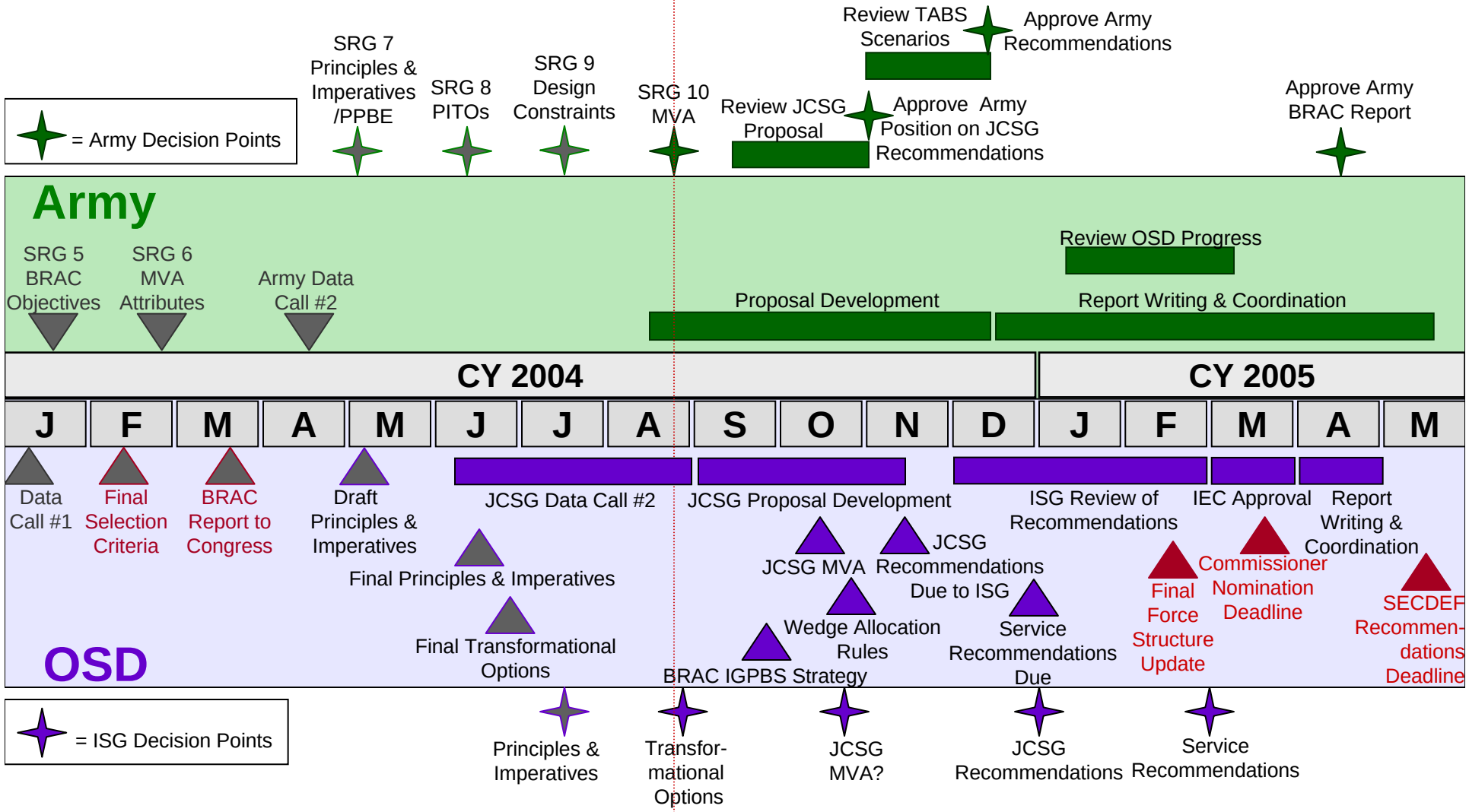
BRAC SRG #10

24 August 2004

Purpose & Agenda

- Present for approval: Recommendation changing Army Imperatives to Considerations
- Present for information:
  - Timeline Update
  - Initial results of Army Military Value analysis
- Recommendations
- Way Ahead

BRAC Timeline

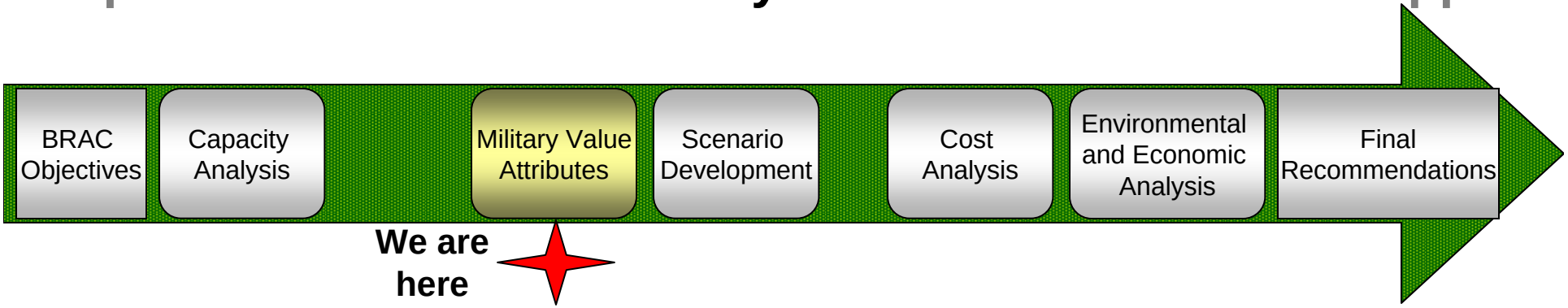


Imperatives vs. Considerations

- DOD Imperatives
  - Initially envisioned as absolutes
    - However, DOD may override one or more Imperatives when they conflict with Military Value or military judgment
    - An override could be interpreted as failure to comply with BRAC policy
  - ISG determined that Imperatives should be treated as "Considerations", not absolutes in the BRAC analysis
- What should Army do with its Imperatives?
  - Same concerns as ISG: Army may wish to supercede Imperatives when they conflict with Military Value or military judgment.
  - Recommendation: Army regard Imperatives as Considerations and treat them in a similar fashion

BRAC Analytical Process

Preparation → **Analysis** → **Support**



"…military judgment built upon a quantitative analytical foundation is the most appropriate way to ensure that military value is the primary consideration in making closure and realignment recommendations."

Source: USD (AT&L) Memo to ISG, Subject: Principles and Imperatives, dated 20 April 2004

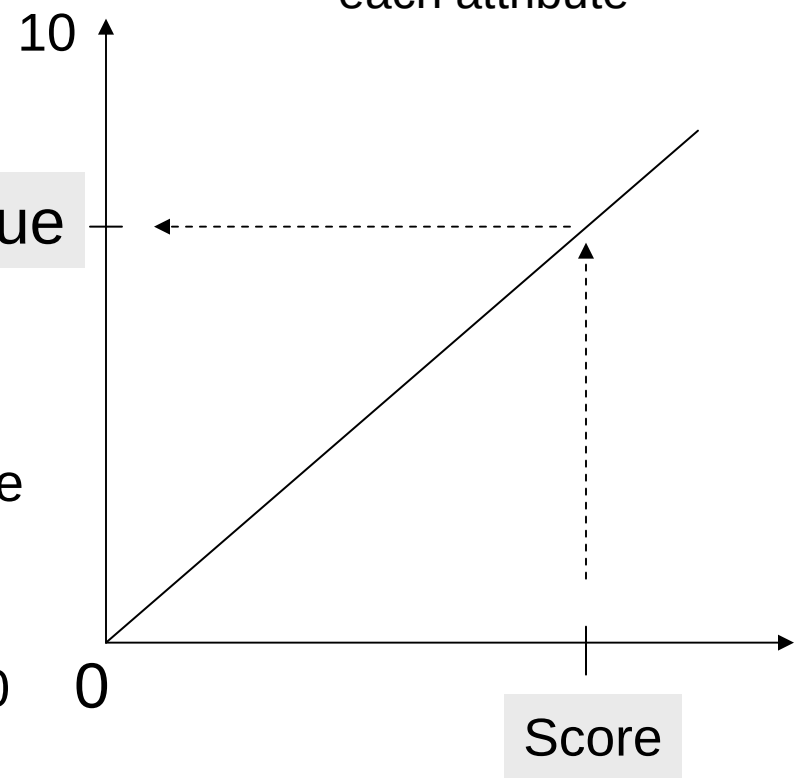
Military Value

- Process
  - Complies with BRAC Law
  - Grounded in Senior Leader interviews and other research
- Model
  - 6 Capabilities and 40 Attributes
- Quality Control
  - Experienced Team (TABS, West Point, CAA, and SMEs)
  - Comparison with past Army BRAC analyses
  - 11 Supporting Analyses (e.g., G6, SDDC, AEC)
  - Sensitivity Analyses

Military Value Calculation

- Process steps include
  - Select Attribute$_i$ (A_i)
  - Select Weight$_i$ (w_i)
- To calculate MV
  - Find the score for an attribute
  - Convert the score to a value
  - Sum the weight of each attribute multiplied by the value for each attribute
  - $MV_i = \Sigma_i\ w_i\ V(A_i)$, max MV of 10

One Value Function for each attribute

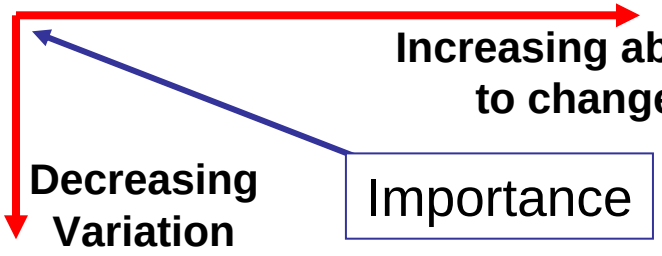


(Installation's input)

Weighting (W_i)

- Attribute weighting based on:
  - The Army's ability to change the attribute given future unknown requirements
  - The variation of the data – the attribute's ability to help distinguish installations
  - Military judgment (the level of importance)

Model Weighting – Applied to Attributes



HIGH	MEDIUM	LOW

Mission (Very difficult to change)		Mission Support (Difficult to change without External support)		Mission Enablers (Change with Army dollars)	
Hvy Mnvr Area Direct Fire Brigade Capacity	Light Mnvr Area Indirect Fire Airspace	Int-Svc / Partnering Area Cost Factor	Housing Avail. Crime Index Urban Sprawl	C2 TGT Fac. RDTE Diversity	Supply & Storage Ops / Admin Facilities
Force Deploy Materiel Deploy	Critical. Infr. Proximity Test Ranges Mob. History	Munitions Prod. Maint / Manuf.	Connectivity Work Force Availability	Ammo Storage MOUT	Applied Instructional General Instructional
Buildable Acres	Soil Resiliency Accessibility Joint Facilities	Employment Op. Water Quantity Inst Unit Cost ENV. Elasticity	Medical Avail. Noise Contours Air Quality In-State Tuition		

Attribute Relative Importance

High Level	
Heavy Maneuver Area	Int-Svc / Partnering Workload
Direct Fire Capability	Joint Facilities **(MED)**
Indirect Fire Capability	Inst. Unit Cost Factor **(MED)**
Light Maneuver Area	Brigade Capacity
Force Deployment	Environmental Elasticity **(MED)**
Materiel Deployment	Critical Infrastructure Proximity
Buildable Acres	Accessibility **(MED)**
Airspace	RDTE Mission Diversity **(MED)**
Test Ranges	

