that there be an increase of approximately 300 soldiers over the FY2003 to FY2011 time period, and we welcome these additions. We look forward to working with DOD to ensure that our warfighters at Fort Campbell are well prepared and well equipped.

### **Blue Grass Army Depot**

We are pleased with the Department's decision to consolidate operations such as munitions maintenance at the Blue Grass Army Depot. The Blue Grass Army Depot will take on new importance as a DOD Munitions Center of Excellence, and will become a focal point for one of the most critical aspects of Army combat capability—the ammunition on which our soldiers depend.

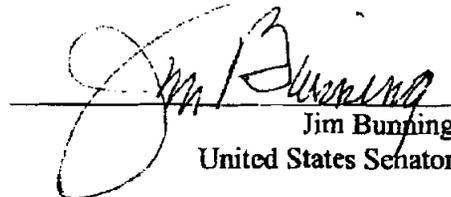
DOD recommended that the Blue Grass Army Depot receive munitions maintenance functions from Red River Army Depot, Texas. This recommendation is fully consistent with DOD's recommendation to make Blue Grass Army Depot a Munitions Center of Excellence.

**Conclusion**

The changes at Fort Knox, Fort Campbell, Blue Grass Army Depot, and for the Kentucky National Guard and Reserves are a part of the greater transformation that America's armed forces must undertake to successfully fight a new war—the Global War on Terror. We believe that, with the recommendations we have outlined above, DOD will be able to fully harness the potential military value of the Kentucky installations and personnel and provide maximum benefit to our nation's security.



Mitch McConnell  
United States Senator



Jim Bunning  
United States Senator

June 17, 2005

The Honorable Anthony Principi  
Chairman, Base Realignment and Closure Commission  
2005 Defense Base Realignment and Closure Commission  
2521 South Clark Street, Suite 600  
Arlington, VA 22202

Dear Chairman Principi:

We are writing in response to the recent recommendation of the Department of Defense (DOD) to realign the Louisville, Kentucky Detachment of the Naval Surface Warfare Center, Port Hueneme Division (Louisville Detachment), by relocating gun and ammunition research, development & acquisition capabilities to Picatinny Arsenal, New Jersey.

The city of Louisville and the Kentucky congressional delegation support the Base Realignment and Closure (BRAC) Commission process and agree with DOD on the need for strategic closures and the realignment of various military installations. Further, we see the wisdom in DOD's recommendation to consolidate all gun and ammunition facilities that emphasize research and development. However, we must take issue with DOD's recommendation that the Louisville Detachment's mission primarily involves research and development and therefore is a candidate for relocation to New Jersey.

Our central concern with regard to the Louisville Detachment is that its mission is focused on manufacturing, shipboard integration and life-cycle support, with only peripheral involvement in the research and development elements of guns and ammunition. Only a handful of the Louisville Detachment's staff work on research and development activities; the vast majority focus on non-research and development activities, such as direct end user support and in-service support of armaments. The Louisville detachment, therefore, is incorrectly considered a research and development facility. Due to the demonstrable difference in the core missions between the Detachment and the Picatinny installation, we believe the Department mistakenly recommended the Louisville Detachment for realignment.

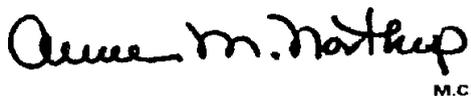
In addition to our concern about the different missions served by the two installations, we also believe that such a relocation would result in the termination of an effective public-private partnership, which was itself a creation of the 1995 BRAC process. Moreover, such relocation would likely result in higher costs to the U.S. taxpayers due to, among other things, the higher cost of living in northern New Jersey.

In sum, we request that you revisit DOD's recommendation to relocate the Detachment. We thank you for your attention to this matter and are happy to answer any questions that you and the Commission might have.

Sincerely,



MITCH McCONNELL  
UNITED STATES SENATOR

  
JIM BUNNING  
UNITED STATES SENATOR

ANNE NORTHUP  
UNITED STATES REPRESENTATIVE



JERRY ABRAMSON  
MAYOR, CITY OF LOUISVILLE

**Governor Ernie Fletcher**  
**“Statement for the Record”**  
**BRAC 2005 Regional Hearing**  
**St. Louis, Missouri**  
**20 June 2005**

Chairman Principi, and other distinguished members of the Base Realignment and Closure Commission. Unfortunately, I will not be able to attend the Regional Hearing in St. Louis scheduled for June 20, 2005. However, I am confident that Congressman Ron Lewis, General Jim Shane and other community leaders will do an outstanding job representing the interests of the commonwealth.

I join our Kentucky delegation and other leaders throughout the commonwealth in thanking you for your service on this Commission. We recognize that your many years of experience as a public servant to our great nation will add reasonableness, military judgment and fairness in determining the final BRAC recommendations. We support the BRAC process and the Secretary of Defense and the Army's Transformation Strategy. We have closely examined the Secretary's recommendations and their impact on the commonwealth, and are supportive of most of the recommendations. We have only two major concerns: the downsizing of Ireland Army Hospital at Ft. Knox and the realignment of the Naval Surface Warfare Center, Port Hueneme Division, Louisville Detachment to Picatinny Arsenal, New Jersey. We have provided for your review separate correspondence that outlines our concerns with these recommendations. I strongly believe these two recommendations merit close examination by the Commission.

Kentuckians are proud of our military heritage and the strong support our military citizens provide to the security of our great nation. Today, the Global War on Terror has resulted in fundamental changes in the world's geopolitical structure. Our military had to reassess its missions, realign its forces and infrastructure. BRAC 2005 has clearly brought change and restructuring to Kentucky. Fort Campbell has received another Modular Brigade, Blue Grass Army Depot has received a Munitions Maintenance Detachment, and Fort Knox has undergone a major realignment with the addition of a Lt. Infantry Brigade, Human Resources Command, Accessions Command, ROTC Cadet Command. The Adjutant General has been active and supportive in the development of the Secretary of Defense's Reserve Transformation Strategy. The Kentucky National Guard will expand its C-130H fleet, close facilities and relocate into new Armed Forces Reserve Centers (AFRC) as part of the Reserve Component Transformation effort. We know that the implementation of these recommendations will be challenging, but we believe the long-term benefit will enhance our war-fighting capability and our national security. We look to the Commission to ensure that the Secretary of Defense's recommendations represent the best set of solutions leading to improving our nation's capability to detect, respond and fight any emerging threat to our National Security.

As Governor, I want to assure the BRAC Commission that the state and local communities will work together to assist our military and civilian families in their transition to Kentucky. We will do our very best to reduce the stress associated with moving families and assist them in their transition to their new home.

Once again, my personal thanks to each member on the BRAC Commission for your service to our country.

Ernie Fletcher  
Governor  
Commonwealth of Kentucky

## IRELAND ARMY HOSPITAL WHITE PAPER

BRAC Regional Hearing  
St. Louis Regional Hearing  
20 June 2005

**Purpose:** Provide information to the BRAC Commission outlining our concerns and nonconcurrency with the SecDef's recommendation to convert Fort Knox Medical Facility (Ireland Army Hospital) to a clinic with an ambulatory surgery center.

**Discussion:** Kentucky's Delegation nonconcur with the recommendation to downsize the hospital to a clinic. A review of the data clearly indicates that the Medical Joint Cross Service Group did not consider the end-state population resulting from the SecDef's recommendation to create a multi-functional installation at Fort Knox. The realignment of Fort Knox changes the overall requirement/demand for soldier and family medical support. Estimated TRICARE –enrolled actual beneficiary population show the increase from FY 05 (27,830) – FY 08 (39,250). This gain represents a significant increase in population, but more importantly changes the demographics from single soldiers (students) to a more stable population (permanent party and families) requiring medical support. Current OB workload averages 38 births/month and the anticipated OB workload will increase to 55-60 births/month. The local network of Joint Accreditation of Hospital Organizations (JCAHO) and/or Medicare accredited civilian hospitals cannot absorb the additional OB demand. Additionally, little or no consideration was given to the 20 year Force Structure Plan which expands the Modular Force to 48 Brigades. Given forecasted training land shortfalls resulting from the Army's Transformation, Redesign, and Restationing of the Force during this BRAC, few installations have excess training capacity to accommodate additional BCT/UA in the future. Given Fort Knox's excess training land and other training infrastructure Knox becomes a strong candidate to receive another BCT/UA in the future. We feel it is imperative that the Army and the Defense Department ensure that our military and their families have the proper health care to meet their needs. Healthcare for our soldiers and their families is a critical component of Quality of Life and is directly related to sustaining and retaining an all volunteer force.

**Recommendation:** BRAC Commission review the info provided and recommend: Fort Knox Medical Facility (Ireland Army Hospital) be retained as a hospital with full inpatient and outpatient capability.

## White Paper

Department of Veterans Affairs  
Veterans Health Administration

Louisville Veterans Affairs Medical Center  
and  
Department of Defense  
Sharing Agreements  
April 13, 2005

### **Purpose:**

This paper offers a brief background and historic development of the Fort Knox VA/DoD Sharing Agreement Program currently being utilized between the Veterans Affairs Medical Center (VAMC), Louisville, Kentucky and the Ireland Army Community Hospital (IACH), Fort Knox, Kentucky.

### **Background:**

The Louisville VAMC and Fort Knox IACH have long recognized the opportunities for greater sharing of the healthcare resources between the VA and DoD to achieve cost savings to the government as well as to increase access to both beneficiary groups. The Louisville VAMC has engaged in sharing agreements with Fort Knox IACH covering referrals to radiology and inpatient psychiatry since the late 1980's; however, it was not until 1996 when the scope of the sharing agreements expanded prior to the introduction of the DoD Tricare program at Fort Knox IACH.

In 1996, the Louisville VAMC and the Fort Knox IACH entered into an agreement in which VA would staff and manage a primary care clinic with an empanelment of 6500 beneficiaries for Fort Knox IACH. In turn, the VA was given clinical space, medical equipment and supplies, computers, diagnostic testing, and an initial 30-day fill on all prescriptions for a Community Based Outpatient Clinic (CBOC) with an empanelment of 3,500 beneficiaries. This was a resource neutral agreement as no money was exchanged for services. In 1998, when one of the Fort Knox IACH contract clinics failed to meet contractual standards and became too costly, the Louisville VAMC expanded this sharing agreement to include the management of 14,500 patients and began accepting reimbursement. Since this time Louisville VAMC and Fort Knox IACH have aggressively pursued and expanded their sharing agreement program.

The sharing agreement currently in place for active duty inpatient psychiatry referrals from Fort Knox to Louisville VAMC saw referral volumes increase approximately 47% in FY04 and are projected to increase in FY05. Additionally, the Louisville VAMC and IACH, Fort Knox sharing agreement has been utilized to manage an outpatient behavioral health program for more than five years and accounts 30% of IACH total behavioral health workload.

As a whole, under provisions of the existing sharing agreements, the Louisville VAMC manages 55% of family practice outpatient clinic visits, 27% OB & GYN visits, 47% orthopedic outpatient visits, 41% orthopedic same day surgeries, 31% of internal medicine outpatient visits and 44% of podiatry workload. The sharing agreement between Louisville VAMC and IACH Fort Knox is estimated to be \$5.8 million in FY05 with equitable cost savings to DoD.

**Closing:**

The Fort Knox VA/DoD Sharing Program continues to play a significant role in gaining outside revenues for the Louisville VAMC while reducing the cost and overhead of Fort Knox IACH on contractor performance of core functions. These sharing agreements provide a cost effective means to achieve these goals for both organizations while also increasing access to both beneficiary groups. With the anticipation of additional sharing agreement opportunities, both the Louisville VAMC and Fort Knox IACH continue to aggressively seek new and innovative ways to integrate the two healthcare systems.

Prepared by:  
Jodie D. Babb  
Chief Administrative Officer  
Fort Knox VA/DoD Sharing Office

**Louisville, KY Detachment  
Naval Surface Warfare Center,  
Port Hueneme Division**

**Executive Summary**

The Louisville Detachment of the Naval Surface Warfare Center was included in a BRAC recommendation (see attachment to memo) as one of eight installations contributing functions and personnel to form a new "Integrated Weapons & Armaments Specialty Site for Guns and Ammunition" at Picatinny Arsenal, NJ. The recommendation would realign gun and ammunition Research and Development & Acquisition (RDA) by relocating 296 jobs from the Louisville Detachment.

While the other seven installations may have capabilities appropriately included in this recommendation, only a small portion of the work conducted at Naval Surface Warfare Center PHD, Louisville Detachment is research and development in nature. In fact, the unique and specialized activity in Louisville is nearly entirely focused on Fleet-user support, through manufacturing, shipboard integration, and life-cycle support of naval armaments. Louisville Detachment should not be included in the final recommendation because:

- The considerable majority of the work performed at the Louisville Detachment does not fit within this recommendation's intended mission profile;
- Relocation of Louisville's mission per this recommendation would result in an erosion of the existing public-private partnership, itself a creation of the 1995 BRAC Commission, critical to the success of this vital mission support activity;
- Such relocation would likely result in a higher cost to the Department and the U.S. taxpayer.

**Discussion: Louisville Detachment Performs Minimal Research and Development**

The recommendation, to create a "more robust center for gun and ammunition Research, Development & Acquisition," has a coherent rationale and, if properly executed, could create a strong support base for warfighters throughout the military. However, the Louisville Detachment's mission focus is on manufacturing, shipboard integration and life-cycle support, with only minor and peripheral involvement in the research and development elements of guns and ammunition. Specifically, the involvement of the Louisville Detachment's staff in research and development is quantified at fewer than ten personnel, while the remaining 200-plus personnel are focused directly on Fleet support and in-service engineering of armaments. Essentially, Louisville Detachment's mission is unique and different that the work targeted by this recommendation, and as such nothing is gained by its inclusion, but much stands to be lost.

Generally, there are three basic operating constructs shipboard: (1) sensors, (2) effectors and (3) command and control. The Louisville Detachment activity works in all three areas, with the gun engineering accounting for a little more than a half of the work force, and with only a fraction of

those personnel engaged in research or development activity. These few R&D personnel are located in place to support the larger mission of Louisville Detachment, rather than the larger Navy research and development mission. The remainder of the Louisville workforce is focused on the shipboard integration of sensor systems designed to operate in the at-sea environment, command and control, high-speed computation and a variety of additional end user support functions – work with no relationship to energetics research conducted at Picatinny Arsenal, or the research and development work conducted at the other named facilities. The research and development facilities identify and evolve new and vital technologies, in contrast to Louisville Detachment's personnel work in direct partnership with the OEMs to integrate these systems shipboard and support them while in service.

Vital to this discussion is the fact that no measurable military benefit would result from relocation of Louisville's engineering core, focused on shipboard Naval armaments, to the Army's energetics research laboratory at Picatinny Arsenal, NJ. In fact, an erosion of the current capabilities would be the likely result. It is important to keep in mind that Naval weapons consist of 10% recoiling gun and 90% automated ammunition-handling systems that are integrated into each ship's unique platform, while Army weapons consist of 90% recoiling gun and 10% ammunition handling systems that are integrated into various mobile platforms by the Army Tank-Automotive Command (TACOM) in Detroit, MI. There is very little overlap between the manufacturing and support of large caliber automatic naval rifles and their unique loading systems, and the similar caliber ground-based system's employed by the Army. Accordingly, no benefit accrues from co-location of the systems support personnel.

In general, the proposed realignment would not make a material contribution to the new center or transformation. Instead, it would disrupt the Louisville Detachment's crucial mission of supporting the naval warfighters.

### **Discussion: Partnership With OEMs Is Vital**

Not only would the proposed realignment of the Louisville Detachment fail to serve the purposes of the recommendation, it also would result in a devastating loss of synergy and shared intellectual capital between the OEMs and the Navy's personnel who work in partnership within the Louisville operations. This public-private partnership was created by an express action of the 1995 BRAC Commission<sup>1</sup>, and has proven a highly successful and efficient operation to date. In contrast to the research and development corps located at the other named facilities, Louisville Detachment's personnel are focused on direct and real time support of the warfighter, the sustainment of their armaments and the integration of technologies shipboard. This mission requires the close and constant joint efforts of both the Navy and its industrial base located in Louisville, KY. The military-industrial dynamic that exists at sites such as Louisville is critical element of the military portfolio supporting deployed naval forces.

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<sup>1</sup> "The commission found that the gun systems engineering functions at Louisville are consistent with operational requirements, and that co-location of these engineering functions with the maintenance and overhaul functions performed at the facility has contributed substantially to the effectiveness of the facility in serving the Department of the Navy. These integrated engineering, maintenance and overhaul capabilities led the Commission to strongly urge the Department of the Navy to allow privatization of these assets." *Excerpted from the recommendations of the 1995 BRAC Commission Report.*

The BRAC law requires that military value be given primary consideration. In fact, the highest military value for the Louisville Detachment results from the partnership between the Navy's engineering staff and the industrial base. The Army, and apparently the Technical JCSWG, recognized this tenet when it wisely recommended maintaining Watervliet Arsenal and Benet Laboratory as an operating unit geographically separate from Picatinny Arsenal, but co-located with the relevant industrial base. This action demonstrates a clear recognition that higher military value and benefit results when the manufacturers of gun and ammunition systems are co-located with the service's engineers who are charged with the integration, maintenance and support of the same equipment. The organizational construct of Louisville Detachment, integrated within the manufacturing base of the weapon systems it supports, is no different than the structure of the Army's Watervliet Arsenal and Benet Labs (which are recommended to remain in place), but considerably different than the other facilities named in the Department's recommendation.

