

Predecisional --- For Official Use Only --- Not for Release under FOIA

TEXAS

Reserve Component	
Gains	Losses
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Build 17 Armed Forces Reserve Centers (including the centers built at Ft Bliss and Red River) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Close 23 Army Reserve Centers • Close 42 National Guard Armories with State permission
Corpus Christi Army Depot	
Gains	Losses
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • None 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Storage and distribution functions for tires; packaged petroleum, oils, and lubricants; and compressed gases • Supply, storage, and distribution functions and associated inventories of the Defense Distribution Depot Corpus Christi and all other supply, storage, and distribution functions and inventories that support depot operations, maintenance, and production. Retains the minimum necessary supply, storage, and distribution functions and inventories required to support Corpus Christi Army Depot, and to serve as a wholesale Forward Distribution Point.
Ft Bliss	
Gains	Losses
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Activated Heavy Brigade Combat Team • 3 Heavy BCTs, a UEx and various units returning from overseas • All mobilization processing functions from Ft Huachuca • A Fires Brigade from Ft Sill • Armed Forces Reserve Center (AFRC) Ft Bliss 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ADA Center and School and an ADA Brigade to Ft Sill
Ft Hood	
Gains	Losses
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There are no incoming activities at Ft Hood directly related to BRAC 2005. However, between 2003 and 2009, Ft Hood will experience a temporary growth of approximately 9,000 soldiers. From FY03-11 there will be an overall reduction of 26 soldiers at Ft Hood. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Heavy BCT (-) and aviation units to Ft Bliss • Heavy BCT and UEx Headquarters to Ft Carson • Inactive various engineer, air defense artillery and support units
Ft Sam Houston	
Gains	Losses
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inpatient medical function of the 59th Medical Wing from Lackland AFB • Enlisted basic and specialty medical training from Naval Air Station Great Lakes, Sheppard AFB, Naval Medical Center Portsmouth and Naval Medical Center San Diego • Combat Casualty Care research and Dental research from the Naval Medical Research Center at the Forest Glenn Annex of Walter Reed, the Naval Training Station Great Lakes and Brooks City Base • Enlisted histology technician training from the Armed Forces Institute of Pathology at Walter Reed AMC • IMA NW Region Office and the NETCOM NW Region Office from Rock Island • IMA HQs, the Army Contracting Agency Headquarters and E-Commerce Region, the Community and Family Support Center and the Substance Abuse Center from various NCR leased locations • Army Contracting Agency Southern Region from Ft McPherson, • Army Environmental Center from Aberdeen Proving Ground 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • None

Predecisional --- For Official Use Only --- Not for Release under FOIA

Lone Star Army Ammunition Plant	
Gains	Losses
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • None, close Lone Star Army Ammunition Plant 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Storage and Demilitarization functions to McAlester Army Ammunition Plant • 105MM and 155MM ICM Artillery, MLRS Artillery, Hand Grenades, 60MM and 81MM Mortars functions to Milan Army Ammunition Plant • Mines and Detonators/Relays/Delays functions to Iowa Army Ammunition Plant • Demolition Charges functions to Crane Army Ammunition Activity
Red River Army Depot	
Gains	Losses
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Close Red River Army Depot • New AFRC will be constructed adjacent to Red River Army Depot on National Guard property 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Storage and demilitarization functions of the Munitions Center to McAlester Army Ammunition Plant • Munitions maintenance functions of the Munitions Center to McAlester Army Ammunition Plant and Blue Grass Army Depot • Depot maintenance of Armament and Structural Components, Combat Vehicles, Depot Fleet/Field Support, Engines and Transmissions, Fabrication and Manufacturing, Fire Control Systems and Components, and Other equipment to Anniston Army Depot • Depot maintenance of Powertrain Components, and Starters/Generators to Marine Corps Logistics Base Albany • Depot maintenance of Construction Equipment to Anniston Army Depot and Marine Corps Logistics Base Albany • Depot maintenance of Tactical Vehicles to Tobyhanna Army Depot and Letterkenny Depot • Depot maintenance of Tactical Missiles to Letterkenny Army Depot • Supply, storage, and distribution functions for tires, packaged Petroleum, Oil, and Lubricants, and compressed gases • Storage and distribution functions and associated inventories of the Defense Distribution Depot to the Defense Distribution Depot, Oklahoma City

Army Net Personnel Impacts			Active Army MILCON (\$M)	Army Economic Impact (\$M)
Military	Civilian	Student	Cost Estimate	Total State Salary Change
15261	-948	3657	\$2,000.0	\$1,039.4

- Corpus Christi Army Depot becomes a DoD Center of Industrial and Technical Excellence (CITE) for the inclusive commodity of rotary wing maintenance and all associated Depot Level Repairable components
- Transforms Ft Bliss into a heavy maneuver installation that serves as the home to Operational Army units
- Expands Ft Sam Houston to become DoD's premier medical training base and the home of Army installation management, family support and community program management
- Validates that Ft Hood remains one of the Army's premier heavy maneuver installation with one of the largest concentrations of Operational Army units
- The closure of Lone Star Army Ammunition Plant eliminates excess capacity, reduces redundancy, and transforms remaining munitions production and storage installations into multi-functional munitions centers of excellence
- The closure of Red River Army Depot, eliminates excess capacity, reducing redundancy, and consolidates/relocates functions to other DoD Centers of Technical Excellence supporting combat readiness for all services
- 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 Texas will improve training.