Attribute Relative Importance

Medium Level	
Soil Resiliency	Munitions Production Capability
Water Quantity	Area Cost Factor **(HIGH)**
Crime Index	Mobilization History **(HIGH)**
~~Affordability~~	Connectivity (IT)
Housing Availability	Air Quality **(LOW)**
Urban Sprawl	Noise Contours **(LOW)**
Workforce Availability	Employment Opportunities
In-State Tuition Policies **(LOW)**	C2 Target Facilities
Maintenance/Manufacturing	

Attribute Relative Importance

Low Level
MOUT*
Medical Availability
Supply and Storage Capacity
Operations/Admin Facilities
Ammunition Storage Capacity
Applied Instructional Facilities
General Instructional Facilities

Relative Weighting

Criteria	DOD Definition	Main Points	95	SRG6	FINAL
DoD #1	• Current and future mission requirements • Impact on operational readiness, joint war fighting, and training	• Train the troops for near-term readiness • Well-being as part of near-term readiness	**45%**	**29%**	**29%**
DoD #2	• Availability and condition of land, facilities and airspace • Throughout a diversity of climate and terrain areas • Staging areas for homeland defense missions	• Land, facilities and condition thereof • Well-being from land, facilities and condition thereof	**23%**	**28%**	**29%**
DoD #3	• Contingency, mobilization, and future requirements	• Contingency missions • Mitigate future risk	**12%**	**33%**	**32%**
DoD #4	• Cost of operations and manpower implications	• Cost of operations • Manpower implications	**20%**	**10%**	**10%**

General Military Value Insights

- Consistency with G-3's draft Brigade Stationing Plan
  - Current Power Projection Platforms do well
- Large installations do well
  - Proving grounds offer significant military value
  - Single purpose installations score poorly across capabilities
    - Model helps to distinguish between specialized installations
- Buildable acres are available for joint use
- Joint presence is apparent on Army installations
- Other

Consistency with Draft Brigade Stationing Plan

	Installation	BDE Plan	PPP
1	Ft Bliss	■	■
2	Ft Lewis	■	■
3	Ft Hood	■	■
4	Yuma PG	■	
5	Ft Bragg	■	■
6	Ft Stewart	■	■
7	White Sands MR		
8	Ft Wainwright	■	
9	Ft Carson	■	■
10	Ft Benning	■	■
12	Ft Campbell	■	■
13	Ft Irwin	■	
14	Ft Riley	■	■
16	Ft Drum	■	■
17	Ft Polk	■	■
19	Schofield Barracks	■	
20	Ft Sill		■
22	Ft AP Hill	■	
23	Ft Dix		■
25	Ft Mc Coy		■
28	Ft Richardson	■	
31	Ft Eustis		■

- The installations in the draft Brigade stationing plan are in the top 28
- All traditional PPP's are in the top 31
- Potential for other Brigade stationing locations in the top 30

Large Installations Do Well

Rank	Installation
1	Ft Bliss
2	Ft Lewis
3	Ft Hood
4	Yuma PG
5	Ft Bragg
6	Ft Stewart
7	White Sands MR
8	Ft Wainwright
9	Ft Carson
10	Ft Benning

79	USAG Selfridge
80	Radford AAP
81	Ft Buchanan
82	Holston AAP
83	Louisiana AAP
84	Presidio Of Monterey
85	Ft Shafter
86	Umatilla Chem Depot
87	Riverbank AAP
88	Tripler AMC

- Top 10 installations
  - 77% of the Army's maneuver land
  - 69% of the Army's buildable acres
  - 2 Proving Grounds
- Top 20 installations – all Proving Grounds

- Single purpose installations dominate bottom
- Bottom 60 installations
  - less than 1% of the Army's maneuver land and impact areas
  - Zero brigade capacity
  - Less than 3% of the Army's buildable acres

Specialized Capability

Overall	LOG	Installation
24	1	Anniston AD
70	2	Corpus Christi ADA
38	3	Tobyhanna AD
33	4	Red River AD
37	5	Picatinny Arsenal
62	6	Pine Buff Arsenal
35	7	Letterkenny AD
27	8	McAlester AAP
41	9	Crane AD
36	10	Redstone Arsenal
65	11	Milan AAP
72	12	Iowa AAP
43	13	Ft Leonard Wood
76	14	Lone Star AAP
53	15	Rock Island Arsenal

- "Single" purpose installations can be evaluated within their specialty
- "Less" significant factors provide discrimination between single purpose installations (e.g., inter-service partnership)

Buildable Acres Available for Joint Use

Rank	Installation	Buildable Acres	Less Training
8	FORT WAINWRIGHT	1,033,126	1,683
7	WHITE SANDS MISSILE RANGE	1,009,282	1,004,316
11	DUGWAY PROVING GROUND	410,927	400,927
17	FORT POLK	106,899	7,901
14	FORT RILEY	57,998	3,278

- Army has 3.1 Million plus buildable acres
- Top 5 installations have 82% of buildable acres
- 48 installations have > 1000 buildable acres
- Bottom 30 installations have less than 250 buildable acres each
- Four Installations have zero buildable acres (Hamilton, McNair, Myer, Mississippi)

Bde Garrison footprint ~ 200 acres

Significant hedge against future requirements (surge capability)

Joint Presence

- Inter-Service and partnering
  - 18 of the installations have established inter-service and partnering relationships
  - Inter-service and partnering is primary among material and logistics installations
- Joint funding and personnel
  - 34 installations have non-Army funding > 5% of Total Obligation Authority (77 > 0)
  - 30 installations have personnel > 5% of all non-Army personnel (78 > 0)

Other

- Installation location is the primary factor for the Cost Efficiency Capability (e.g. Area Cost Factor)
- The Top 20 score low with accessibility and critical infrastructure
- Environmental factors do not help discriminate amongst installations

Initial Ranking of Installations (Q1/2)

First Quartile		Second Quartile	
Average: 4.6		Average: 2.6	
Ft Bliss	Ft Riley	Hawthorne AD	Sierra AD
Ft Lewis	Ft Knox	McAlester AAP	Crane AD
Ft Hood	Ft Drum	Ft Richardson	Tooele AD
Yuma PG	Ft Polk	Ft Jackson	Ft Belvoir
Ft Bragg	Aberdeen PG	Ft Rucker	Ft Leonard Wood
Ft Stewart / Hunter AAF	Schofield Barracks	Ft Eustis	Ft Sam Houston
White Sands MR	Ft Sill	Ft Lee	Deseret Chem Plant
Ft Wainwright	Ft Huachuca	Red River AD	Bluegrass AD
Ft Carson	Ft AP Hill	Ft Gordon	Ft Monmouth
Ft Benning	Ft Dix	Letterkenny AD	Ft Meade
Dugway PG	Anniston AD	Redstone Arsenal	Watervliet Arsenal
Ft Campbell	Ft Mc Coy	Picatinny Arsenal	Walter Reed AMC
Ft Irwin		Tobyhanna AD	

Initial ranking may change

Initial Ranking of Installations (Q3/4)

Third Quartile		Fourth Quartile	
Average: 1.8		Average: 1.1	
Ft McPherson	Ft Monroe	Lone Star AAP	Tripler AMC
Ft Gillem	Milan AAP	Scranton AAP	Lease - Bailey's Crossroads
Rock Island Arsenal	Mississippi AAP	Lima Tank Plant	Lease - HQ, ATEC
Pueblo Chem Depot	Ft Leavenworth	USAG Selfridge	Lease - Army Research Office
West Point	Lake City AAP	Radford AAP	Lease - ARPERCEN
Soldier Support Center	Adelphi Labs	Ft Buchanan	Lease - Crystal City Complex
Charles Kelley SPT Activity	Corpus Christi	Holston AAP	Lease - Hoffman complex
MOT Sunny Point	Ft Hamilton	Louisiana AAP	Lease - Rosslyn Complex
Ft Detrick	Iowa AAP	Presidio of Monterey	Lease - PEO STRICOM
Newport Chem Depot	Kansas AAP	Ft Shafter	Lease - Army JAG School
Ft Mc Nair	Detroit Arsenal	Umatilla Chem Depot	Lease - Army JAG Agency
Pine Buff Arsenal	Carlisle	Riverbank AAP	Lease - Ballston Complex
Ft Myer			

Data and/or Portfolio analysis may change rankings

Historical Comparison

"Maneuver" Category

Installation	91	93	95	05
Ft Hood	1	1	1	2
Ft Lewis	2	3	2	1
Ft Bragg	3	2	3	3
Ft Carson	5	5	4	6
Ft Stewart	4	4	5	4
Ft Campbell	6	6	6	7
Ft Riley	6	8	7	8
Ft Drum	13	9	8	9
Schofield Barracks	11	10	9	10
Ft Wainwright	9	7	10	5
Ft Richardson	11	11	11	11

"Training Schools" Category

Installation	91	93	95	05
Ft Bliss	1	1	1	1
Ft Benning	2	2	2	2
Ft Jackson	8	7	3	6
Ft Knox	3	3	4	3
Ft Gordon	6	6	4	10
Ft Sill	4	4	6	4
Ft Leonard Wood	6	5	7	11
Ft Huachuca	12	11	9	5
Ft Rucker	9	10	10	7
Ft Sam Houston	5	8	11	12
Ft Lee	13	11	12	9
Ft Eustis/Story	9	11	13	8
Pres. Monterey	Prof. Schools		14	13

Historical Comparison (Continued)

"C2/Admin" Category

Installation	91	93	95	05
Ft Belvoir	1	1	1	1
Ft Meade	2	2	2	2
Ft McPherson	5	4	3	3
Ft Monroe	6	6	4	5
Ft Gillem	6	8	5	4
USAG Selfridge			7	7
Ft Myer	8	4	8	6
Ft Shafter	4	3	9	9
Ft Buchanan		9	12	8

"Ammo Production" Category

Installation	91	93	95	05
McAlester AAP	11	2	1	1
Lone Star AAP	8	7	2	6
Radford AAP	6	8	3	7
Holston AAP	10	10	4	8
Pine Bluff AAP	2	3	5	2
Milan AAP	8	5	5	3
Lake City	4	8	5	4
Iowa	6	5	8	5

"Depots" Category

Installation	91	93	95	05
Tobyhanna AD	4	1	1	4
Anniston AD	1	2	2	1
RRAD	1	3	3	2
Letterkenny AD	5	4	4	3