In short, the mission necessitates a partnership and joint-location of the gun and ammunition industrial base and the Navy support personnel, no differently than the Army's mission requirements at Watervliet. Relocation of the Louisville Detachment would have a direct and negative impact on the effectiveness and efficiency of the in-service support of naval armaments. The recommendation should be rejected in order to continue reaping the operational and financial benefits the cooperative relationship between installation personnel and private contractors.

#### **Discussion: Flawed Cost Savings**

As outlined above, military value is optimized through maintaining the ongoing operations of the Louisville Detachment, preserving efficiencies gained through public-private partnership. Further, while one could argue that moving all of Louisville Detachment could arguably achieve some cost savings in the form of reduced overhead, it is likely that this move could actually result in higher costs.

Serious questions remain regarding actual cost savings realized by the relocation of the Louisville Detachment. Such questions are predicated on several factors, most prominently the significantly higher costs of doing business in northern New Jersey over Louisville, Kentucky, as is evident from the below chart listing data cited directly from DoD's own COBRA analysis.

| Cost Element          | Louisville | Picatinny Arsenal |
|-----------------------|------------|-------------------|
| Enlisted BAH/Month    | \$743      | \$1,632           |
| Civilian Locality Pay | 1.109      | 1.193             |
| Area Cost Factor      | 0.96       | 1.2               |
| Per Diem Rate/Day     | \$112      | \$157             |

In fact, the joint element of the work performed at Louisville Detachment and its industrial partners is such a vital ingredient of mission success, the Navy may need to recreate some elements of the activity in Louisville to ensure continued mission success. Such action would only create additional redundancies and a practical higher cost to the Department. Finally, there are always considerable cost issues related to moving a work force, not to mention the risk of losing valuable human capital.

## **Conclusion**

In light of the demonstrable difference in the nature of the work performed by the majority of the staff at the Louisville Detachment and the capabilities sought for the new center described in the recommendation, the Commission is requested to remove Detachment Louisville from the final recommendation. Such action would continue to produce higher military value in support of the warfighter due to the highly efficient partnership existing between the Navy's engineering work force and their industrial base, value that was in fact created by the actions of the 1995 BRAC Commission.

The 2005 BRAC Commission should find that including the Louisville Detachment in this recommendation deviates substantially from the letter and spirit of Selection Criteria One as a result of the detrimental impact on operational readiness.

**Attachment: Relevant Parts of BRAC Recommendation for  
Louisville, KY Detachment of Naval Surface Warfare Center**

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**Create an Integrated Weapons & Armaments  
Specialty Site for Guns and Ammunition**

**Recommendation:** Realign the Adelphi Laboratory Center, MD, by relocating gun and ammunition Research and Development & Acquisition to Picatinny Arsenal, NJ.

Realign Naval Surface Warfare Center Division Crane, IN, by relocating gun and ammunition Research and Development & Acquisition to Picatinny Arsenal, NJ.

Realign the Fallbrook, CA, detachment of Naval Surface Warfare Center Division Crane, IN, by relocating gun and ammunition Research and Development & Acquisition to Picatinny Arsenal, NJ.

Realign Naval Surface Warfare Center Division Dahlgren, VA, by relocating gun and ammunition Research and Development & Acquisition to Picatinny Arsenal, NJ.

**Realign the Louisville, KY, detachment of Naval Surface Warfare Center Division Port Hueneme, CA, by relocating gun and ammunition Research and Development & Acquisition to Picatinny Arsenal, NJ.**

Realign Naval Air Warfare Center Weapons Division China Lake, CA, by relocating gun and ammunition Research and Development & Acquisition to Picatinny Arsenal, NJ.

Realign Naval Surface Warfare Center Division Indian Head, MD, by relocating gun and ammunition Research and Development & Acquisition to Picatinny Arsenal, NJ.

Realign Naval Surface Warfare Center Division Earle, NJ, by relocating weapon and armament packaging Research and Development & Acquisition to Picatinny Arsenal, NJ.

**Justification:** This recommendation realigns and consolidates those gun and ammunition facilities working in Weapons and Armaments (W&A) Research (R), Development & Acquisition (D&A). This realignment would result in a more robust joint center for gun and ammunition Research, Development & Acquisition at Picatinny Arsenal, NJ. This location is already the greatest concentration of military value in gun and ammunition W&A RD&A.

Picatinny Arsenal is the center-of-mass for DoD's Research, Development & Acquisition of guns and ammunition, with a workload more than an order of magnitude greater than any other DoD facility in this area. It also is home to the DoD's Single Manager for Conventional Ammunition. Movement of all the Services' guns and ammunition work to Picatinny Arsenal will create a joint center of excellence and provide synergy in armament development for the near future and beyond, featuring a Joint Packaging, Handling, Shipping and Transportation (PHS&T) Center, particularly important in this current time of high demand for guns and ammunition by all the services. Technical facilities with lower quantitative military value are relocated to Picatinny Arsenal.

This recommendation includes Research, Development & Acquisition activities in the Army and Navy. It promotes jointness, enables technical synergy, and positions the Department of Defense to exploit center-of-mass scientific, technical, and acquisition expertise within the weapons and armament Research, Development & Acquisition community that currently resides at this DoD specialty location.

**Economic Impact on Communities:** Assuming no economic recovery, this recommendation could result in a maximum potential reduction of 506 jobs (296 direct jobs and 210 indirect jobs) over the 2006-2011 periods in the Louisville, KY-IN, Metropolitan Statistical Area, which is less than 0.1 percent of economic area employment.

**Congressman Ron Lewis' (R-KY) Statement before the  
Base Realignment and Closure Commission  
St. Louis, MO  
June 20, 2005**

**Introduction**

Congressman Hansen, Admiral Gehman, and General Turner, I appreciate this opportunity to appear before you on behalf of the Second District and the Commonwealth of Kentucky. Senators Mitch McConnell and Jim Bunning were unable to join us today but have submitted a joint statement for the record. Joining us here today is the Executive Director of the Kentucky Commission on Military Affairs; Retired Army Brigadier General Jim Shane who will present the Commonwealth's transformation that is proposed by the Secretary of Defense's Base Realignment and Closure recommendation. Included with General Shane's presentation will be a couple issues we would like the Commission to examine.

In addition to General Shane, from the Fort Knox community, we have Major General Bill Barron (US Army Retired), Executive Director of the Association of the United States Army's Fort Knox Chapter, Judge Harry Barry, Hardin County Judge-Executive, Radcliff, Kentucky Mayor Shelia Enyart, Elizabethtown Mayor David Willmoth, and Lincoln Trail Area Development Authority Executive Director Wendell Lawrence. Michael Vowels and Dan Holmes are here from the Louisville area, and Brigadier General (Retired) Julius Berthold from the Office of the Adjutant General. I would like to first of all thank these people for all their hard work on behalf of the Commonwealth. Additionally, they are here to answer any detailed questions that General Shane and I are unable to handle.

Our military is undergoing an important transformation in order to adapt to the new national security environment, and the Secretary of Defense's recommendations for Kentucky's military facilities reflect those changes. As a former member of the House Armed Services Committee, I understand the need for conducting this base closure round

and believe the recommendations from the Department of Defense (DoD) provide the commission with a good starting point as you begin your deliberations.

The Commonwealth of Kentucky is home to three major military installations: Fort Campbell, Fort Knox, and Bluegrass Army Depot. In addition, the Commonwealth has significant National Guard and Reserve forces and facilities, including the Western Kentucky Training Range.

On the whole, the Commonwealth is pleased that DoD appreciated the vital roles played by Kentucky installations and communities in enhancing our national security. Blue Grass Army Depot and Fort Campbell will remain important parts of the Army's future and our Guard and Reserve assets will remain strong. We are pleased that Fort Knox remains a valuable asset in the Department of Defense's inventory. However, General Shane will address two concerns we have with the Secretary's recommendations: the downgrading of Ireland Army hospital at Fort Knox to a clinic and the realignment of Naval Surface Warfare Center Louisville Detachment.

During my time before you I would like to talk to you about the unbridled spirit that makes the Commonwealth a great place to live and work, as well as introduce the concerns that General Shane will address in greater detail during his presentation.

### **Unbridled Spirit**

Some of the most diverse areas within the eastern United States are found in Kentucky. The Eastern Coal Fields, a rugged, mountainous region covered with forests, are dissected by streams, with most level land located in the river valleys. The western edge of the Eastern Coal Fields encompasses most of the Daniel Boone National Forest.

The gently rolling central part of the state, the Bluegrass region, lies to the north and the Mississippian Plateau to the south, separated by a chain of low steep hills called the Knobs and houses Blue Grass Army Depot. The Western Coal Fields, bordered on the

north and northwest by the Ohio River, lies in the Illinois basin and is home of Fort Knox. The southwest corner of the state is a low, flat plain called the Jackson Purchase and provides excellent training areas at the Western Kentucky Training Range, as well as housing the finest fighting force ever assembled at Fort Campbell.

Our climate is military friendly as the lack of extremes in temperature, heavy snowfall, flooding and storms has allowed preservation of the installation's infrastructure, and contributes to a moderate utility consumption, minimal storm damage and overall deterioration. The central location of the Commonwealth and our welcoming climate has long been a good fit for the military. In addition to military friendly climate, the Commonwealth boasts a great quality of life.

### **Fort Knox**

For decades Fort Knox has forged productive relationships with the local community to adapt to the changes at the installation. Fort Knox's surrounding community is a great place to live with excellent quality of life. The Fort Knox community schools provide quality education and cater to the needs of military families. The elementary level has a fully-integrated preschool for at-risk four year-olds and disabled three-year olds. The middle schools provide a strong core curriculum enhanced by a vast array of exploratory courses and extensive extracurricular activities. The three high schools offer a curriculum that includes more than 250 course offerings, as well as extensive technology opportunities.

96% of all classes are taught by teachers certified for subject and grade level, 96% of classes are taught by teachers with a major, minor, or equivalent in the subject being taught, 100% of classes are taught by teachers who participated in content-focused professional development, and the average years of teaching experience is 11.3 years. Additionally, of the certified staff, 71% have a Master's Degree or above.

Furthermore to accommodate summer rotations at Fort Knox, The district school calendar is considered an alternative calendar, with the school opening the first week of August,

and two week breaks at intervals during the fall, winter, and at spring time. Students will attend school for 175 days.

Fort Knox enjoys low cost of living, low airfares, adequate per diem, and a high quality of life for its residents and visitors. The Greater Louisville Metropolitan Area, which is rated in the top ten metro areas for military quality of life and fifth best family friendly metro, is within 30 miles of Fort Knox. This affords the community access to an international airport, fine dining, sports entertainment, and the arts. Furthermore, great recreation opportunities (such as golf, skeet, hunting, Patton Museum) are available to the surrounding community.

Fort Knox enjoys superb local and state partnerships with the Governors Office, Kentucky Commission on Military Affairs, Standing Joint Committee on Veterans Affairs, Military Affairs and Public Protection, Kentucky Bluegrass Challenge Academy which is a great program for troubled kids, Troops to Teachers Program, the Regional CORE Committee, local Mayor's Advisory Group and Chamber of Commerce partners, and Joint Land Use Study and Committee which has been proactive in precluding encroachment.

Fort Knox also maintains a close interface with the state's congressional delegation to be advocates for Fort Knox and the Department of Defense, and the State has invested in the surrounding infrastructure to enhance the installation's capabilities. These investments include, but are not limited to, \$50.7M to build Highway 313 which supports deployments and logistical support for Yano Range, \$7.5M to rebuild 31W and provide unimpeded access to the Patton Museum, and \$19.5M to build the Fort Knox to Elizabethtown Connector, improving access to South Hardin County.

Because of the great local and state support for Fort Knox's mission, the Post does not have the encroachment problems that restrict training and operation at many other Army posts. Physical encroachment is significantly limited due to the location of Otter Creek Park on the post's western boundary; Nature Conservancy Land; including Salt

River/Rolling Fork project areas Bullitt, Nelson, Hardin and Meade Counties; Jefferson Forest – within five miles of the boundary; and Bernheim Arboretum and Research Forest – 10 miles from the boundary. Fort Knox has a nearly 8,000 acre buffer zone to the south established by the local community which restricts residential development in the Highway 313 corridor. These are just a few of the attributes that caused Fort Knox to be ranked #12 among Army bases nationwide in overall military value. I firmly believe that Fort Knox is invaluable to our country's national security, and I am pleased to see that the Department of the Defense recognized these attributes as well as the valuable maneuver acres and training ranges at Fort Knox.

The Army intends to transform Fort Knox from an institutional training installation to a multi-functional installation that will be the home to operational army forces and various administrative headquarters. And while we are saddened to see the Armor School leave, we embrace these changes and whole-heartedly welcome the operational Army back to Fort Knox.

As an installation, Fort Knox consists of 109,000 acres, about 4,000 acres larger than Fort Campbell, and 16.4 million square feet of facilities. This includes 6,000 buildable acres. This also includes nearly 3,000 family quarters and we are excited to be part of the Army's plans for privatized housing. Additionally, Fort Knox houses 72 BEQ/SOQ spaces and 634 transient quarter spaces.

The installation houses the Army's most technologically advanced Mounted Urban Combat Training Site, offering a realistic training environment in many types of urban and restricted terrain and the new Wilcox Range, the most technologically advanced armor range in the world. Additionally, the availability of the assets of the National Guard's Western Kentucky Regional Training Center – currently under partnership with the Commonwealth of Kentucky – and Fort Campbell provide additional maneuver space and a proximate that effectively replicates actual distances between involved support and operational forces when fielded.

Additionally, Fort Knox has nine, lighted rail loading ramps that can load up to 174 rails cars simultaneously (depending on the size of the car). Historically, the installation outloaded and supported the 194<sup>th</sup> Infantry Brigade with many large rail movements. Godman Army Airfield has two runways, the primary of 150 feet X 5,485 feet and a secondary at 75 feet X 5,253 feet, that Air Force C-130s use for training and could be used for troop and/or equipment lift purposes. Godman Airfield is currently the home of the 8/229<sup>th</sup> Reserve Attack Helicopter Battalion. Louisville International Airport is only 36 miles from Fort Knox and can handle all size military and commercial aircraft for large troop and/or equipment moves. The airport routinely deployed the 194<sup>th</sup> Infantry Brigade in the past and is home to the Kentucky Air National Guard's 123<sup>rd</sup> Tactical Airlift Wing with organic C-130 aircraft and load out facilities. To further support the Power Projection Capabilities of Fort Knox, the 123<sup>rd</sup> is scheduled to receive four additional C-130s through this Base realignment round. Finally, Fort Knox borders the Ohio River and can outload troops/equipment via barge in Louisville with a seven-day transit time to New Orleans, LA. Fort Knox is also close to connections with the Interstate Highway System at both Interstate 65 (North/South bound), Interstate 64 (East/West bound) and Interstate 71 (North/South bound).

During the Global War on Terror activities, Ft. Knox mobilized over 3,100 soldiers from fifty-four units for overseas deployments and over 2,600 soldiers from forty different units for Homeland Defense missions. Demobilization has seen similar numbers. The multi-modal combination of the installation's transportation assets makes Fort Knox a vital military link in the southeastern United States, and one within into two hours flight time of major population centers in the Midwest, South, Southeast, and Northeast.

These are just some of the reasons why Fort Knox offers many advantages to the Army for the current assignment of a Unit of Action. In summary, Fort Knox can immediately host a Unit of Action and can accept a second unit in 90 days, and can easily transform from its current role as a power support platform into a robust power projection platform capable of deploying significant combat power all the while providing significant and dedicated live and simulated training at operational and cost advantages. The community

is excited to again host active forces as it did successfully for 20 years with the Army's largest brigade, the 194<sup>th</sup> which was deactivated in 1994.

Under the Secretary of Defense's recommendations, not only will Fort Knox remain a valuable DoD asset, it will welcome the return of combat troops for the first time in a decade, with the addition of a light infantry unit of action. We are pleased to welcome this unit of action. The Army intends to transform Fort Knox from an institutional training installation to a multi-functional installation that will be the home to operational army forces and various administrative headquarters. We look forward to working with our fellow Congressional delegation members in Washington and the community to facilitate the changes necessary to transform Fort Knox into a premier power projection platform.

We are also pleased that the Army has consolidated soldier management at Knox with the relocation of human resources command, accessions command and cadet command, army reserve personnel command and army enlisted records branch, 100<sup>th</sup> Division (IT) headquarters, and 84<sup>th</sup> army reserve readiness training center. These missions will benefit from synergies available from being co-located at Fort Knox. During this transformation, the Fort Knox community will continue to be a vibrant and well-rounded home for Soldiers and their families.

As the Fort Knox community changes and embraces this transformation, we would like to encourage the Commission to reexamine the downgrading of Ireland Army Hospital to a clinic. We believe its essential for Fort Knox to maintain a strong medical capability on post, especially now that a brigade combat team will permanently call Fort Knox home and its Soldiers will require the level of care delivered by a full Army hospital. We believe that the arrival of these new troops mandates a review of this recommendation.

The dedicated health care professionals of the United States Army Medical Activity at Fort Knox are working together to provide our patients top quality health care and preventive services throughout seven states. We are proud of our health care system and proud to serve our nation's soldiers and families.

The hub of activity is the Ireland Army Community Hospital (IACH) located at Fort Knox which serves the Fort Knox community with primary and specialty care providers. Members of the MEDDAC team staff a troop medical clinic and a Battalion Aid Station to provide acute care services to Knox's Soldiers and Trainees.

