

MISSOURI

Reserve Component	
Gains	Losses
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Build 2 Armed Forces Reserve Centers 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Close 2 Army Reserve Centers • Close 1 Army National Guard Readiness Center with State permission
Ft Leonard Wood	
Gains	Losses
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Army Prime Power School from Ft Belvoir 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Drill Sergeant School to Ft Jackson
Lake City Army Ammunition Plant	
Gains	Losses
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • None 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • None
Human Resources Command (Lease Site)	
Gains	Losses
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • None, close HRC lease site 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Human Resources Command St. Louis to Ft Knox

Army Net Personnel Impacts			Active Army MILCON (\$M)	Army Economic Impact (\$M)
Military	Civilian	Student	Cost Estimate	Total State Salary Change
-724	-1,211	-34	\$7.3	-116.1

- Ft Leonard Wood’s success as home of the Combat Support Training Center of Excellence has enabled the Army to continue that model of consolidation of complementary training in both Combat and Combat Service Support training in its BRAC recommendations. The net impact of these school moves on the local communities should be negligible.
- Moving personnel from leased facilities onto military installation provides an important benefit of force protection.
- Closing RC facilities is offset by the construction of modern AFRCs that will be the right size and design to support units that will be stationed there. Transforming Reserve Component facilities in the State of Missouri will improve training, readiness and quality of life for more than 1245 Reserve Component soldiers, full-time unit support personnel, and their families.

Transform Reserve Component Facilities in the State of Missouri

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

United States Army Reserve Center Kirksville (New Facility)

What: Close the United States Army Reserve Center in Greentop, Missouri, and relocate units to a new United States Army Reserve Center in Kirksville, Missouri, if the Army is able to acquire suitable land for the construction of the facilities.

Armed Forces Reserve Center (AFRC) Jefferson Barracks (New Facility)

Close the Jefferson Barracks United States Army Reserve Center, and re-locate units into a new consolidated Armed Forces Reserve Center on Jefferson Barracks, Missouri, if the Army is able to acquire suitable land for the construction of the facilities. The new AFRC shall have the capability to accommodate Missouri Army National Guard Units from the Readiness Center in Jefferson Barracks if the State of Missouri decides to relocate those units.

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

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

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

Other

The Department of Defense understands that the State of Missouri will close one Missouri Army National Guard Readiness Center on Jefferson Barracks. The Armed Forces Reserve Center will have the capability to accommodate these units if the State decides to relocate the units from these closed facilities into the new AFRC.

Quantitative Results

USAR Facilities closing	3	ARNG Facilities closing	2
Approximate Closing Square Footage	335,850	Approximate New Military Construction Square Footage	136,315

Estimated Implementation Timeline:

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

Internal Communications:

- The Army knows that transforming Reserve Component facilities is the key to enable Reserve forces to better meet current and future operational requirements. BRAC helps us get there.
- Closing these Reserve Component facilities is offset by the construction of a modern Armed Forces Reserve Center that will be the right size and design to support our unit and other local Guard and Reserve units that will be stationed there.
- Transforming Reserve Component facilities in the State of Missouri will improve training, readiness and quality of life for more than 1245 Reserve Component soldiers, full-time unit support personnel, and their families.

External Communications: (Civilian community)

- The Secretary of Defense's BRAC 2005 recommendations demonstrate that Reserve Component facilities are valuable installations to the Army and DoD.
- The Department of the Army has more than 4000 Reserve Component facilities across the United States. Because of the sheer numbers of these facilities, the process the Army had developed for arriving at a quantitative military value score for its 97 major installations (including leases) was not practical for its Reserve Component facilities. Additionally, if measured by the active process, which valued training lands and ranges among other things, the Reserve Component facilities would not have compared well against the active installations. For these reasons, it was the military judgment of the Department of the Army that it needed to craft a unique approach for ascertaining the overall military value of Reserve Component facilities.
- A team of functional experts from Headquarters, Department of the Army, the Office of the State Adjutant General, and the Army Reserve Regional Readiness Command conducted a military value assessment of state-owned and Army Reserve sub-threshold facilities. These facilities were assessed, specifically against DoD Criteria one through

four, in their ability to support joint stationing options that enhance Army and DoD transformation.

- The Department of the Army decided to consolidate multiple Army Reserve Centers and, where allowed, Army National Guard Armories into modern Armed Forces Reserve Centers because of their potential to enhance Reserve Component operations, training, mobilization and power projection capabilities, and their ability to sustain recruiting and retention.
- The sites for the new AFRCs are also based on their ability to consolidate functions wherever appropriate, to include schools, personnel, logistics, and other management functions.
- New AFRC sites were also selected based on their ability to relocate Reserve Component units and activities from leased and encroached properties that do not meet anti-terrorism and force-protection requirements onto established military facilities, and their ability to ensure the future readiness of Army forces while reducing the long-term costs of sustaining the base structure.
- It is a part of the plan to transform our Armed Services.
- We expect the demands on the community and the benefits to the community from the closure of these Reserve Component properties and the construction of a new Armed Forces Reserve Center will be minimal.

Approving BRAC Recommendations - Statutory Steps:

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

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

Fort Leonard Wood

BRAC 05 recommendations have no major impacts on Ft Leonard Wood. They consolidate Army Drill Sergeant Training at Fort Jackson, which is balanced by the relocation of the Prime Power School to Fort Leonard Wood.

Gaining Activities

What: The Army Prime Power School from Fort Belvoir, VA.

Why: The Prime Power School courses taught at Fort Belvoir are Engineer Branch courses which will move to The United States Army Engineer Center at Fort Leonard Wood and consolidate with the common core phase of engineer training. This realignment eliminates redundancy and reduces the total number of Military Occupational Skills training locations, thereby providing better training opportunities at a reduced cost.

Losing Activities

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

Why: This action, supports consolidating Drill Sergeant Training from three locations (Fort Benning, Fort Jackson, and Fort Leonard Wood) to one location (Fort Jackson). It fosters consistency, standardization and training proficiency. It improves training capabilities while eliminating excess capacity at institutional training installations, and provides the same or better level of service at a reduced cost.

Quantitative Results

Net Personnel Impacts ¹			MILCON Cost Estimate
Military	Civilian	Student	
-15	+23	-34	\$7.3M

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

Internal Communications: (Fort Leonard Wood Work Force)

- Ft. Leonard Wood has played a long and storied role in the history of the US Army and will continue to do so.

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

- Ft Leonard Wood’s success as home of the Combat Support Training Center of Excellence has enabled the Army to continue that model of consolidation of complementary training in both Combat and Combat Service Support training in its BRAC recommendations.
- The Consolidation of the Prime Power School with Engineer training is a natural outcome of the success of this model.

External Communications: (Civilian community)

- BRAC seeks to focus on the best use of current and future mission capabilities.
- Ft Leonard Wood’s success as home of the Combat Support Training Center of Excellence has enabled the Army to continue that model of consolidation of complementary training in both Combat and Combat Service Support training in its BRAC recommendations.
- The net impact of these school moves on the local communities should be negligible.

Approving BRAC Recommendations - Statutory Steps:

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

BRAC Recommendations that impact Fort Leonard Wood:

Single Drill Sergeant School

Prime Power