

Army Closures and Realignments
March 1, 1995

Installation	State	Action	Eliminate		Eliminate	Realign	Realign	Eliminate	Realign	Military	One-Time Costs (\$K)	Annual Recurring Savings (\$K)	ROI Year		Direct	Indirect	Economic Impact	Economic Impact	Cumulative Impact	Analyst	
			Civilian	Military									Jobs Lost	ROI Year							
Letterkenny Army Depot	PA	Realign	1,267	788	20	15	50,265	77,812	2,090	-2,036	-6.6	-8.5	Glenn								
Price Support Center	IL	Close-E	64	2	25	4	3,578	8,530	1997 (Immed)	-225	138	<-0.1	Mike								
Recreation Center #2	NC	Close	0	0	0	0		1996 (Never)													
Red River Army Depot	TX	Close	1,847	1,040	14	0	59,636	123,492	1999 (Immed)	2,901	2,753	-9.5	Bob								
Rio Vista Reserve Center	CA	Close	0	0	0	0		105	1996 (Immed)												
Savanna Army Depot	IL	Close	174	219	4	53	37,754	12,721	2003 (2 Years)	450	177	-8.2	J. J.								
Selfridge Army Garrison	MI	Close	61	81	19	268	5,279	9,776	1997 (Immed)	536	331	<-0.1	Mike								
Seneca Army Depot	NY	Close-E	312	4	2	7	14,939	21,453	2001 (Immed)	325	138	-3.2	J. J.								
Sierra Army Depot	CA	Realign	363	34	36	17	14,075	28,771	2001 (Immed)	592	247	-7.4	J. J.								
Staford Army Eng Plant	CT	Close	0	0	2	0	2,060	5,878	1997 (Immed)	2	1		Bob								
Sudbury Training Annex	MA	Close	0	35	0	0	798	131	2003 (5 Years)	13	8	<-0.1									
USB, Lompoc	CA	Close	0	0	0	0		1996 (Never)													
Valley Grove Reserve Ctr	WV	Close																			
TOTAL			9,553	8,684	1,104	14,515	\$1,139,449	\$676,175		32,053	16,710										

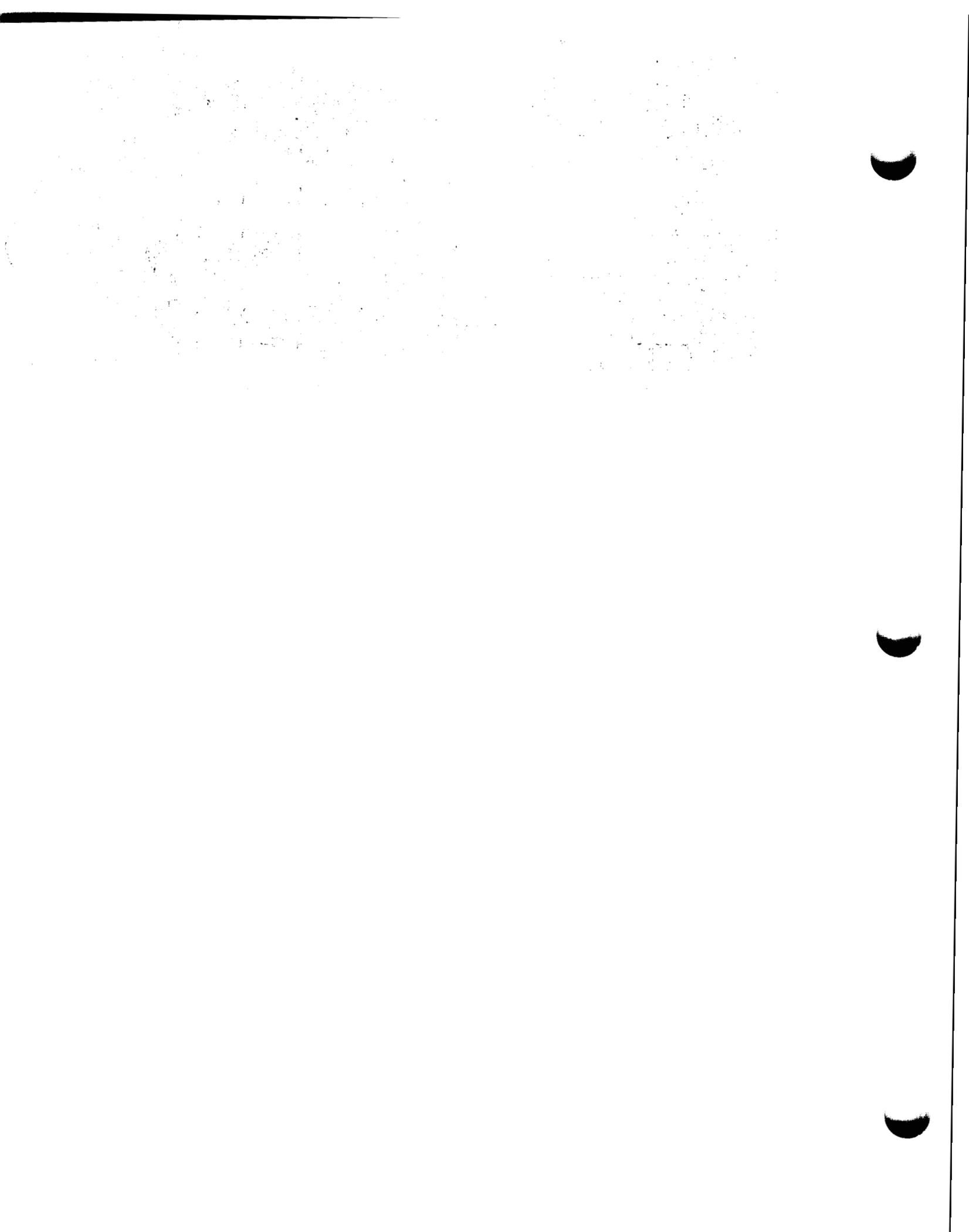
Included with Kelly Support Center

DCN 13193

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Installation	State	Action	Civilian		Military		One-Time Costs (\$K)	Annual Recurring Savings (\$K)	ROI Year	Jobs Lost		Economic Impact	Cumulative Economic Impact	Analyst	
			Eliminate	Realign	Eliminate	Realign				Direct	Indirect				
Aviation-Troop Command	MO	Disestab	1,022	2,880	44	203	145,799	45,808	2001 (3 Years)	4,731	2,948	-0.5	-0.6	Mike	
Baltimore Pubs Dist Ctr	MD	Close	89	40	0	2	6,399	3,219	2000 (2 Years)	131	82	< -0.1	< -0.1	Cliff	
Bayonne MOT	NJ	Close-E	185	761	8	92	44,103	10,064	2003 (5 Years)	1,367	738	-0.8	-0.8	Rick	
Bellmore Logistics Facility	NY	Close	0	0	0	0		342	1996 (Immed)					Cliff	
Big Coppett Key	FL	Close	0	0	0	0		8	1996 (Immed)					Cliff	
Camp Bonneville	WA	Close	0	0	0	0	38	151	1996 (Immed)					Cliff	
Camp Kilmer	NJ	Close-E	0	0	0	0	140	206	1997 (1 Year)					Cliff	
Camp Pedricktown	NJ	Close-E	0	0	0	0	140	361	1996 (Immed)					Cliff	
Caven Point Reserve Ctr	NJ	Close	Included with Fort Hamilton												
Concept Analysis Agency	MD	Close	0	144	0	57	3,697	822	2003 (5 Years)	3	1	< -0.1	-0.8	Cliff	
Detroit Arsenal	MI	Realign	0	0	0	0	1,436	3,139	1996 (Immed)					Mike	
Dugway Proving Ground	UT	Realign	329	173	0	165	25,406	25,645	1999 (1 Year)	1,096	619	-13.0	-36.6	Les	
East Fort Baker	CA	Close	8	62	0	74	7,770	1,686	2003 (5 Years)	97	55	< -0.1	-0.5	Cliff	
Fitzsimons Army Med Ctr	CO	Close-E	1,309	292	0	1,303	141,862	34,454	2003 (3 Years)	2,903	1,586	-0.4	-0.8	Dave	
Fort Buchanan	PR	Realign	123	212	59	277	74,371	9,591	2008 (7 Years)	182	107	-0.1	-0.1	Rick	
Fort Chaffee	AR	Close-E	189	18	4	36	9,573	13,465	1999 (1 Year)	247	105	-0.3	-0.4	Steve	
Fort Detrick	MD	Redirect	0	9	0	0	256		1996 (Immed)	9	6	< -0.1	-0.6	Dave	
Fort Dix	NJ	Realign	383	46	7	303	19,432	38,270	1999 (1 Year)	739	425	< -0.1	-1.2	Steve	
Fort Greely	AK	Realign	126	56	150	257	22,732	18,976	1999 (1 Year)	724	245	-36.3	-36.3	Steve	
Fort Hamilton	NY	Realign	43	9	0	3	2,110	7,217	2001 (Immed)	52	33	< -0.1	-0.1	Rick	
Fort Hunter Liggett	CA	Realign	5	80	17	376	6,486	5,480	1999 (1 Year)	478	208	-0.3	0.3	Steve	
Fort Indiantown Gap	PA	Close-E	315	70	4	132	12,735	22,755	1999 (1 Year)	521	268	-0.2	0.2	Steve	
Fort Lee	VA	Realign	106	0	99	0	2,121	3,702	1997 (1 Year)	205	116	-0.1	0.1	Dave	
Fort McClellan	AL	Close-E	543	764	230	10,004	259,115	44,790	2005 (6 Years)	8,536	2,184	-17.3	-14.7	J. J.	
Fort Meade	MD	Realign	74	0	55	0	1,645	3,507	1997 (1 Year)	129	74	< -0.1	< -0.1	Dave	
Fort Missoula	MT	Close-E	0	0	0	0	363	168	1998 (2 Years)					Cliff	
Fort Pickett	VA	Close-E	226	19	8	1	25,475	20,733	2001 (Immed)	254	108	-0.8	-0.8	Steve	
Fort Ritchie	MD	Close	271	607	297	714	92,824	65,054	2000 (1 Year)	2,344	866	-4.8	-4.8	Rick	
Fort Totten	NY	Close-E	21	11	0	11	3,674	1,717	2002 (1 Year)	43	26	< -0.1	-0.1	Rick	
Hingham Cohasset	MA	Close	0	0	0	0		150	1996 (Immed)					Cliff	
Info Sys Software Cmd	VA	Close	0	191	0	141	5,702	1,028	2004 (6 Years)					Mike	
Kelly Support Center	PA	Realign	98	37	0	0	35,661	4,998	2007 (6 Years)	128	81	< -0.1	-0.1	Mike	



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ARMY BRAC 95 LIST

ALABAMA

Fort McClellan (-2,135 mil. / -3,960 stud. / -2,441 civ. / contr.)