"Professional Schools" Category

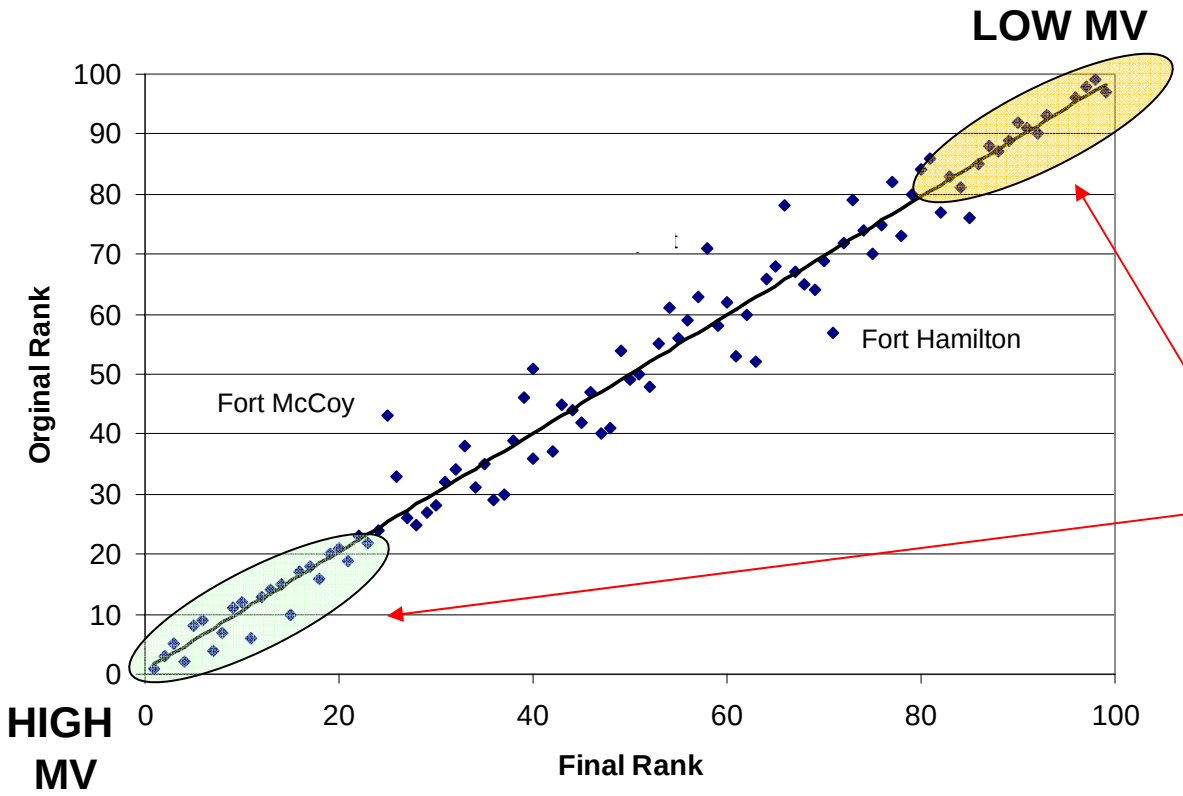
Installation	91	93	95	05
Ft Leavenworth	1	1	1	3
West Point	2	2	2	1
Carlisle Barracks	5	5	3	4
Ft McNair	4	4	4	2

Sensitivity Analysis

- To examine model sensitivity, we can adjust weights to see if we have unexpected results.
- Experiment showed that the model did not produce unexpected or erratic results.
- +/- 20%: changed the absolute average ranking at most 1.11.
- Largest changes shown below in yellow.
  - +20% Logistics, Corpus Christi improved in ranking 7
  - -20% Project Power, MOT Sunny Point moved down in ranking 6

	Training		Future		Project Power		Logistics		Cost		Well-Being	
	+20%	-20%	+20%	-20%	+20%	-20%	+20%	-20%	+20%	-20%	+20%	-20%
# > 2 up	2	3	4	5	4	6	2	1	1	0	3	1
# <-2 down	2	3	4	8	3	4	0	2	1	0	2	1
max up	3	4	4	4	4	5	7	3	3	2	3	3
max down	-3	-5	-4	-4	-4	-6	-2	-5	-3	-2	-4	-3
absolute average	0.61	0.84	0.86	1.05	1.08	1.11	0.58	0.49	0.53	0.35	0.51	0.59

Weight Sensitivity (SRG 6 and Final)

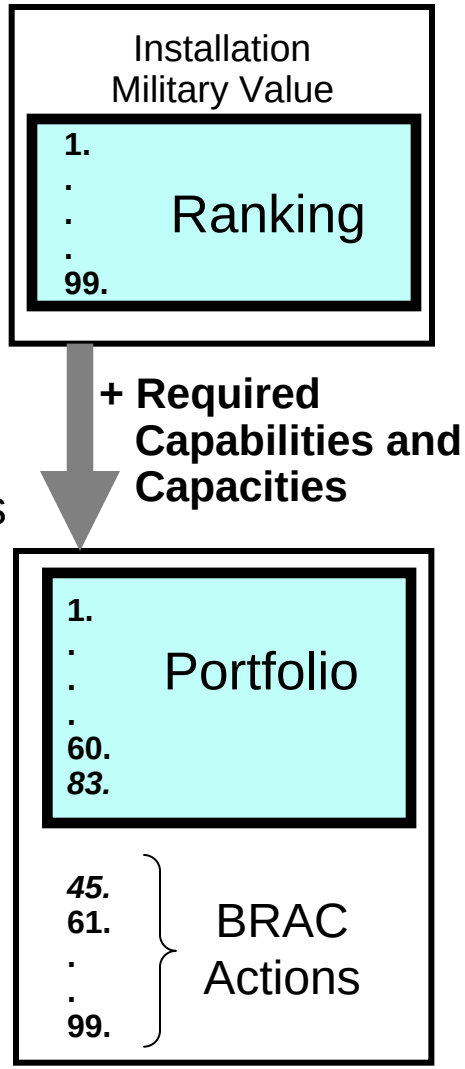


- Installations have different positions, but overall we are 97% consistent with our original analysis.
- Top and bottom of scale are tight, middle is less exact.

- Max change +18 (Fort McCoy from 43 to 25), -14 (Fort Hamilton from 57 to 71)
- Average change is 3.1
- Installations that did not change: fourteen
- Installations change > 6: fifteen

Next Steps – Portfolio

- Military Value Portfolio
  - Goal: Recommend a set of installations (an Army portfolio) required to support Army needs while maintaining the maximum military value
  - "Pull" unique functions up to the Portfolio if cannot replicate elsewhere (e.g., Ft Rucker, BRAC 1995)
  - "Push" units to higher ranked installations if capacity is available (e.g., Ft McClellan, BRAC 1995)
- Installations not in Portfolio
  - Starting point for BRAC actions
  - At risk from a model perspective; TABS adds military judgment to determine final outcome
  - Military Value is one aspect; TABS works scenarios to determine feasibility of BRAC actions



Recommendations

- Direct use of Army Imperatives as Considerations for TABS and Army JCSGs reps
- Authorize Military Value Portfolio analysis using initial Military Value Results

Data and/or Portfolio analysis may change rankings – Updates provided to SRG as necessary

Way Ahead

Date	Topic
14 Sept	Proposal Review and Approval Process
21 Sept	Review of HSA JCSG Proposals
28 Sept	Review of Industrial and Supply & Storage JCSG Proposals
October	Review JCSG Proposals & Integration
November	Review TABS Proposals & Integration
December	TABS Proposal Integration, Final Approval for EOH, submit to OSD

Backup Slides

External Support for Attributes

Attribute	Activity/Staff Element	Support/Product
Soil	Army Environmental Center/ACSIM	Model and data
Connectivity	Army CIO/G6	Model and data
Materiel and Force Deployment	Transportation Engineering Agency	Model and data
Environmental Elasticity	Army Environmental Policy Institute	Model
Urban Sprawl	CERL	Model and data
Accessibility	Center for Army Analysis	Model and data
Critical Infrastructure Proximity	Center for Army Analysis	Model and data
Force Mobilization	FORSCOM	Attribute and data
Facilities	CERL	Convertible facilities
Workforce Availability	Office of Economic and Manpower Analysis, USMA	Model and data

Why are Military Value Criteria Important?

- The BRAC 05 law, Section 2913(b)(1-5), specifies that “the selection criteria prepared by the Secretary [of Defense] shall ensure that military value is the primary consideration in the making of recommendations for closure or realignment”.
- The Commission may change a recommendation only if it determines “that the Secretary [of Defense] deviated substantially from the force-structure plan and final criteria in making recommendations” (Section 2903(d)(2)(B)).

Military Value Criteria

1. The current and future mission *capabilities* and the impact on operational readiness of the Department of Defense's total force, *including impact on joint warfighting, training, and readiness.*
2. The availability and condition of land, facilities and associated airspace *(including training areas suitable for maneuver by ground, naval, or air forces throughout a diversity of climate and terrain areas and staging areas for the use of the Armed Forces in homeland defense missions)* at both existing and potential receiving locations.
3. The ability to accommodate contingency, mobilization, and future requirements at both existing and potential receiving locations *to support operations and training.*
4. The cost *of operations* and the manpower implications.

2005 changes

Attribute Comparison Summary

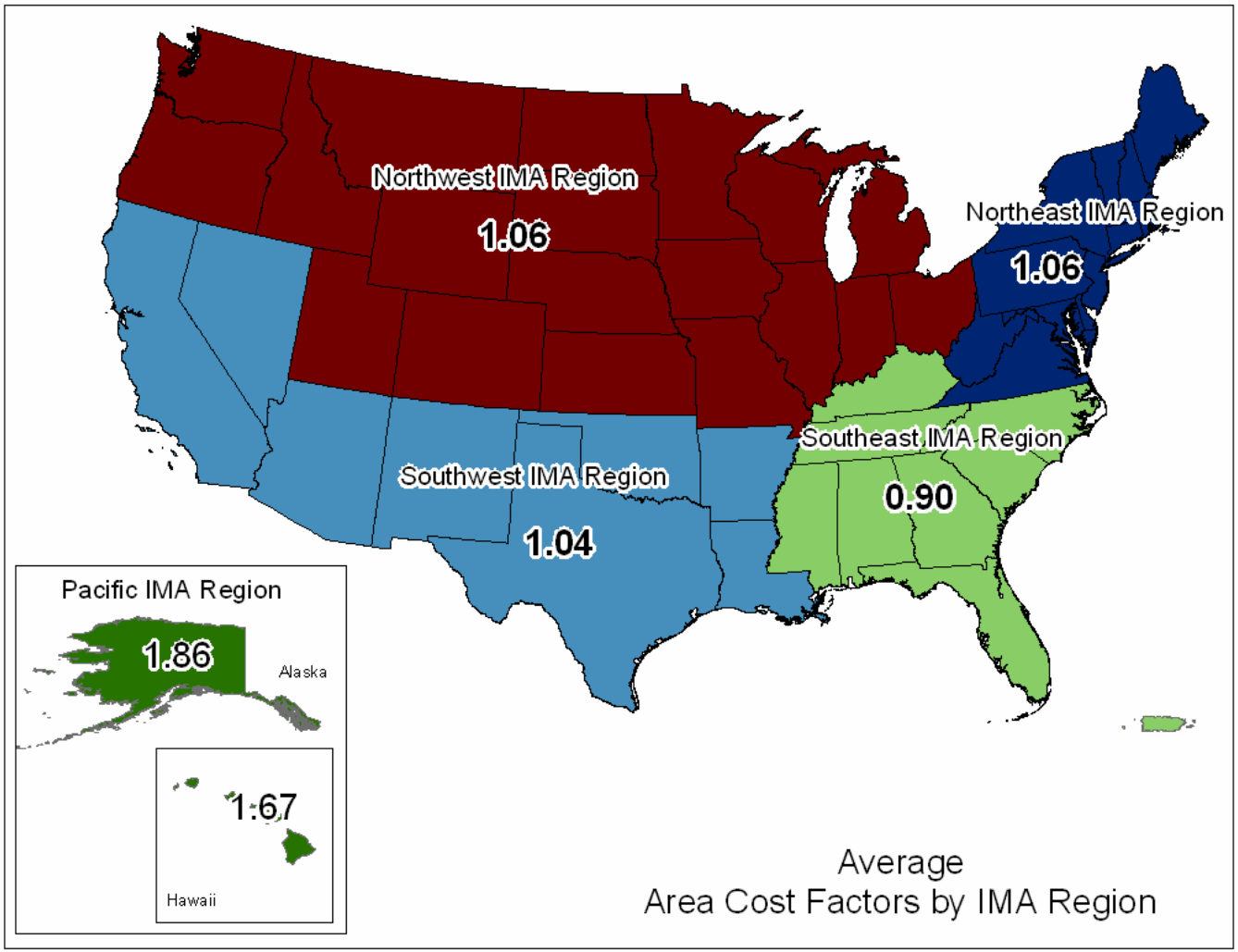
	BRAC 95 - BRAC 05	G8 - BRAC 05
Same or enhanced	29	16
Concept used	8	4
Included in scenarios	9	14
Not included in MVA or scenarios	11	0

