

OKLAHOMA

Reserve Component	
Gains	Losses
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Build 7 Armed Forces Reserve Centers 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Close 11 Army Reserve Centers • Close 40 National Guard Readiness Centers, 5 maintenance facilities, realign 2 Readiness Centers and 1 maintenance facility with State permission
Ft Sill	
Gains	Losses
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Air Defense Artillery (ADA) Center & School from Ft Bliss • 95th Div (IT) from the Army Reserve Center 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Correctional functions from Ft Sill to Ft Leavenworth • Artillery (Fires) Brigade to Ft Bliss • Defense Finance and Accounting Service activity to various Defense Supply Center locations
McAlester Army Ammunition Plant	
Gains	Losses
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sensor Fuzed Weapon/Cluster Bomb function from Kansas Army Ammunition Plant • Storage and Demilitarization functions from Lone Star Army Ammunition Plant • Storage, demilitarization, and munitions maintenance functions from Red River Munitions Center • Demil functions from Sierra Army Depot 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • None

Army Net Personnel Impacts			Active Army MILCON (\$M)	Army Economic Impact (\$M)
Military	Civilian	Student	Cost Estimate	Total State Salary Change
2090	161	1354	\$129.4	\$154.6

- The Army intends to create a Net Fires Center of Excellence for training and doctrine development by consolidating the Air Defense Artillery & Field Artillery Centers and Schools at Ft Sill
- The Army intends to transform McAlester Army Ammunition Plant into a multi-functional Munitions Center of Excellence
- Closing RC facilities is offset by the construction of modern AFRCs that will be the right size and design to support units that will be stationed there. Transforming RC facilities in Oklahoma will improve training, readiness and quality of life for more than 5695 RC soldiers, full-time unit support personnel, and their families

Transform Reserve Component Facilities in the State of Oklahoma

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

Armed Forces Reserve Center (AFRC) Broken Arrow (New Facility)

Close the Armed Forces Reserve Center (AFRC) Broken Arrow located in Broken Arrow, Oklahoma and relocate the Army Reserve, Marine Corps Reserve and Naval Reserve units into a new Armed Forces Reserve Center and consolidated maintenance facility in Broken Arrow, Oklahoma if the Army is able to acquire suitable land for the construction of the facility. The new AFRC shall have the capability to accommodate Oklahoma Army National Guard units from the following Oklahoma Army National Guard Readiness Centers: Broken Arrow, Eufaula, Okmulgee, Tahlequah, Haskell, Cushing, Wagoner and the Field Maintenance Shop (FMS 14) located in Okmulgee, if the State of Oklahoma decides to relocate those National Guard units.

AFRC Fort Sill (New Facility)

Close the Keathley and Burris United States Army Reserve Centers located in Lawton and Chickasha, Oklahoma; close the Wichita Falls United States Army Reserve Center in Wichita Falls, Texas; close the 1st, 3rd, 5th, and 6th United States Army Reserve Centers and Equipment Concentration Site (ECS) located on Fort Sill and re-locate units into a new Armed Forces Reserve Center on Fort Sill, Oklahoma and a new United States Army Reserve Equipment Concentration Site to be collocated with the Oklahoma Army National Guard Maneuver Area Training Equipment Site on Fort Sill. The new AFRC shall have the capability to accommodate Oklahoma Army National Guard units from the following Oklahoma Army National Guard Readiness Centers: Lawton, Frederick, Anadarko, Chickasha, Marlow, Walters, and Healdton; realign B/1-158 Field Artillery (MLRS) from the Oklahoma Army National Guard Readiness Center located in Duncan if the State of Oklahoma decides to relocate those National Guard units.

AFRC McAlester (New Facility)

Close the Floyd Parker United States Army Reserve Center in McAlester, Oklahoma and relocate units into a new Armed Forces Reserve Center and Consolidated Field Maintenance Shop on the McAlester Army Ammunition Plant, McAlester, Oklahoma. The new AFRC shall have the capability to accommodate Oklahoma Army National Guard units from the following Oklahoma Army National Guard Readiness Centers: the Field Maintenance Shop in Durant, Oklahoma; the Oklahoma Army National Guard Readiness Centers in Atoka, Allen, Hartshorne, Madill, McAlester and Tishomingo, Oklahoma; the Oklahoma Army National Guard Readiness

Center and Field Maintenance Shop in Edmond, OK if the State of Oklahoma decides to relocate those National Guard units.

AFRC Muskogee (New Facility)

Close the Ashworth United States Army Reserve Center located in Muskogee, Oklahoma and relocate units into a new Armed Forces Reserve Center in Muskogee, Oklahoma, if the Army is able to acquire suitable land for the construction of the facility. The new AFRC shall have the capability to accommodate Oklahoma Army National Guard units from the following Oklahoma Army National Guard Readiness Centers: Henryetta, Muskogee, Okemah, Pryor, and Stilwell, Oklahoma if the State of Oklahoma decides to relocate those National Guard units.