In addition to Kentucky, Ireland Army Community Hospital's area of responsibility also includes Ohio, Indiana, Michigan, Illinois, Wisconsin and Minnesota. Within this 7 state area, the MEDDAC serves the Active Duty population, many of whom are in isolated areas where they serve as recruiters and trainers. To serve our troops outside the Fort Knox area, we have clinics in Kentucky, Wisconsin, Michigan, and Illinois.

Ireland Army Community Hospital has an enrollment of 25,246 TRICARE Prime patrons. In addition, Ireland currently sees, on a space available basis, TRICARE Standard patients, as well as having an embedded Veterans Administration clinic within the facility.

Ireland Army Hospital hosts the Army's 2<sup>nd</sup> largest blood donor center for the Joint Armed Services Blood Program. The service a region with mobile blood donor program, collection, processing, and testing blood and blood products for shipment to Theater, CONUS, and OCONUS medical facilities. It is also a repository for the DoD frozen blood program. The hospital operates one of three Army Nucleic Acid Testing labs for HIV, HCV, and West Nile Virus for every blood sample drawn east of the Mississippi. Also resident, as part of the hospital, is the 3<sup>rd</sup> largest of the Army's seven optical fabrication labs, providing direct support to four Air Force Bases, and Forts Leavenworth, Riley Campbell, Monmouth, and Knox.

Ireland supports mobilization for multiple power projection and power support platforms, and is the headquarters for all Army medical programs, biomedical maintenance operations, resources and industrial hygiene activities for a 7-State region (aligned with the installation's AR 5-9 area) to include all MEP stations and all other Army medical enterprises within the region. Ireland also houses multiple occupational health clinics, primary care clinics, and direct management of medical programs for three major power projection platforms (McCoy, Atterbury, and now Knox). It is the focal point for all Medical Hold operations and referral (destination) Medical Hold for all deploying and redeploying soldiers, medical Soldiers Readiness Processing (SRP) and all medical Class VIII purchasing for deploying units from McCoy, Atterbury, and Knox.

The hospital also provides technical oversight for occupational health of two major nerve gas destruction sites plus major industrial plants at Rock Island Arsenal, IL and TACOM, Warren, MI. As mentioned previously, the hospital is host to a Department of Veterans Affairs Community Based Outpatient Clinic; a joint venture with VA Medical Center, Louisville maintaining an enrollment of 4000 veterans with 8500 annual clinic visits.

In order to fully support these current activities and the additional needs of a changing demographic that will accompany the incoming infantry brigade, I ask the Commission to maintain Ireland's current status as a full service Army hospital. I believe its essential for Fort Knox to maintain a strong medical capability on post, especially with the addition of a brigade combat team and its Soldiers and their families will require the level of care delivered by a full Army hospital. I believe that the arrival of these new troops mandates a review of this recommendation.

### **Naval Surface Warfare Center, Louisville Detachment**

I would now like to turn my attention to the Louisville Detachment of the Naval Surface Warfare Center, Port Hueneme Division. Among the many the challenges faced by the BRAC Commission are the need to dig beneath the surface of recommendations and to determine the proper balance between achieving government consolidation and supporting public-private partnerships. The Department of Defense has recommended

creating an Integrated Weapons & Armaments Specialty Site for Guns and Ammunition. While we have no objection to that recommendation in principle, we believe that the recommendation incorrectly proposes realignment of personnel from the Louisville Detachment. Simply put, fewer than 10 positions of the proposed ~~309~~<sup>223</sup> that are to be either eliminated or relocated actually fall under the realignment recommendations guidelines.

In fact, the Louisville Detachment's mission is focused on manufacturing, shipboard integration and life-cycle support of naval armaments. And as I said, only a small portion of its work and its workforce is involved with research and development activities that might arguably contribute to the work of the proposed new center. Moving these employees would disrupt the installation's work in providing direct end user support and in-service support of armaments to the warfighter. In addition, this recommendation would upset a decision of the 1995 BRAC Commission that specifically privatized in place this workload. Since that time, the cooperation between the installation and its contractors has been a model of successful public-private partnership. We urge you to examine the underlying mission function of the Louisville Detachment to determine that its work does not fall within the intended scope of the recommendation's realignment.

### **National Guard and Reserves**

We are extremely pleased with the department of the Army's decision to include The Adjutant Generals of each state in the decisions to transform the guard forces. Kentucky's guard and reserve forces have been active participants in the war on terror and deserve the respect that their active brethren receive. We applaud the efforts to ensure they also receive the quality of training opportunities that will exist at the new armed forces reserve centers that the Department has created. Furthermore, we welcome the addition of four C-130s from Nashville as we right size the Louisville Air Guard to twelve aircraft, which further supports Fort Knox's ability to accomplish its mission.

## **Fort Campbell**

Shifting our attention to Fort Campbell, I am pleased that Fort Campbell remains one of the premier power projection platforms in DoD's inventory. To facilitate the formation of a Multi-functional Aviation brigade at Fort Campbell, an attack aviation battalion will relocate to Fort Riley, Kansas. Four Infantry Brigade Combat Teams (BCTs), a Multi-Functional Aviation Brigade, a Containment Brigade, a UEx Headquarters, the 5th Special Forces Group and the 160th Special Operations Aviation Regiment will remain at Fort Campbell. Based on the net impacts of Modular Force Transformation and BRAC related actions there will be an increase of approximately 300 Soldiers over the FY2003 to FY2011 time period, and we welcome these additions. We look forward to working with the department to ensure that our warfighters at Campbell are well prepared and equipped.

## **Blue Grass Army Depot**

We have long worked with DoD to ensure that we meet our treaty requirements and protect the people who live near the Blue Grass Army Depot. We are pleased with the Department's decision to consolidate operations such as munitions maintenance and create an armed forces reserve center and field maintenance facility at Blue Grass. Blue Grass Army Depot will gain a new importance as a DoD Munitions Center of Excellence as well as becoming a focal point for one of the most critical aspects of Army combat capability -the ammunition on which our Soldiers depend.

## **Conclusion**

The changes at Fort Knox, Fort Campbell, Blue Grass Army Depot, and for the Kentucky National Guard and Reserves are a part of the greater transformation that America's Armed Forces must undertake to fight in a new war—the War on Terror. This administration has focused on building a total force that can respond more quickly to a nimble and deadly enemy, and we fully support this effort.

**REMARKS BY BG (R) JIM SHANE  
BRAC REGIONAL HEARING  
ST. LOUIS, MO.  
20 June 2005**

Congressman Hansen, Admiral Gehman, General Turner – thank you for being here today. On behalf of our Senior Senator Mitch McConnell, Senator Jim Bunning, Governor Ernie Fletcher, Congressman Lewis, and other distinguished members of the Kentucky Delegation it is my honor to be here today. I would like to discuss the Secretary of Defense's Recommendations and how they impact the Commonwealth of Kentucky. First, I would like to add to the remarks of Congressman Lewis and thank the Commission for taking on the daunting responsibility of ensuring that the Secretary of Defense's recommendations support our National Military Strategy and the major tenets of the Secretary's Transforming Strategy. I think we all recognize the immense importance of your responsibility and appreciate each of your long standing service to our nation.

As our Congressman has already pointed out, we support the BRAC process and the need for strategic closures and realignment of our various military installations throughout the country. We see the wisdom of examining current force structure and establishing a Transformation Strategy that addresses how we go about defending this great nation. As you know, Kentucky plays an important role in transforming our military. The Secretary of Defense's (SecDef's) recommendations have impacted all of our major military installations – there will be gains and losses of thousands of people as a result of this realignment recommendation. Although pleased with the overall outcome, we still have some concerns that merit your attention and consideration. Our concerns are based on a review of the data and information provided by the Secretary of Defense and the Army. We ask that in your final recommendation to the President, you give serious consideration to our concerns and recommendations outlined here today.

We have provided you with a book which contains information regarding the SecDef's recommendations and their impact on Kentucky. Of specific note, we have prepared "White Papers" which clearly outline our concerns regarding specific recommendations. These "White Papers" provide essential information which clearly articulates the facts outlining our concerns. Additionally, we have taken the opportunity to provide information where we feel that opportunities were missed by the Secretary of Defense to enhance Jointness, warfighting capability, and to create additional efficiencies. Kentucky has a long and rich history of caring for our military and we are indeed grateful for the opportunity to continue our support to the men and women in uniform which selflessly serve our great nation. We thank you for the opportunity to be here today!

Now, I would now like to quickly go through the SecDef's recommendations and how they impacted Kentucky.

## **BIOGRAPHY – Senator Mitch McConnell**



On November 17, 2004, Senator Mitch McConnell was unanimously re-elected Majority Whip by his Republican colleagues. As Majority Whip, McConnell is the second ranking Republican in the United States Senate. He was first elected to Majority Whip in the 108<sup>th</sup> Congress. McConnell also served in leadership as chairman of the National Republican Senatorial Committee during the 1998 and 2000 election cycles. In both, Republicans maintained control of the Senate.

Senator McConnell was first elected to the Senate in 1984. That year, he was the only Republican challenger in the country to defeat a Democrat incumbent, and the first Republican to win a statewide race in Kentucky since 1968. Senator McConnell's landslide victory in 2002 is also one for the record books. On November 5, he won a fourth term with 65 percent of the vote - the largest margin of victory for a Republican in Kentucky history. The previous record was held by the legendary Senator John Sherman Cooper.

Born on February 20, 1942, and raised in south Louisville, McConnell graduated in 1964 with honors from the University of Louisville College of Arts and Sciences, where he served as student body president. In 1967, he graduated from the University of Kentucky College of Law where he was elected president of the Student Bar Association. McConnell gained experience on Capitol Hill working as an intern for Senator John Sherman Cooper, later as chief legislative assistant to Senator Marlow Cook, and then as deputy assistant attorney general under President Gerald R. Ford. Before being elected to the U.S. Senate, McConnell served as County Judge-Executive in Jefferson County, Kentucky, from 1978 until he was sworn in to the United States Senate on January 3, 1985.

McConnell currently serves as a senior member of the Appropriations Committee. He is chairman of the State, Foreign Operations and Related Agencies Subcommittee, a key foreign policy perch, and a senior member of the Agriculture and Rules Committees.

Senator McConnell is married to United States Secretary of Labor Elaine L. Chao. Previously, Secretary Chao served as president of the United Way of America and director of the Peace Corps. He is the father of three daughters: Elly, Claire, and Porter.

## **BIOGRAPHY – Senator Jim Bunning**

On November 2, 2004, Jim Bunning was elected to serve a second term as U.S. Senator for the Commonwealth of Kentucky. Bunning was first elected to the U.S. Senate in 1998, winning by a mere 6,766 votes. In 2004 he won by a margin almost 3 ½ times larger than his victory in 1998, and he also won 73 of Kentucky's 120 counties and secured 873,507 votes - the most votes ever for a U.S. Senate candidate from Kentucky. People who know Bunning were not surprised by these victories. Competition is a hallmark of Bunning's life, and he is no stranger to winning.



As a youngster in Northern Kentucky, Bunning fell in love with baseball and even then he displayed a competitive spirit and a willingness to work hard. That combination carried him on to a highly successful 17-year career as a Major League Baseball player after his graduation from Xavier University with an Economics degree.

Pitching primarily for the Detroit Tigers and Philadelphia Phillies, Bunning accumulated a record of achievement that eventually won him a seat in the Baseball Hall of Fame in 1996. He was the second pitcher in history (Cy Young was the first) to record 1,000 strikeouts and 100 wins in both the American and National leagues. When he retired in 1971, Bunning was second on the all time strikeout list - second only to Walter Johnson.

The same commitment that made Jim Bunning a Hall of Famer also serves him well in public office. In 1977, Bunning wanted to give something back to his community and he ran for and won a City Council seat in Fort Thomas, Kentucky. In 1979, he was elected to the Kentucky State Senate and became its Republican Leader. In 1986, Bunning was elected to the U.S. House of Representatives for the 4th District of Kentucky where he served for 12 years.

As Chairman of the House's Social Security Subcommittee, Bunning established himself as one of Congress's foremost experts and defenders of Social Security, as well as a leading spokesman for strengthening and protecting Social Security. In Congress, Bunning has been a proponent of walling-off budget surpluses to help ensure the livelihood and commitment of Social Security for our seniors and future generations. Bunning also played a key role in the passage of landmark legislation establishing the Social Security Administration as a standalone and independent agency. He was also the author of the law to raise the unfair "earnings limit" for seniors.

In the Senate, Bunning's hard work won him the respect of his colleagues and a coveted seat on the influential Finance Committee, making him the first Kentuckian in nearly 40 years to serve on this powerful committee. Service on this committee allows Bunning a direct role as to how nearly two-thirds of all federal dollars are spent on such issues as tax policy, Medicare and Medicaid, Social Security, welfare reform, and trade policy.

Bunning also serves on the Banking Committee where he played a key role in passage of the Corporate Accountability Act and he authored key Flood Insurance legislation which was signed into law. From his seat on the Energy Committee, Bunning is working hard to make America more energy independent with diverse energy sources, especially clean coal, soy-diesel, and ethanol. Bunning also serves on the Budget Committee where he is fighting for fiscally responsible budgets that fund our top priorities, with an emphasis on securing the homeland from terrorist threats.

## **BIOGRAPHY – Congressman Ed Whitfield**



Ed Whitfield is serving his sixth term as U.S. Representative for Kentucky's First Congressional District, which stretches from the Mississippi River across more than 34 counties bounded by the Ohio River on the north, the Tennessee border to the south, and the Appalachian foothills on its eastern edge.

Congressman Whitfield serves on the House Energy and Commerce Committee. His subcommittee assignments are: Oversight and Investigations, which Congressman Whitfield currently chairs; Energy and Air Quality, where a national energy policy is being crafted; and Telecommunications.

For consistently voting to reduce federal spending, Whitfield has earned "Watchdog of the Treasury" awards every year since coming to Congress. He has been named a "Champion of Private Property Rights" by the premier national watchdog group in that field, the League of Private Property Voters. And the nation's fastest growing organization for seniors - the 60 Plus Association - gave Whitfield a perfect 100% rating for his efforts to protect Social Security and Medicare. In recognition of his strong support for free enterprise, Whitfield has earned the U.S. Chamber of Commerce "Spirit of Enterprise" award. He also is the recipient of the National Federation of Independent Business "Guardian of Small Business" title.

Whitfield was born in Hopkinsville and graduated from Madisonville High School. He earned a B.S. degree in business and a Juris Doctorate from the University of Kentucky. He did graduate work at Wesley Theological Seminary and currently serves on the Board of Governors at that institution. In addition, Whitfield served as a 1st Lieutenant in the 100th Division of the U.S. Army Reserves

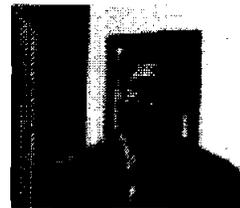
He served in the Kentucky House of Representatives in 1974-75 while practicing law in Hopkinsville and operated a successful oil distributorship in the west Kentucky coal fields.

In 1979, he became Counsel to the President of Seaboard System Railroad in Washington, D.C. Four years later, he was named Vice President of State Relations for CSX Corporation and was promoted to Vice President for Federal Railroad Affairs in 1988. Whitfield served as Legal Counsel to the Chairman of the Interstate Commerce Commission (ICC) from 1991 to 1993 where he worked to reduce regulation of the nation's barge, railroad and trucking industries.

Married to the former Connie Harriman, he has a daughter, two grandchildren and a Scottish terrier.

## **BIOGRAPHY – Congressman Ron Lewis**

Ron Lewis has represented Kentucky's Second District since first being sworn in to Congress on May 26th, 1994. The Second District is home to Fort Knox, Mammoth Cave National Park, the birthplace of Abraham Lincoln, and over 50,000 people who depend on agriculture for a living.



The son of a tobacco farmer, Ron Lewis was born Sept. 14, 1946, in the eastern Kentucky county of Greenup. Raised in South Shore, KY, Lewis graduated from McKell High School in 1964. Lewis now resides in Cecilia, a small community west of Elizabethtown.

Lewis entered Morehead State University before transferring to the University of Kentucky, where he received his Bachelor of Arts degree in History and Political Science in 1969. He returned to Morehead State and earned a Master of Arts degree in Higher Education in 1981. Lewis also attended the Southern Baptist Seminary prior to being ordained a minister.

Lewis' varied job experience reflects the people of the Second District. He worked his way through college at Morehead State as a laborer with the Armco Steel Corporation. He also worked with the Kentucky Highway Department, at Eastern State Hospital, and began training in the U.S. Navy's Officer Candidate School before a kidney ailment forced his honorable medical discharge in 1972. Lewis worked in sales for several companies, including Ashland Oil, before a five-year teaching stint at Watterson College beginning in 1980. He also became a Baptist minister that year, serving as pastor for the historic White Mills Baptist Church. In 1985, he opened and operated his own small business in Elizabethtown before being elected to the U.S. House.

Lewis is a member of the prestigious Ways and Means Committee and its Social Security and Trade Subcommittees. In this capacity, he recently hosted a nationally recognized symposium in Campbellsville to highlight that communities' remarkable economic revitalization and has traveled abroad to explore trade agreements beneficial to the Commonwealth. In the 109th Congress, Lewis will play a key role in social security reform legislation. In previous terms, Lewis served on the Agriculture, Government Reform and Veterans and Armed Services committees. He traveled to Iraq in February 2004 as a member of the Government Reform National Security Subcommittee to access the progress being made by coalition troops.