Predecisional --- For Official Use Only --- Not for Release under FOIA

readiness and quality of life for more than 12,500 RC soldiers, full-time unit support personnel, and their families

Transform Reserve Component Facilities in the State of Texas

BRAC 2005 recommendations transform Reserve Component facilities in the State of Texas 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) Amarillo (New Facility)

Close the Tharp United States Army Reserve Center, Amarillo, Texas and relocate units to a new Armed Forces Reserve Center in Amarillo, Texas, if the Army is able to acquire land suitable for the construction of the facilities. The new AFRC shall have the capability to accommodate Texas National Guard Units from the following Texas ARNG Readiness Centers: Amarillo, Pampa, and Hale Co, Texas, if the state decides to relocate those National Guard units.

AFRC Brownsville (New Facility)

Close the United States Army Reserve Center, Brownsville, Texas and relocate units to a new Armed Forces Reserve Center in Brownsville, Texas, if the Army is able to acquire suitable land for the construction of the facilities. The new AFRC shall have the capability to accommodate Texas National Guard Units from the Texas ARNG Readiness Center in Brownsville, Texas, if the state decides to relocate those National Guard units.

AFRC Camp Bullis (New Facility)

Close the United States Army Reserve Center, Boswell, Texas and the United States Army Reserve Center, Callaghan, Texas and relocate units to a new Armed Forces Reserve Center on existing Federal property on Camp Bullis, Texas. The new AFRC shall have the capability to accommodate Texas National Guard Units from the Texas ARNG Readiness Center in Hondo, Texas, A Company and Headquarters Company, 1st of the 141st Infantry, the Fifth Army ITAAS, the Regional Training Site-Intelligence, and the Texas Army National Guard Area Support Medical Battalion, if the state decides to relocate those National Guard units

AFRC Dyess AFB (New Facility)

Close the Grimes United States Army Reserve Center, Abilene, Texas and relocate B Company of the 413th Civil Affairs Battalion and the Area Maintenance Support Activity 11 Sub-Shop to a new Armed Forces Reserve Center with a Field Maintenance Shop on Dyess Air Force Base, Texas. The new AFRC shall have the capability to accommodate Texas National Guard Units from the following Texas ARNG Readiness Centers: Abilene, Coleman, and Snyder, Texas, and the Texas Army National Guard Field Maintenance Shop, Abilene, Texas, if the state decides to relocate those National Guard units.

AFRC Fort Bliss (New Facility)

Close the United States Army Reserve Center, Seguera, Texas, the United States Army Reserve Center, Benavidez, Texas, the United States Army Reserve Center, Fort Bliss, Texas, the United States Army Reserve Center, McGregor Range, Texas and the United States Army Reserve Equipment Concentration Site, McGregor Range, Texas and relocate units to a new Armed Forces Reserve Center with a Consolidated Equipment Concentration Site and Maintenance Facility on Fort Bliss, Texas. The new AFRC shall have the capability to accommodate Texas National Guard Units from the following Texas ARNG Readiness Centers: Fort Bliss and Hondo Pass, Texas, if the state decides to relocate those National Guard units.

AFRC Grand Prairie (New Facility)

Close the Herzog United States Army Reserve Center, Dallas, Texas and relocate units to a new Armed Forces Reserve Center on the existing Grand Prairie Reserve Complex, Grand Prairie, Texas. Realign the 490th Civil Affairs Battalion from the Grimes United States Army Reserve Center and relocate the unit into the new AFRC. The new AFRC shall have the capability to accommodate Texas National Guard Units from the following Texas ARNG Readiness Centers: Arlington, Texas, and California Crossing Texas, if the state decides to relocate those National Guard units.

AFRC East Houston (New Facility)

Close the United States Army Reserve Center, Pasadena, Texas and relocate units to a new Armed Forces Reserve Center with a Field Maintenance Shop in (East) Houston, Texas, if the Army is able to acquire land suitable for the construction of the facilities. The new AFRC shall have the capability to accommodate Texas National Guard Units from the following Texas ARNG Readiness Centers: Baytown, Pasadena, and Ellington Field, Texas, and the Texas Army National Guard Field Maintenance Shop located on Ellington Field, Texas, if the state decides to relocate those National Guard units.