Benchmark against BRAC 95 and G8 UA Stationing Study to illustrate consistency

MV Derived from Command and Control Attributes

Overall Rank	Installation Rank	Accessibility Rank	Critical Infrastructure Rank
1	Ft Bliss	58	73
2	Ft Lewis	1	63
3	Ft Hood	52	26
4	Yuma PG	52	69
5	Ft Bragg	23	49
6	Ft Stewart	23	40
7	White Sands MR.	23	73
8	Ft Wainwright	87	85
9	Ft Carson	23	85
10	Ft Benning	52	69

Area Cost Factor



Ranking Changes 95 to 05

- Total attributes reduced from 57 to 40; increased importance of each attribute
- "Category" population changes
  - Added or deleted from study group (inactive ammo plants)
- Moved from "facilities-centric" to more immutable "land-centric" assessment
  - 25 attributes solely measuring facilities to 3
  - Environment increased from 2 attributes to 6
  - maneuver/air space and ranges increased from 6 to 7
- Well Being not assessed in 95
- All attributes applied to all installations

Weight Sensitivity (SRG 6 and Final)

Moved 0
Anniston AD
Detroit Arsenal
Ft Bliss
Ft Leavenworth
Iowa AAP
Letterkenny AD
Louisiana AAP
+ 7 Leases

Improved (>-6)	
Ft Hamilton	-14
Ft Myer	-11
Ft Shafter	-9
Ft Mc Nair	-8
Ft Meade	-7
Ft Monmouth	-7
Picatinny Arsenal	-7
Redstone Arsenal	-7

Worse (>6)	
Hawthorne AD	7
Pueblo Chem Depot	7
Sierra AD	7
Crane AD	11
Mississippi AAP	12
MOT Sunny Point	13
Ft Mc Coy	18

Attribute – DOD Criteria Mapping

	Capabilities	Attribute	DOD 1	DOD 2	DOD 3	DOD 4
1	Training	Direct Fire Capability	■	■	■	
2		Indirect Fire Capability	■	■	■	
3		MOUT Capabilities	■	■	■	
4		Heavy Maneuver Area	■	■	■	
5		Light Maneuver Area	■	■	■	
6		Airspace	■	■	■	
7		General Instructional Facilities	■	■		
8		Applied Instructional Facilties	■	■		
9		Air Quality	■	■	■	
10		Noise Contours	■	■	■	
11		Soil resiliency	■	■	■	
12		Water	■	■	■	
13	Project Power	Mobilization History		■	■	
14		Force Deployment	■	■	■	
15		Materiel Deployment	■	■	■	
16		Operations/Admin Facilities		■		
17		Accessibility	■	■	■	
18		Connectivity	■	■	■	

			DOD 1	DOD 2	DOD 3	DOD 4
19	Logistics	RDTE Mission Diversity		■	■	
20		Test Ranges		■	■	
21	(IND. Base)	Munitions Production Capability	■	■	■	
22		Int. Service/Joint workload	■	■	■	■
23		Maintenance/Manufacturing		■		■
24		Supply and Storage Facility	■	■	■	
25		Ammunition Storage Capacity	■	■	■	
26	Well Being	Crime Index	■			
27		Medical Availability	■		■	
28		Housing Availability	■			
29		In-state Tuition Policies	■			
30		Employment Opportunities	■			
31	Cost Efficient	Workforce Availability	■			■
32		Area Cost Factor				■
33		Joint Facilites		■		■
34		C2 TGT for facilities	■			■
35		Inst. Unit Cost Factor				■
36	Future Options	Buildable acres		■	■	
37		Brigade Capacity	■	■	■	
38		Environmental Elasticity			■	
39		Urban Sprawl	■		■	
40		Critical infrastructure proximity			■	

DOD 1	Readiness
DOD 2	Facilites
DOD 3	Hedge
DOD 4	Cost

Attribute Backups

Heavy Maneuver Area

Definition: A combination of the installation's total acreage and the largest contiguous acreage for training of mechanized formations.

Purpose: Determines the installation's ability to support training and maneuver of mechanized forces. This attribute adds military value for larger contiguous areas within the overall training area.

Methodology: Combines the installation's total heavy maneuver area (including maneuver-rights area when principally scheduled and commonly used by units assigned to the installation for training large, mechanized formations) and its largest contiguous heavy maneuver area into the constructed scale.

Leases receive zero value for this attribute.

58 installations with zero value

	TOTAL HVY MVR AREA (1000s ACRES)			
Largest Contiguous Area (1000s)	<=10	>10 and <=50	>50 and <= 100	>100
< = 10	0.075	0.229	1.347	1.951
>10 and < = 50	X	3.199	4.248	5.146
>50 and < = 100	X	X	6.091	7.567
>100	X	X	X	10

Top Installations
1. Ft Bliss
2. Ft Lewis
3. Yuma PG
4. Ft Wainwright
5. Ft Carson
6. Ft Irwin

Direct Fire Capability

DEFINITION: A combination of the size of the installation's impact area and the largest direct-fire weapon system capability of an installation range complex.

PURPOSE: Measures the ability of an installation's ranges and impact areas to support direct-fire weapons training.

METHODOLOGY: The installation's value is derived by entering its impact area acreage and longest range at which the largest direct-fire weapon system can fire on the specified ranges into the constructed scale.

Leases receive zero value for this attribute.

54 installations with zero value

	WEAPON SYSTEM CAPABILITY		
IMPACT AREA (1000s ACRES)	<= 50 Cal	> 50 Cal <120mm	>= 120mm
< = 10	0.30	1.03	3.30
>10 and <= 30	1.17	2.83	5.95
> = 30	2.31	4.85	10.00

Top Installations
1. Ft Bliss
2. Yuma PG
3. White Sands MR
4. Ft Wainwright
5. Dugway PG
6. Ft Irwin
7. Ft Knox
8. Schofield Brks

Indirect Fire Capability

Definition: A combination of stand off distance and the largest weapon system capability supported for indirect fire/non-line-of-sight weapons training.

Purpose: Measures the ability of the installation's ranges and impact areas to support indirect fire/non-line-of-sight weapons training.

Methodology: The installation's value is derived by entering the largest indirect fire weapons system capable of firing on its ranges and longest stand-off distance at which that system can fire on the specified ranges into the constructed scale.

Leases receive zero value for this attribute.

54 installations with zero value

	WEAPON SYSTEM CAPABILITY			
STANDOFF (KM)	<= 120 mm	> 120 mm	MLRS	Patriot
< = 10	0.08	1.00	2.22	N/A
> 10 and <= 30	0.50	1.70	3.03	5.42
> 30	1.25	2.92	5.42	10.00

Top Installations
1. Ft Bliss
2. Yuma PG
3. White Sands MR
4. Ft Wainwright
5. Ft Lewis
6. Dugway PG
7. Ft Polk

Light Maneuver Area

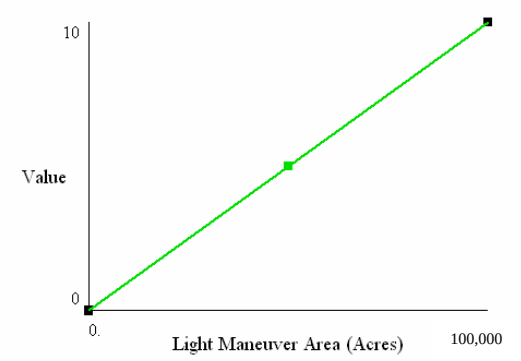
Definition: The acreage of the installation available for the maneuver and training of light formations.

Purpose: Measures the installation's ability to support training of light forces.

Methodology: The installation's total light maneuver acreage is its light maneuver score. A maneuver rights area can be counted when the area is controlled or primarily scheduled and commonly used for training purposes by units assigned to the installation. Heavy maneuver acres, impact areas, cantonment areas, ranges, off limits areas, and environmentally sensitive areas that are considered encumbered will not be included.

Leases receive zero value for this attribute.

39 installations with zero value



Top 5 Installations
1. Ft Bliss
2. Yuma PG
3. White Sands MR
4. Ft Waiwright
5. Dugway PG

Force Deployment

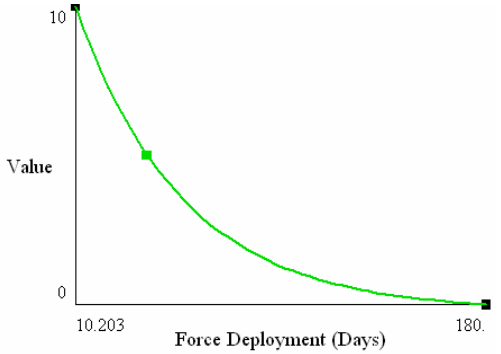
Definition: The time, in days, it takes a Unit of Action (UA) (including all assigned equipment and personnel) to deploy eastward and westward from the installation to overseas theater locations using various modes of transport.

Purpose: Measures the capability of an installation to support UA deployments.

Methodology: The Military Surface Deployment and Distribution Command Transportation Engineering Agency (MSDDCTEA) used the time required to out-load a UA from the installation by either rail or motor, the time required to move from the installation via rail or motor to the closest seaport of embarkation ($SPOE_i$) on the West Coast and either the East or Gulf Coasts, the time required to move from the installation to the nearest aerial port of embarkation (APOE) and the time required for entire unit to transload on aircraft and depart from the selected APOE to derive the installation's deployment score (in days).

Leases receive zero value for this attribute.

17 installations get receive zero value.



Top 10 Installations
1. Ft Richardson
2. Ft Sill
3. Ft Campbell
4. Ft Knox
5. Ft Polk
6. Red River AD
7. Ft Bliss
8. Ft Benning
9. Ft Riley
10. Ft Bragg

Materiel Deployment

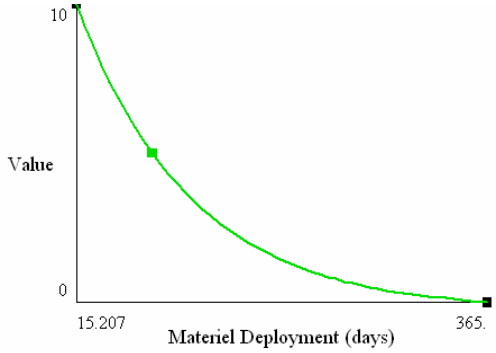
Definition: The time, in days, it takes to deploy a notional amount of materiel from the installation eastward and westward from the installation to overseas theater locations using various modes of transport.

Purpose: Measures the capability of an installation to support material deployment.

Methodology: The Military Surface Deployment and Distribution Command Transportation Engineering Agency (MSDDCTEA) used the time required to out-load 1000 ISO containers from the installation by either rail or motor, the time required to move from the installation via rail or motor to the closest seaport of embarkation ($SPOE_i$) on the West Coast and either the East or Gulf Coasts, the time required to move from the installation to the nearest aerial port of embarkation (APOE) and the time required for entire unit to transload on aircraft and depart from the selected APOE to derive the installation's deployment score (in days).

Leases receive zero value for this attribute.

17 installations get receive zero value.



Top 10 Installations
1. Anniston AD
2. Red River AD
3. Ft Lewis
4. Ft Campbell
5. Ft Stewart
6. Ft Knox
7. Ft Riley
8. Sunny Point MOT
9. Ft Eustis
10. McAlester AAP

Buildable Acres

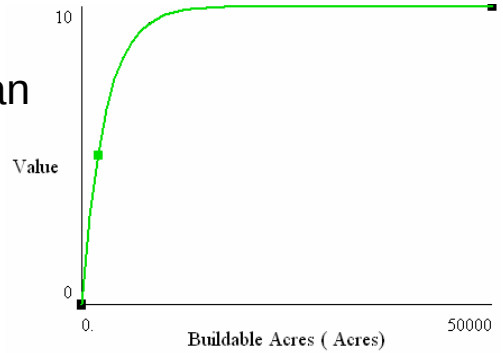
Definition: The gross number of buildable acres on an installation based on eleven different land use categories.