- **CLOSE** Fort McClellan, except retain an enclave for tenant Reserve Components and retain facilities as necessary to support chemical demilitarization at Anniston Army Depot. (230 mil. and 537 civ. positions disestablished)
- License Pelham Range and current Guard facilities to the Alabama Army National Guard
- Relocate
 - Chemical School, Military Police School, and the Chemical Defense Training Facility to Fort Leonard Wood, MO. (-1610 mil. / -3938 stud. / -432 civ.)
 - Department of Defense Polygraph Institute to Fort Jackson, SC (-57 mil. / -22 stud. / -47 civ.)
- Although not specifically addressed in the recommendations, the Army intends to relocate personnel from Fort McClellan to Fort Sill, OK. (-177 mil.) and Anniston Army Depot. (-28 mil. / -98 civ.) (discretionary - subject to change)
- There are 1,230 contractor jobs affected which are added to the civilian total.
- Remaining installation population is 36 mil. and 16 civ.
- Base X (location to be determined) personnel are added to military and civilian totals. (-33 mil. / -97 civ.)

Anniston Army Depot (+28 mil. / +473 civ.)

- **RECEIVES** towed and self propelled combat vehicle workload from Letterkenny Army Depot, PA.
- Receives light combat vehicle mission and workload from Red River Army Depot, TX. (+375 civ.)
- Although not specifically addressed in the recommendations, the Army intends to relocate personnel from Fort McClellan to Anniston Army Depot. (+28 mil. / 98 civ.) (discretionary - subject to change)

Redstone Arsenal (+201 mil. / + 2368 civ.)

- **RECEIVES** the Aviation Research, Development and Engineering Center, Aviation Management and Aviation Program Executive Office structure from Aviation Troop Command (ATCOM) which will form Aviation and Missiles Command. (+201 mil. / +2368 civ.)

State Personnel Summary

	Military	Students	Civilian/Contractors
Personnel Loss	-2,135	-3,960	-2,441
Personnel Gain	229	0	2,841

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ARMY BRAC 95 LIST

ALASKA

Fort Greely (-405 mil. / -33 stud. / -286 civ. / contr.)

- **REALIGN** Fort Greely (181 mil. and 126 civ. positions disestablished)
- Retain an enclave to support Cold Region Test Activity and Northern Warfare Center to perform testing and training missions.
- Relocate the Cold Region Test Activity and Northern Warfare Center to Fort Wainwright (-110 mil. / -33 stud. / -33 civ.)
- Although not specifically addressed in the Army's recommendations, the Army intends to relocate other personnel from Fort Greely to Fort Wainwright. (-62 mil. / -23 civ.) (discretionary - subject to change)
- There are 104 contractor jobs affected which are added to the civilian total.
- Remaining installation population is 18 mil. and 55 civ.
- Base X (location to be determined) personnel are added to military and civilian totals. (-52 mil.)

Fort Wainwright (+172 mil./ +33 stud. / +56 civ.)

- **RECEIVES** the Cold Region Test Activity and Northern Warfare Center from Fort Greely. (+ 110 mil. / + 33 stud. / + 33 civ.)
- Although not specifically addressed in the Army's recommendations, the Army intends to relocate a number of other tenants from Fort Greely to Fort Wainwright. (+62 mil. / +23 civ.)

State Personnel Summary

	Military	Students	Civilian/Contractors
Personnel Loss	-405	-33	-286
Personnel Gain	172	33	56

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ARMY BRAC 95 LIST ARIZONA

Yuma Proving Ground (+39 mil. / +18 civ.)

- RECEIVES smoke and obscurant testing from Dugway Proving Ground, Utah.

Fort Huachuca (+108 mil. / +166 civ.)

- RECEIVES Information Systems Engineering Command from Fort Ritchie, MD

State Personnel Summary

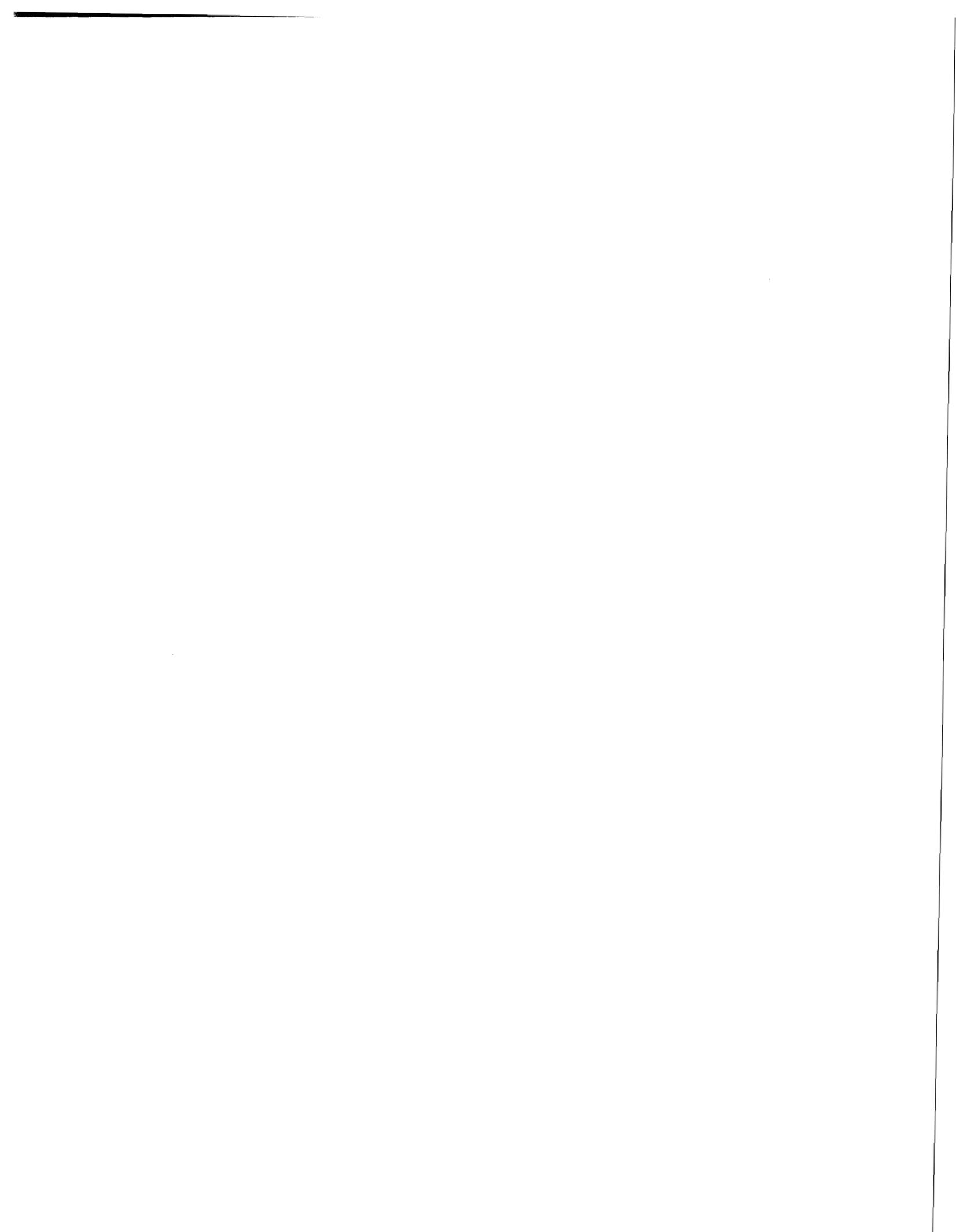
	Military	Civilian/Contractors
Personnel Loss	0	0
Personnel Gain	147	184

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ARMY BRAC 95 LIST

ARKANSAS

Fort Chaffee (-40 mil. / -207 civ.)

- **CLOSE** Fort Chaffee except retain minimum essential buildings and ranges for Reserve Component (RC) as an enclave (-40 mil. / -207 civ.)
- License required land and facilities to the Arkansas Army National Guard

State Personnel Summary

	Military	Civilian/Contractors
Personnel Loss	-40	-207
Personnel Gain	0	0

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ARMY BRAC 95 LIST CALIFORNIA

Branch U. S. Disciplinary Barracks (USDB)

- CLOSE USDB Lompoc and dispose of property (anticipate transfer to Bureau of Prisons).
- No jobs were affected as a result of this closure.

East Fort Baker (-47 mil. / -50 civ.)