Lewis advocates a quality national defense and has worked in Congress to enhance Fort Knox's position as a premier training site for armored troops. During the 108th Congress, he spearheaded funding for numerous facility improvement projects including construction of a new state of the art barracks and upgrades to computer training infrastructure. He has also been a consistent advocate for our nation's veterans, working hard to increase funding for veteran programs, protect benefits and support concurrent receipt.

He has been a consistent leader in preserving a way of life for family tobacco farmers in Kentucky through efforts to stop new taxation, regulation and litigation. In 2004, Lewis coordinated a bipartisan congressional delegation, representing nine tobacco producing states, to combine elements of the Fair and Equitable Tobacco Reform Act with the American Jobs Creation Act, restoring hope to thousands of farmers nationwide who have faced increasing financial challenges due to the outmoded New Deal quota system that regulates tobacco production and pricing

His diligent work steered the tobacco buyout through the legislative process winning approval by members of the House and Senate and signed into law by President Bush in November. The approved buyout eliminates the federal quota, enabling tobacco growers to better compete with foreign producers. The bill additionally allocates \$10.14 billion dollars over 10 years to compensate farmers for their losses.

## **BIOGRAPHY – Congresswoman Ann Northup**



Anne M. Northup was elected to represent the Third Congressional District of Kentucky in 1996. She returned to Congress in 1998, 2000, 2002, and 2004. Representative Northup currently serves on the prestigious Appropriations Committee, where she sits on the Labor, HHS, and Education; Transportation, Treasury; and Military Quality of Life, VA, and related agencies subcommittees, which oversee all federal spending for those departments. Before her election to Congress, she represented the 32nd Legislative District of Kentucky in the Kentucky House of Representatives for nine years, where she served five consecutive terms from 1987-1996.

During her tenure in Congress, Northup has been recognized for her straightforward, honest style and because she is unafraid to take on tough issues. Northup is seen as an aggressive advocate for education reform, working to ensure that local school systems make decisions, not the federal government. In March 1998, she introduced legislation commissioning the National Reading Panel, which conducted research into how children best learn to read. The same year, Congresswoman Northup founded the House Reading Caucus to raise awareness of the National Reading Panel's important findings.

Additionally, Congresswoman Northup is a member of the Congressional Coalition on Adoption and has been an instrumental proponent of legislation that promotes adoption. As Co-Chair of the coalition in 2002, Northup traveled to China to work on eliminating growing bureaucratic obstacles between the United States and China that have threatened to reduce the number of Chinese orphans available to American families for adoption.

In February 2005, Northup was elected by a committee of her Republican House colleagues to chair the GOP's Retirement Security Public Affairs Team. As Chairman of the group, Northup is front and center in the effort to strengthen Social Security for younger generations of American workers.

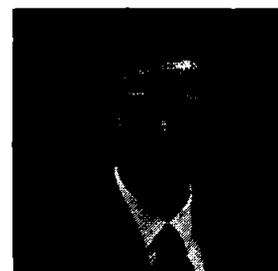
Representative Northup continues to be highlighted by the national press for her pragmatic approach to public policy, and for her ability to effectively communicate the priorities of the Congress. She has appeared on such shows as Meet the Press, Fox News Sunday, CBS Evening News with Dan Rather, Larry King Live, CNN & Co., Hannity & Colmes, and Hardball with Chris Matthews.

As a member of the Appropriations Committee, Northup has worked to ensure that Louisville receives its fair share of federal tax dollars. She supports policies that empower individuals and communities, and believes government programs should support independence, confidence and hope for a better future.

Congresswoman Northup graduated from Saint Mary's College in 1970 with a Bachelor of Arts degree in economics and business. She has years of service on community boards, is a recipient of numerous civic awards and is an active community volunteer. She is a member of Holy Spirit Catholic Church. She has been married to "Woody" Northup, a small business owner, for over thirty-five years, and together the Northups have six children.

## **BIOGRAPHY – Congressman Geoff Davis**

Elected in November 2004, Congressman Geoff Davis represents Kentucky's 4th District, which is the northern part of the state bordering West Virginia, Ohio and Indiana.



Davis sits on the Armed Services Committee with assignments on the Subcommittee on Terrorism, Unconventional Threats and Capabilities and the Subcommittee on Strategic Forces. He also sits on the Financial Services Committee with assignments on the Subcommittee on Capital Markets, Insurance and Government Sponsored Enterprises, the Subcommittee on Housing and Community Opportunity and the Subcommittee for Oversight and Investigations.

Davis is also an Assistant Majority Whip and serves as Vice Chairman of the Republican Conference Terrorism Public Affairs Team.

Davis worked as a janitor during high school to help pay the family's bills. Upon graduation, he enlisted in the U.S. Army and later received a rare appointment to the U.S. Military Academy at West Point, N.Y. While at West Point, Davis studied the Arabic language and the cultures of Southwest Asia and Eastern Europe, and focused his studies on national security and international affairs.

During his Army career, Davis served as an Assault Helicopter Flight Commander in the 82nd Airborne Division, and later ran U.S. Army Aviation Operations for Peace Enforcement between Israel and Egypt. Davis is a former Army Ranger and Senior Parachutist.

In 1992, Davis started his own business, a consulting firm specializing in lean manufacturing and high technology systems integration. When elected to Congress, the firm was in its 12th year and has earned the respect of CEOs and competitors alike.

Davis has served his community in Kentucky's 4th District in many ways, including sitting on the board of the Regional Court Appointed Special Advocate Association (CASA), which helps kids struggling to deal with problems due to abuse and neglect. Davis and his oldest daughter, Becky, have worked as mentors and tutors in inner city Cincinnati schools. Davis spent eight years as a volunteer Chaplain for the Kentucky Corrections Cabinet. He and his wife Pat live in Hebron, Kentucky, with their six children.

## **BIOGRAPHY – Congressman Hal Rogers**

Elected to Congress in 1980, Republican Congressman Harold "Hal" Rogers is currently serving his 13<sup>th</sup> term representing Kentucky's Fifth Congressional District. In his 25th year on Capitol Hill, Rogers has a reputation as a skillful insider with significant influence over federal budget policy in a wide range of areas.



A member of the House Appropriations Committee since his second term, Rogers assumed the chairmanship of the Subcommittee on Commerce, Justice, State and the Judiciary in 1995, when Republicans became the majority party in Congress. This placed him in the "College of Cardinals," the elite group of 13 House members who chair a House Appropriations Subcommittee and have jurisdiction over the \$820 billion in federal appropriations that fund the nation's government programs.

In January of 2003, Rogers' colleagues selected him to serve as the first chairman of the Subcommittee on Homeland Security, which is responsible for funding and oversight of the Department of Homeland Security (DHS). Under Rogers' leadership, the Subcommittee has overseen the successful integration of 22 legacy agencies into one unified structure at DHS. The Department is the third-largest cabinet agency behind the Departments of Defense and Veterans Affairs and is home to more than 180,000 employees. Security-related entities such as the Transportation Security Administration, Federal Emergency Management Service, Customs and Border Protection, Immigration and Customs Enforcement, Secret Service, and Coast Guard fall under the DHS umbrella.

Rogers has a reputation for tough oversight and has repeatedly held the Department's feet to the fire. One of the strongest critics of wasteful spending by the Transportation Security Administration, Rogers continues pushing the agency to deliver the highest level of security in the most efficient and fiscally responsible manner possible. When concerns arose over funding for America's first responders, Rogers worked with the Department to streamline all grants into a "one-stop-shop" to simplify the process for states and localities. Rogers also wrote into law a provision requiring States to move at least 80-percent of their first responder formula grants to local governments within sixty days of receipt.

During his twenty-five years in Congress, Rogers has worked to address a wide range of national issues. From 2001 to 2002, he served as chairman of the Subcommittee on Transportation and worked to ensure the security of America's highways, railways, ports, and airways. As chairman, Rogers brought members of the Federal Aviation Administration and senior representatives of the aviation industry before his Subcommittee to develop a list of action items to solve the multi-million dollar problem of flight delays. A working group of industry and government officials was later formed which led to a dramatic decrease in system-wide delays. He continues to serve as a senior member of the Transportation Subcommittee.

As chairman of the Commerce, Justice, State Subcommittee from 1995 through 2000, Rogers helped write some of the toughest anti-crime appropriations bills ever produced by the Congress. During that time, Rogers led efforts to reform the Immigration and Naturalization Service and introduced legislation to split the agency into two units - one to

## **BIOGRAPHY – Congressman Ben Chandler**

Ben Chandler was elected in February 2004 to represent Kentucky's Sixth District in the United States House of Representatives. Congressman Chandler serves on the Committee on Agriculture, the Committee on International Relations, and the Committee on Transportation.



Prior to his election to Congress, Chandler served two terms as Kentucky's Attorney General. In 1995, he became the youngest Attorney General in the nation, and was reelected in 1999 without opposition to a second term. He previously served a four-year term as Kentucky State Auditor, where he developed a reputation as a strong fighter against government waste and corruption.

In Congress, Chandler has taken the lead on issues of importance to Central Kentucky families. He has fully supported our military and troops, and worked to increase funding for Homeland Security. Working alongside fellow "Blue Dog" conservative Democrats, Chandler

backed a fiscally responsible budget plan that extends middle-class tax cuts while slashing the federal deficit.

Congressman Chandler has cosponsored legislation to lower the cost of prescription drugs, secure funding for veterans health care, and fully fund education reform for our children. He played a central role in the effort to pass a tobacco buyout in the House.

As Attorney General, Chandler won passage of Kentucky's "No Call" list, the nation's toughest law aimed at protecting Kentucky seniors and families from telemarketers. When Kentucky's largest insurance company removed charitable funds from the state, Chandler recovered \$45 million that today funds an independent foundation to benefit the health care of all Kentuckians.

Attorney General Chandler repeatedly took action to protect Kentucky seniors, winning the largest criminal penalty for patient neglect and abuse against a nursing home corporation in American history, and recovering millions from drug companies that illegally raised prices. He fought successfully to pass and strengthen Kentucky's "Megan's Law," which protects women and children from sexual offenders. And working alongside Kentucky's tobacco farmers, Chandler secured billions for Kentucky farmers and farm communities through the tobacco Master Settlement Agreement and the establishment of the Phase II fund.

Chandler graduated with distinction from the University of Kentucky with a B.A. in history, and holds a J.D. from the University of Kentucky College of Law.

Born on September 12, 1959, Chandler lives in Woodford County, Kentucky with his wife Jennifer and their three children – Lucie, Albert IV, and Branham. The Chandlers are members of Pisgah Presbyterian Church.

**JAMES E. SHANE**  
**Executive Director**  
**Kentucky Commission on Military Affairs**  
**Appointment: 1 August 1997**



**CAREER SUMMARY:** Currently serving as the Executive Director, Kentucky Commission on Military Affairs. Advises the Governor, General Assembly and the Kentucky Congressional delegation on military issues impacting Kentucky. Appointed by the Governor and serves as the CEO and Administrative Officer to the Commission. Army experience includes twenty-seven years of commissioned service in the Army, culminating with promotion and assignments as a Brigadier General. Career included thirteen years of staff assignments at the Department of Army and Joint Staff level. Career highlights include: Deputy Commanding General, United States Army Recruiting responsible for manning the Army's All-Volunteer Force. J-3, Joint Operations Officer responsible for developing War Plans and Policy and managing/monitoring world-wide military crises. Director of Management, responsible for advising the Army's senior executives on all matters relating to management of resources, budget, operations policy, and marketing. Army's strategist for developing and executing the Army's Base Closure programs in 1995. Army's executive agent for the President's National Performance Review and the Army's Total Quality Management (TQM) Program.

His awards and decorations include the Distinguished Service Medal, the Defense Superior Service Medal, the Legion of Merit, the Bronze Star Medal, the Meritorious Service Medal (with three Oak Leaf Clusters), the Joint Service Commendation Medal, the Army Commendation Medal, the Army Achievement Medal, the Parachutist Badge, the Ranger Tab, and the Joint Chiefs of Staff Identification badge.

#### **BOARDS AND COMMISSION MEMBERSHIP**

- Member, Governor's Advisory Council on Veteran Affairs (Governor appointed)
- Member Executive Committee, Commission on Military Affairs (Governor appointed)
- Member, State Workforce Investment Board (Governor appointed)
- Member, Leadership Committee, National Association of the U.S. Army

#### **EDUCATION**

- BA Chemistry, University of Louisville
- MA Personnel Management, Central Michigan University
- National War College, Fort McNair, Washington DC
- John F. Kennedy School of Government, National Security Program, Harvard University

**Clearance:** Top Secret /BI

## Biography

### JULIUS LINDO BERTHOLD BRIGADIER GENERAL, (RETIRED)

Brigadier General Berthold was born in Bowling Green, Kentucky on August 28, 1935. He is the first generation American son of a German immigrant father and Warren County farm girl mother. He enlisted in the Kentucky Army National Guard on May 11, 1953. He held each rank from Private to Sergeant First Class. Upon completion of Officer Candidate School he was commissioned a Second Lieutenant on May 1, 1957.

He commanded two field artillery batteries, a field artillery battalion and a field artillery brigade. He served as Executive Officer of an armored brigade, Commandant of Kentucky Military Academy, Deputy Adjutant General and Deputy State Area Commander of Kentucky, and Assistant Division Commander, 35th Mechanized Infantry Division. He served in Vietnam from September 1968 to September 1969, as Battery Commander and later on a Corps Artillery staff.

His military training includes Field Artillery Officer Basic and Advanced Courses, Command and General Staff College and various courses of the Army, Navy, Air Force and Department of Defense,

His awards include the Legion of Merit, Bronze Star Medal, Meritorious Service Medal with Oak Leaf Cluster, Vietnam Service Medal with four Campaign: Service Stars and Vietnam Cross of Gallantry with Palm.

General Berthold retired on April 30, 1995, having over 40 years of military service.

His civilian service included positions as Contracting Officer for the U.S. Property & Fiscal Office for Kentucky and as Director of Contracting for the U.S. Army Armor Center and Fort Knox. He was awarded the coveted Army Small Business Award for support of SB programs and twice received the Army TRADOC Command Best Contracting Office Award. He served on the Total Quality Management Executive Board of Ft Knox.

During his four years as Deputy Adjutant General, Department of Military Affairs, Commonwealth of Kentucky, he participated in the management of the Kentucky Army and Air National Guard, and the divisions of Disaster and Emergency Services, Veterans Affairs, Capitol City Airport, Facilities and Administrative Services. Upon retirement from Government service in 1995, he accepted a position with a newly formed company, Innovative Productivity, Inc. (IPI), a nonprofit corporation, Louisville, KY. IPI operates the McConnell Technology & Training Center and the National Surface Treatment Center (NST Center) under a Navy contract and also performs commercial contracts and training,. He has served as the Chief Administrative Officer, Chief Financial Officer, and Director of Contract Relations.

His high school bride and wife for over 48 years is deceased. They have five married children and nine grandchildren.

**WILLIAM E. BARRON, MG (Ret), USAR**  
**Executive Director, AUSA CORE Committee**

Bill Barron is a Kentucky native, born and raised in Madisonville, Kentucky. He attended the University of Kentucky and received a Bachelors Degree in Business Administration. After graduating from UK he worked four years as a sales engineer for Cloud Concrete Products, Inc. and in 1975, accepted a marketing position with the Lexington insurance brokerage firm of Blair, Follin, Allen and Walker, Inc. where he worked for the next 16 years.

After joining Kentucky's own 100<sup>th</sup> Training Division as a private in May of 1966, his military career as a Citizen Soldier spanned over 38 years with the United States Army Reserve. After three years of enlisted service, he attended the Kentucky Army National Guard Officer Candidate School (OCS) and was commissioned a Infantry 2d Lieutenant on 9 June 1969. Over the next 35 years, he rose rapidly through the ranks and was promoted to the rank of Major General on 14 December 1995 when he was selected to become the Commanding General of the 100<sup>th</sup> Division on 26 June 1995. During his 33 years with the 100<sup>th</sup> Division, he commanded at all levels from company thru division. During Operation Desert Storm, he was called to active duty at Fort Knox as a Colonel to command Task Force 100, a brigade size unit from the 100<sup>th</sup> Division formed to train armor and cavalry soldiers recalled to Active Federal Service. In April, 1996, Major General Barron was appointed by the Secretary of the Army to a three year term on the Army Reserve Policy Committee. He has also held elected national offices in the Senior Army Reserve Commanders' Association (SARCA) and Reserve Officers' Association (ROA). He has been inducted into the Armor Order of Saint George and the Cavalry Order of the Spur. . In 2004, MG Barron was selected by the Association of the United States Army (AUSA) to receive the MG James Earl Rudder Award for his contributions in promoting the "One Army" concept. General Barron is also an Eagle Scout.

His last assignment was that of Deputy Commanding General for U.S. Army Reserve Affairs at Headquarters, U.S. Army Training and Doctrine Command, Ft. Monroe, Virginia from 27 June 1999 to 26 June of 2002. In 2001, MG Barron was again mobilized to support Operation Noble Eagle. General Barron's numerous awards include the Army Distinguished Service Medal, three awards of the Legion of Merit and five awards of the Meritorious Service Medal and the Army Staff Identification Badge.

A life member of AUSA, Barron assumed his present position as Executive Director of the local Ft. Knox AUSA Chapter CORE Committee on June 1, 2003. The CORE Committee is chartered to inform and educate regional community and business leaders about the economic value of Fort Knox to the Commonwealth and to serve as an advocate for Fort Knox, the Army and the needs of the Soldier and their families.