Purpose: Measures the degree of internal expansion available on an installation. This attribute demonstrates the degree to which an installation may expand, given current physical, building, and land use constraints.

Methodology: The installation buildable acres score is the sum of reported buildabe acreage within land use categories of Administrative, Airfield Operations, Barracks, Community, Family Housing, Industrial, Medical, Outdoor Recreation, Waterfront Operations, and Undetermined Use. Training and range acreage is excluded from the total.

Leases receive zero value for this attribute.

4 installations receive zero value.



Top 10 Installations
1. White Sands MR
2. Dugway PG
3. Ft Jackson
4. McAlester AAP
5. Yuma PG
6. Pueblo AD
7. Tooele AD
8. Hawthorne AD
9. Ft Hood
10. Deseret Chem Plant

Airspace

Definition: A combination of the altitude of the airspace available for training that is a part of or controlled by the installation and the size of the associated ground footprint.

Purpose: Measures the ability of the airspace controlled by the installation, including areas associated with a maneuver rights agreement, to support training.

Methodology: The installation's Airspace score is a combination of the the maximum above ground level (AGL) of the airspace and the associated usable ground footprint (in square miles) entered into the constructed scale. A maneuver rights area can be counted when the area is easily accessible to the installation and commonly used for aviation-type training.

Leases receive zero value for this attribute.

54 installations with zero value

	Airspace (FT AGL)		
Ground Footprint (SQ MI)	< 5000	< 20000	>=20000
< = 25	0.26	1.01	2.24
25< and< = 100	1.00	2.63	5.30
>100	2.85	5.82	10.00

Top Installations
1. Ft Bliss
2. Ft Lewis
3. Ft Hood
4. Yuma PG
5. Ft Bragg
6. White Sands MR
7. Ft Wainwright
8. Dugway PG
9. Ft Campbell
10. Ft Irwin
11. Ft Huachuca

Test Ranges

Definition: A combination of total acres and the cubic airspace at an installation that serves as a proxy for support of test and evaluation.

Purpose: Measures an installation's test range potential capability in terms of the size of the installation and the airspace above it.

Methodology: The installation reports the total cubic area of the airspace and the associated installation size in square miles. Ground footprint will include only land used as Military Operational Areas (MOA). Areas that cannot be over flown including, restricted impact areas, cantonment areas, ranges, off-limits areas, and environmentally sensitive areas will not be included.

Leases receive zero value for this attribute.

63 installations receive minimum value.

	Cubic Airspace (NM)		
Ground Footprint (SQ MI)	Small	Medium	Large
< = 25	Label 1	Label 2	Label 3
> 25 and< = 100	Label 4	Label 5	Label 6
>100	Label 7	Label 8	Label 9

Top Installations
1. Ft Bliss
2. Yuma PG
3. White Sands MR
4. Ft Wainwright
5. Dugway PG
6. Ft Irwin
7. Schofield Brks

Inter-Service/Partnering Workload

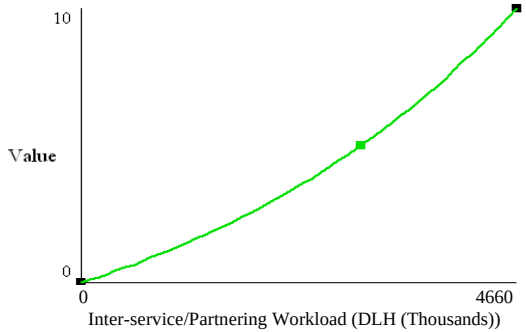
Definition: The amount of capacity in Direct Labor Hours (DLHs) used to perform inter-service workload and partnered workload for maintenance and manufacturing operations (less munitions). Interservice workload is defined as work being performed in support of another Service. Partnered workload is any work being performed with the private sector.

Purpose: Demonstrates the ability of the depots and arsenals to support the other services, thus enhancing joint operational readiness and public/private partnering.

Methodology: FY03 the total number of DLHs performed in support of inter-service workload and workload partnered with industry.

Leases receive zero value for this attribute.

70 installations with zero value



Top 10 Installations
1. Anniston AD
2. Corpus Christi AD
3. Tobyhanna AD
4. Red River AD
5. Letterkenny AD
6. Ft Meade
7. Lima Tank Plant
8. Pine Bluff Arsenal
9. Rock Island Arsenal
10. Bluegrass AD

Joint Facilities

Definition: A combination of the size of an installation's Total Obligation Authority (TOA) (direct and reimbursable) and the percentage of that funding an installation receives from non-Army sources to support that non-army organization's units or activities.

Purpose: Provides a measure of the level of Joint activity on an installation.

Methodology: The installation's value is found by entering its Total Obligation Authority budget size and the percentage of funding received from non-Army sources into the constructed scale.

Leases receive zero value for this attribute.

1 installation with zero value.

	TOA		
% of funding not Army	≤100	>100 and ≤750	>750
≤5%	0.02	0.79	2.03
>5% and ≤40%	2.23	3.65	5.42
>40% to 100%	5.9	7.19	10

Top Installations
1. Redstone Arsenal
2. Dugway PG
3. Ft Irwin
4. Ft Riley
5. Ft Richardson
6. Tobyhanna
7. Ft Sam Houston
8. Kansas AAP
9. Louisiana AAP

Installation Unit Cost Factor

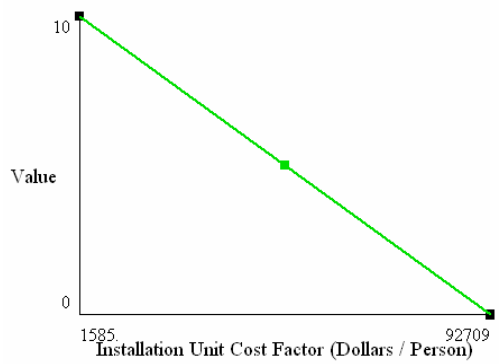
Definition: The measure of Base Operations Support (BOS) costs required to support the installation's authorized population (military, civilian, and contractors). Cost factor does not include civilian payroll, sustainment, restoration, modernization, and family housing costs.

Purpose: Measures the relative unit cost of operating an installation.

Methodology:

Calculate the installation cost factor by summing the installation's FY01-03 average execution data for BOS plus the installation facility sustainment requirement, divided by end strength.

Leases receive zero value for this attribute.



Top 5 Installations	Bottom 5 Installations
1. Ft Meade	84. Pueblo AD
2. Ft Belvoir	85. Kansas AAP
3. Ft Jackson	86. Crane AD
4. Ft Myer	87. Hawthorne AD
5. Ft hood	88. Mississippi AAP

Brigade Capacity

Definition: The ability of an installation to support maneuver Brigades (light, heavy, or Stryker Brigade Combat Team (SBCT)).

Purpose: Determine if an installation is currently or has the ability to support a maneuver Brigade (light, heavy, SBCT; current and expandability).

Methodology: The installations where maneuver Brigades currently reside receive a score commensurate with the number of Brigades. If the installation passes the screening criteria below receives a score of 1 :

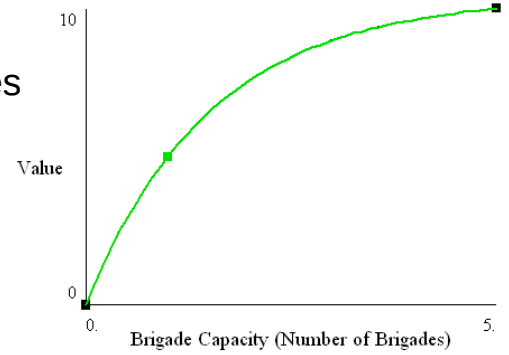
• if it has enough maneuver land to support at least one Brigade.

• if it reported impact area in the capacity data call that could support the firing of weapons IAW Direct Fire attribute Label 1.

Installations that do not currently have a maneuver Brigade or do not pass the screening criteria in 4b, receive a score of zero.

Leases receive zero value for this attribute.

65 installations receive zero value



Top Installations
1. Ft Hood
2. Ft Bragg
3. Ft Campbell
4. Ft Lewis
5. Ft Stewart
6. Ft Carson
7. Ft Riley
8. Ft Drum
9. Schofield Brks

Environmental Elasticity

Definition: Environmental Elasticity is the ability of an installation to absorb additional personnel based on the utility resource physical capacity constraints and resource costs at capacity thresholds.

Purpose: To compare installations based on their relative ability to absorb additional personnel, using two installation characteristics: total costs for specified resources at capacity threshold and the number of people that can be supported by the resources at capacity threshold.

Methodology: Uses four resources (Water, waste, land maintenance, and energy) to calculate an installation's physical capacity threshold in personnel. Next, a resource cost per person is determined by installation. The Environmental Elasticity score is derived by plotting cost per person and capacity threshold into the matrix shown.

Leases receive zero value for this attribute.

	Capacity Threshold (Persons)		
Cost ($K)	<=1000	<=20000	>20000
>10000	0	0.351	3.625
<=10000	0.385	1.493	6.386
<=2500	0.803	3.452	10

Top 5 Installations	Bottom 5 Installations
1. White Sands MR	84. Ft Hamilton
2. Dugway PG	85. Radford AAP
3. Ft Hood	86. Ft Leavenworth
4. Yuma PG	87. Crane AD
5. Ft Drum	88. Riverbank AAP

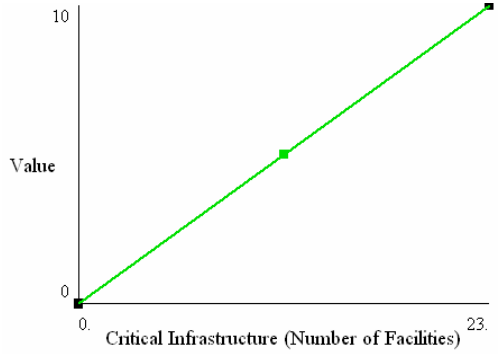
Critical Infrastructure Proximity

Definition: : The number of Critical Infrastructure (CI) nodes located within 150 miles of the installation.

Purpose: Measures the installation's potential capability to support consequence management and homeland defense missions, including military assistance for civil disturbance, natural disasters, CBRN&E accidents, terrorist incidents, and military assistance to civil law enforcement agencies.

Methodology: Using GIS software, the Center for Army Analysis determined the number of CI nodes that are within 150 miles of each candidate installation as measured from the grid coordinates (lat/long) of the installation's headquarters building.

4 installations receive zero value.



Top 5 Installations
1. Aberdeen PG
2. Ft Dix
3. West Point
4. Picatinny Arsenal
5. Ft Monmouth
Bottom 4 Installations
85. Ft Wainwright
86. Ft Carson
87. Pueblo AD

Accessibility

Definition: A combination of an installation's proximity to major DoD installations and major civilian airports and the number of such installations and airports within a given radii.

Purpose: Measures an installation's potential to conduct/support joint and homeland defense command and control missions by assessing the ability of the installation's personnel to rapidly and efficiently travel to multiple destinations.

Methodology: Values will be assigned using the below table based on the number of major DoD installations (workforce population > 5000) and major civilian airports (2002 enplanement level ≥1 million) and their relative proximity to the installation using the constructed scale.

22 installations receive maximum value; 2 receive zero value.