AFRC Norman (New Facility)

Close the Farr United States Army Reserve Center, Antlers, OK, the Roush United States Army Reserve Center, Clinton, OK, the Smalley United States Army Reserve Center, Norman, OK and relocate units into a new Armed Forces Reserve Center and Consolidated Maintenance Facility on the Norman Military Complex, Norman, Oklahoma. The new AFRC shall have the capability to accommodate Oklahoma Army National Guard units from the following Oklahoma Army National Guard facilities: Oklahoma Army National Guard Readiness Centers in Tonkawa, OK, Konawa, OK, Wewoka, OK, Oklahoma City (23rd Street), OK, the 23d Street Field Maintenance Shop in Oklahoma City, the Consolidated Maintenance Facility on the Norman Military Complex, Norman, Oklahoma and C CO, 700th Support Battalion from the Readiness Center, Edmond, OK if the State of Oklahoma decides to relocate those National Guard units.

AFRC Oklahoma City (New Facility)

Close the Manuel Perez and Billy Krowse United States Army Reserve Centers located in Oklahoma City, OK. Relocate units into a new Armed Forces Reserve Center in West Oklahoma City, Oklahoma, if the Army is able to acquire suitable land for the construction of the facility. The new AFRC shall have the capability to accommodate Oklahoma Army National Guard units from the following Oklahoma Army National Guard facilities: Readiness Centers located in Southwest Oklahoma City (44th Street), El Reno, Minco, and Pawnee, the Oklahoma Army National Guard 1345 Transportation Company and the 345th Quartermaster Water Support Battalion from Midwest City if the State of Oklahoma decides to relocate those National Guard units.

AFRC Vance AFB (New Facility)

Close the Robbins United States Army Reserve Center located in Enid, Oklahoma and re-locate units into a new Armed Forces Reserve Center and Consolidated Field Maintenance Shop on Vance Air Force Base, Oklahoma. The new AFRC shall have the capability to accommodate Oklahoma Army National Guard units from the following Oklahoma Army National Guard facilities: Enid, Alva, Woodward, Blackwell, Cherokee, Watonga, and the National Guard Field Maintenance Shop in Enid, Oklahoma if the State of Oklahoma decides to relocate those National Guard units.

Why: The implementation of this recommendation will enhance military value, improve homeland defense capability, greatly improve training and deployment capability, create

significant efficiencies and cost savings, and is consistent with the Army’s force structure plans and Army transformational objectives.

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

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

Other

The Department of Defense understands that the State of Oklahoma will close forty Oklahoma Army National Guard Readiness Centers, close five Maintenance Facilities, realign two Readiness Centers and one Maintenance Facility. The Armed Forces Reserve Centers will have the capability to accommodate these units if the State decides to relocate the units from these closed facilities into the new AFRCs.

Quantitative Results

USAR Facilities closing	11	ARNG Facilities closing	43
Approximate Closing Square Footage	1,272,359	Approximate New Military Construction Square Footage	983,520

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 Oklahoma will improve training, readiness and quality of life for more than 5695 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 Sill

The Army intends to create a Net Fires Center of Excellence for training and doctrine development by consolidating the Air Defense Artillery & Field Artillery Centers and Schools at Fort Sill, OK.

Gaining Activities

What: The Air Defense Artillery (ADA) Center & School from Fort Bliss, TX.

Why: Advances the Maneuver Support Center (MANSCEN) model, currently in place at Ft. Leonard Wood, which consolidated the Military Police, Engineer, and Chemical Centers and Schools. This action improves the MANSCEN concept by consolidating functionally related Branch Centers & Schools, which fosters consistency, standardization and training proficiency. In addition, it consolidates both ADA and Field Artillery skill level I courses at one location, which allows the Army to reduce the total number of Military Occupational Skills training locations (reducing the TRADOC footprint).

What: Air Defense Artillery Brigade from Fort Bliss, TX.

Why: Relocating an Air Defense Artillery (ADA) unit to Fort Sill supports the establishment of the Net Fires Center, combining the Artillery and ADA schools at Fort Sill and provides a force stabilization opportunity for soldiers in this unit. This move is part of the proposal that ensures the Army has sufficient infrastructure, training land and ranges to meet the requirements to transform the Operational Army as identified in the Twenty Year Force Structure Plan. It also ensures the Army maintains adequate surge capacity.

What: The 95th DIV (Institutional Training) from the Major General Harry Twaddle United States Armed Forces Reserve Center, Oklahoma City, OK.

Why: This proposal transforms the Army's training support to the Reserve Component. It improves operational effectiveness by putting a Training Division at major training site in the region. The site selected was determined as the best location because it optimized the Reserve Components ability to recruit and retain Reserve Component soldiers and to train and mobilize units impacted by this action.