AFRC Northwest Houston (New Facility)

Close United States Army Reserve Center #2, Perimeter Park, Texas and United States Army Reserve Center #3, Houston, Texas and relocate units to a new Armed Forces Reserve Center with a consolidated Field Maintenance Shop in (Northwest) Houston, Texas, if the Army is able to acquire land suitable for the construction of the facilities. The new AFRC shall have the capability to accommodate Texas National Guard Units from the following Texas ARNG Readiness Centers: Beaumont, Port Arthur, Port Neches, and Orange, Texas, and the Texas Army National Guard Field Maintenance Shop located in Port Neches, Texas if the state decides to relocate those National Guard units.

AFRC Huntsville (New Facility)

Close the Miller United States Army Reserve Center, Huntsville, Texas and relocate units to a new Armed Forces Reserve Center in Huntsville, Texas, if the Army is able to acquire suitable land for the construction of the facilities. The new AFRC shall have the capability to accommodate Texas National Guard Units from the Texas ARNG Readiness Center in Huntsville, Texas, if the state decides to relocate those National Guard units.

AFRC Lewisville (New Facility)

Close the Muchert United States Army Reserve Center, Dallas, Texas and relocate units to a new Armed Forces Reserve Center Lewisville, Texas, if the Army is able to acquire land suitable for the construction of the facilities. The new AFRC shall have the capability to accommodate Texas National Guard Units from the following Texas ARNG Readiness Centers: Denton, Irving, and Denison, Texas, if the state decides to relocate those National Guard units

AFRC Lufkin (New Facility)

Close the United States Army Reserve Center, Lufkin, Texas and relocate units to a new Armed Forces Reserve Center in Lufkin, Texas, if the Army is able to acquire suitable land for the construction of the facilities. The new AFRC shall have the capability to accommodate Texas National Guard Units from the following Texas ARNG Readiness Centers: Lufkin and Nacogdoches, Texas, if the state decides to relocate those National Guard units.

AFRC NAS Kingsville (New Facility)

Close the United States Army Reserve Center, Alice, Texas and the United States Army Reserve Center, NAS Kingsville, Texas and relocate units to a new Armed Forces Reserve Center on NAS Kingsville, Texas, if the Army determines the property is suitable for construction. The new AFRC shall have the capability to accommodate Texas National Guard Units from the following Texas ARNG Readiness Centers: Alice and Kingsville, Texas, if the state decides to relocate those National Guard units.

AFRC Red River (New Facility)

Close the Watts-Guillot United States Army Reserve Center, Texarkana, Texas and realign the Hooks Army Reserve Center on Red River Army Depot by relocating units to a new Armed Forces Reserve Center on Red River Army Depot, Texas. The new AFRC shall have the capability to accommodate Texas National Guard Units from the following Texas ARNG Readiness Centers: Atlanta, and Texarkana, if the state decides to relocate those National Guard units.

AFRC Round Rock (New Facility)

Close Round Rock United States Army Reserve Center (leased) and relocate units to a new Armed Forces Reserve Center with a consolidated Field Maintenance Shop in Round Rock, Texas, if the Army is able to acquire land suitable for the construction of the facilities. The new AFRC shall have the capability to accommodate Texas National Guard Units from the Texas ARNG Readiness Center in Austin, Texas, and the Texas Army National Guard Field Maintenance Shop in Austin, Texas if the state decides to relocate those National Guard units.

AFRC San Marcos (New Facility)

Close the United States Army Reserve Center, San Marcos, Texas and relocate units to a new Armed Forces Reserve Center in San Marcos, Texas, if the Army is able to acquire land suitable for the construction of the facilities. The new AFRC shall have the capability to accommodate

Texas National Guard Units from the following Texas ARNG Readiness Centers: San Marcos, Sequin, and New Braunfels, Texas, if the state decides to relocate those National Guard units.

AFRC Seagoville (New Facility)

Close the Hanby-Hayden United States Army Reserve Center, Mesquite, Texas and relocate units to a new Armed Forces Reserve Center with an Organizational Maintenance Shop on United States Army Reserve property in Seagoville, Texas. The new AFRC shall have the capability to accommodate Texas National Guard Units from the following Texas ARNG Readiness Centers: Dallas #2, Kaufman and Terrell (including the Organizational Maintenance Shop), Texas, if the state decides to relocate those National Guard units.

AFRC Tyler (New Facility)

Close the United States Army Reserve Center, Tyler, Texas and the United States Army Reserve Center, Marshall, Texas and relocate units to a new Armed Forces Reserve Center with a Field Maintenance Shop in Tyler, Texas, if the Army is able to acquire suitable land for the construction of the facilities. The new AFRC shall have the capability to accommodate Texas National Guard Units from the following Texas ARNG Readiness Centers: Athens, Tyler, Henderson, Kilgore, Marshall, and Corsicana, Texas, and the Field Maintenance Shop in Marshall, Texas, if the state decides to relocate those National Guard units.