	INSTALLATIONS and AIRPORTS			
DISTANCE From Airports (AP) and Installations (Inst) in miles	1 Inst	1 AP **OR** 2 Inst	1 Inst **AND** 1 AP	>= 2 Inst **AND** >= 1 AP **OR** >= 2 AP **AND** >= 1 Inst
<=180	0.14	0.43	1.62	3.01
<=120	0.65	2.28	4.48	7.18
<=60	1.43	3.3	6.74	10

RDTE Mission Diversity

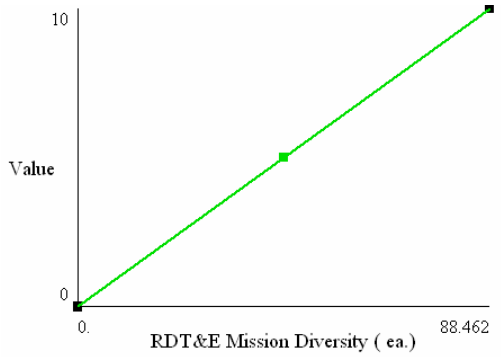
Definition: A weighted sum of scores based on the execution of 13 technical capability areas on an installation and the installation's test resource categories that support RDTE.

Purpose: Measures the level of RDTE diversity that an installation can support.

Methodology: An installation will receive value for supporting each of 13 Technical Capability Areas and its ability to provide 5 test resource categories. The technical capability and test resource categories are combined in a weighted equation.

Leases receive zero value for this attribute.

61 installations with zero value



Top 5 Installations
1. Aberdeen PG
2. White Sands MR
3. Redstone Arsenal
4. Ft Belvoir
5. Ft Monmouth

Soil Resiliency

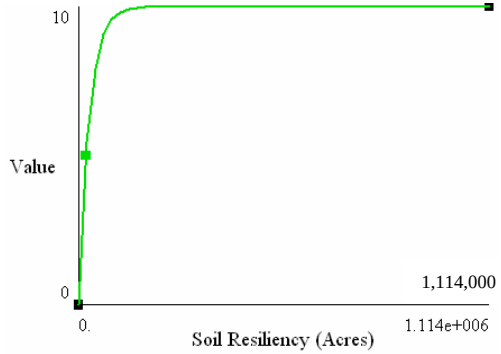
Definition: A measure of the installation's soils ability to sustain Army training.

Purpose: Measures the resiliency of an installation's training land, by using Highly Erodible Land (HEL) classification as a proxy. HEL class is a nationally recognized indicator that can be easily understood by both military trainers and natural resources managers.

Methodology: The installation's total land acreage characterized as "Not Highly Erodible" (Not HEL) will determine its Soil Resiliency score. Any installation that does not have range capacity to conduct maneuver training will receive no value under this attribute.

Leases receive zero value for this attribute.

39 installations with zero value



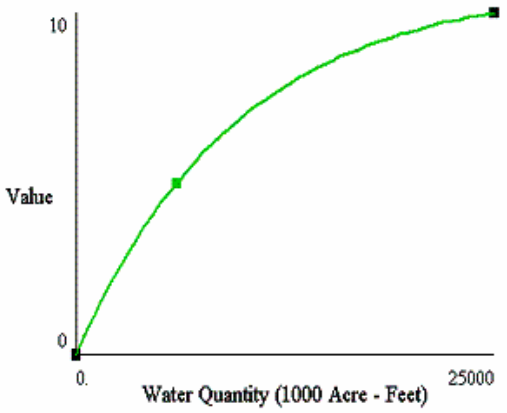
Top 5 Installations
1. Yuma PG
2. Ft Stewart
3. White Sands MR
4. Ft Wainwright
5. Dugway PG

Water Quantity

Definition. The availability of additional water resources measured in terms of thousand acre-feet.

Purpose. Measures the availability of water resources within the geographic region of the installation.

Methodology. The water available to each installation on an annual basis is calculated by summing all available water supply sources and subtracting from this the average annual water usage.



Leases receive zero value for this attribute.

13 installations have maximum value; 18 installations have zero value

Crime Index

Definition: The level of violent and property crimes near the installation as reported by the Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) Program.

Purpose: Measures the level of crime where the highest concentrations of military families live off-post. The UCR index represents the relative safety of these locations.

Methodology: From the 2002 crime reports, determine the crime index of the installation's Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA) use the state average for installation MSAs that do not have a UCR.

Top 5 Installations	Bottom 5 Installations
1. Ft Leonard Wood	84. Hawaii (3 installations)
2. Ft Huachuca	85. Corpus Christi AD
3. Ft Buchanan	86. Yuma PG
4. Scranton AAP	87. Sunny Point MOT
5. Carlisle Brks	88. Pine Bluff Arsenal

Housing Availability

Definition: A combination of the number of available rental vacant units and Basic Allowance for Housing (BAH) rates.

Purpose: Compares the availability of rental vacancies to the amount of BAH computed for the installation, which provides a general measure of affordable housing availability.

Methodology: The installations value is found by entering the installation's rental vacancy for the installation's Metropolitan Statistical Area (2000 Census) and its BAH rate (from DFAS) into the constructed scale.

3 installations receive zero value

	Rental Vacant Units		
BAH ($)	≤ 3000	3000<and≤8000	>8000
> 1600	0.00	1.07	4.72
> 1200 and ≤ 1600	0.32	2.52	7.66
≤ 1200	1.11	4.81	10.00

Top Installations	Bottom 5 Installations
1. Ft Irwin	84. Hawthorne AD
2. Ft Eustis	85. Riverbank AAP
3. Ft Sam Houston	86. Ft Richardson
4. Kelly Spt Center	87. West Point
5. Ft Monroe	88. Presidio of Monterrey
6. Ft Leavenworth	
7. Lake City AAP	
8. Ft Buchanan	

Urban Sprawl

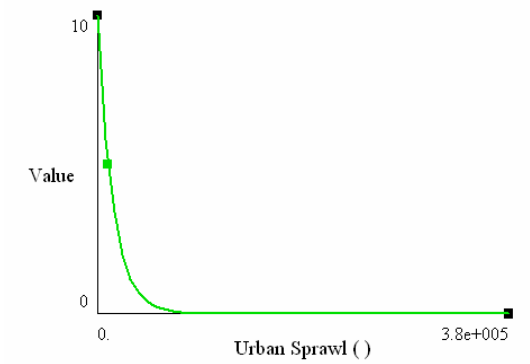
Definition: A linear forecast to 2020 of urbanization, based on changes in land use from 10 years of historical data.

Purpose: Evaluates land use changes and encroachment along the edges of military installations including a one-mile buffer around the installation.

Methodology: Determine the percent change (%) in land use around an installation from non-urban to urban, by comparing current spatial imagery to 1992 imagery. The percent change is normalized for the size of the installation, and a projection of encroachment is made to the year 2020. The higher the projected urbanization, the lower the military value.

Leases receive zero value for this attribute.

4 installations receive zero value.



Top Installations	Bottom Installations
1. Deseret Chem Plant	83. Lima Tank Plant
2. Dugway PG	84. Presidio of Monterrey
3. Ft Irwin	85. Ft Monroe
4. Ft Wainwright	86. Ft Gillem
5. Ft Stewart	87. Corpus Christi AD
6. Ft Bliss	88. Holston AAP

Workforce Availability

Definition: Workforce includes individuals ages 25 and older within a 50 mile radius of each installation.

Purpose: This is a measure of the availability of a workforce.

Methodology: Using the longitude and latitude for each study group installation provided by TABS, the United States Military Academy's (USMA) Office of Economic & Manpower Analysis (OEMA) determined the available labor supply, using "GeoLytics" (which stratifies the U.S. Census 2000 Long Form data into finely graded geographical regions) and they determined the number of people ages 25 and older who live within a 50 mile radius of each installation.

19 installations get maximum value.

Bottom 5 Installations
84. Ft Wainwirght
85. Ft Irwin
86. Hawthorne AD
87. Yuma PG
88. Dugway PG

In-State Tuition Policies

Definition: A measure of eligibility of Soldiers and family members to receive in-state educational benefits.

Purpose: Determines the status of state tuition education benefits for Soldiers and family members, which provides a measure of future education affordability for Soldiers and their families at their installation.

Methodology: Use the state policy residency requirements from the "DoD In-State Resource" database and the constructed scale to determine the score for the installation. If the state does not have a statute or policy governing tuition rates for military and family members, a value of zero will be given.

15 installations receive zero value; 36 receive maximum value

	Personnel	
TUTION POLICY	Soldier	Family Member
Stationed	1.65	4.33
Continuity	N/A	10

Maintenance/Manufacturing

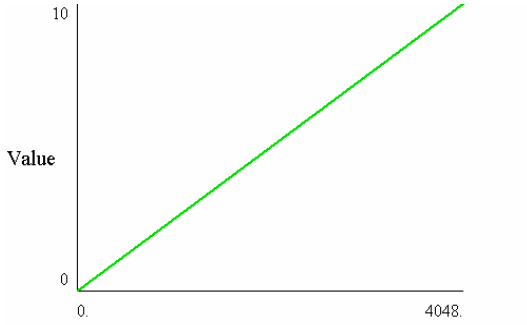
Definition: An installation's total capacity and capacity available for additional maintenance and manufacturing workload (less munitions) measured in Direct Labor Hours (DLHs).

Purpose: Measures total capacity and capacity available for additional maintenance and manufacturing workload.

Methodology: A weighted equation sums the installation's FY03 total capacity (weight of 1) and capacity available for additional maintenance and manufacturing workload (weight of 0.25), across all commodity groups.

Leases receive zero value for this attribute.

69 installations with zero value



Maintenance / Manufacturing Capability (DLH (Thousands))

Top 10 Installations
1. Anniston AD
2. Corpus Christi AD
3. Tobyhanna AD
4. Red River AD
5. Letterkenny AD
6. Rock Island Arsenal
7. Pine Bluff Arsenal
8. Lima Tank Plant
9. Watervliet
10. Ft Rucker

Munitions Production Capability

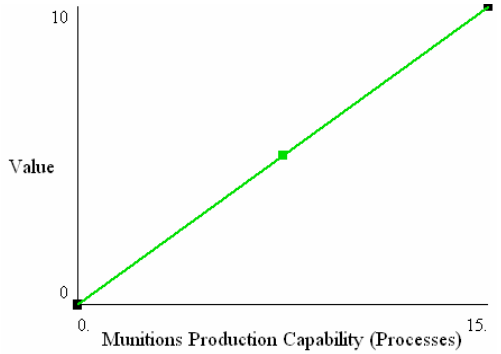
Definition: The number of munitions production sub-processes under three overarching processes (explosive, metal parts, and load-assemble-pack) that have been performed at the installation during the last two years.

Purpose: The variety of munitions-related industrial-base sub-processes performed at an installation provides a measure of both current capability and the capability to respond to future requirements.

Methodology: Within the three overarching munitions production processes (LAP, Metal Parts, and Explosives), the sub-processes an installation performed within the last two years are totaled to determine the installation's military value.

Leases receive zero value for this attribute.

71 installations with zero value



Top Installations
1. Picatinny Arsenal
2. Redstone Arsenal
3. Milan AAP
4. Ft Leonard Wood
5. Iowa AAP
6. Crane AD
7. Pine Bluff Arsenal
8. McAlester AAP
9. Radford AAP

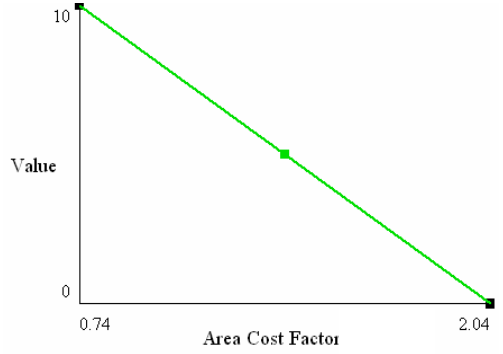
Area Cost Factor

Definition: A measure of the installation's military construction costs relative to the national average..