- CLOSE East Fort Baker and relocate all tenants to other installations that meet mission requirements. Return all property to the Golden Gate National Recreation Area. (8 civ. positions disestablished)
- Base X (location to be determined) personnel are added to military and civilian totals. (-47 mil. / -42 civ.)

Rio Vista U. S. Army Reserve Center (USARC)

- CLOSE Rio Vista USARC and dispose of property
- No jobs were affected as a result of this closure.

Fort Hunter Liggett (-393 mil. / -85 civ.)

- REALIGN Fort Hunter Liggett. (17 mil. and 5 civilian positions disestablished)
- Relocate the U. S. Army Test and Experimentation Center (TEC) missions and functions to Fort Bliss, Texas. Eliminate the active component mission. Retain minimum essential facilities and training area as an enclave to support the Reserve Components (RC). (-376 mil. / - 62 civ.)
- Base X (location to be determined) personnel are added to military and civilian totals. (-18 civ.)

Sierra Army Depot (-53 mil. / -539 civ. /contr.)

- REALIGN Sierra Army Depot to a Depot Activity. (36 mil. and 363 civ. positions disestablished)
- Retain an enclave for operational project stocks (e.g., Force Provider (tent city), inland petroleum distribution system, water support system)
- There are 142 contractor jobs affected which are added to the civilian total.
- Remaining installation population is 240 civ.
- Base X (location to be determined) personnel are added to military and civilian totals. (-17 mil. / -34 civ.)

State Personnel Summary

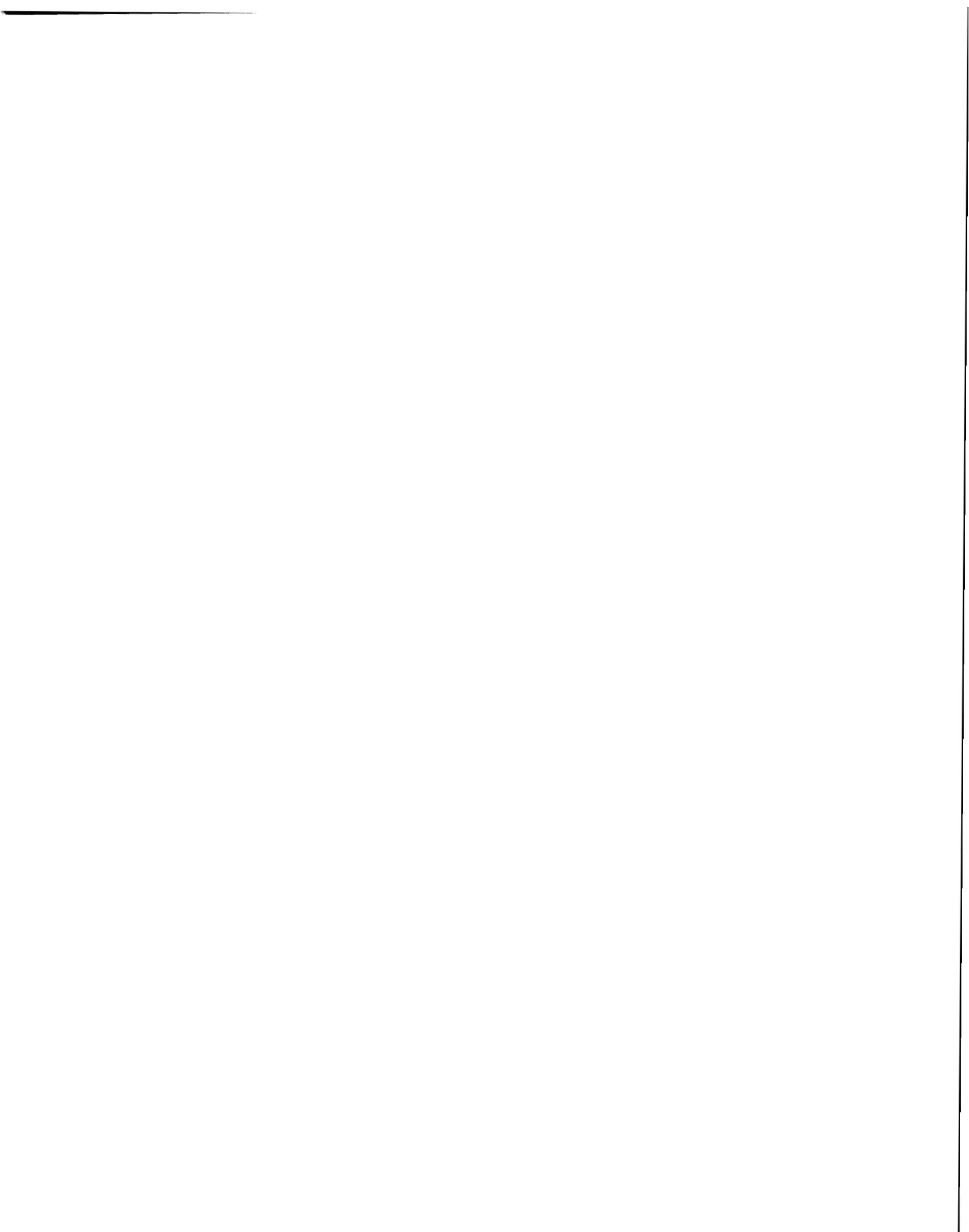
	Military	Civilian/Contractor
Personnel Loss	-493	-674
Personnel Gain	0	0

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ARMY BRAC 95 LIST

COLORADO

Fitzsimmons Army Medical Center (FAMC) (-1031 mil. / -260 stud. / -1612 civ./contr.)

- Close Fitzsimmons Army Medical Center except Edgar J. McWhethy Army Reserve Center. (1,309 civ. positions disestablished)
- Relocate Medical Equipment, Optical School, and Optical Fabrication Laboratory to Fort Sam Houston. (-54 mil. / -260 stud. / -27 civ.)
- Relocate the Civilian Health and Medical Program of the Uniformed Services (CHAMPUS) office to Denver leased space. (Local Move)
- Other personnel will relocate to Medical Centers and hospitals at the following locations (Fort Bliss, TX, (94 mil.); Fort Carson, CO (231 mil.); Fort Gordon, GA (94 mil.); Fort Lewis, WA (137 mil.); Fort Shafter, HI (102 mil.); and Walter Reed, DC (193 mil.); Fort Sam Houston, TX (100 mil.)
- There are 231 contractor jobs affected which are added to the civilian total.
- Remaining installation population is 26 mil. and 9 civ.
- Base X (location to be determined) personnel are added to military and civilian totals. (-26 mil. / -45 civ.)

Fort Carson (+231 mil.)

- Although not specifically addressed in the Army's recommendations, the Army intends to relocate medical personnel from Fitzsimmons to Fort Carson.

State Personnel Summary

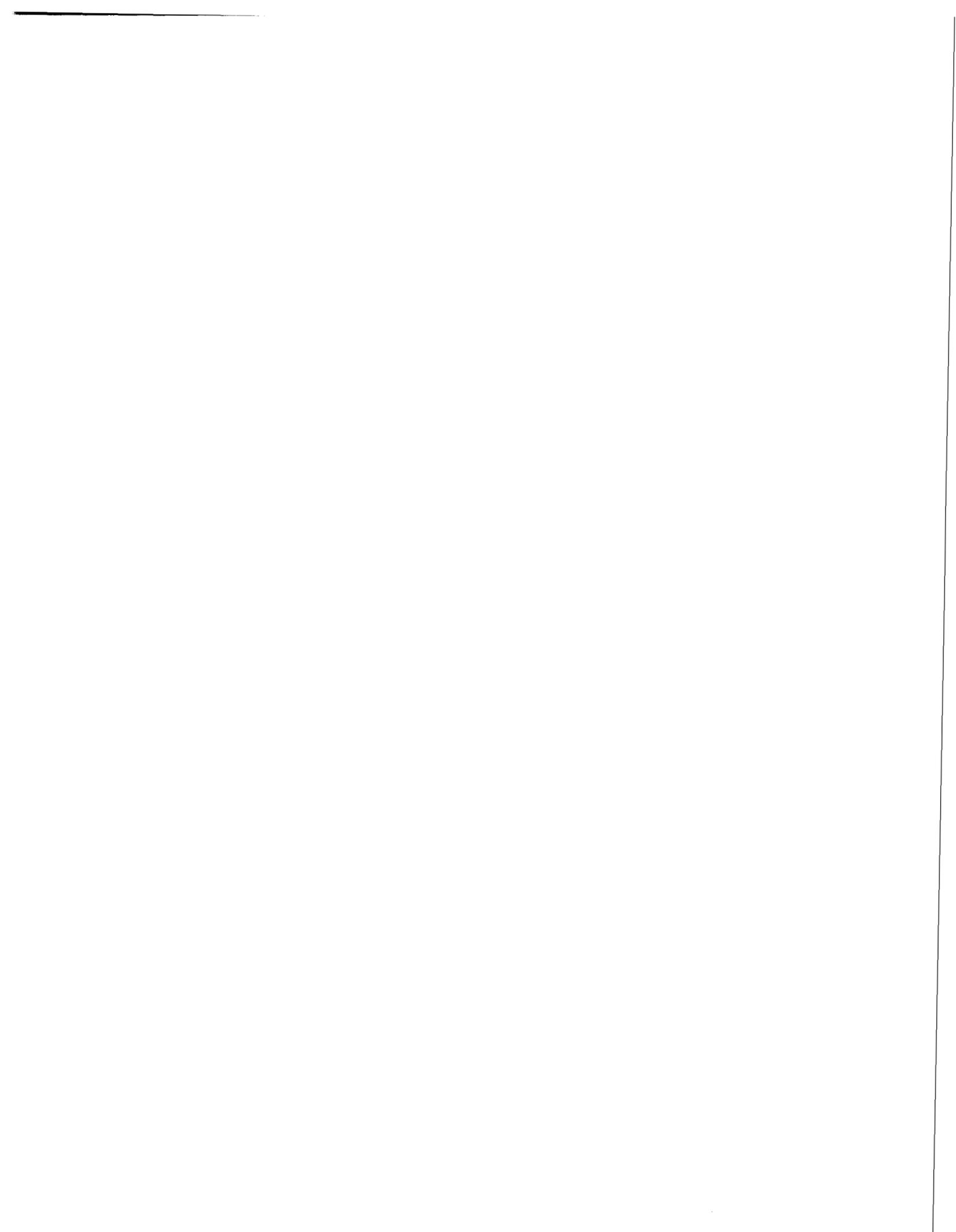
	Military	Students	Civilian/Contractor
Personnel Loss	-1,031	-260	1612
Personnel Gained	231	0	0

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ARMY BRAC 95 LIST CONNECTICUT

Stratford Army Engine Plant (-2 mil.)