Major General (Ret) Barron currently resides in Elizabethtown, Kentucky with his wife Kelly who is CEO of the Radcliff-Fort Knox Convention and Tourism Commission.

**SHEILA C. ENYART**  
**Mayor, City of Radcliff**  
**Biographical Information**

**Radcliff City Hall:** 411 West Lincoln Trail Boulevard  
Radcliff, Kentucky 40160

**Mailing Address:** P. O. Box 519, Radcliff, Kentucky 40159-0519

**Business Telephone:** (270) 351 - 4714 **Business Fax:** (270) 351 - 7329

**PERSONAL INFORMATION:**

Husband: Lt. Col. (Ret) Robert Enyart Two Sons: Jonathan (Deceased)  
Erik - Captain, US Army Active  
Duty

-Homeowner in Radcliff since 1978  
-Former Small Business Owner in Radcliff

**PUBLIC OFFICES HELD:**

1997 - 1998 Radcliff City Councilperson  
1999 - Present Mayor, City of Radcliff

**EDUCATION:**

BA in Education from Mount Mary College, Milwaukee, Wisconsin

**RELIGIOUS AFFILIATION:**

St. Christopher Church, Radcliff

**LEADERSHIP PROGRAM:**

1998 Graduate Radcliff/Vine Grove Community Leadership Program

**BOARDS/COMMISSIONS/COMMITTEES**

- Challenger Learning Center Board
- Radcliff Woman's Club
- Radcliff Rotary Club
- Board, Lincoln Trail Area Development District
- Board, Lincoln Trail Health District
- Meadow View Elementary School Advisory Board
- Member of CORE Committee
- Member of 2020 Committee
- Member Radcliff/Hardin County Chamber of Commerce
- Has actively volunteered in all aspects of community, church, school, scout and youth recreation programs, City boards and commissions

## **Harry L. Berry** **Hardin County Judge Executive**

Judge Berry was sworn into office on January 5<sup>th</sup>, 2003 as Hardin County's first Republican Judge/Executive. His vision for Hardin County is one of fiscal responsibility and first-rate public services worthy of the Commonwealth's 4<sup>th</sup> largest county. His focus is on improving the county's services and infrastructure while providing sound fiscal management of our resources.

Judge Berry retired as a Lieutenant Colonel from active duty military service in 1998. While serving as an Army Corps of Engineer officer, he obtained a wide variety of experience in construction, environmental clean-up, law enforcement, leadership, and fiscal management. His last military assignment was at the Pentagon where we worked for the Army's Chief of Engineers. This assignment provided him in-depth knowledge in civil and military engineering issues related to force development, operations, training, and disaster relief and has proven to be valuable to him in his position as County Judge.

Judge Berry graduated from Missouri Southern State College with a Bachelor of Science Degree in 1978 and subsequently obtained his MBA in 1981 from Drury College in Springfield, Missouri. He is also a graduate of the United States Army Engineer School, Army Command and General Staff College, Air Force Command and Staff College, and the Armed Forces Staff College.

Judge Berry is married to the former Jill Baggett, a native of Madisonville, Kentucky. Jill is also retired from active duty where she served as a Medical Service Corps Officer. They have one daughter, Kathleen, 7 years old who attends Elizabethtown Christian Academy (ECA). Judge Berry and his family worship at College Heights United Methodist Church where he serves as a Trustee.

### **Judge Berry serves as a Director/Trustee on a variety of Boards:**

- Chairman of the Board, Hardin Memorial Hospital
- Kentucky County Judge/Executive Association
  - Serves on Judge/Executive Association Legislative Committee
- Elizabethtown-Hardin County and Chamber of Commerce
- Radcliff-Hardin County Chamber of Commerce
- Elizabethtown Industrial Foundation
- Lincoln Trail Area Development District
- Lincoln Trail Health District and the Hardin County Health Department
- Patton Museum Foundation
- Hardin County Community Foundation
- Hardin County Extension District
- Central Kentucky Community Action Council
- Brown-Pusey House

**Judge Berry is also a member of the following organizations:**

- Vine Grove Chamber of Commerce
- Elizabethtown Lions Club
- The Military Officers Association (Ft Knox Chapter)
- The Association of the United States Army (Ft Knox Chapter)
- The AUSA Core Committee
- The Army Engineer Association
- The Disabled Veterans Association (Chapter 3 – Elizabethtown)
- The American Legion (Post 113 – Elizabethtown)
- The Veterans of Foreign Wars (Post # 10281)
- The National Sojourners (Kentucky Chapter # 134)
- Morrison Lodge # 76 (Elizabethtown)
- The Louisville Scottish Rite
- The Kosair Shrine Temple of Louisville

**BIOGRAPHY FOR  
MAYOR DAVID L. WILLMOTH, JR.**

**Business Background:**

Mayor - City of Elizabethtown - Beginning 1/01/99  
Marketing Consultant for Basix Communications (WKMO-WRZI-WIEL)  
Manager of Lincoln Loan Company, Elizabethtown - 30 Years  
Former President and Board Member Kentucky Consumer Finance Association

**Community Involvement:**

Member Elizabethtown City Council - 25 Years  
Kentucky League of Cities, Second Vice President  
Board Member Elizabethtown Industrial Foundation  
Board Member Brown Pusey House  
Board Member Lincoln Trail Area Development District, Board Treasurer  
Board Member Chamber of Commerce  
Board Member Elizabethtown Housing Authority  
Board Member Fort Knox Chapter, Association of the United States Army  
Member Core Committee, Association of the United States Army  
Board Member Hardin County United Way  
Member Knights of Columbus Council 1455  
Charter Member and Past President Hardin County A.M. Rotary Club  
Member Hardin County 2020 Committee  
Member Kentucky Information Technology Advisory Council

**Personal:**

Life-long resident of Elizabethtown  
Graduate of Elizabethtown Catholic High School  
Attended Western Kentucky University  
Life-long member of St. James Catholic Church  
Married to the former Hanni Hodges  
Father of three children, Jana, David and John  
Four grandchildren: Clay, Cole, Ben, and Abby

Wendell C. Lawrence  
Executive Director, LTADD

### Biographical Sketch

Wendell C. Lawrence has been Executive Director with the Lincoln Trail Area Development District since May 1997. One of fifteen Area Development Districts in the Commonwealth, Lincoln Trail serves eight counties in the heart of Kentucky. Lawrence serves as the Chief Operating Executive responsible for the direction of all activities and services through a multi-county approach to planning and economic development. He was Deputy Director of Lincoln Trail from 1987 to 1997; prior to that he served in various staff positions within the agency. He began his career at Lincoln Trail in 1983.

He is a past chairman of the KY Association of District Directors (KADD), and currently chairs the KADD Regional Preparedness Committee. He also serves on the governing body of the Southeast Regional Directors Institute (SERDI) and is a member of the CORE Committee of the local Association of the United States Army chapter. He is a past member of the Boards of Directors of the Elizabethtown / Hardin County Chamber of Commerce and the Kentucky Rural Telecommunications Center (KRTC). Lawrence is a retired U.S. Army Reserve officer with 23 years of active (enlisted) and reserve service, and is a Life Member of the Reserve Officers Association (ROA). Lawrence holds both Bachelor of Science and Master of Public Administration degrees from Eastern Kentucky University.

Wendell lives in Elizabethtown with his wife Jackie, and son, Thomas and daughter, Meredith; another daughter, Amanda currently attends the University of Louisville.

## POINT PAPER

**SUBJECT:** Wilcox Digital Multi-Purpose Training Range  
- Instrumented (DMPTR-I)

1. **Purpose:** To provide information about Wilcox capabilities.
2. **Assessment:** The DMPTR-I: provides enhanced training data collection capabilities for After Action Reviews (AARs); utilizes interfaces compliant with the Common Training Instrumentation Architecture (CTIA); and uses advanced targetry to represent realistic threats, and the stimulation of digitized force systems.
3. **Recommendation(s):** Continue to develop the range's capabilities (specifically - connectivity to Battle Lab) in order to fully leverage the unique training opportunities this digital facility offers.
4. **Discussion Points:**
  - Designed to support Tank/Bradley Table VIII; flexible enough for dismounted, rotary wing, AA, SF, and others separately and in combination.
  - Proximity to Zussman MOUT increases training opportunities including convoy live fire--with continuous movement into urban setting.
  - Recorded AARs, enhanced with greater data collection capabilities of Player Unit Instrumentation, provide basis for trend analysis and development of home station gunnery training programs or "lessons learned" library.
  - AOB expressed interest in moving their POI gunnery here specifically to take advantage of the enhanced AAR capabilities. They provide unparalleled opportunity for these future Armor leaders to learn how to fight effectively and efficiently in the digitized battlespace.

- Land Area - Approximately 1Km x 6Km (1400+ acres)
- Furthest shot - ~5720m
- Mover 4 ~800m long - 1 of 3 "evasive" (S-shaped) movers
- 60 acres of wetlands built offsite to compensate for loss of 12 acres during construction.

## INFORMATION PAPER

13 June 2005

SUBJECT: Zussman Urban Combat Training Center, Fort Knox, Kentucky

Purpose. To provide information about the basic capabilities of the Zussman Urban Combat Training Center

Discussion.

a. General:

- Currently training +300 days a year, Zussman supports the Armor Center and School, and DOD & Allied mounted, dismounted & combined arms units and special operations forces, Federal & civilian law enforcement, fire departments and emergency service units in singular and joint operations.
- Zussman is located in the 57K acre Northern Training Complex, north of the Salt River. Missions conducted at Zussman may also involve use of nearby facilities including the Wilcox Digital Multi Purpose Training Range, Rodgers Hollow demolitions R&D and training facility, the Salt River boat gunnery range, Mt Eden Base Camp (FOB), the Northern Complex Cluster Communities, the Jeff Lee Ridge and Hays Flats impact areas, and Training Areas 16, 17 and 18.
- Robust MOUT site with Hollywood-type special effects where reality-based training is the name of the game & training opportunities are limited only by the customer's imagination and creativity.
  - Force on Target (Interior and Exterior Targetry)
  - Live-Fire to bullet traps; 5.56, 7.62, & .50 CAL SRTA with appropriate targets or bullet traps
  - Force on Force; 5.56 & 9mm Sim-Munitions, Paintball, Blanks/MILES
- Operating Cost: Annually OMA \$1.1M - \$1.4M
  - Provides 16 staff personnel, supporting 300+ training days a year with 24/7 operation period and maintenance of facilities, grounds & electronics

b. Construction & Instrumentation: \$22M. Construction conducted began Sep 97 - Jun 99. Training in the facility started Aug 99. C2 automation and special effects completed Jul 00.

- 19 major 1, 2 and 3 story structures, most with basements, numerous secondary structures, soccer field, junk yard, cemetery, industrial area, RR, underground trainer, mock airfield and high tech AAR facilities.
- The site consisting of approximately 65 acres, and is linked by fiber optic cable to cantonment and the simulations centers.
- C2 nodes located throughout the facility, fiber linked to the control tower and the AAR, enabling performance feedback data gathering, target array controls, special effects management / cause & effect management, safety sensor array communications, and video capture and display. Currently the only Army CTIA compliant MOUT facility.

- Interior and exterior video; 17 Exterior Video Cameras, 4 FLIRs, 13 regular Pan/Tilt/Zoom cameras with IR Illumination, 30 interior video cameras 2 “news team” day/night walk around cameras and 2 “helmet cameras”. Cameras are plug and play and can be relocated wherever necessary. Most will record sound as well. Additional cameras may be plugged into the C2 systems, as funds become available.
- Special effects package includes installed and portable smoke generators and flame devices, pyrotechnics, propane systems for long burns at buildings, and “car bomb” detonations.
- High Tech sound system covers the facility providing ultra realistic sound effects employed to induce stress & enhance realism.
- Smell generators induce odors from light to gag reflex level; rotted bodies, sewage, and contaminated areas. Many Soldiers are raised in cultures where strong offensive odors are avoided.
- Targerty: 300 Pneumatic pop-up Infantry targets, augmented by WiFi controlled targets that may be placed anywhere in the facility. Targets are motion sensor or manually activated. Force on Target scenario development capabilities. COE type target designation available (Combatant/Non-Combatant). User-defined hit sensitivity/count. Reinforced silhouettes or “Double Ivan” used for force-on-target events with SRTA “Blue Tip” training. Vehicle and light armor targets for live-fire sniper events available.

c. Based on unique capabilities, training approach, and feedback from initial users, Zussman was designated by Army G3 as an “Urban Training Lab” in Sept 00.

d. Facility supports use of barrier wire, obstacles, smoke, pyro & riot control agents, blanks, MILES, SEASAMS / Sim-Munitions & paint ball, controlled Ruse of M862 SRTA & service live fire. Aviation and vehicle use authorized throughout the site. Rappel supported from all structures. Dynamic entry of doors, walls, windows and rooftops. Role player (OPFOR, COB, etc.) & OC support arranged on request

e. Future Construction Master Plan:

- Additional structures within the original footprint of Zussman including International Center (6-story above-ground, 2-level subterranean), jail with basement cellblock, and 3-story University center.
- Chappel Ridge airfield & airport facility (includes airstrip with C-17 landing capability)
- Centralized multi purpose facility supporting Northern Complex with enhanced AAR, facility support cadre, maintenance facilities, inventory storage, and a First Responder remote site station (fire, medical evacuation and confined space / tunnel rescue).
- Additional cluster communities along 191<sup>st</sup> Tank Bn Road

f. With the “right” visibility, support, and funding, the COE/Urban operations training opportunities at Fort Knox, and specifically within the Northern Training Complex, become infinite.

## INFORMATION PAPER

6 May 2005

SUBJECT: Wilcox Digital Multi-Purpose Training Range (DMPTR)

1. Purpose. To provide information about the basic capabilities of Wilcox DMPTR.
2. Discussion.
  - a. The range consists of the following facilities:
    - (1) An After Action Review (AAR) / Control building housing a range equipment maintenance bay, the Range Operations Center (ROC), a production room, a large multimedia equipped classroom, two multimedia equipped crew debriefing rooms, and administrative space.
    - (2) A fenced-in vehicle maintenance area complete with oil/water separator.
    - (3) Nine wooden tent frames (GP medium size) on concrete slabs outfitted with electric service and screening.
    - (4) A covered mess facility with water, phone, and electric service.
    - (5) Two latrines—one near the tent pad area; the other near the ammunition dock (both with male and female accommodations).
    - (6) An ammunition dock with concrete turn pads.
    - (7) An ammunition breakdown building.
    - (8) A water point.
    - (9) A heavy equipment transport (HET) pickup and drop-off area.
  - b. Course roads and battle positions:
    - (1) The range consists of two course roads—each ~ 4Km in length.
    - (2) Each course road has six defensive battle positions.
  - c. Targetry:
    - (1) 59 Stationary Armor Targets (SATs) in 57 positions (2 doubles).
    - (2) 149 Stationary Infantry Targets (SITs) in 23 different groups.
    - (3) 6 Moving Armor Targets (MATs); 3 are "evasive" (S-shaped tracks).
    - (4) 7 Moving Infantry Targets (MITs).
    - (5) Range to farthest targets from the baseline is ~ 5,720m.
  - d. The range is designed to accommodate the following major training events, but is flexible enough to support a myriad of mounted, dismounted, airborne, air assault, and joint force special operations live fire exercises:
    - (1) Tank/Bradley/Scout gunnery tables through Table X (Crew/Section qualification).
    - (2) Helicopter (AH-1, OH-58, AH-64) Crew and Commander's gunnery tables; door gunnery for other than attack helicopters (UH-60, UH-1).



## **1.0 Executive Summary**

### **1.1 Project Overview**

### **1.2 Project Approach**

### **1.3 Beddown Project Requirements**

### **1.4 Preferred Alternative Concept**

### **1.5 Beddown Cost Estimates**

## **1.1 Project Overview**

### **Purpose**

This study establishes the feasibility of developing beddown facilities for a squadron of large-frame United States Air Force (USAF) aircraft at Campbell Army Airfield (CAAF), Fort Campbell, Kentucky. The C-17 "Globemaster" is the aircraft selected for final analysis of required beddown and support facilities. This study demonstrates that it will be feasible to provide the required facilities and site improvements for the prospective beddown.

### **Authorization**

Fort Campbell Public Works Business Center is the proponent for the project. Louisville District, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, is the contracting agency. URS Group, Inc., performed the project services under Contract Number DACW62-01-D-0008 and Delivery Order W22W9K-3246-2307.

### **Ongoing Mission Consistency**

This project is consistent with the stated vision, mission and goals of Fort Campbell.

### **Work Scope**

The project scope of work was accomplished through a six-step process that began with an extensive information gathering effort. Site visits included interviewing key installation personnel (stakeholders) for their insights, and obtaining the most recent available planning data. This was followed by an analysis of existing conditions and development of four conceptual site alternatives. A design charrette was held to present the conceptual alternatives to the stakeholders and discuss identified planning and design issues (see Figure 2.1). The charrette concluded with consensus on a preferred alternative concept plan to be refined. A facilities layout and incremental cost data were then developed for the final product presented in this report.

### **Assumptions**

The project analyses were based upon several assumptions.