Purpose: Provides a comparative index for the cost to construct, modernize or expand a notional facility at an installation.

Methodology: TABS will pull the ACF Index from the Facilities Pricing Guide and determine the installation's military value. If the installation is not specifically listed in the pricing guide or not included in a regional ACF, the ACF for the host state will be used.

Leases receive zero value for this attribute.



Top Installations	Bottom Installations
1. Anniston AD	85. Schofield Brks
2. Ft Rucker	86. Ft Richardson
3. Ft Carson	87. Ft Wainwright
4. Ft Jackson	88. Tripler AMC

Mobilization History

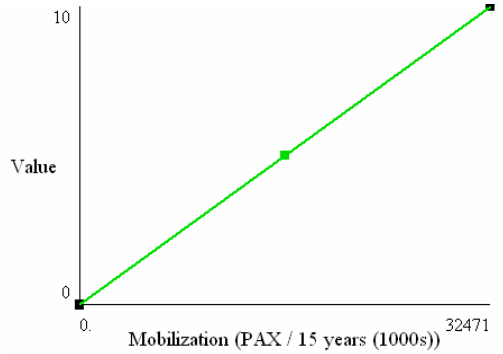
Definition: The fifteen-year sum of the number of soldiers mobilized at an installation.

Purpose: Measures the installation's potential future contribution to Reserve Component mobilization and deployment capability.

Methodology: The mobilization score is the sum of Reserve Component soldiers mobilized on the installation over the past fifteen years. Mobilization numbers will include only Reserve Component soldiers assigned to units and those mobilized as individuals.

Leases receive zero value for this attribute.

53 installations with zero value



Top 10 Installations
1. Ft Dix
2. Ft Benning
3. Ft Stewart
4. Ft McCoy
5. Ft Bragg
6. Ft Hood
7. Ft Lewis
8. Ft Carson
9. Ft Polk
10. Ft Campbell

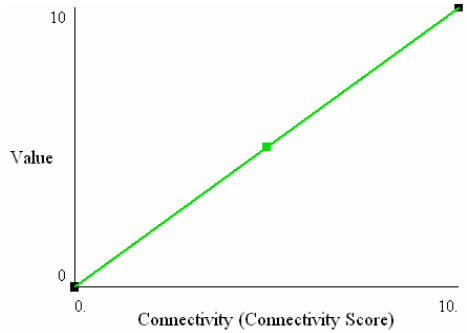
Connectivity

Definition: A combination of the completeness of the on-post communications infrastructure, the installation's potential connectivity to cellular communications and commercial long haul fiber optic networks, and the level of spectrum encroachment the installation is experiencing.

Purpose: To measure installation's ability/capability to provide its tenant units and activities access to a robust, high capacity and expandable communications network.

Methodology: The Army G6 determined a rating for each of the four connectivity components which were weighted and summed to derive the installation connectivity score.

11 installations have maximum value and 1 has minimum value (Hawthorne AD).



Top Installations
1. White Sands MR
2. Ft Riley
3. Ft Huachuca
4. Anniston AD
5. Ft Gordon
6. Ft Belvoir
7. Ft Sam Houston
8. Ft Monmouth
9. Ft Meade
10. Ft Gillem
11. Ft Detrick

Air Quality

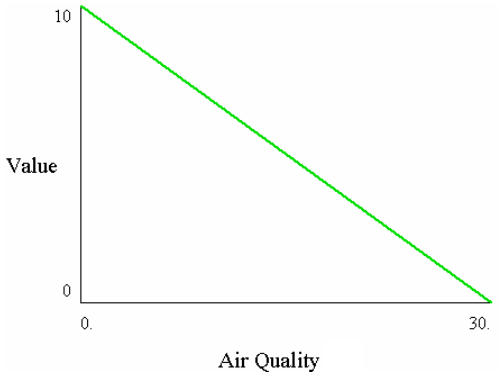
Definition: The air quality attainment status observed at an installation based on the presence of criteria pollutants.

Purpose: Measures the degree of air attainment quality for the *criteria pollutants*. Air attainment quality status reflects the "quality" of air above an installation. This quality is a quality-of-life issue for the soldiers and their families living there. Additionally, the attainment status places training or mission restrictions on any activities that may further degrade the quality of air.

Methodology: Calculate the installation's air attainment status using four criteria pollutants (CO, O3 (8 Hour), PM 2.5, and PM 10) and grouping them into one of 3 bins ("attain-ment", "moderate non-attainment", and "serious non-attainment"). The Air Quality Score can range from 0 to 40, with 0 indicating attainment for all distinguishing pollutants. A lower score indicates higher military value.

Leases receive zero value

60 installations with maximum value



Bottom Installations
86. Ft Hamilton
87. Ft Bliss
88. Riverbank AAP

Noise Contours

Definition: The number of acres off the installation that are incompatible with current land use practices due to Noise Contour Levels II and III.

Purpose: Measures the degree of external encroachment placed on a given installation as a result of noise contours extending off-installation. Primarily identifies areas where noise levels from military sound sources are high enough to be incompatible with "noise sensitive" areas such as housing, schools, churches, and hospitals. Attribute demonstrates the potential for military training to be adversely impacted because of incompatible land use practices.

Methodology: Determine Noise score by plotting the sum of gross acres of Noise Zones II and III off-installation against installation size, using the matrix shown.

Leases receive zero value for this attribute.

69 have maximum value.

	Noise Zones II & III (Gross Acres)			
Installation Size (ACRES)	> 10K	>100 and <=10K	<=100	0
<= 75K	0.00	1.50	3.39	10.00
>75K and <=200K	0.64	2.23	4.53	10.00
>200K	1.41	2.68	6.82	10.00

Bottom Installations
83. Ft Stewart
84. Ft Carson
85. Ft Benning
86. Ft Campbell
87. Ft Knox
88. Aberdeen PG

Employment Opportunities

Definition: A combination of median income and unemployment rate experienced near the installation.

Purpose: Evaluates family employment opportunities by comparing unemployment rates with median income near the installation.

Methodology: The installation's value is found by entering the installation's median income and the average unemployment rate (1996 to 2002) for the installation's Metropolitan Statistical Area into the constructed scale below.

19 installations receive zero value.

	Unemployment Rate (%)		
Median Income ($)	> =6.0	≥ 4.0 but < 6.0	<4.0
< 45K	0	1.136	2.577
45K - 60K	0.352	2.222	5.812
> 60K	1.592	4.17	10

Top Installations
1. Ft Benning
2. Ft Richardson
3. Ft Meade
4. Walter Reed AMC
Bottom 5 Installations
87. Hawthorne AD
88. Presidio of Monterrey

C2 Target for Focus Facilities

Definition: A combination of an installation's total square footage of the ACSIM designated focused set of facilities and the funding required to achieve an ISR quality rating of C-2 for those facilities as compared to the total square footage and funding required for other installations.

Purpose: Measures an installation's overall facility quality, using the installation's contributions to the total cost to improve its focus facilities to C2, as compared to other installations.

Methodology: The installation's value is found by entering its total square footage of focus facilities and its % cost to reach C2 into the constructed scale. The installation % cost to reach C2 is derived by dividing its cost to reach C2 by the total C2 costs for all 88 BRAC 05 installations.

Leases receive zero value for this attribute.

24 installations receive maximum value; 36 receive minimum value.

	Quantity (SQ FT 1000s)		
C2 as % of Total Cost	<=10000	<=50000	>50000
>1.0%	0.07	0.95	2.66
<=1.0%	0.95	2.73	7.34
<=0.5%	2.84	5.03	10.00

MOUT Capabilities

Definition: A combination of the size in acres of the facility and the quality of the buildings associated with the training site(s).

Purpose: Determines the installation's ability to support MOUT training.

Methodology: The installation's MOUT score is a combination of the facility size (in acres) and its quality (the category of its MOUT facility) entered into the constructed scale. The categories are:

Category A: Less than 8 buildings, no instrumentation, temporary construction.

Category B: At least 8 but less than 16 buildings, less than 50% instrumented, some temporary construction.

Category C: At least 16 buildings, greater than or equal to 50% instrumented, at least 50% permanent construction.

Leases receive zero value for this attribute.

11 Installations get maximum value; 57 installations get zero value

Size of MOUT Facilities	Bldg. Category		
	A	B	C
<5 Acres	0.23	0.95	2.12
>=5 and < =20 Acres	1.08	2.77	5.80
>20 Acres	2.76	5.57	10

Top Installations
1. Yuma PG
2. Ft Bragg
3. White Sands MR
4. Ft Wainwright
5. Ft Carson
6. Ft Benning
7. Ft McCoy
8. Hawthorne AD
9. Ft Richardson
10. Ft Jackson
11. Ft Rucker

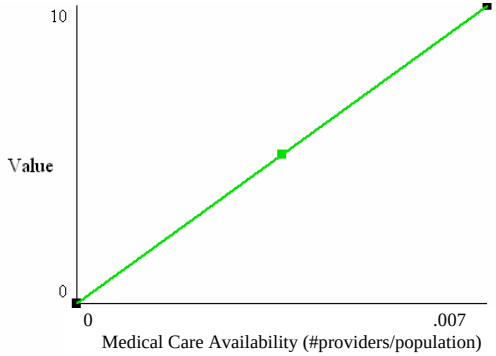
Medical Care Availability

Definition: The number of Primary/Specialty Care providers available per population near the installation.

Purpose: Indicates the ability of civilian primary and specialty care providers to accommodate the population on and adjacent to the military installation.

Methodology: The number of Primary/Specialty Care providers for the installation's Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA) (from the American Hospital Association Database) is divided by the MSA's total population.

6 installations receive zero value.



Top Installations	Bottom Installations
1. Ft Dix	83. Dugway PG
2. Ft Hamilton	84. Ft Richardson
3. Ft Monmouth	85. Tooele AD
4. Soldier Spt Center	86. Crane AD
5. Ft McCoy	87. Ft Buchanan
6. Lousiana AAP	88. Umatilla AD

Supply and Storage Capacity

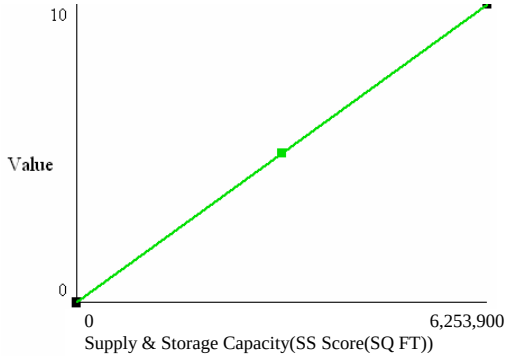
Definition: The weighted sum by quality condition of the square footage of storage capacity on an installation (less ammunition and wet tank storage).

Purpose: Measures total storage capacity available.

Methodology: Uses a weighted sum of the installation's existing Supply and Storage facility square feet for 8 Supply and Storage Facility Category Groups. The weighted sum is calculated by multiplying a quality factor and the corresponding amount of each type of square feet, and the summing of these values.

Leases receive zero value for this attribute.

1 installation with zero value



Top 10 Installations
1. McAlester AAP
2. Anniston AD
3. Crane AD
4. Pueblo AD
5. Red River AD
6. Sierra AD
7. Blue Grass AD
8. Tooele AD
9. Redstone Arsenal
10. Letterkenny AD

Ops/Admin Facilities

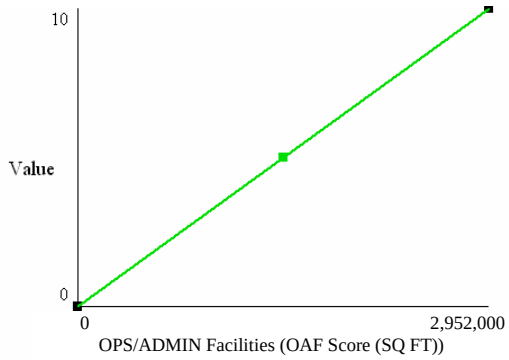
Definition: The weighted sum (by quality condition) of the square footage of operations and administrative facilities on an installation.