- CLOSE Stratford Army Engine Plant, a Government own-contract operated (GOCO) turbine engine production facility operated by Textron Lycoming.
- Turbine engine and aircraft engine equipment will be transferred to Army Depots.

State Personnel Summary

	Military	Civilian/Contractor
Personnel Loss	-2	0
Personnel Gained	0	0

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ARMY BRAC 95 LIST FLORIDA

Big Coppett Key

- CLOSE Big Coppett Key and dispose of property.
- Big Coppett Key is located about 11 miles east of Key West, FL and consists of 3,000 square feet of communications facilities.
- No jobs were affected as a result of this closure.

State Personnel Summary

	Military	Civilian/Contractor
Personnel Loss	0	0
Personnel Gained	0	0

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ARMY BRAC 95 LIST

GEORGIA

Fort Gordon (+94 mil.)

- Although not specifically addressed in the Army's recommendations, the Army intends to relocate some medical personnel from Fitzsimmons Medical Center (discretionary move - subject to change).

State Personnel Summary

	Military	Civilian/Contractor
Personnel Loss	0	0
Personnel Gained	94	0

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ARMY BRAC 95 LIST

HAWAII

Tripler Army Medical Center (+102 mil.)

- Although not specifically addressed in the Army's recommendations, the Army intends to relocate some medical personnel from Fitzsimmons Medical Center (discretionary move - subject to change).

State Personnel Summary

	Military	Civilian/Contractors
Personnel Loss	0	0
Personnel Gained	102	0

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ARMY BRAC 95 LIST ILLINOIS

Charles M. Price Support Center (-25 mil. / -200 civ. / contr.)

- CLOSE Charles M. Price Support Center, except retain a reserve enclave and a storage area. (25 mil. and 64 civ. positions disestablished)
- There are 136 contractor jobs affected which are added to the civilian total.
- Remaining installation population is 121 mil. and 79 civ.

Savanna Army Depot Activity (-4 mil. / -53 stud. / -393 civ.)

- CLOSE Savanna Army Depot Activity (4 mil. and 174 civ. positions disestablished)
- Relocate the U. S. Army Defense Ammunition Center and School to McAlester Army Ammunition Plant. (-53 stud. / -219 civ.)
- There are 0 contractor jobs affected which are added to the civilian total.
- Remaining installation population is 0 mil. and 0 civ.

State Personnel Summary

	Military	Students	Civilian/Contractor
Personnel Loss	-29	-53	-593
Personnel Gained	0	0	0

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ARMY BRAC 95 LIST KENTUCKY

Fort Knox (+196 mil. / +1,220 stud. / +54 civ.)

- Although not specifically addressed in the Army's recommendations, the Army intends to increase the basic trainee load at Fort Knox and decrease the trainee load at Fort Leonard Wood, MO (discretionary move - subject to change).

State Personnel Summary

	Military	Students	Civilian/Contractor
Personnel Loss	0	0	0
Personnel Gain	196	1,220	54

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ARMY BRAC 95 LIST MARYLAND

Baltimore Publications Center (-2 mil. / -129 civ.)

- CLOSE Baltimore Publications Distribution Center (89 civilian position disestablished)
- Relocate the mission to St. Louis Publications Center, St. Louis, MO. (-2 mil. / -40 civ.)
- There are 0 contractor jobs affected which are added to the civilian total.
- Remaining installation population is 0 mil. and 0 civ.

Fort Ritchie (-1011 mil. / -1333 civ. / contr.)

- CLOSE Fort Ritchie. (297 mil. and 271 civ. positions disestablished)
- Relocate 1111th Signal Battalion, 1108th Signal Brigade and other activities to Fort Detrick. (-602 mil. / -334 civ.)
- Relocate Information Systems Engineering Command to Fort Huachuca, AZ. (-108 mil. / -166 civ.)
- There are 455 contractor jobs affected which are added to the civilian total.
- Remaining installation population is 0 mil. and 0 civ.
- Base X (location to be determined) personnel are added to military and civilian totals. (4 mil. / 107 civ.)

Fort Meade (-55 mil. / -74 civ.)

- REALIGN Kimbrough Army Community Hospital to a clinic; eliminate inpatient services. (-55 mil. / -74 civ.)
- Receives Information Systems Software Command from leased facility in Virginia. (Local Move)

Aberdeen Proving Ground (+11 mil. / +108 civ.)

- RECEIVES laboratory research and development portion of the chemical/biological mission from Dugway Proving Ground, Utah. (+11 mil. / +99 civ.)
- Receives BRAC 91 redirect from Fort Detrick (+9 civ.).

Fort Detrick (+602 mil. / +325 civ.)

- RECEIVES the 1111th Signal Battalion, 1108th Signal Brigade and other activities from Fort Ritchie. (+ 602 mil. / 335 civ.)
- Redirect BRAC 91 Tri-Service Project Reliance from Detrick to APG (-9 civ.).

U. S. Army Concepts Analysis Agency

- Vacate lease at 8120 Woodmont Avenue, Bethesda, MD and relocate to Fort Belvoir, VA.

State Personnel Summary

	Military	Civilian/Contractor
Personnel Loss	-1,068	-1,536
Personnel Gained	613	433

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ARMY BRAC 95 LIST MASSACHUSETTS

Sudbury Annex (-13 civ/contr)

- CLOSE Sudbury Training Annex and dispose of all property.
- Sudbury Annex is located near Sudbury, MA and consists of approximately 200k square feet of storage facilities on 2,000 acres.
- There are 3 contractor jobs affected which are added to the civilian total.
- Remaining installation population is 0 mil. and 0 civ.
- Base X (location to be determined) personnel are added to military and civilian totals. (-10 civ.)

Hingham Cohasset

- CLOSE Hingham Cohasset and dispose of all property
- Hingham Cohasset, MA is located in Hingham, MA and consists of approximately 150k square feet of administrative, storage and production facilities on 125 acres.
- There were no jobs affected as a result of this closure.

USA Natick Research, Development and Engineering Center (+2 mil. / +160 civ.)

- RECEIVES functions related to soldier systems mission from Aviation-Troop Command, St. Louis, MO.

State Personnel Summary

	Military	Civilian/Contractor
Personnel Loss	0	-13
Personnel Gained	2	160

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ARMY BRAC 95 LIST MICHIGAN

U. S. Army Garrison, Selfridge (-54 mil. / - 555 civ./contr.)

- CLOSE U. S. Army Garrison, Selfridge.(-19 mil. / -61 civ.)
- Although not specifically addressed in the Army's recommendations, the Army intends to relocate some personnel from Selfridge to Detroit Arsenal. (-8 mil. / -24 civ.)
- There are 417 contractor jobs affected which are added to the civilian total.
- Remaining installation population is 0 mil. and 0 civ.
- Base X (location to be determined) personnel are added to military and civilian totals. (27 mil. / 53 civ)

Detroit Army Tank Plant

- CLOSE Detroit Army Tank Plant, a Government owned-contract operated (GOCO) main battle tank production facility operated by General Dynamics, and realign the Detroit Arsenal, Warren, Michigan.
- There are 0 contractor jobs affected which are added to the civilian total.
- Remaining installation population is 0 mil. and 0 civ.
- There were no jobs affected by this closure.

Detroit Arsenal (+8 mil. / +178 civ.)

- Although not specifically mentioned the Army intends to relocate personnel from Selfridge (8 mil. / 24 civ.) and Aviation Troop Command (+154 civ.).

State Personnel Summary

	Military	Civilian/Contractor
Personnel Loss	-54	-555
Personnel Gained	8	178

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ARMY BRAC 95 LIST MISSOURI

Aviation-Troop Command (ATCOM) (-247 mil. / -4484 civ./contr.)

- **CLOSE** ATCOM by vacating lease at St. Louis Federal Center, St. Louis, MO. (44 mil. and 1,022 civ. positions disestablished)
- Relocate Aviation Research, Development and Engineering Center, Aviation Management, and Aviation Program Executive Office structure to Redstone Arsenal, Huntsville, AL to form the Aviation and Missiles Command. (-201 mil. / -2368 civ.)
- Relocate functions related to soldier systems to Natick Research, Development and Engineering Center, Natick, MA. (-2 mil. / -160 civ.)
- Relocate functions related to materiel management of communications-electronics to Fort Monmouth, NJ (-167 civ.) and functions related to materiel management of automotive to Detroit Arsenal. (-154 civ.)
- There are 582 contractor jobs affected which are added to the civilian total.
- Expected DoD tenants and federal agencies to remain in their own leased facilities: 20 mil. and 685 civ.
- Base X (location to be determined) personnel are added to military and civilian totals. (-31 civ.)