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

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

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

Other

The Department of Defense understands that the State of Texas will close forty-two Texas Army Guard Armories: Abilene, Alice, Amarillo, Arlington, Atlanta, Athens, Austin, Baytown, Beaumont, Brownsville, California Crossing, Coleman, Corsicana, Dallas #2, Denison, Denton, Ellington Field, Fort Bliss, Henderson, Hondo, Hondo Pass, Huntsville, Irving, Kaufman, Kilgore, Kingsville, Lufkin, Marshall, Nacogdoches, New Braunfels, Orange, Pampa, Pasadena, Hale Co, Port Arthur, Port Neches, San Marcos, Sequin, Snyder, Terrell, Texarkana and Tyler, Texas; close six Army National Guard Field Maintenance Facilities in Abilene, Austin,

Marshall, Ellington Field, Port Neches and Terrell; and realign Camp Bullis. 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	23	ARNG Facilities closing	42
Approximate Closing Square Footage	1,383,614	Approximate New Military Construction Square Footage	2,258,321

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 Texas will improve training, readiness and quality of life for more than 12,500 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.

Corpus Christi Army Depot

BRAC 05 recommendations recognize Corpus Christi Army Depot as a designated DoD Center of Industrial and Technical Excellence (CITE) for the inclusive commodity of rotary wing maintenance and all associated Depot Level Reparable components. This transformational process reduces duplication of capabilities into a robust multi-functional maintenance center that capitalize on the best business practices of DoD's Industrial Base and the ability to partner with civilian industry to achieve maximum utilization of existing capacity of both while achieving the most favorable economic efficiencies for all of DoD.

Incoming Activities

None

Departing Activities

What: Disestablishes the storage and distribution functions for tires; packaged petroleum, oils, and lubricants; and compressed gases.

Why: Achieves economies and efficiencies that enhance the effectiveness of logistics support to forces as they transition to more joint and expeditionary operations.

What: Consolidates the supply, storage, and distribution functions and associated inventories of the Defense Distribution Depot Corpus Christi, Texas, with all other supply, storage, and distribution functions and inventories that exist at Corpus Christi Army Depot to support depot operations, maintenance, and production. Retains the minimum necessary supply, storage, and distribution functions and inventories required to support Corpus Christi Army Depot, and to serve as a wholesale Forward Distribution Point. Relocates all other wholesale storage and distribution functions and associated inventories to the Oklahoma City Strategic Distribution Platform.

Why: Achieves economies and efficiencies that enhance the effectiveness of logistics support to forces as they transition to more joint and expeditionary operations.

Quantitative Results

Net Personnel Impacts ¹			MILCON Cost Estimate
Military	Civilian	Student	
0	-92	0	0

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.

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

Internal Communications: (Corpus Christi Army Depot Work Force)

- Corpus Christi Army Depot has played a long and storied role in the history of the US Army and it will continue to do so.
- The Industrial and Supply functions at Corpus Christie will continue to support Soldiers and the Army as it continues to transform.

External Communications: (Civilian community)

- Corpus Christi Army Depot has played a long and storied role in the history of the US Army and it will continue to do so.
- The Industrial and Supply functions at Corpus Christie will continue to support Soldiers and the Army as it continues to transform.
- BRAC seeks to focus on the best use of current and future mission capabilities.
- Multi-purpose installations were retained to support the widest range of possible missions.

Approving BRAC Recommendations - Statutory Steps:

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

BRAC Recommendations impacting Corpus Christi Army Depot

- Privatize Tires, POL and Gases
- 4 Regional Strategic Distribution Platforms

Fort Bliss

BRAC 05 recommendations: Transform Fort Bliss into a heavy maneuver installation that serves as the home to Operational Army units. The relocation of the Air Defense Artillery (ADA) Center and School and an ADA Brigade to Fort Sill generates the facilities and training capacity for the Army to activate a Heavy Brigade Combat Team (BCT) and station three additional Heavy BCTs, a Unit of Employment Headquarters (UEX) and various support units at Fort Bliss. The relocation of a Fires Brigade to Fort Bliss supports training and integration with the UEX and BCTs. These recommendations accommodate the return of forces from overseas and the Army's Modular Force Transformation.

Incoming Activities

What: Activate a Heavy Brigade Combat Team at Fort Bliss. Relocate maneuver battalions, support battalion from Fort Hood facilitates this activation. Relocate aviation units from Fort Hood to Fort Bliss.

Why: Ft Bliss is capable of meeting the training, readiness, and quality of life requirements of these units. Enhances deployment, redeployment, and training of the Joint Team.

What: Three Heavy BCTs, a UEX and various units returning from overseas to Fort Bliss.

Why: Relocates units in accordance with known Global Basing and Posture decisions to enhance training, deployability, and force stabilization. Ft Bliss is capable of meeting the training, readiness, and quality of life requirements of these units.

What: All mobilization processing functions from Fort Huachuca, AZ to Fort Bliss, TX, and

Why: Establishes a Joint Bliss/Holloman Pre-Deployment/Mobilization Site. Consolidates pre-deployment and mobilization functions from three installations into one. Expands mobilization capabilities and creates synergy toward rapid Joint mobilization and deployment.

What: A Fires Brigade from Fort Sill.

Why: Relocates echelon-above-brigade artillery to support integration with the UEX and BCTs and to enhance training, deployability, and force stabilization.