Purpose: Measures the installation's current capability to accomplish operations and/or administrative missions as well as its ability to expand to accommodate additional Ops/Admin missions.

Methodology: MVA calculates the Ops/Admin Facilities score using a weighted sum of the existing Operations and Administrative square feet for 7 OPS/Admin Facility Category Groups. The weighted sum is calculated by multiplying the quality factor and the installation's corresponding amount of each type of square feet, and then summing these values.

Leases receive zero value for this attribute.

11 installations with zero value



Top 5 Installations
1. Ft Bragg
2. Ft Hood
3. Redstone Arsenal
4. Aberdeen PG
5. Ft Lewis

Ammunition Storage Capacity

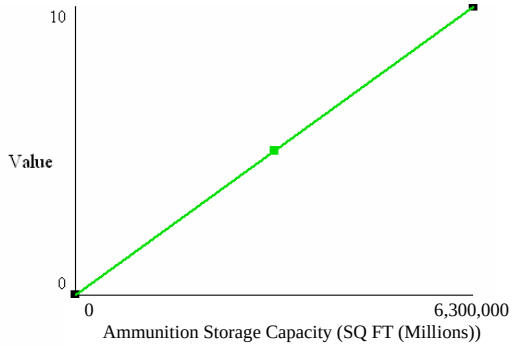
Definition: An installation's explosive and inert maximum storage capacity and unutilized capacity measured in square feet.

Purpose: Measures maximum and unutilized storage capacity to determine available capacity for current and future storage requirements.

Methodology: A weighted equation sums the installation's maximum amount of explosive and inert storage capacity (weight of 1) and the installation's total unutilized storage capacity (weight of 0.25).

Leases receive zero value for this attribute.

64 installations with zero value



Top 10 Installations
1. McAlester AAP
2. Hawthorne AD
3. Crane AD
4. Pine Bluff Arsenal
5. Bluegrass AD
6. Sierra AD
7. Tooele AD
8. Letterkenny AD
9. Anniston AD
10. Milan AAP

Applied Instructional Facilities

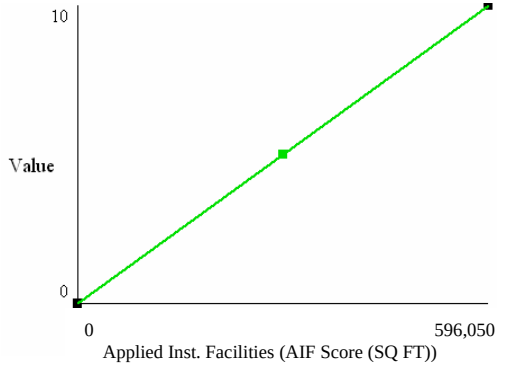
Definition: The weighted sum (by quality condition) of the square footage of applied instructional facilities on an installation including square footage of facilities that may be converted to applied instructional facilities.

Purpose: Measures the existing capability of the installation to conduct training by considering special purpose facilities used for, or convertible facilities that could be used for, applied instruction.

Methodology: The Applied Instructional Facilities score (AIF) is a weighted sum calculated by multiplying a quality factor and the installation's total SF of each type (total of 9 Facility Category Groups), and then summing of these values.

Leases receive zero value for this attribute.

30 installations with zero value



Top 5 Installations
1. Ft Eustis
2. Ft Gordon
3. Ft Leonard Wood
4. Aberdeen PG
5. Ft Lee

General Instructional Facilities

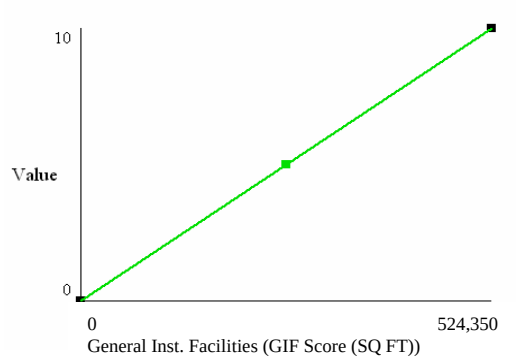
Definition: The weighted sum (by quality condition) of the square footage of general instructional facilities on an installation.

Purpose: Measures the existing capability of the installation to conduct training by considering general-purpose facilities used for general instruction.

Methodology: Calculate a General Instructional Facilities (GIF) score using the installation's total square feet of General Instructional facilities (Facility Category Group 17120), in each of the three condition codes, multiplied by their corresponding quality factor, and then summing these values.

Leases receive zero value for this attribute.

28 installations with zero value



Top 5 Installations
1. West Point
2. Ft Leonard Wood
3. Ft Sill
4. Ft Sam Houston
5. Ft McNair

24 August 2004
BRAC 2005 SRG#10
SECRETARY OF THE ARMY CONF ROOM, 3D572

ATTENDEES:

BRAC 05 SRG MEMBERS		
POSITION	**NAME**	**REPRESENTED BY**
USA	HON Brownlee, CO-Chair	ABSENT
VCSA	GEN Cody, CO-Chair	
ASA (ALT)	HON Bolton	Mr. Pybus
ASA (I&E)	Mr. Prosch	
ASA (FMC)	HON Baldwin	
CG	HON Morello	Mr. Williams
DUSA	Vacant	
DAS	LTG Lovelace	
G-3	MG Blount	Ms Condon
G-4	LTG Christianson	
G-8	LTG Griffin	Mr. Tison
ACSIM	MG Lust	
CAR	LTG Helmly	BG Profit
D, ARNG	LTG Schultz	
TSG	LTG Peake	MG Kiley

SECRETARY, DR Craig College
RECORDER, MS Stephanie Hoehne

Army JCSG members were also present and introduced at this SRG.

PURPOSE:

- To provide updates

- To present and seek SRG approval of recommendation to treat Army Imperatives as Considerations and authorization to proceed with Military Value Portfolio Analysis using initial Military Value results.

- To present the BRAC 05 SRG meetings schedule

ACTIONS:

Dr. College opened the meeting by welcoming the group and immediately began the briefing. In reviewing the BRAC timeline, Dr. College stated that TABS is just beginning to develop proposals. September/October will be used to review JCSG proposals and Nov/Dec will be used to review TABS proposals.

The VCSA questioned HSA representative, Mr. Tison, whether the Services are consistent in the data they are providing. Answer was that Service cultural differences generate some challenges; each Service's data collection system is different, but it will all be certified data and "good enough" if not perfect for analysis.

The SRG approved using Army Imperatives as Considerations in analysis and scenario development, which mirrors the decision of the ISG. In practice this means that the Considerations will be treated as important issues that should be supported in the analyses but not as absolutes in that, for reasons of military judgment or military value, they may be violated in deliberative decision by the BRAC SRG.

The SRG approved the initial results Military Value analysis and authorized its use in Military Value Portfolio analysis.

- During the discussion, the VCSA noted that Fort Sill also had brigades (not noted on the chart), which were fires (artillery) brigades.

- VCSA noted that the amount of acreage may be misleading, as some of it is not useable for maneuver training. He cited White Sands as an example.

- The VCSA asked how the ongoing G3 analysis regarding power projection platforms (PPPs) would be factored into the BRAC analysis. Dr. College responded that the G3 and BRAC analyses look at the same attributes, and that TABS is working closely with G3 in developing proposals and scenarios.

General Comments:

- The VCSA noted that the BRAC process was more "Big R (realignment), little C (closure)." The 75,000 troops and approximately 250,000 dependants returning from overseas will be absorbed into much of the

existing capacity. G8 noted that IGPBS actions limit capacity opportunities, however, the reset of returning units can be supported/informed by data generated by BRAC.

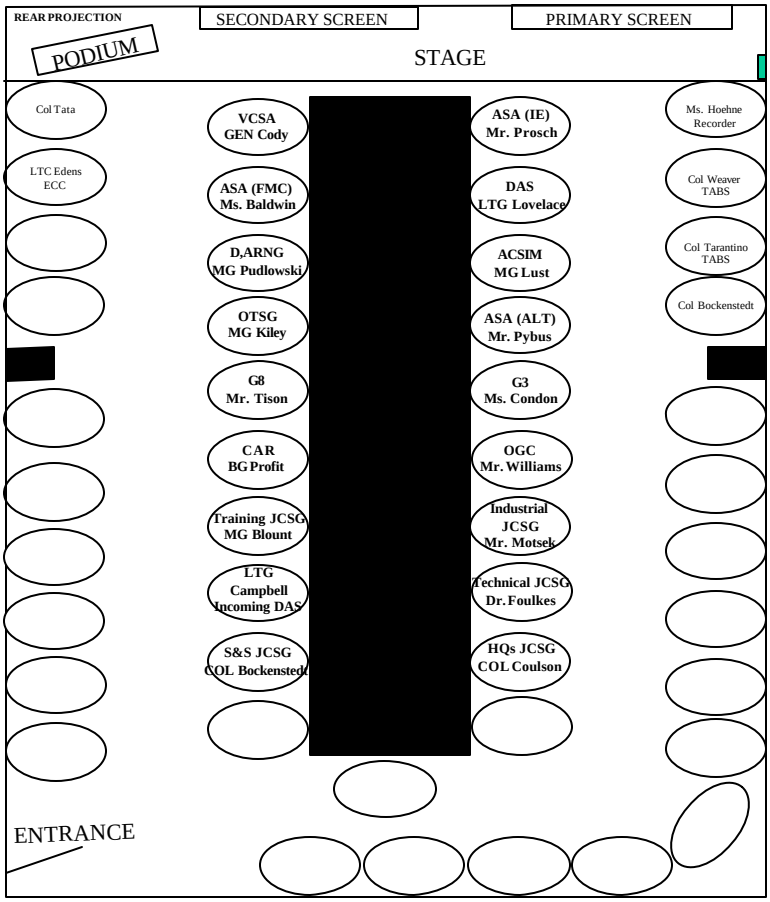
- VCSA noted that the work done in preparation for FCS and Stryker Brigades complements BRAC analysis in deciding how and where to place units.

- VCSA expressed concern about maintaining sufficient medical capability to ensure adequate response and support to Soldiers and families.

A question arose concerning studying Fort Greely within BRAC analysis. The BRAC SRG did not include Ft. Greely in our approved BRAC study list because it was closed in a prior BRAC rounds and operational control transferred to the Missile Defense Agency. Therefore, adding it to our study list as a site being considered for closure or realignment (losing installation) did not make sense. Dr. College noted that nothing prohibits us from proposing to locate additional Army units to Ft. Greely (requires coordination with MDA). If we do that, the Army would likely have to reexamine its level of installation management and support at Ft. Greely and perhaps "reopen" Greely from that perspective.

SECRETARY OF THE ARMY CONFERENCE ROOM 3D572

GARDNER ROOM



CAPACITY: 44

08/31/2004 10:28:15 AM

SUBJECT: BRAC SRG #10

DATE/TIME: 24 Aug 04 / 1400-1500

Scheduling:

Dr. College then discussed the way ahead for future SRG meetings.

ASA (I&E) noted that, beginning 14 September, the SRG will be meeting every Tuesday at 1400 to complete scenario reviews.

TASKERS:

1. Mr. Pybus asked why Corpus Christi was not included in the matrix showing the rankings of Army depots in past and the current BRAC rounds. Dr. College took the question for later response.