Fort Leonard Wood (+1,131 mil. / +278 stud. / +342 civ.)

- **RECEIVES** the Chemical and Military Police Schools along with the Chemical Defense Training Facility (CDTF). (+1610 mil. / + 3938 stud. / + 432 civ.)
- Although not specifically addressed in the recommendations, the Army intends to decrease the trainee load at Fort Leonard Wood and increase trainee loads at Forts Sill, Knox, and Jackson. (-479 mil. / -3660 stud / -90 civ.)

St. Louis Pubs (+2 mil. / + 40 civ.)

- **RECEIVES** the publications distribution mission from Baltimore Publications Distributions Center.

State Personnel Summary

	Military	Students	Civilian/Contractor
Personnel Loss	-247	0	-4,484
Personnel Gained	1,133	278	382

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CLOSE HOLD

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ARMY BRAC 95 LIST

MONTANA

Fort Missoula

- CLOSE Fort Missoula, except retain a reserve component enclave.
- Fort Missoula is located near Missoula, MT and consists of approximately 180K square feet of operations and maintenance facilities on 35 acres.
- No jobs were affected by as a result of this closure.

State Personnel Summary

	Military	Civilian/Contractor
Personnel Loss	0	0
Personnel Gained	0	0

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ARMY BRAC 95 LIST

NEW JERSEY

Caven Point (-3 mil.)

- CLOSE the Caven Point U. S. Army Reserve Center and relocate the units to Fort Hamilton, NY.
- Caven Point U. S. Army Reserve Center is located near Jersey City, NJ and consists of approximately 45,000 square feet of administrative and maintenance facilities on 15 acres.

Military Ocean Terminal-Bayonne (-100 mil. / -1267 civ. / contr.)

- CLOSE Bayonne Military Ocean Terminal (8 mil. and 185 civ. positions disestablished)
- Relocate the Military Traffic Management Command, Eastern Area Headquarters and the traffic management support portion of the 1301st Major Port Command to Fort Monmouth, NJ. (-31 mil. / -616 civ.)
- Retain an enclave for Naval Sealift Command and Naval Resale & Fashion Distribution Center.
- There are 321 contractor jobs affected which are added to the civilian total.
- Remaining installation population is 65 mil. and 786 civ. (Navy)
- Base X (location to be determined) personnel are added to military and civilian totals. (-61 mil. / -145 civ.)

Camp Kilmer

- CLOSE Camp Kilmer, except retain a reserve enclave.
- Camp Kilmer is located near Edison, NJ and consists of approximately 331K square feet of operations and maintenance facilities on 75 acres.
- No jobs were affected by this closure.

Camp Pedricktown

- CLOSE Camp Pedricktown, except retain a reserve enclave.
- Camp Pedricktown is located near Pedricktown, NJ and consists of approximately 260K square feet of operations and storage facilities on 82 acres.
- No jobs were affect by this closure.

Fort Dix (-310 mil. / -429 civ.)

- Realign Fort Dix by replacing the Active Component garrison with an Army Reserve garrison. Retains minimum essential ranges, facilities and training areas required for Reserve Component (RC) training as an enclave. (7 mil. and 383 civ. disestablished)
- Remaining installation population is (Reserve Component) 807 mil, 1080 civ.
- Receives the Petroleum Training Facility from Fort Dix, NJ.
- Base X (location to be determined) personnel are added to military and civilian totals. (303 mil. / 46 civ.)

Fort Monmouth (+31 mil. / +783 civ.)

- Receives communications-electronics functions from Aviation-Troop Command. (+167 civ.)
- Receives MTMC Eastern Area HQ (+31 mil. / +616 civ.)

State Personnel Summary

	Military	Civilian/Contractor
Personnel Loss	-413	-1,696
Personnel Gained	31	783

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ARMY BRAC 95 LIST NEW YORK

Fort Totten (-11 mil. / -32 civ.)

- **CLOSE** Fort Totten, except retain an enclave for U. S. Army Reserve. (21 civ. eliminated)
- Reduce the work force and eliminate all Army family housing
- There are 0 contractor jobs affected which are added to the civilian total.
- Remaining installation population is 259 mil. and 280 civ.
- Base X (location to be determined) personnel are added to military and civilian totals. (-11 mil. / -11 civ.)

Bellmore Logistics Activity

- **CLOSE** Bellmore Logistics Activity and dispose of property.
- No jobs were affected as a result of this closure.

Seneca Army Depot (-9 mil. / -316 civ.)

- **CLOSE** Seneca Army Depot, except retain an enclave for storage of hazardous material and ores (strategic material). (2 mil. and 312 civ. positions eliminated)
- There are 0 contractor jobs affected which are added to the civilian total.
- Remaining installation population is 0 mil. and 0 civ.
- Base X (location to be determined) personnel are added to military and civilian totals. (-7 mil / -4 civ.)

Fort Hamilton (+3 mil. / -52 civ.)

- **REALIGN** Fort Hamilton, eliminate all Army family housing, and dispose of excess property. (-43 civ.)
- Receives reserve activity from Caven Point Army Reserve Center, NJ. (+3 mil.)
- Remaining installation population is 338 mil. and 148 civ.
- Base X (location to be determined) personnel are added to military and civilian totals. (-9 civ.)

Fort Drum (+30 civ.)

- Although not specifically addressed in the Army's recommendations, the Army intends to relocate a small number of personnel from Kelly Support Center, PA, a subinstallation of Fort Drum, to Fort Drum. (discretionary move - subject to change)

State Personnel Summary

	Military	Civilian/Contractor
Personnel Loss	-20	-400
Personnel Gained	3	30

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ARMY BRAC 95 LIST NORTH CAROLINA

Recreation Center #2

- CLOSE Recreation Center #2 and dispose of property.
- Recreation Center #2 is located in Fayetteville, NC and consists of approximately 4 acres and 17,000 square feet of community facilities.
- No jobs were affected as a result of this closure.

State Personnel Summary

	Military	Civilian/Contractor
Personnel Loss	0	0
Personnel Gained	0	0

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ARMY BRAC 95 LIST OKLAHOMA

McAlester Army Ammunition (+53 stud. / +219 civ.)

- Gains the U. S. Army Defense Ammunition Center & School from Savanna Army Depot, Savanna, IL.

Fort Sill (+355 mil. / +1,220 stud. / 32 civ.)

- Although not specifically addressed in the Army's recommendations, the Army intends to increase the basic trainee load at Fort Sill and decrease the trainee load at Fort Leonard Wood. (discretionary move - subject to change)

State Personnel Summary

	Military	Students	Civilian/Contractor
Personnel Loss	0	0	0
Personnel Gained	355	1,273	251

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ARMY BRAC 95 LIST PENNSYLVANIA

Fort Indiantown Gap (-136 mil. / -385 civ.)

- **CLOSE** Fort Indiantown Gap except retain minimum essential facilities for a Reserve Components (RC) enclave. (4 mil. and 315 civ. positions eliminated)
- There are 0 contractor jobs affected which are added to the civilian total.
- Remaining installation population is 16 mil. and 76 civ.
- Base X (location to be determined) personnel are added to military and civilian totals. (-132 mil. / -70 civ.)

C. Kelly Support (-121 civ.)

- **REALIGN** C. Kelly Support Center by consolidating Army Reserve units onto three of its five parcels. Dispose of remaining two parcels. (-128 civ.)
- Vacate the U. S. Army Reserve maintenance activity at Valley Grove, WV, and relocate to one of the remaining parcels at C. Kelly Support Center. (+7 civ.)
- There are 0 contractor jobs affected which are added to the civilian total.
- Remaining installation population is 139 mil. and 148 civ.

Letterkenny Army Depot (-35 mil. / -2,055 civ.)

- **REALIGN** Letterkenny Army Depot (20 mil. and 1,267 civ. positions disestablished)
- Retain enclave for ammunition storage and tactical missile disassembly and storage
- Transfer the towed and self propelled combat vehicle workload to Anniston Army Depot, Anniston, AL.
- Transfer the missile guidance system workload to Tobyhanna Army Depot, PA. (-300 civ.)
- There are 0 contractor jobs affected which are added to the civilian total.
- Remaining installation population is 1 mil. and 490 civ.
- Base X (location to be determined) personnel are added to military and civilian totals. (-15 mil. / -488 civ.)

Tobyhanna Army Depot (+300 civ.)

- **RECEIVES** missile guidance system maintenance workload.

State Personnel Summary

	Military	Civilian/Contractor
Personnel Loss	-171	-2,568
Personnel Gained	0	307

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ARMY BRAC 95 LIST PUERTO RICO

Fort Buchanan (-59 mil. / -123 civ.)

- REALIGN Fort Buchanan. Relocate area support personnel to Roosevelt Roads Navy Base. (-59 mil. / 123 civ. eliminated)
- Enclave the Reserve Components (RC), Consolidated Antilles School, Commissary and Army and Air Force Exchange Service store.
- Eliminate all Army family housing and dispose of excess property.
- There are 0 contractor jobs affected which are added to the civilian total.
- Remaining installation population is 97 mil. and 218 civ.

State Personnel Summary

	Military	Civilian/Contractor
Personnel Loss	-59	-123
Personnel Gained	0	0

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ARMY BRAC 95 LIST SOUTH CAROLINA

Fort Jackson (+162 mil. / +1,242 stud. / +51 civ.)

- RECEIVES the DoD Polygraph Institute from Fort McClellan, AL (+57 mil. / +22 stud. / +47 civ.)
- Although not specifically addressed in the Army's recommendations, the Army intends to increase the basic trainee load at Fort Jackson and decrease the trainee load at Fort Leonard Wood. (discretionary move - subject to change) (+105 mil. / +1,220 stud. / +4 civ.)