What: Armed Forces Reserve Center (AFRC) Fort Bliss (New Facility)

Why: Establish a new AFRC with a Consolidated Equipment Concentration Site and Maintenance Facility on Fort Bliss, Texas. Close the United States Army Reserve Center, Seguera, Texas, the United States Army Reserve Center, Benavidez, Texas, the United States Army Reserve Center, Fort Bliss, Texas, the United States Army Reserve Center, McGregor Range, Texas and the United States Army Reserve Equipment Concentration Site, McGregor Range, Texas and relocate units to a new AFRC. The new AFRC shall have the capability to accommodate Texas National Guard Units from the following Texas ARNG Readiness Centers: Fort Bliss and Hondo Pass, Texas, if the state decides to relocate those National Guard units.

Departing Activities

What: The ADA Center and School and an ADA Brigade to Fort Sill, OK.

Why: Establish a Net Fires Center of Excellence by combining the ADA and Artillery Centers and Schools at a single location to enhance training effectiveness, doctrine / combat

development, and operational effectiveness. The relocation of the ADA Brigade enhances training and force stabilization.

Quantitative Results

Net Personnel Impacts			MILCON Cost Estimate
Military	Civilian	Student	
+13,000	+150	-1500	\$ 2,000,000,000

¹ Based on FY03 ASIP data. Does not reflect any personnel changes resulting from standard programming and Command Plan actions since FY03. The personnel increase shown here includes only the impact of the BRAC 2005 Recommendations.

Implementation Timeline:

Heavy BCT Activation	FY06	Return of Forces from Overseas	FY06-10
ADA Center Move	FY08	Fires Brigade Move	FY07

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 Bliss Work Force)

- The Army intends to transform Fort Bliss from an institutional training installation to a heavy maneuver installation that will be the home to a variety of Operational Army Forces and headquarters.
- The relocation of the ADA Center and School and ADA Brigade is more than off-set by the activation of the Heavy BCT and the relocation of the units returning from overseas.
- Combined, these FORSCOM-related units represent over 20,000 Soldiers and their families.
- By 2011, Fort Bliss will be the home to four Heavy BCTs, a Multi-Functional Aviation Brigade, a Sustainment Brigade, an Air and Missile Defense Command, an ADA Brigade and a UEx Headquarters. As a result of all these actions, we believe the end-state Soldier population at Fort Bliss will exceed 27,000.

External Communications: (Civilian community)

- The Secretary of Defense’s BRAC 2005 recommendations demonstrate that Fort Bliss is a valuable installation to the Army and DoD.
- Fort Bliss is an integral part of the transformation of our Armed Services. The Army intends to transform Fort Bliss from an institutional training installation to a heavy maneuver installation that will be the home to a variety of Operational Army Forces and headquarters.

- While Fort Bliss will lose a part of its historical mission, it will gain a new importance as one of the Army's premiere heavy maneuver training installations.
- 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.

Approving BRAC Recommendations - Statutory Steps:

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

BRAC Recommendations impacting Fort Bliss:

- Operational Army (IGPBS)
- Net Fires Center (Fort Sill)
- Joint Mobilization Sites
- Transform Reserve Components in Texas

Fort Hood

BRAC 05 recommendations validate that Fort Hood remains one of the Army's premier heavy maneuver installations with one of the largest concentrations of Operational Army units. The Army intends to relocate elements of a Heavy BCT and aviation units from Fort Hood to Fort Bliss beginning in FY 06, to balance the Operational Army units across its major installations in order to enhance readiness, deployment and training. The Army intends to relocate a BCT and Unit of Employment (UEX) Headquarters from Fort Hood to Fort Carson. These recommendations accommodate the return of forces from overseas and the Army's Modular Force Transformation. The net change in the Soldier population at Fort Hood from 2003 when Modular Force Transformation began and at endstate in 2011 is minimal.

Incoming Activities

There are no incoming activities at Fort Hood directly related to BRAC 2005. However, between 2003 to 2009, Fort Hood will experience a temporary growth of approximately 9,000 soldiers. The Army Stationing and Installation Plan (ASIP) documented an active duty military strength for Fort Hood in FY03 of 40,889 (4610 Officers and 36,279 Enlisted Soldiers). In coordination with Army G3, Force Management, we project that the active duty military strength for Fort Hood in FY11 will be 40,863. This represents a potential reduction from FY03 to FY11 of approximately 26 Soldiers at Fort Hood after all BRAC – and modular force transformation actions are considered.

Departing Activities

What: A Heavy Brigade Combat Team (-) and aviation units to Fort Bliss.

Why: Balances Operational Army units across the Army's major training installations to enhance training, readiness, and quality of life requirements. Enhances deployment, redeployment, and training of the Joint Team.

What: A Heavy Brigade Combat Team and UEX Headquarters to Fort Carson.

Why: Balances Operational Army units across the Army's major training installations to enhance training, readiness, and quality of life requirements. Enhances deployment, redeployment, and training of the Joint Team. Provides command and control for units at Fort Carson.