- Fort Campbell has a critical mission requirement for rapid deployment of the 101st Airborne Division and that no airlift capability is currently stationed at CAAF.
- Fort Campbell could receive and maintain a squadron of either 12 C-17s or 14 C-130Js. This mission would remain at Fort Campbell well into the 21st Century.
- Existing facilities at CAAF will not meet the requirements for the beddown of a new large-frame, fixed-wing aircraft squadron. Maintenance, operations, and housing facilities for existing missions are not available for beddown requirements.
- The conceptual development will remain within the existing boundaries of CAAF.
- The "Transformation to The Objective Force" will increase the rapid mobility posture of Army Units at Fort Campbell.
- Family housing requirements will be addressed in upcoming privatization initiatives.

## 1.2 Project Approach

This electronic report presents the findings of a conceptual planning study that:

- Analyzes the opportunities and constraints at CAAF relative to a prospective aircraft squadron beddown (see Existing Conditions in menu to the left);
- Identifies future development potential for the beddown (see Preferred Alternative Concept); and
- Recommends prioritized projects with associated costs to support the transformation of CAAF with a large frame aircraft joint use mission.

The recommendations propose essential capital investment projects for the successful implementation of a beddown program. Specific objectives addressed include:

- Location and design of new facilities to meet beddown requirements;
- Relationships between required and supporting activities;
- Land use compatibilities and sustainability;
- Appropriate force protection measures;
- Vehicular and pedestrian circulation and parking;
- Limitations imposed by existing activities; and
- Identification of compatible development sites for future expansion.

## 1.3 Beddown Project Requirements

The number of Air Force personnel associated with a C-17 squadron includes approximately 100 enlisted and 40 officers. Required facilities include 16 flightline structures, associated site and parking improvements, addition of one bay to the existing CAAF fire station, and community support facilities (unaccompanied enlisted and officers quarters and a dining hall).

The Future Development Plan contains 19 projects designed to provide the facilities essential to beddown of a new large aircraft flying mission. All but one of the projects are new Military Construction. The projects are:

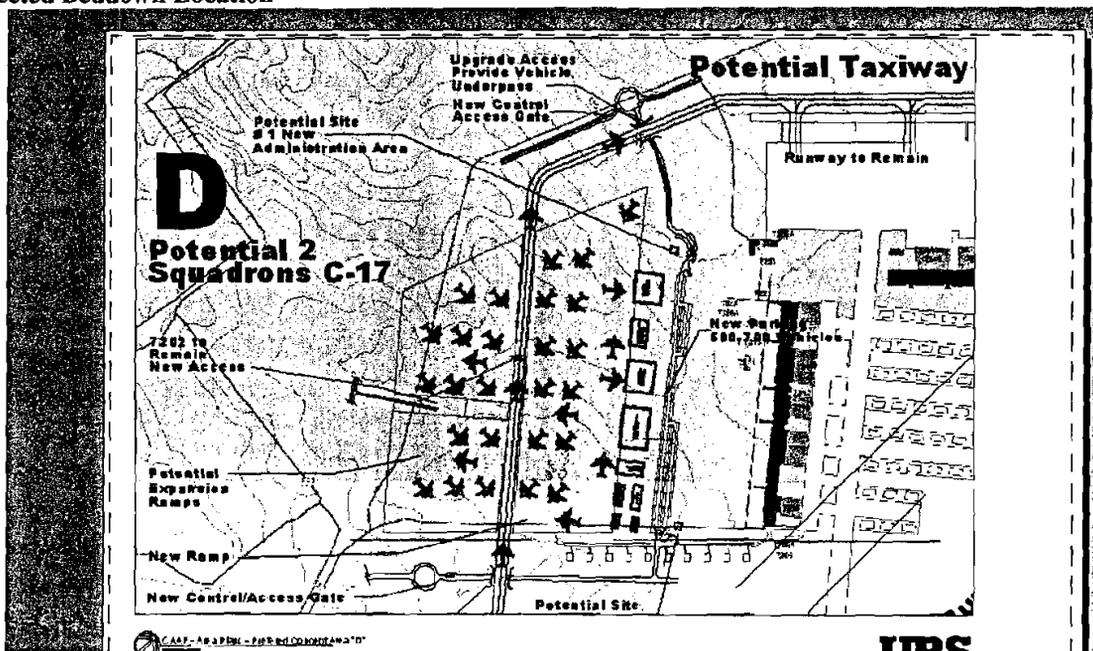
- |                                    |  |
|------------------------------------|--|
| • Two Hangars                      | • Squadron Operations Building                 |
| • Fuel Maintenance Hangar          | • Aerospace Ground Equipment Facility          |
| • General Purpose Maintenance Shop | • Electronic Counter Measures Maintenance Shop |
| • Flightline Maintenance Shop      | • Avionics Shop                                |
| • Enlisted Personnel Dormitory     | • Survival Equipment Shop                      |
| • Dining Facility                  | • Non-Destructive Inspection (NDI) Shop        |

- Personally-Owned Vehicle Parking
- Additional Bay to the Fire Station
- Officers Quarters
- Corrosion Control Facility
- Jet Engine Inspection and Maintenance Shop
- Base Operations Facility
- Building Demolitions

## 1.4 Preferred Alternative Concept

The design charrette concluded with agreement among the stakeholders that Area D would best satisfy the beddown location requirements. Area D comprises about 131 acres southwest of Perimeter Road and Hangars 5 through 9. The location of this site is shown in Figure 1.1.

Figure 1.1  
Selected Beddown Location



Click on image for larger view

Area D offers the maximum site development potential and requires minimal disruptions to existing traffic facilities and vehicular circulation. Utility requirements can be met most efficiently at this location due to the location of existing utility infrastructure. The location of the existing facilities, such as the boiler plant and fire station, also supports the choice of this site for the beddown. Expansion opportunities for more large-frame aircraft squadrons are possible with Area D. Expansion to the southwest could accommodate the addition of one or two more squadrons with hangar and support buildings.

## 1.5 Beddown Cost Estimates

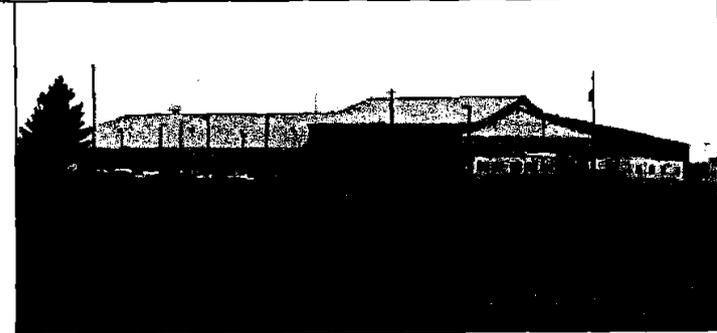
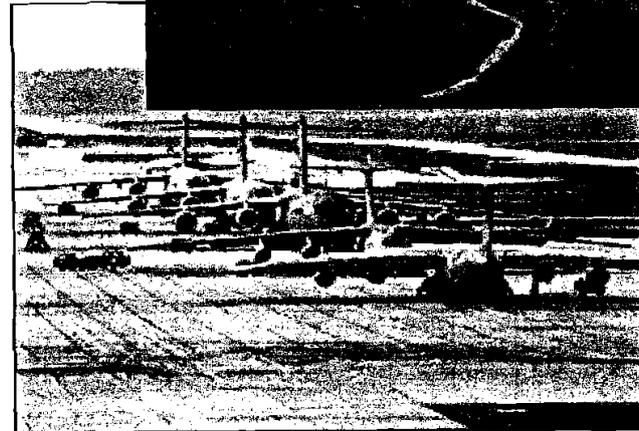
The required facilities construction program is estimated to cost approximately \$85.14 million for a C-17 beddown. The site preparation construction program is estimated to cost approximately \$61.35 million. The total construction program is estimated to cost approximately \$146.49 million (see Beddown Cost Estimates).

# **Airlift Capabilities**

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## **Campbell Army Airfield**

- Largest Army Airfield
- \$44M in improvements since 1991
- Can airlift soldiers & equipment directly to Theater of Operation
- 11,800 ft. main runway
- Maximum on Ground (MOG) capacity of 15 C-5s or 20 C-17s
- Passenger Processing Facility



**CLOSING REMARKS**  
**Congressman Ron Lewis, 2<sup>nd</sup> District - KY**  
**BRAC 2005 Regional Hearing**  
**St. Louis, Missouri**  
**20 June 2005**

Let me close by once again thanking each of you for your service on the BRAC Commission. We fully understand the importance of your responsibility as it relates to the overall BRAC process. Today we have outlined Kentucky's concerns and provided other information regarding our capability and desire to support the BRAC Commission's final recommendations. We would like for you to leave these hearings with a clear understanding of our concerns—and Kentucky's commitment to ensuring that these recommendations represent the best course of action for our nation. Not only must transformation enhance our Warfighting capability, it must do so by finding cost effective solutions to that end. However, I strongly believe that the recommended changes, particularly those impacting the Commonwealth, must consider the people who are impacted by these recommendations. We owe it to them to ensure that their service to our nation is not overlooked. I know that this Commission will accomplish this—your distinguished leadership record and service to this country has already established that track record.

Thanks and we are prepared to answer any questions you may have.

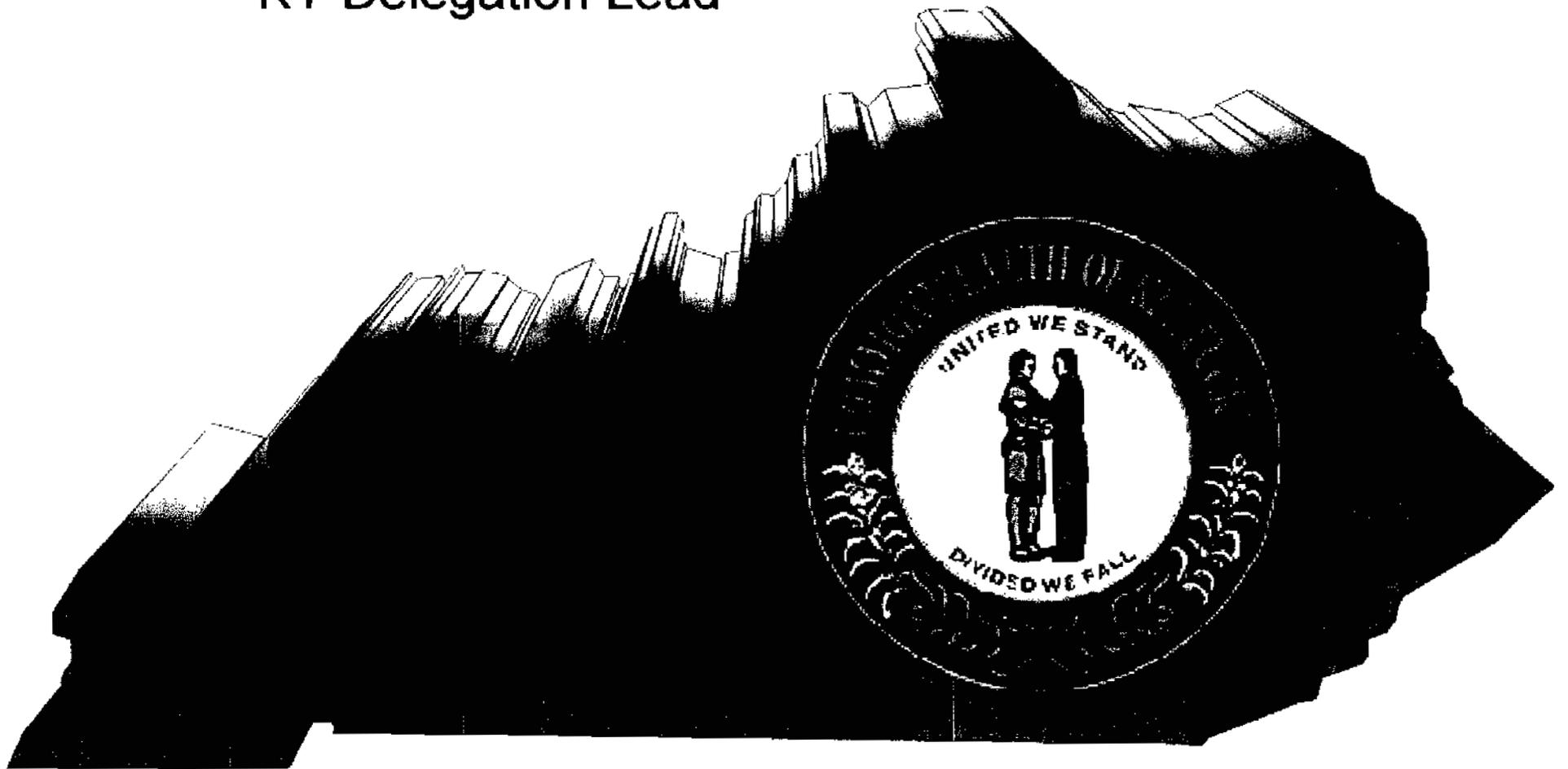
**Commonwealth  
of  
Kentucky**





# Congressman Ron Lewis

KY Delegation Lead





# **KY Delegation and Community Leaders**

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## **KY Congressional Delegation:**

- **Congressman Ron Lewis, 2<sup>nd</sup> KY District**
- **Mr. Philip Hays, Office of Congressman Lewis**

## **Office of the Governor:**

- **BG (R) James E. Shane**
- **BG (R) Julius Berthold**

## **Fort Knox Community Delegation:**

- **MG (R) William Barron, Executive Director CORE Committee**
- **Mr. Harry Berry, Hardin County Judge-Executive**
- **Mayor Sheila Enyart, Radcliff, KY**
- **Mayor David Willmoth, Elizabethtown, KY**
- **Mr. Wendell Lawrence, Executive Director, Lincoln Trail Area Development District**

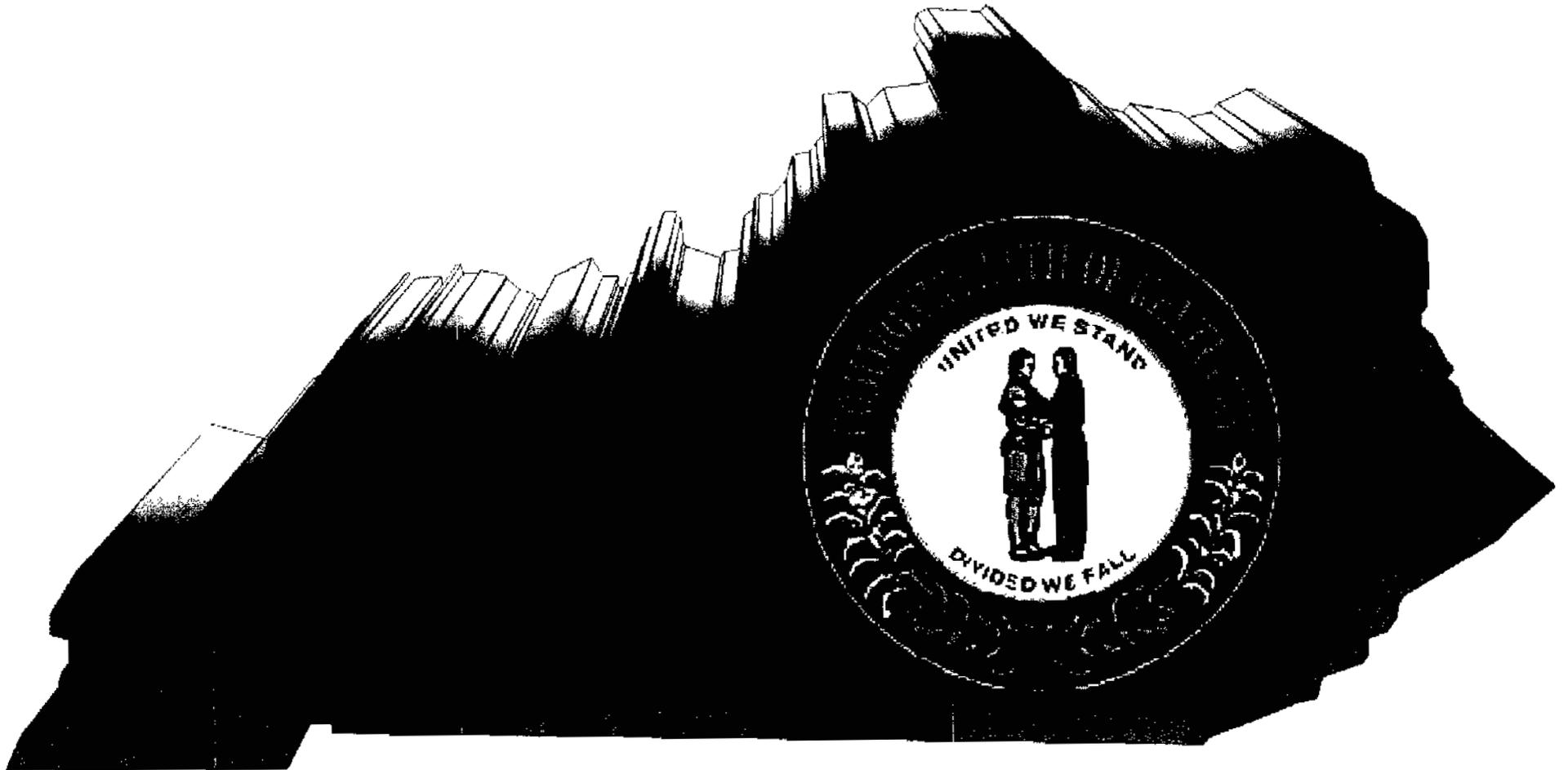
## **Naval Surface Warfare Center Port Hueneme Div, Louisville Community Delegation:**