State Personnel Summary

	Military	Students	Civilian/Contractor
Personnel Loss	0	0	0
Personnel Gained	162	1,242	51

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CLOSE HOLD

ARMY BRAC 95 LIST TEXAS

Red River Army Depot (-14 mil. / -2,887 civ.)

- **CLOSE** Red River Army Depot. (14 mil. and 1,847 civ. positions disestablished)
- Transfer light combat vehicle mission and workload to Anniston Army Depot, Anniston AL. (-375 civ.)
- Transfer ammunition storage mission, civilian training and education, and the intern school to Lone Star Army Ammunition Plant, Texarkana, TX. (-510 civ.)
- Enclave the Rubber Production facility.
- There are 0 contractor jobs affected which are added to the civilian total.
- Remaining installation population is 1 mil. and 74 civ.
- Base X (location to be determined) personnel are added to military and civilian totals. (-155 civ.)

Fort Bliss (+470 mil. / +62 civ.)

- **RECEIVES** the U. S. Army Test and Experimentation Center from Fort Hunter Liggett, CA. (+376 mil. / +62 civ.)
- Although not specifically addressed in the Army's recommendations, the Army intends to relocate a small number of military personnel from Fitzsimmons Army Medical Center, CO, to Fort Bliss. (discretionary move-subject to change) (94 mil.)

Fort Sam Houston (+154 mil. / + 260 stud. / + 27 civ.)

- **RECEIVES** the Medical Equipment and Optical School and Optical Fabrication Laboratory from Fitzsimmons Army Medical Center, Denver, Co.
- Although not specifically addressed in the Army's recommendations, the Army intends to relocate a small number of military personnel from Fitzsimmons Army Medical Center, CO, to Fort Sam Houston. (discretionary move-subject to change) (100 mil.)

Lone Star Army Ammunition Plant (+510 civ.)

- **RECEIVES** ammunition storage mission from Red River Army Depot.

State Personnel Summary

	Military	Students	Civilian/Contractor
Personnel Loss	-14	0	-2,887
Personnel Gained	524	260	599

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ARMY BRAC 95 LIST

UTAH

Dugway Proving Ground (-165 mil. / -931 civ. / contr.)

- REALIGN Dugway Proving Ground by closing the English Village cantonment area. (329 civ. eliminated)
- Relocate the smoke and obscurants testing to Yuma Proving Ground, AZ. (-39 mil. / -18 civ.)
- Relocate laboratory portion of the Research and Development support for the Chemical/Biological development to Aberdeen Proving Ground, MD. (-11 mil. / -99 civ.)
- There are 429 contractor jobs affected which are added to the civilian total.
- Remaining installation population is 32 mil. and 185 civ.
- Base X (location to be determined) personnel are added to military and civilian totals. (-115 mil. / - 56 civ.)

State Personnel Summary

	Military	Civilian/Contractor
Personnel Loss	-165	-931
Personnel Gained	0	0

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ARMY BRAC 95 LIST VIRGINIA

Fort Picket (-9 mil. / -245 civ.)

- **CLOSE** Fort Picket except enclave Reserve Components with minimum essential training areas and facilities. (-8 mil. / - 226 civ.)
- Relocate the Petroleum Training Facility to Fort Dix, New Jersey.
- There are 0 contractor jobs affected which are added to the civilian total.
- Remaining installation population is 14 mil. and 2 civ.
- Base X (location to be determined) personnel are added to military and civilian totals. (-1 mil. / -19 civ.)

U. S. Army Information Systems Command (Local Move)

- **VACATE** the lease at 4035 Ridge Top Road, Fairfax, VA and relocate onto Fort Meade, MD into existing facilities.

Fort Belvoir (Local Move)

- **RECEIVES** U. S. Army Concepts Analysis Agency from leased space in Bethesda, MD.

Kenner Army Community Hospital, Fort Lee (-99 mil. / -106 civ.)

- **REALIGN** Kenner Army Community Hospital to a clinic and eliminate inpatient services.

State Personnel Summary

	Military	Civilian/Contractor
Personnel Loss	-108	-351
Personnel Gained	0	0

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ARMY BRAC 95 LIST WASHINGTON

Camp Bonneville

- CLOSE Camp Bonneville and dispose of all property.
- Camp Bonneville is located in Clark County, WA and consists of approximately 178K square feet of administrative and operational facilities on 4,000 acres.
- No jobs were affected by this closure.

Fort Lewis (+137 mil.)

- Although not specifically addressed in the Army's recommendations, the Army intends to relocate some medical personnel from Fitzsimmons Army Medical Center, CO to Fort Lewis. (discretionary move - subject to change)

State Personnel Summary

	Military	Civilian/Contractor
Personnel Loss	0	0
Personnel Gained	137	0

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CLOSE HOLD

ARMY BRAC 95 LIST WEST VIRGINIA

Valley Grove Area Maintenance (-7 civ.)

- VACATE the U. S. Army Reserve maintenance activity at Valley Grove, WV, and relocate to one of the remaining parcels at C. Kelly Support Center.

State Personnel Summary

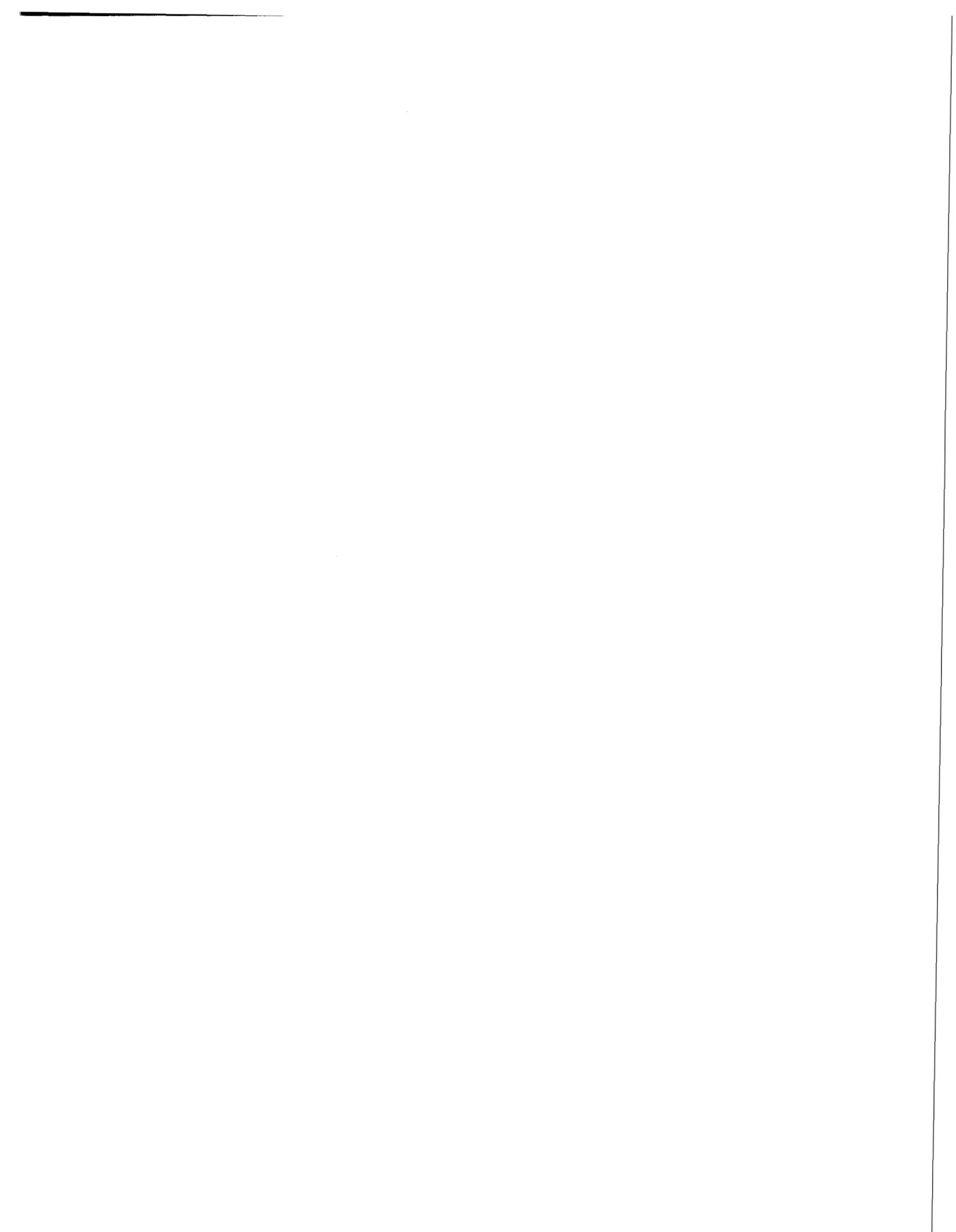
	Military	Civilian/Contractor
Personnel Loss	0	-7
Personnel Gained	0	0