What: Inactive various engineer, air defense artillery and support units.

Why: Inactivation of these units facilitates the Army's transformation to a modular force.

Quantitative Results

Net Personnel Impacts ¹			MILCON Cost Estimate
Military	Civilian	Student	
-26	NA	NA	NA

¹ Based on FY03 ASIP data, results of temporary stationing actions and the impact of the BRAC 2005 Recommendations.

Implementation Timeline:

Heavy BCT (-) and Aviation Move	FY06	Modular Force Transformation-related Activations and Inactivations	FY06-10
Heavy BCT and UEx Headquarters Move	FY08		

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 Hood Work Force)

- The Secretary of Defense’s BRAC 2005 recommendations demonstrate that Fort Hood remains a valuable installation to the Army and DoD and one of its premier heavy maneuver training installations.
- The Army is transforming the operational force, restructuring operational units, and, when required, relocating operational units.
- To facilitate the activation of a Heavy BCT at Fort Bliss, in FY06, two maneuver battalions and a support battalion will relocate to there from Fort Hood. These are units that would otherwise inactivate based on the Army’s new modular force design. Attack and general support aviation units will also relocate to Fort Bliss to form a Multi-functional Aviation Brigade.
- A Heavy BCT and a UEx Headquarters will relocate from Fort Hood to Fort Carson in FY08-09. The exact dates for these moves are not known as they will be determined based on the availability of facilities and the operational needs of the Army.
- As part of the modular force transformation, many units will inactive or convert to other structural designs. However, the sum of these actions is not as significant as you might think. There will be a net decrease at Fort Hood of less than 100 Soldiers using FY03 as a baseline and FY11 as an end state.
- Fort Hood will remain the home to five Heavy BCTs, a Multi-Functional Aviation Brigade, a Sustainment Brigade, and two UEx Headquarters. As a result of all these actions, we believe the end state Soldier population at Fort Hood will exceed 40,000.

External Communications: (Civilian community)

- The Secretary of Defense’s BRAC 2005 recommendations demonstrate that Fort Hood remains a valuable installation to the Army and DoD and one of its premier heavy maneuver training installations.
- Fort Hood is an integral part of the transformation of our Armed Services.
- In order to meet operational requirements in support of the Global War on Terrorism, the Army temporarily stationed units at Fort Hood to take advantage of existing capacity and its valuable training resources. Various units will relocate to Fort Bliss and Fort Carson when facilities are available and synchronized with operational needs.
- Fort Hood will remain the home to five Heavy BCTs, a Multi-Functional Aviation Brigade, a Sustainment Brigade, and two UEx Headquarters. As a result of all these actions, we believe the end state Soldier population at Fort Hood will exceed 40,000. As a result of the BRAC 2005 recommendations and Army Modular Force Transformation from 2003 to 2011, we believe there will essentially be no change to the military population at Fort Hood.

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.

BRAC Recommendations Impacting Fort Hood

Realign Fort Hood

Operational Army (IGPBS)

Fort Sam Houston

BRAC 2005 recommendations expand Fort Sam Houston to become DoD's premier medical training base and the home of Army installation management, and management of family support activities and community programs.

Incoming Activities

What: Inpatient medical function of the 59th Medical Wing from Lackland AFB, TX.

Why: This relocation establishes Brooke Army Medical Center as a Regional Military Medical Center and reduces excess capacity in a geographical area currently served by two Military Medical facilities.

What: Enlisted basic and specialty medical training from Naval Air Station Great Lakes, IL, Sheppard AFB, TX, Naval Medical Center Portsmouth, VA and Naval Medical Center San Diego, CA.

Why: These relocations support the co-location of all medical basic and specialty training at Ft. Sam Houston providing Army medical specialists better training in a joint environment.

What: Combat Casualty Care research and Dental research from the Naval Medical Research Center at the Forest Glenn Annex of Walter Reed, the Naval Training Station Great Lakes, IL and Brooks City Base, TX.

Why: These relocations support the creation of a tri-service dental and combat casualty care science and technology center at Ft. Sam Houston, the only current biomedical science and technology location with a military trauma center. The combined research center will provide more improved joint capabilities for development of new combat care techniques and technology.

What: Enlisted histology technician training from the Armed Forces Institute of Pathology at Walter Reed AMC.

Why: This relocation supports the co-location of multi-service medical training at Ft. Sam Houston.

What: Installation Management Agency (IMA) Northwest Region Office and the Network Enterprise Technology Command (NETCOM) Northwest Region Office from Rock Island, IL.

Why: These relocations support the consolidation of the IMA Northwestern and Southwestern Region Offices into a single Western Region and the consolidation of the NETCOM Northwestern and Southwestern Region Offices into a single Western Region at Ft. Sam Houston. This initiative improves the oversight of Army installations by co-locating regional and HQs elements with the agencies that support installation development with family issues and community management.

What: Installation Management Agency Headquarters, the Army Contracting Agency Headquarters and E-Commerce Region, the Community and Family Support Center and the Substance Abuse Center from various NCR leased locations.