- **Mr. Michael Vowels**
- **Mr. Dan Holmes**

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**BG (R) James E. Shane**  
**Office of the Governor**

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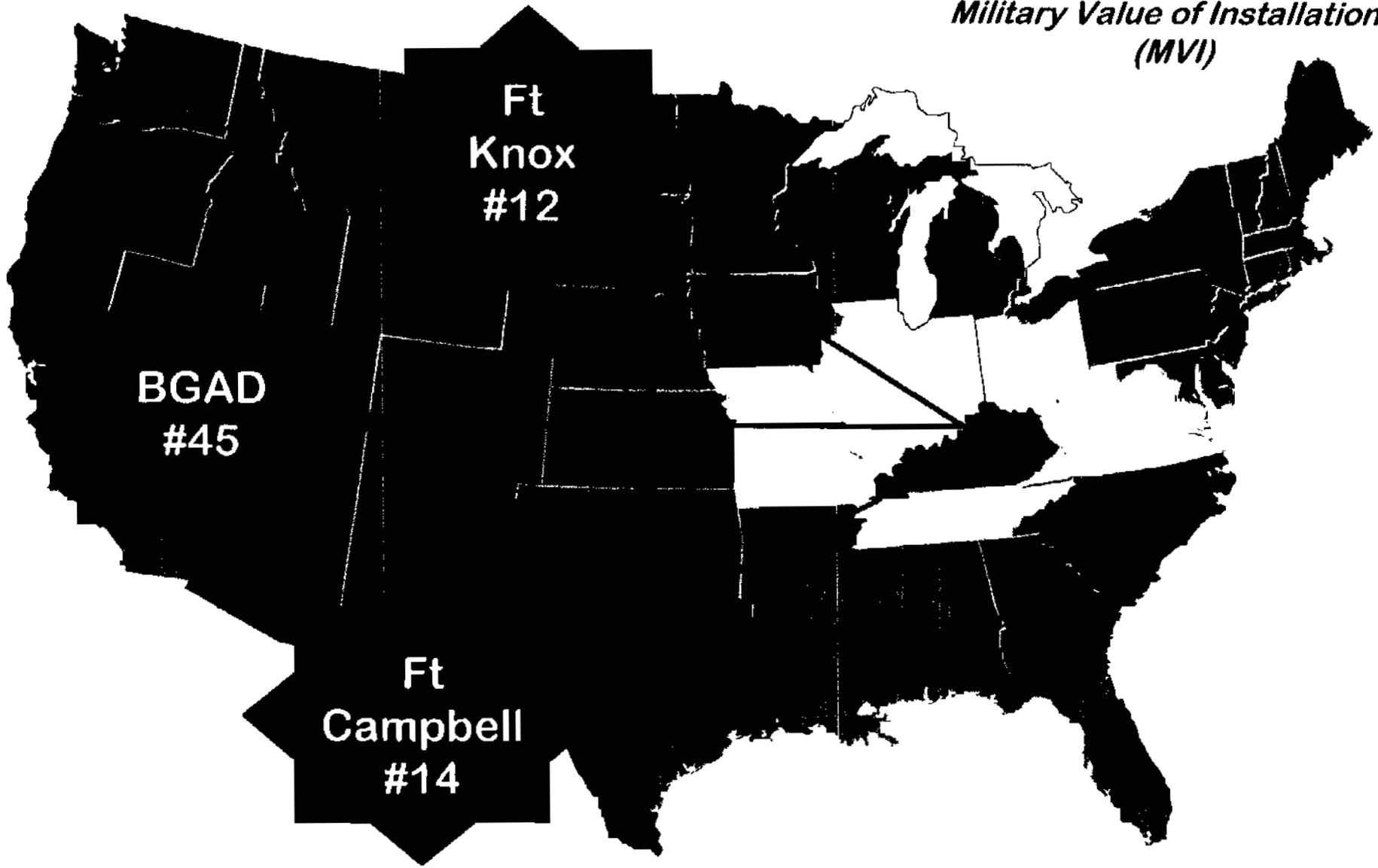




# Kentucky's Key Military Installations



*Army Analysis on  
Military Value of Installations  
(MVI)*



# Kentucky's Major Military Installations



# Fort Campbell



Fort Campbell



Fort Campbell, Kentucky



# Fort Campbell



| Forces/Units Lost or Gained   | From/To       | Personnel Impact |        | Remarks                   |
|---|---------------|------------------|--------|---------------------------|
|   |               | Loss             | Gained |                           |
| Realign Attack Aviation Battalion   | Ft Riley, KS  | 434              |        |                           |
| Gain Brigade Combat Team (BCT)  | New Unit      |                  | 3,272  | New Unit; Non-BRAC Action |
| Gain 52 <sup>nd</sup> EOD Group   | Ft Gillem, GA |                  | 83     |                           |
| Build new Air force Reserve Center and Organizational Maintenance Shop to consolidate on-and off-base reserve units |               |                  | 0      |                           |
|   | Subtotal:     | 434              | 3,355  |                           |

**Concerns:** None

**Missed Opportunity:** Achieve jointness while enhancing our Rapid Deployable Capability by beddowning or stationing a squadron of large-frame Air Force Aircraft.

**Community Support Capability:** Community infrastructure can support the recommendations. Excess capacity within the community exists to accommodate additional missions.



# Blue Grass Army Depot





# Blue Grass Army Depot



| Forces/Units Lost or Gained   | From/To                       | Personnel Impact |        | Remarks |
|---|-------------------------------|------------------|--------|---------|
|   |                               | Loss             | Gained |         |
| No Losses   |                               |                  |        |         |
|   |                               |                  |        |         |
| Gain (2) Army Reserve Units and consolidate those on BGAD into a new Armed Forces Reserve Center and Field Maintenance Facility | Maysville, KY<br>Richmond, KY |                  | 0      |         |
| Gain munitions maintenance functions  | Red River Army Depot, TX      |                  | 0      |         |
|   | Subtotal:                     |                  | 0      |         |

**Concerns:** None

**Missed Opportunity:** None

**Community Support Assessment:** Community infrastructure can support the recommendations. Excess capacity within the community exists to accommodate additional missions.

# Fort Knox





# Fort Knox



| Forces/Units Lost or Gained  | From/To  | Personnel Impact |        | Remarks        |
|--|--|------------------|--------|----------------|
|  |  | Loss             | Gained |                |
| Realign Armor Center and School  | Fort Benning, GA   | 11,562           |        | 7,877 Students |
| Realign Correctional Facility  | Fort Leavenworth, KS   | 101              |        |                |
| Realign Human Systems Research   | Aberdeen Proving Grounds, MD   | 11               |        |                |
| Disestablish Inpatient Mission for Hospital and convert to a clinic w/ Ambulatory Surgery Cntr | Positions eliminated   | 85               |        |                |
| Light Infantry Brigade Combat Team (BCT)   | Activation 1 <sup>st</sup> Brigade, 25 <sup>th</sup> Infantry Division (light) |                  | 3,272  | New Unit       |
| Engineers/ MP/ Combat Service Support Units  | Europe/ Korea  |                  | 1,729  |                |
| Army Accessions Command/ Cadet Command   | Fort Monroe, VA  |                  | 275    |                |
| 84 <sup>th</sup> Army Reserve Regional Training Center   | Fort McCoy, WI   |                  | 461    |                |
| HQ, 100 <sup>th</sup> Div (IT)   | Louisville, KY   |                  | 43     | KY to KY       |
| Consolidate Army Human Resources Command   | Alexandria, VA/ St Louis, MO/ Indianapolis, IN                                 |                  | 2,794  |                |



# Fort Knox Continued



| Forces/Units Lost or Gained     | From/To          | Personnel Impact |        | Remarks             |
|---------------------------------|------------------|------------------|--------|---------------------|
|                                 |                  | Loss             | Gained |                     |
| Army Center for Substance Abuse | Falls Church, VA |                  | 51     |                     |
| Army Human Resources XXI        | Arlington, VA    |                  | 10     |                     |
|                                 | Subtotal         | 11,759           | 8,635  | Lost 7,588 Students |

**Concerns: Downsizing Ireland Army Hospital**  
*(See White Paper – Briefing Book Tab B)*

**Missed Opportunity:**

- Maximizing Ft Knox training capacity
- Consolidating Army Recruiting School with parent Headquarters

**Community Support Assessment:** The community support infrastructure can support these recommendations. Excess capacity exists within the community to support additional missions and future growth.



# Fort Knox Ireland Army Hospital



## Concern:

- The Medical JCSG recommendation was derived from incorrect data
  - Data used did not reflect the end-state population resulting from realignment actions
  - Tricare estimates show substantial population growth from 2005 (27,800) to 2008 (39,250)
  - Estimated OB workload will grow from 38 - 60 births/month
- Local hospitals can not absorb the current or projected OB workload
- Anticipated future growth at Ft Knox is highly probable given the 20 year Force Structure Plan
- Medical support to the Warfighter and family members key to quality of life and impacts sustaining and retaining our all volunteer force

## Recommendation:

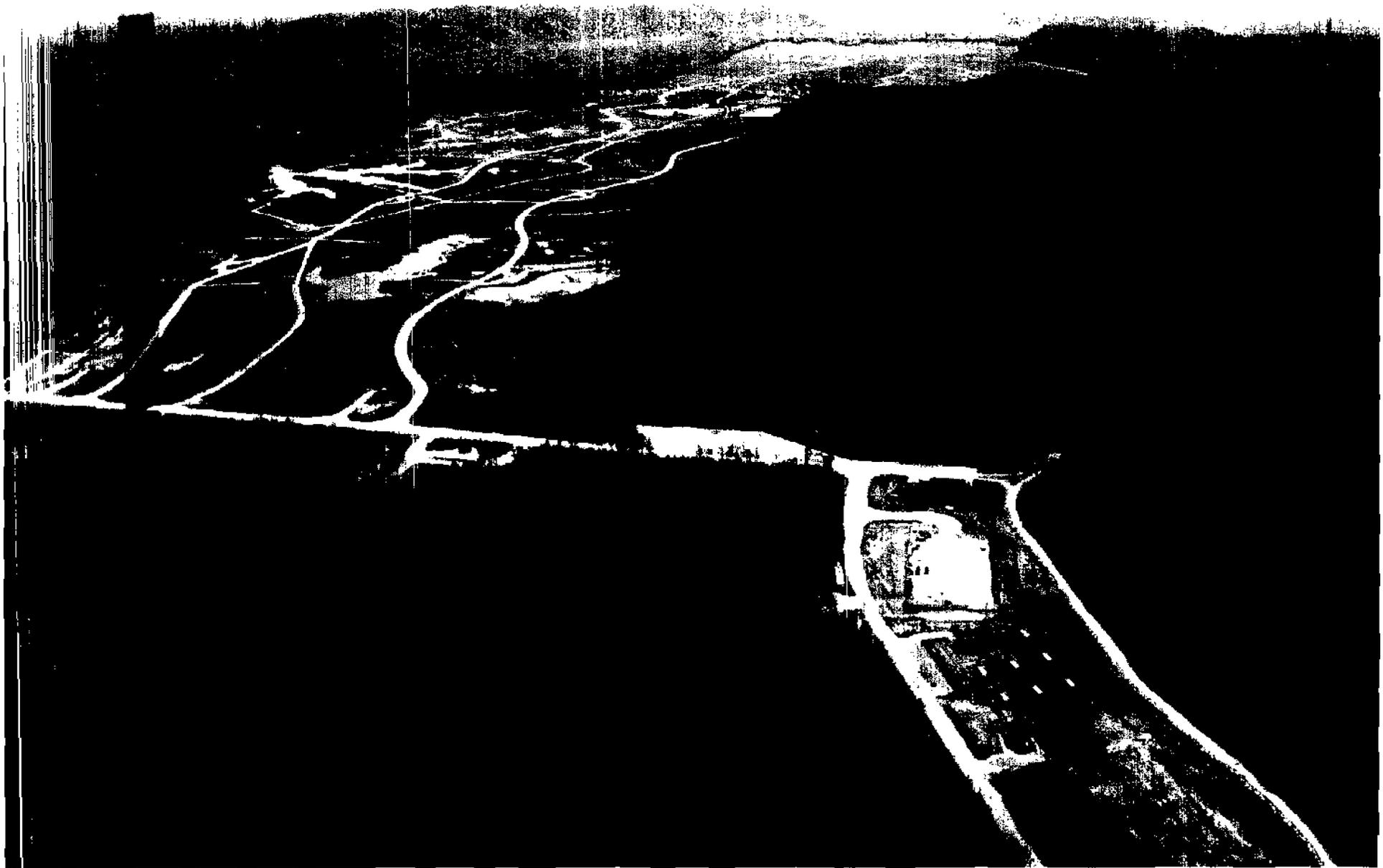
- BRAC Commission reexamine recommendation and retain a fully operational hospital with inpatient and outpatient capability

# Ft Knox Zussman Mounted Urban Training Center



# Fort Knox Wilcox DMPRC







# Army Installations with Greatest Excess (FY06)



| Installation      | Acres     | Capacity<br>(Acre Days) | Total BCT<br>Requirement | Excess or<br>Shortage |
|-------------------|-----------|-------------------------|--------------------------|-----------------------|
| Ft Wainwright     | 1,292,264 | 312,727,888             | 34,551,101               | 278,176,787           |
| Ft Bliss          | 992,303   | 240,137,326             | 39,056,875               | 201,080,451           |
| Dugway PG         | 635,000   | 153,670,000             | 0                        | 153,670,000           |
| White Sands MR    | 557,146   | 134,829,332             | 0                        | 134,829,332           |
| Yuma PG           | 367,639   | 88,968,638              | 0                        | 88,968,638            |
| Ft Irwin          | 358,000   | 86,636,000              | 39,056,875               | 47,579,125            |
| Ft Hunter-Liggett | 139,021   | 33,643,082              | 0                        | 63,812,012            |
| Ft Knox           | 87,857    | 21,261,394              | 0                        | 21,261,394            |
| Ft AP Hill        | 74,262    | 17,971,404              | 0                        | 17,971,404            |



# Army Installations with Greatest Shortages (FY06)



| Installation              | Acres   | Capacity<br>(Acre Days) | Total BCT<br>Requirement | Excess or<br>Shortage |
|---------------------------|---------|-------------------------|--------------------------|-----------------------|
| Ft Hood                   | 136,912 | 33,132,704              | 234,341,250              | -201,208,546          |
| Ft Campbell               | 66,424  | 16,074,608              | 133,818,672              | -117,744,064          |
| Ft Bragg                  | 105,733 | 25,587,386              | 133,818,672              | -108,231,286          |
| Ft Riley                  | 68,692  | 16,623,464              | 111,568,418              | -94,944,954           |
| Ft Drum                   | 77,387  | 18,727,654              | 100,364,004              | -81,636,350           |
| Schofield<br>Barracks/PTA | 34,437  | 8,333,754               | 68,005,769               | -59,672,015           |
| Ft Stewart                | 263,686 | 63,812,012              | 117,170,625              | -53,358,613           |
| Ft Benning                | 142,126 | 34,394,492              | 72,511,543               | -38,117,051           |
| Ft Carson/PCMS            | 351,124 | 84,972,008              | 111,568,418              | -26,596,410           |



# Kentucky Army National Guard & U.S. Reserve Transformation





# KY Army National Guard & U.S. Reserve Transformation



| Forces/Units Lost or Gained  | From/To  | Personnel Impact |          |
|--|--|------------------|----------|
|  |  | Loss             | Gained   |
| <b>U.S. Reserve Transformation Action:</b>   |  |                  |          |
| Close Naval Reserve Center Lexington   | -  | 9                |          |
| Close Army Reserve Center Maysville  | Blue Grass Army Depot                                  | 18               |          |
| Close and realign Louisville US Army Reserve Center & relocate 100 <sup>th</sup> Div (IT)  | Fort Knox  | 43               |          |
| <b>KyNG &amp; Air Guard Action:</b>  |  |                  |          |
| Close Paducah Army Reserve Cntr & Paducah #2 Reserve Cntr to relocate into new AFRC & Field Maintenance Shop adjacent to the Paducah Airport |  | 31               |          |
| Gain four C-130H aircraft  | Nashville Int'l Air Guard Station                      |                  | 1        |
| Gain flying related Expeditionary Combat Support (ECS) mission moves to Louisville Int'l Airport AGS, KY                                     | Mansfield-Lahm Municipal Airport Air Guard Station, OH |                  | 5        |
|  | <b>Subtotal:</b>                                       | <b>101</b>       | <b>6</b> |

**Concerns:** None

**Missed Opportunity:** None

**Community Support Assessment:** The state supports this recommendation and has the resources and capacity to accommodate the recommendation. The community support infrastructure can support these recommendations.