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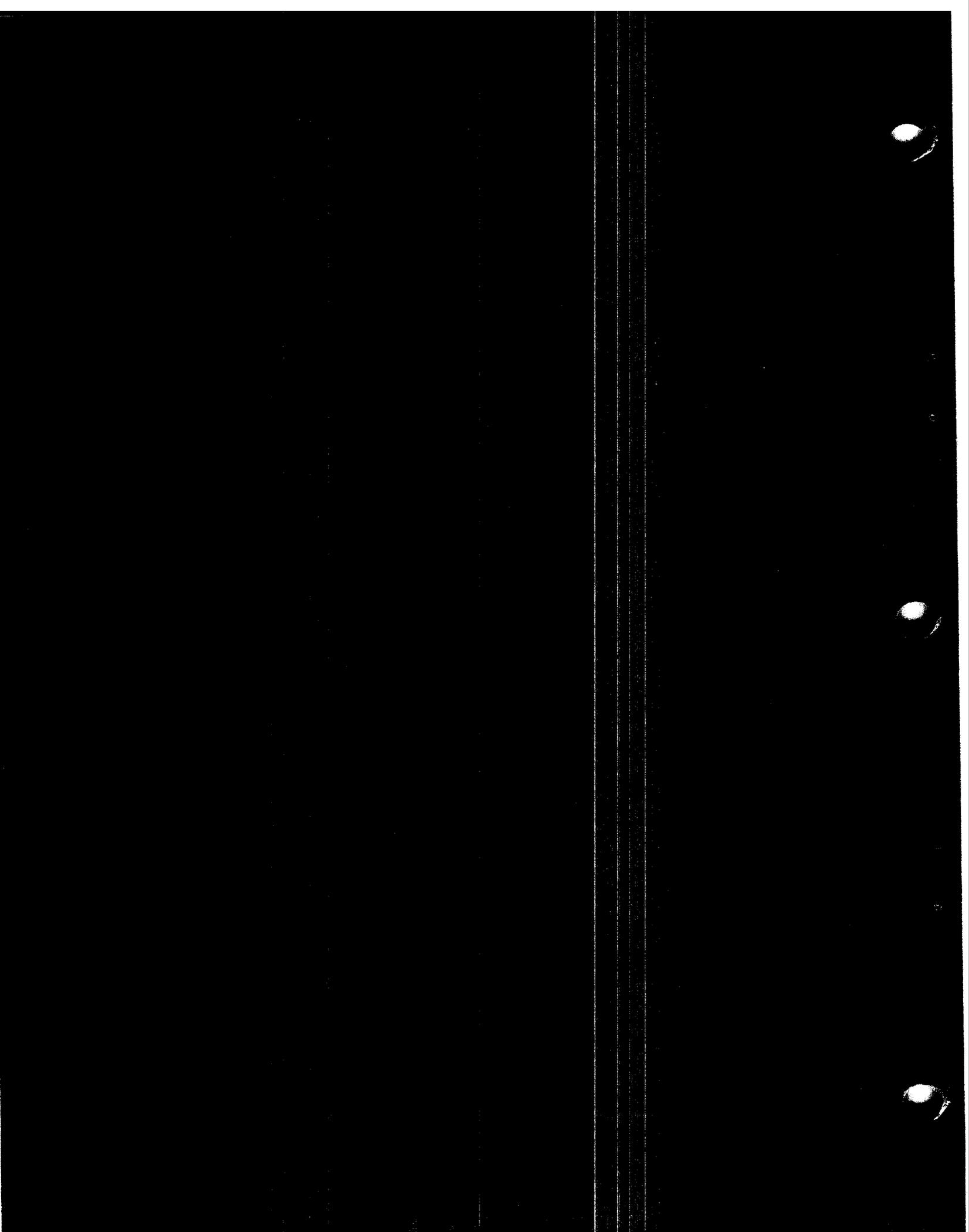
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DoD VOLUME III

Department of the Army Analyses and Recommendations

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

A. AMERICA'S ARMY [THE VISION]: A TOTAL FORCE...TRAINED AND READY TO FIGHT...SERVING THE NATION AT HOME AND ABROAD...A STRATEGIC FORCE...CAPABLE OF DECISIVE VICTORY!

America's Army is composed of Active duty, National Guard and Army Reserve soldiers, Army civilian employees, and families.

America's Army is a well-trained and ready Total Force.

America's Army exists to serve the Nation, performing a wide variety of tasks wherever needed, at home or abroad.

America's Army is the core of American strategic power.

America's Army can deliver what the American people demand: success at whatever we are called on to do at minimum cost in resources and lives.

B. AMERICA'S ARMY INTO THE 21st CENTURY: USING THE BRAC PROCESS TO TRANSFORM FROM A COLD WAR TO A POWER PROJECTION ARMY.

The Army's leaders and soldiers are committed to realizing the vision of becoming America's 21st Century Army. Our primary effort is the creation of a power projection Army, sufficiently robust and versatile to accommodate the demands of the national strategy. To accomplish this end, the Army must sustain the quality of its people while developing and implementing new doctrine, organizations, materiel, training, leadership development programs, and soldier support systems, all of which will facilitate a trained and ready Army able to meet global challenges today and into the 21st Century.

The Base Realignment and Closure (BRAC) process supports this vision by providing a means of divesting of unneeded infrastructure and bases, many of which are vestiges of the Cold War era. The Army recognizes the complementary nature of the need to reshape and resource Army forces with the need to reduce base operating costs. Nothing less than a fundamental reengineering will suffice. Our BRAC recommendations reflect this thinking.

These are times of profound change. Our BRAC 1995 effort recognizes the imperative that a power projection Army encompasses the active (military and civilian) force, the National Guard, and the Army Reserve. Today's Army has a plan for change and growth that uses the BRAC process effectively. We are confident that our vision, coupled with determination and good leadership, will produce the vitality to overcome obstacles to reshaping our base infrastructure, enabling *America's Army* to be responsive to our Nation's needs.

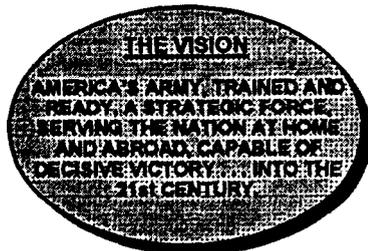
THE ARMY OF THE 21st CENTURY

• A STRATEGIC GROUND FORCE CAPABLE OF DECISIVE VICTORY

• VERSATILE, HIGH-TECH, HIGHLY TRAINED & READY

• RAPID AND DEPLOYABLE, CONUS-BASED,
POWER PROJECTION ARMY

• CAPABLE OF MOBILIZATION, SUSTAINMENT,
AND RECONSTITUTION OF FORCES RAPIDLY



• IMPROVED QUALITY OF LIFE FOR
AMERICA'S SOLDIERS

Figure 1.

C. SUMMARY OF RECOMMENDATIONS

(1) The Army recommends the following BRAC 95 closures:

Aviation-Troop Command, MO	Information Systems Software	Fort Ritchie, MD
East Fort Baker, CA	Command, VA	Savanna Depot, IL
Bayonne, NJ	Camp Kilmer, NJ	Selfridge Army Depot, MI
Bellmore, WA	Fort McClellan, AL	Seneca Army Depot, NY
Big Coppett Key, FL	Fort Missoula, MT	Stratford Engine Plant, CT
Camp Bonneville, WA	Camp Pedricktown, NJ	Sudbury Annex, MA
Branch USDB, Lompoc, CA	Fort Pickett, VA	Fort Totten, NY
Caven Point, NJ	Price Support Center, IL	Valley Grove, WV
Fort Chaffee, AR	Publications Distribution	
Concepts Analysis Agency, MD	Center, Baltimore, MD	
Fitzsimons AMC, CO	Rec Support Center, NC	
Hingham Cohasset, MA	Red River Depot, TX	
Fort Indiantown Gap, PA	Rio Vista USAR, CA	

(2) The Army recommends the following BRAC 95 realignments:

Fort Buchanan, PR
Detroit Arsenal, MI
Fort Dix, NJ
Dugway Proving
Grounds, UT

Fort Greely, AK
Fort Hamilton, NY
Fort Hunter Liggett, CA
Kelly Support Center, PA

Fort Lee, VA
Letterkenny Army Depot, PA
Fort Meade, MD
Sierra Army Depot, CA

(3) Change to previous BRAC Commission decision. The Army recommends one change to the 1991 BRAC Commission: Regarding Tri-Service Project Reliance, do not relocate environmental and occupational toxicology research from Fort Detrick to Wright-Patterson Air Force Base.

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CHAPTER 1 - INTRODUCTION/BACKGROUND

A. PURPOSE.

BRAC is a major component of the Army's reshaping effort. Reducing excess base structure allows scarce funds to be spent on the highest priorities while maintaining installations with the highest military value. The closures and realignments announced in previous rounds together with those being recommended in BRAC 95 will enable America's Army of the 21st Century to meet its future requirements.

B. DEFENSE BASE CLOSURE AND REALIGNMENT ACT OF 1990 (BRAC LAW).

Part A, Title XXIX of Public Law 101-510, as amended, establishes the exclusive procedures by which the Secretary of Defense may pursue realignment or closure of military installations inside the United States, with certain exceptions. The law establishes an independent Defense Base Closure and Realignment Commission to review the Secretary of Defense's recommendations in calendar years 1991, 1993, and 1995.

The purpose of the law "is to provide a fair process that will result in the timely closure and realignment of military installations inside the United States." With few exceptions, the law is "the exclusive authority for selecting for closure or realignment, or for carrying out any closure or realignment of, a military installation inside the United States."

C. BRAC HISTORY - ARMY IN TRANSITION.

The Army has taken careful and deliberate steps to eliminate unnecessary bases throughout the world during the past six years. The Army led DoD's early BRAC efforts during 1988-1990, closing 77 installations, laying away 7, and realigning 5. The mid-term efforts during 1990-1994 focused primarily on downsizing in Europe, where the Army announced sweeping plans to close 7 of every 10 sites. At the same time, the Army continued to reshape infrastructure in the United States, gaining approval from the 1991 and 1993 BRAC Commissions to close 6 installations and realign 9 others, along with realigning numerous laboratory sites. The recommendations made during this round, BRAC 95, will complete the Army's reshaping efforts in the United States.