Why: These relocations support the consolidation of the Installation Management and other service providing organizations at Ft. Sam Houston. This initiative improves the oversight of Army installations by co-locating regional and HQs elements with the agencies that support installation development with family issues and community management.

What: The Army Contracting Agency (ACA) Southern Region from Ft. McPherson, GA.

Why: This relocation supports the consolidation of the Southern Region with the ACA Southern Hemisphere Region at Ft. Sam Houston where it will co-located with its biggest customer, the Installation Management Agency. This will provides for greater coordination between the two agencies and aligns the regional structures of the two organizations.

What: Relocate the Army Environmental Center from Aberdeen Proving Ground, MD.

Why: This relocation is part of a larger initiative to co-locate functions that support installation management at Ft. Sam Houston. This move also places the Army Environmental Center in San Antonio providing easy accessibility to the Air Force Environmental Agencies.

AFRC Camp Bullis (New Facility)

Close the United States Army Reserve Center, Boswell, Texas and the United States Army Reserve Center, Callaghan, Texas and relocate units to a new Armed Forces Reserve Center on existing Federal property on Camp Bullis, Texas. The new AFRC shall have the capability to accommodate Texas National Guard Units from the Texas ARNG Readiness Center in Hondo, Texas, A Company and Headquarters Company, 1st of the 141st Infantry, the Fifth Army ITAAS, the Regional Training Site-Intelligence, and the Texas Army National Guard Area Support Medical Battalion, if the state decides to relocate those National Guard units.

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

Departing Activities

None.

Other

What: Consolidate installation management of Lackland AFB, Randolph AFB and Ft. Sam Houston under Lackland AFB.

Why: This recommendation seeks to provide better services at better prices by consolidating the installation management of the installations in the region and consolidating management of commonly provided functions.

Quantitative Results

Net Personnel Impacts ¹			MILCON Cost Estimate
Military	Civilian	Student	
+2,620	+1,613	+4,995	\$ 800 Million

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 Sam Houston Work Force)

- The Secretary of Defense’s BRAC 2005 recommendations demonstrate that Fort Sam Houston is a valuable installation to the Army and DoD.
- Over 4,300 professional jobs are coming to Ft. Sam Houston (approx. 3,000 are already in the San Antonio Area).

External Communications: (Civilian community)

- The Secretary of Defense’s BRAC 2005 recommendations demonstrate that Fort Sam Houston is a valuable installation to the Army and DoD.
- It is a part of the plan to transform our Armed Services.
- The missions of Ft. Sam Houston will expand significantly.
- 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.
 - Recommendations include road and infrastructure improvements to balance demands on existing commuter routes.
- The expansion of medical facilities at Ft. Sam Houston will improve the quality and availability of care for local military members, their families and retirees.

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)

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

07 Nov 05 President submits final recommendations to Congress. Once submitted, the plan becomes final within 45 legislative days, unless Congress passes a joint resolution to block the entire package.

BRAC Recommendations impacting Ft. Sam Houston

- Close Ft. McPherson
- Establish Joint Bases
- Relocate Army NCR Headquarters and FOAs
- Realign Walter Reed
- Joint Medical Training
- Joint Biomedical Research, Development & Acquisition

Lone Star Army Ammunition Plant

BRAC 05 recommends the closure of Lone Star Army Ammunition Plant because it eliminates excess capacity, reduces redundancy, and transforms remaining munitions production and storage installations into multi-functional munitions centers of excellence.

Incoming Activities

None

Departing Activities

What: The Storage and Demilitarization functions to McAlester Army Ammunition Plant, Oklahoma.

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: The 105MM and 155MM ICM Artillery, MLRS Artillery, Hand Grenades, 60MM and 81MM Mortars functions to Milan Army Ammunition Plant, Tennessee.

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

What: Mines and Detonators/Relays/Delays functions to Iowa Army Ammunition Plant, Iowa.

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

What: Demolition Charges functions to Crane Army Ammunition Activity, Indiana.

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

Quantitative Results

Net Personnel Impacts¹			MILCON Cost Estimate
Military	Civilian	Student	
-2	-18	0	0

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

Implementation Timeline:

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

Internal Communications: (Lone Star Army Ammunition Plant Work Force)

- Lone Star Army Ammunition Plant has a long and storied history, and has made significant contributions to supporting the Army's missions; however the Army must now look to future requirements and develop an installation portfolio that can support and sustain its new force structure, and missions as the Army transforms to an expeditionary force.
- Each unit and activity transferred from Lone Star has been placed to enhance its operational or support capability through consolidations or co-locations.
- The result of these hard decisions is a basing configuration that better supports our transforming Army and saves money.