**Naval Surface  
Warfare Center (NSWC)  
Port Hueneme Division,  
Louisville Detachment**



**NAVSEA**

**LOUISVILLE**

**Gun Weapon Systems Station**



# Naval Surface Warfare Center (NSWC) Port Hueneme Division, Louisville Detachment



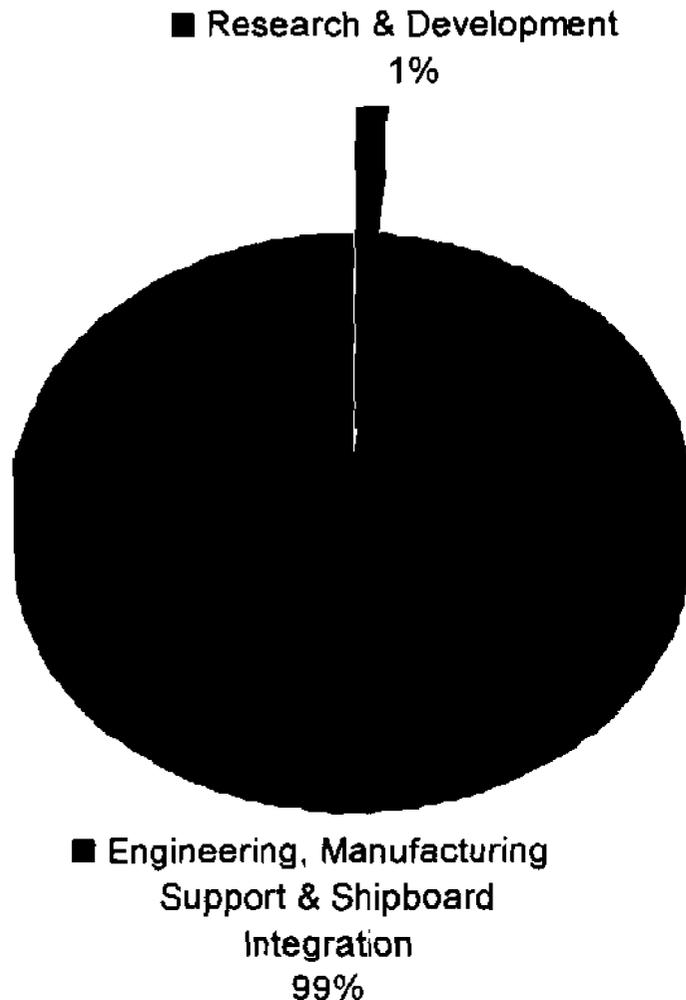
| Forces/Units Lost or Gained  | From/To               | Personnel Impact |        | Remarks |
|--|-----------------------|------------------|--------|---------|
|  |                       | Lost             | Gained |         |
| Realign Naval Surface Warfare Center - Port Hueneme Div, Louisville Detachment | Picatinny Arsenal, NJ | 223              |        |         |
|  | Subtotal:             | 223              |        |         |

**Concerns:** Recommendation mistakenly includes NSWC-PHD, Louisville as a major RDT&E site  
(See White Paper – Briefing Book Tab B)

**Miss opportunities:** None

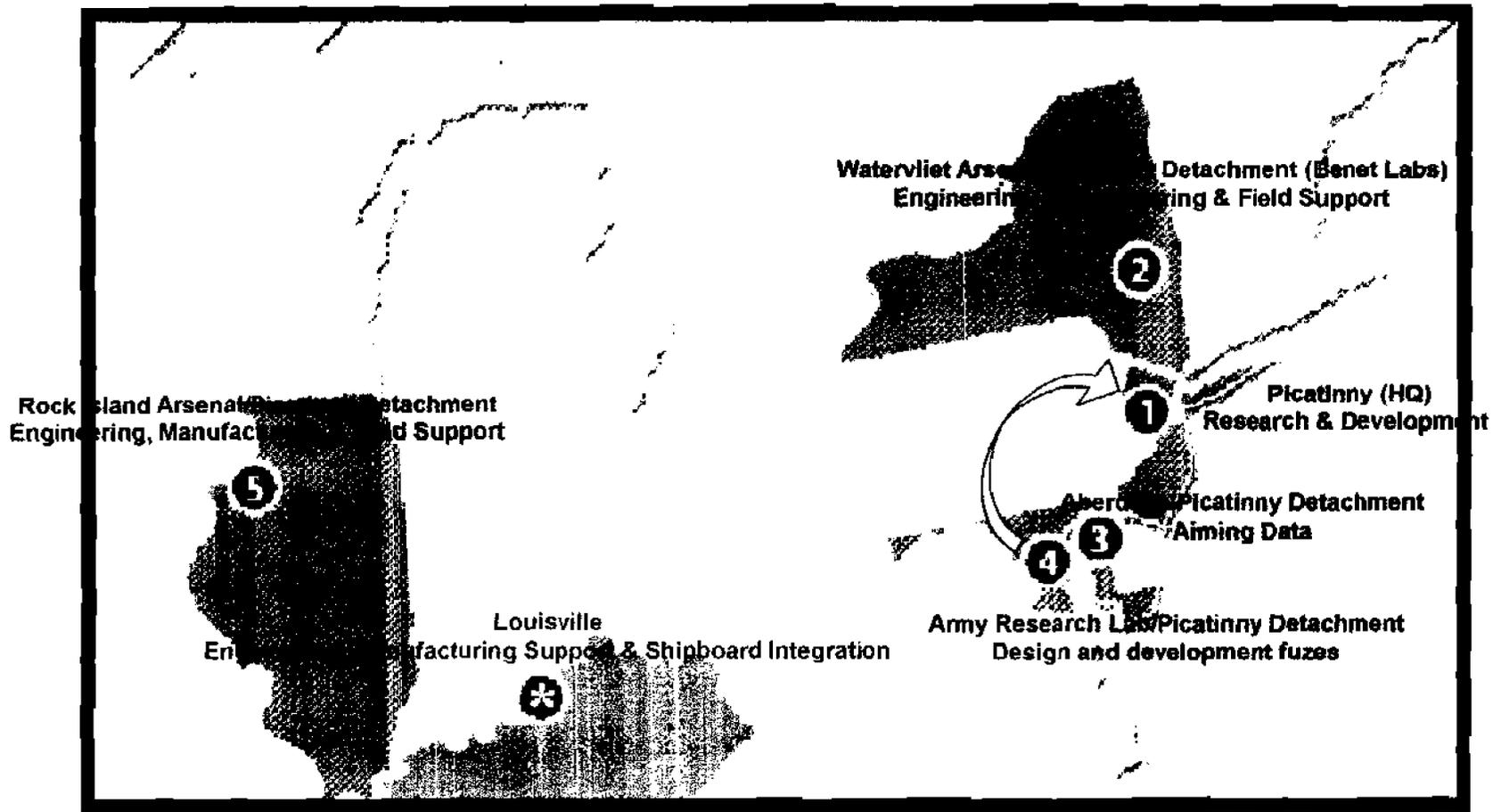
**Community Support Assessment:** The community support infrastructure can support these recommendations. Excess capacity exists within the community to support additional missions and future growth.

# Workload Distribution at Louisville



- 99% of organization synergistic with Louisville Original Equipment Manufacturers (OEMs)
- 1% synergistic with Research & Development

# Current ARDEC Sites and Louisville



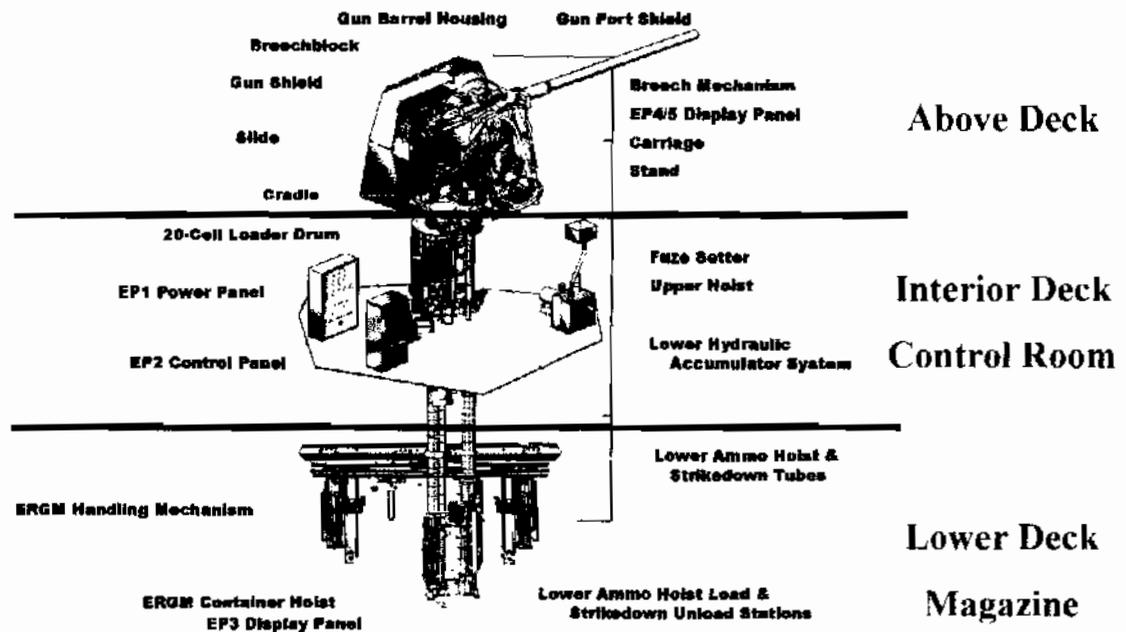
Rock Island, Watervliet, and Louisville represent the main armament manufacturing sites for the Army and Navy.

# Artillery and Naval Gun Systems

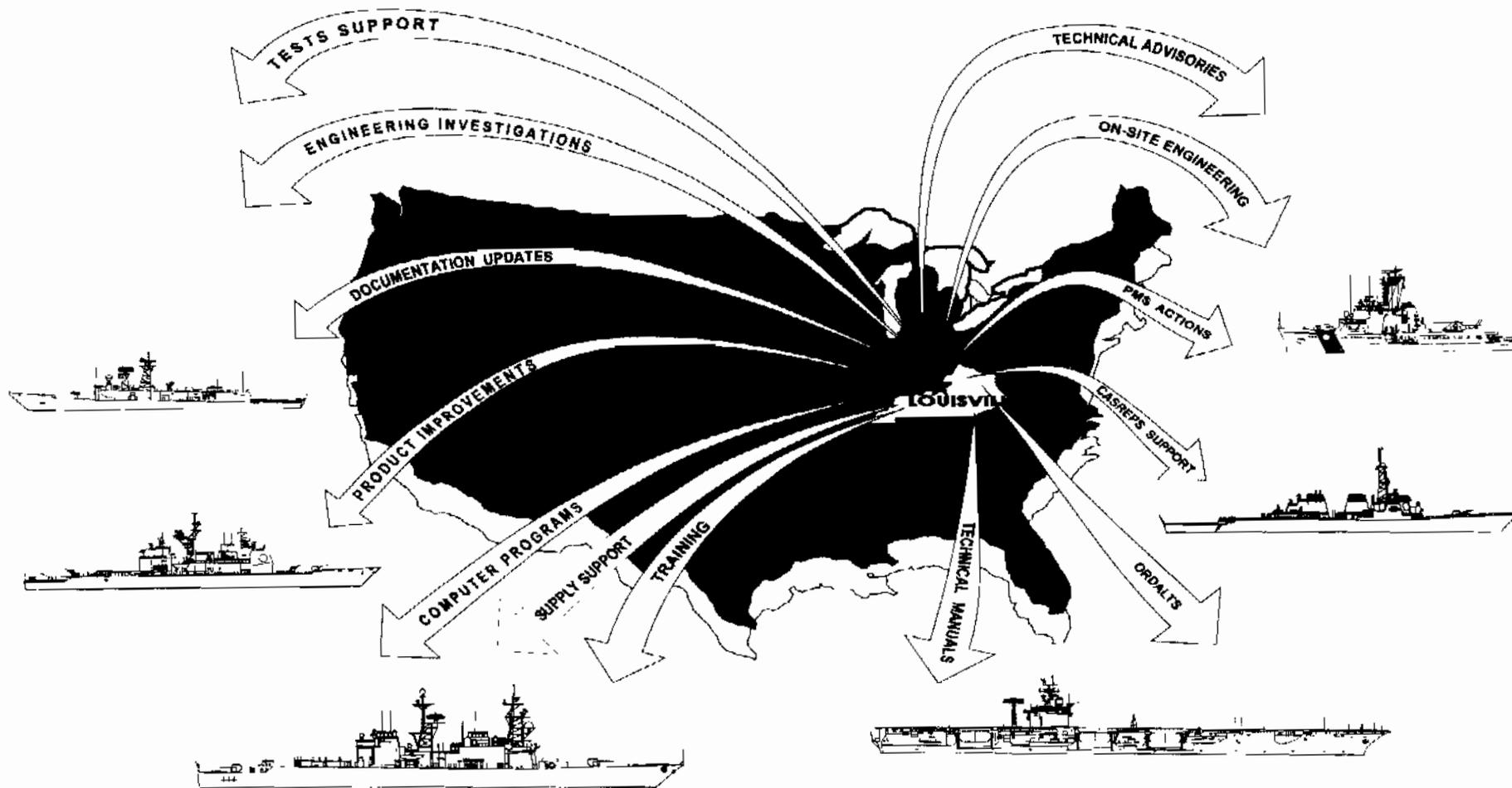
## 155mm Howitzer



## 5"/62 Gun System



# Navy and Coast Guard Fleet Support



## Engineering & Shipboard Integration



# **NSWC – PHD, Louisville Summary of Key Points**

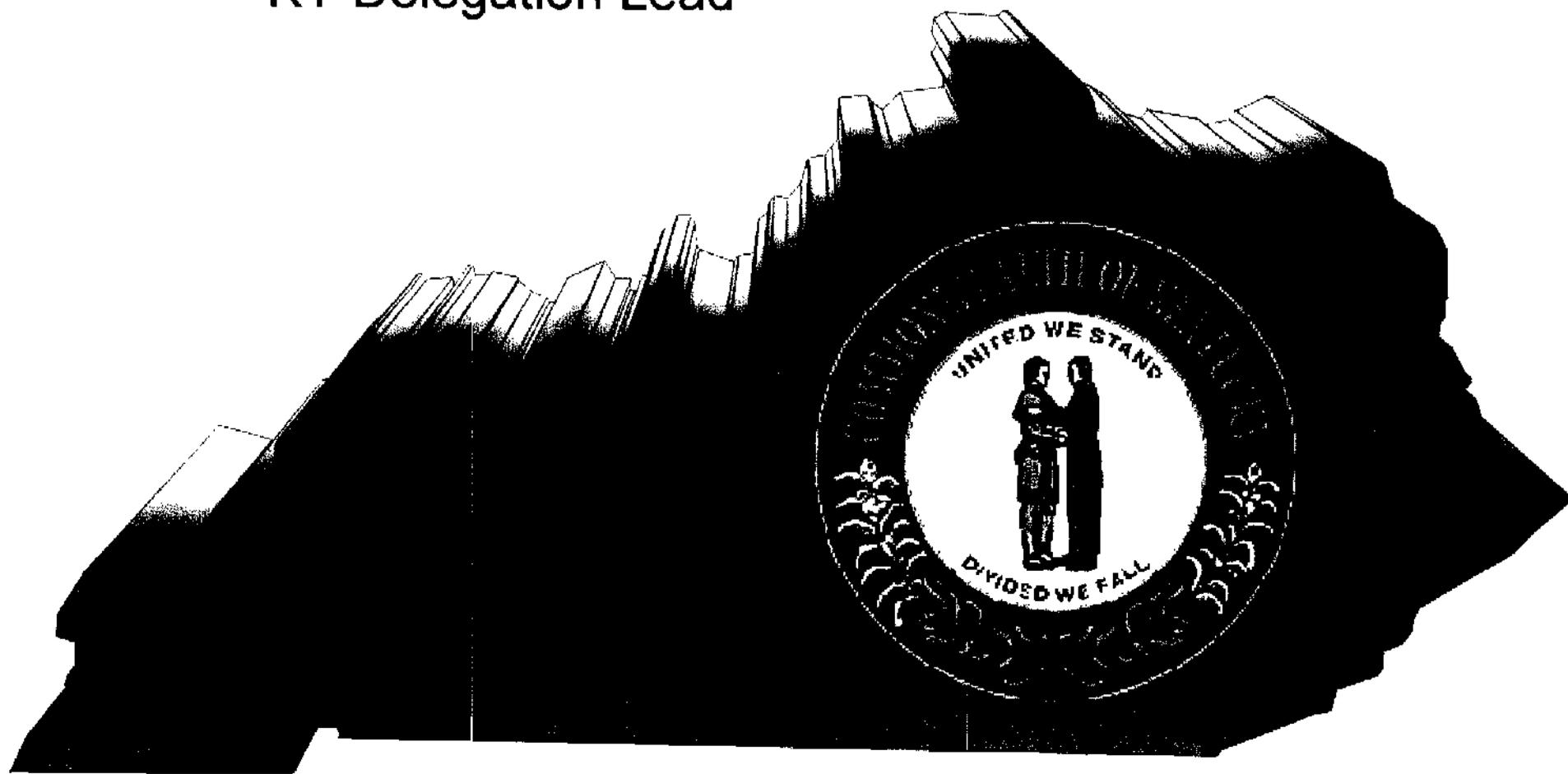


- **Military-Industrial partnership that exists at NSWC-PHD, Louisville is a critical element of the military support to deployed naval forces (*Similar to Rock Island and Watervliet – which are recommended to remain co-located*)**
- **NSWC-PHD, Louisville focuses on the end user through manufacturing shipboard integration and life-cycle support of naval armaments**
- **NSWC- PHD, Louisville is an integral part of the Navy's Network Centric Combat Weapon System support structure.**
- **1% of work at NSWC-PHD, Louisville is RDT&E related**
- **No cost savings or efficiencies are realized from this recommendation**



# Congressman Ron Lewis

KY Delegation Lead



**Commonwealth  
of  
Kentucky**