What: A new Armed Forces Reserve Center and Equipment Concentration Site. It closes the Keathley and Burris United States Army Reserve Centers located in Lawton and Chickasha, Oklahoma; closes the Wichita Falls United States Army Reserve Center in Wichita Falls, Texas; closes the 1st, 3rd, 5th, and 6th United States Army Reserve Centers and Equipment Concentration Site (ECS) located on Fort Sill and re-locates units into a new Armed Forces Reserve Center on Fort Sill, Oklahoma and a new United States Army Reserve Equipment Concentration Site to be collocated with the Oklahoma Army National Guard Maneuver Area Training Equipment Site on Fort Sill.

Why: This recommendation transforms Reserve Component facilities throughout the State of

Oklahoma. This recommendation, in conjunction with other actions within the State, closes eleven Army Reserve centers, realigns five Army Reserve facilities and constructs seven joint or multi-component, multi-functional Armed Forces Reserve Centers (AFRCs) throughout the State of Oklahoma, capable of accommodating

National Guard and Reserve units. This recommendation reduces military manpower and associated costs for maintaining existing facilities by collapsing units from sixty-four geographically separated facilities into seven modern, multi-component facilities. These joint use facilities will significantly reduce operating costs and create improved business processes. The Department understands that the State of Oklahoma will close forty Oklahoma Army National Guard Readiness Centers, close five Maintenance Facilities, realign two Readiness Centers and one Maintenance Facility. The Armed Forces Reserve Centers will have the capability to accommodate these units if the State decides to relocate the units from these closed facilities into the new AFRCs.

Losing Activities

What: Correctional functions to Fort Leavenworth, KS.

Why: Consolidates the correctional functions of Lackland Air Force Base, Texas, Fort Knox, Kentucky, and Fort Sill, Oklahoma into a single Level II Midwestern Joint Regional Correctional Facility at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas. The strategy is to create a Joint DoD Correctional system, reducing footprint and building new facilities which will improve safety, security, efficiency and costs. The construction of new facilities eliminates or dramatically reduces operational and maintenance costs of older inefficient facilities in addition to pursuing accreditation by the American Corrections Association.

What: An Artillery (Fires) Brigade to Fort Bliss.

Why: Relocating the Artillery (Fires) Brigade to Fort Bliss collocates the artillery with the maneuver units at Fort Bliss and vacates space at Fort Sill for the ADA unit. This move is part of the proposal that ensures the Army has sufficient infrastructure, training land and ranges to meet the requirements to transform the Operational Army as identified in the Twenty Year Force Structure Plan. It also ensures the Army maintains adequate surge capacity.

What: The Defense Finance and Accounting Service (DFAS) to the Defense Supply Center-Columbus, OH, the Buckley Air Force Base Annex, Denver, CO, or the MG Emmett J. Bean Federal Center, Indianapolis, IN.

Why: This action, in conjunction with other DFAS consolidations, accomplishes a major facilities reduction and business line mission realignment, transforming the current DFAS organization into an optimum facilities configuration, which includes strategic redundancy to minimize risks associated with man-made or natural disasters/challenges.

Quantitative Results

Net Personnel Impacts ¹			MILCON Cost Estimate
Military	Civilian	Student	
+2,090	+161	+1,354	\$118.8M

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 Sill Work Force)

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

External Communications: (Civilian community)

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

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.

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

BRAC Recommendations that impact Fort Sill:

- Regional Correctional Facilities
- Net Fires Center
- USAR Command and Control – Southwest
- Transform Reserve Component in Oklahoma
- Operational Army (IGPBS)
- Consolidate Defense Finance and Accounting Service Sites

McAlester Army Ammunition Plant

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

Incoming Activities

What: Sensor Fuzed Weapon/Cluster Bomb function from Kansas Army Ammunition Plant, Kansas.

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

What: Storage and Demilitarization functions from Lone Star Army Ammunition Plant, Texas.

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

What: Storage, demilitarization, and munitions maintenance functions from Red River Munitions Center, Texas.

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

What: Demil functions from Sierra Army Depot, California.

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

What: Re-locate units into a new Armed Forces Reserve Center and Consolidated Field Maintenance Shop, from Floyd Parker United States Army Reserve Center in McAlester, Oklahoma.

Why: Transform Reserve Component facilities in the State of Oklahoma into multi-functional installations that will enhance unit readiness, increase training opportunities, and generate operational efficiencies.

Departing Activities

None

Quantitative Results

Net Personnel Impacts ¹			MILCON Cost Estimate
Military	Civilian	Student	
0	0	0	\$10,570,702

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 (McAlester Work Force)

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

External Communications: (Civilian community)

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

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BRAC Recommendations impacting McAlester Army Ammunition Plant

- Close Red River Army Depot
- Close Kansas Army Ammunition Plant
- Realign Sierra Army Depot
- Close Lone Star Army Ammunition Plant
- Transform Reserve Components in Oklahoma