External Communications: (Civilian community)

- Lone Star Army Ammunition Plant has a long and storied history, and has made significant contributions to supporting the Army's missions; however the Army must now look to future requirements and develop an installation portfolio that can support and sustain its new force structure, and missions as the Army transforms to an expeditionary force.
- The indirect economic impact of this closure is estimated at a maximum potential reduction of 0.34 percent of economic area employment.
- The Army is committed to working with local communities as Lone Star closes to smooth the transition process.
- Lone Star Army Ammunition Plant has played a long and storied role in the history of the US Army and it was a difficult decision to close it.
- The transformation objectives of the US Army seek to retain installations that are capable of accepting multiple missions.

Approving BRAC Recommendations - Statutory Steps:

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

BRAC Recommendations impacting Lone Star Army Ammunition Plant

- Close Lone Star Army Ammunition Plant

Red River Army Depot

BRAC 05 recommendations close Red River Army Depot, eliminating excess capacity, reducing redundancy, and consolidating/relocating functions to other DoD Centers of Technical Excellence supporting combat readiness for all services. The recommendations take into consideration the existing synergy of Red River, the Munitions Center, and the DLA Distribution Center, and it relocates each into installations where the synergy is compatible with the gaining installation. The closure establishes better utilization of DoD maintenance capacity for combat and tactical vehicles in a peace time environment while maintaining the capability to surge using government and commercial (partnering) capacity.

Incoming Activities

What: Re-locate units into a new Armed Forces Reserve Center, from the Watts-Guillot United States Army Reserve Center, Texarkana, Texas to the New Boston Army National Guard property, adjacent to Red River Army Depot.

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

Departing Activities

What: Storage and demilitarization functions of the Munitions Center to McAlester Army Ammunition Plant, OK.

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: Munitions maintenance functions of the Munitions Center to McAlester Army Ammunition Plant, OK, and Blue Grass Army Depot, KY.

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: Depot maintenance of Armament and Structural Components, Combat Vehicles, Depot Fleet/Field Support, Engines and Transmissions, Fabrication and Manufacturing, Fire Control Systems and Components, and Other Equipment to Anniston Army Depot, AL.

Why: Removes redundancy and relocates functions to other DoD Centers of Industrial and Technical Excellence that support readiness for all the Services.

What: Depot maintenance of specified Powertrain Components (other than engines and transmissions), and Starters/Generators to Marine Corps Logistics Base Albany, GA.

Why: Removes redundancy and relocates functions to other DoD Centers of Industrial and Technical Excellence that support readiness for all the Services.

What: Depot maintenance of Construction Equipment to Anniston Army Depot, AL, and Marine Corps Logistics Base Albany, GA.

Why: Removes redundancy and relocates functions to other DoD Centers of Industrial and Technical Excellence that support readiness for all the Services.

What: Depot maintenance of Tactical Vehicles to Tobyhanna Army Depot, PA and Letterkenny Depot, PA.

Why: Removes redundancy and relocates functions to other DoD Centers of Industrial and Technical Excellence that support readiness for all the Services.

What: Depot maintenance of Tactical Missiles to Letterkenny Army Depot, PA.

Why: Removes redundancy and relocates functions to other DoD Centers of Industrial and Technical Excellence that support readiness for all the Services.

What: Disestablish the supply, storage, and distribution functions for tires, packaged Petroleum, Oil, and Lubricants, and compressed gases.

Why: Achieves economies and efficiencies that enhance the effectiveness of logistics support to forces as they transition to more joint and expeditionary operations.

What: Storage and distribution functions and associated inventories of the Defense Distribution Depot to the Defense Distribution Depot, Oklahoma City, OK.

Why: Achieves economies and efficiencies that enhance the effectiveness of logistics support to forces as they transition to more joint and expeditionary operations.

Quantitative Results

Net Personnel Impacts¹			MILCON Cost Estimate
Military	Civilian	Student	
-9	-2,491	0	0

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: (Red River Army Depot Work Force)

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

- Red River Army Depot has a long and storied history, and has made significant contributions to supporting the Army’s missions; however the Army must now look to future requirements and develop an installation portfolio that can support and sustain its new force structure, and missions as the Army transforms to an expeditionary force.
- Each unit and activity transferred from Red River Army Depot has been placed to enhance its operational or support capability through consolidations or co-locations.
- The result of these hard decisions is a basing configuration that better supports our transforming Army and saves money.

External Communications: (Civilian community)

- Red River Army Depot has a long and storied history, and has made significant contributions to supporting the Army’s missions; however the Army must now look to future requirements and develop an installation portfolio that can support and sustain its new force structure, and missions as the Army transforms to an expeditionary force.
- The indirect economic impact of this closure is estimated at a maximum potential reduction of 6.15 percent of the economic area employment.
- The Army is committed to working with local communities as Red River Army Depot closes to smooth the transition process.
- Red River Army Depot has played a long and storied role in the history of the US Army and it was a difficult decision to close it.
- The transformation objectives of the US Army seek to retain installations that are capable of accepting multiple missions.

Approving BRAC Recommendations - Statutory Steps:

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

BRAC Recommendations impacting Red River Army Depot

- Close Red River Army Depot
- 4 Regional Strategic Distribution Platforms
- Transform Reserve Components in Texas