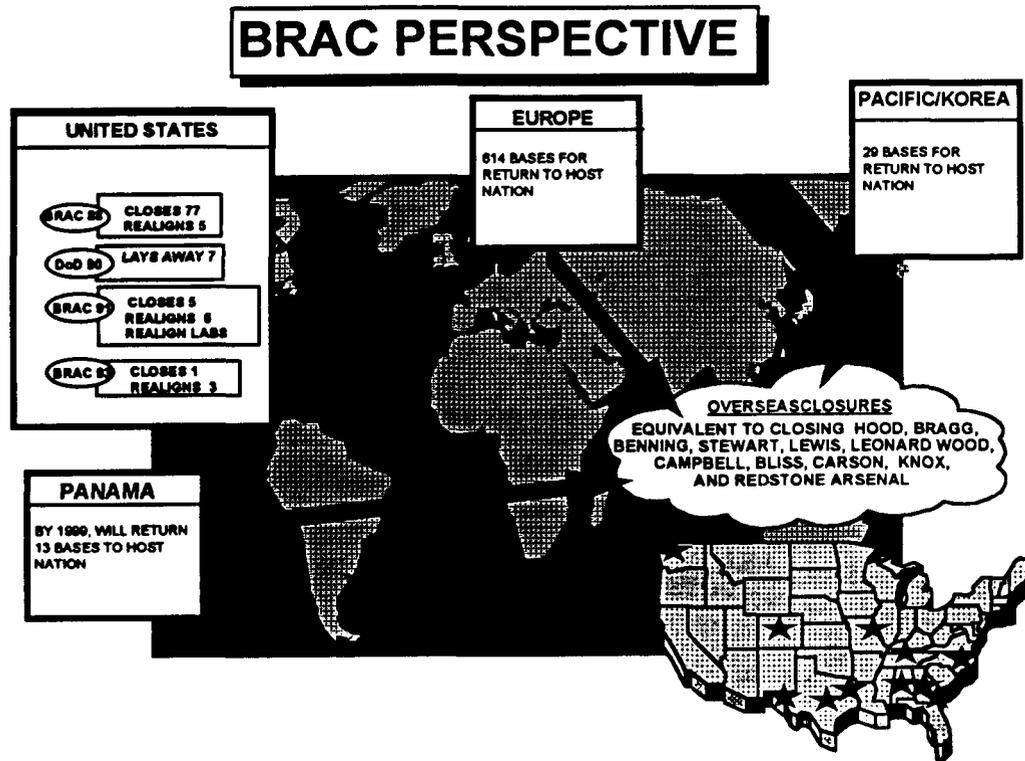


Figure 2.

(1) 1988 Commission.

In 1988, the Defense Secretary's Commission on Base Realignment and Closure began to eliminate unnecessary installations and make more efficient use of base operating dollars. The Army was an aggressive participant in this effort. Of the 77 installations announced for closure, 74 have closed already, and the remainder will close down by fall of 1995.

CLOSURES

Alabama Army Ammunition Plant (AAP), AL
 Army Materiel Technology Laboratory, MA
 Army National Guard Facility (NG)
 Bennett, CO
 Cameron Station, VA
 Cape St. George, FL
 Coosa River, AL
 Defense Mapping Agency (DMA), VA
 Fort Des Moines, IA (Partial)
 Fort Douglas, UT
 Hamilton Army Airfield, CA

Indiana Army Ammunition Plant (AAP), IN
 Jefferson Proving Ground, In
 Kapalama MR, HI
 Lexington Army Depot, KY
 Navajo AD, AZ
 New Orleans Military Ocean
 Terminal, LA
 Nike Aberdeen, MD
 Nike Kansas City, MO
 Pontiac Storage Facility, MI

53 Family Housing sites, various
locations
Fort Sheridan, IL

Presidio of San Francisco, CA
US Army Reserve Center (USARC),
Gaithersburg, MD
Tacony Warehouse, PA
Fort Wingate, NM

REALIGNMENTS

Fort Devens
Fort Dix
Fort Huachuca

Pueblo Army Depot
Umatilla Army Depot

(2) 1990 DoD Closures.

In early 1990, the Secretary of Defense announced a number of restructuring initiatives. Congress reacted by challenging the selection of installations being closed. This led to the passage of the Base Realignment and Closure Act of 1990, which invalidated the closure of installations employing 300 or more civilians, or any realignment entailing reductions of 1,000 employees or more than 50 percent of the civilian work force. These thresholds did not affect the following initiatives, which were allowed to proceed.

CLOSURES (Inactivation to caretaker status)

Detroit Tank Plant, MI (partial)
Indiana Army Ammunition Plant, IN
Kansas Army Ammunition Plant, KS
Lima Tank Plant, OH (partial)
Longhorn Army Ammunition Plant, TX
Louisiana Army Ammunition Plant, LA
Mississippi Army Ammunition Plant, MS
Scranton Army Ammunition Plant, PA
Sunflower Army Ammunition Plant, OK

(3) BRAC 91 - 1991 COMMISSION.

In 1991, the Commission approved the Army's recommendation to close five and realign six installations. Additionally, 17 laboratories were recommended for realignment. These actions allow the Army's major commands to begin needed restructuring efforts, like consolidating research laboratories, creating training warfighting centers, finding a permanent home for the Joint Readiness Training Center, consolidating depots, and reshaping the maneuver-sized installations. Of the five installations announced for closure, three have closed already with the remainder closing by 1996.

The new procedures allowed the Army to reexamine some of the recommendations of the 1988 Commission and to make more cost effective changes (e.g. retention of Information Systems Command at Fort Huachuca instead of relocating to Fort Devens).

CLOSURES

Major

Fort Benjamin Harrison, IN
Fort Devens, MA
Fort Ord, CA
Sacramento Army Depot, CA

Other

Woodbridge Research Facility, VA

REALIGNMENTS

Army Research Laboratories, Adelphi, MD
Aviation Systems Command and
Troop Support Command, MO
Fort Chaffee, AR
Fort Dix, NJ
Letterkenny Army Depot, PA
Fort Polk, LA
Tri-Service Project Reliance

(4) BRAC 93 - 1993 COMMISSION.

In 1993, the Army continued its efforts to tailor its infrastructure to meet the needs of a smaller force. The Commission supported the following recommendations but disapproved several other major reshaping efforts. The Army expects to complete the closure of Vint Hill by 1998.

CLOSURE

Vint Hill Farms Station, VA

REALIGNMENTS

Fort Belvoir, VA
 Fort Monmouth, NJ
 Letterkenny Army Depot, PA
 Tooele Army Depot, UT

(5) OVERSEAS CLOSURES.

Overseas reductions are extensive, but they are less visible than those in the United States. The Army is closing 7 of every 10 sites in Europe (see Figure 3), roughly equivalent to closing some of the largest installations in the United States: Fort Hood, Fort Bragg, Fort Benning, Fort Stewart, Fort Lewis, Fort Leonard Wood, Fort Campbell, Fort Bliss, Fort Carson, Fort Knox, and Redstone Arsenal. In addition, the Army will eventually lose 30 percent of its installations in Korea and 100 percent of its installations in Panama.

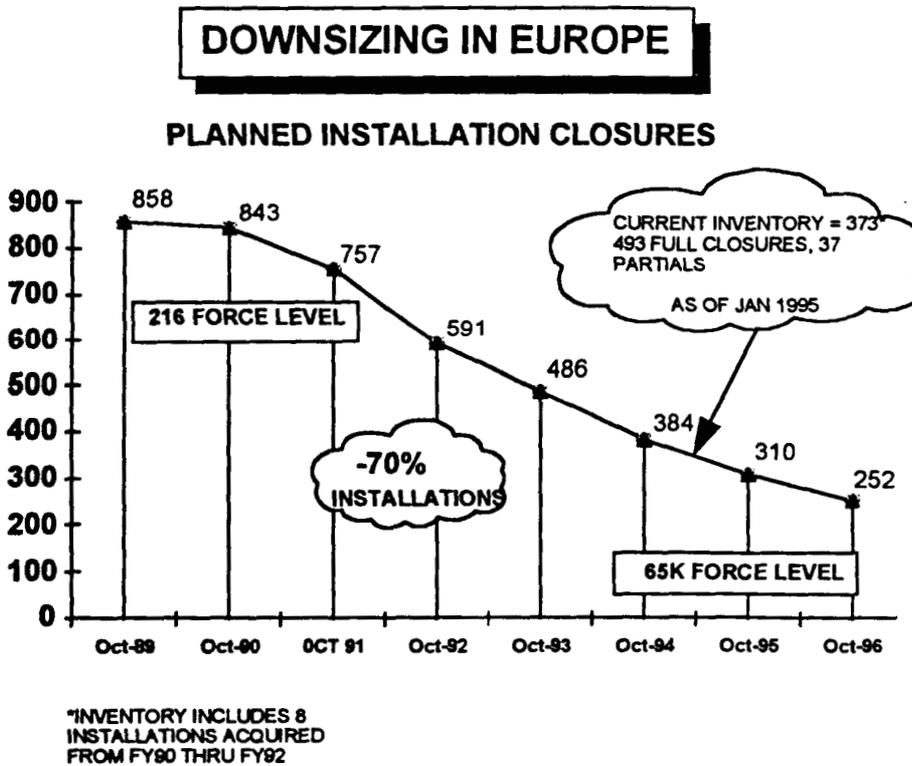


Figure 3.

D. OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF DEFENSE (OSD) GUIDANCE.

Deputy Secretary of Defense Memorandum, dated 7 January 1994, established overarching policy guidance concerning BRAC 95. The military services were challenged to reduce base structure capacity commensurate with approved roles and missions, planned force drawdowns, and programmed workload reductions over the five year defense plan. Additionally, OSD emphasized the requirement to consolidate workload and functions across service lines to reduce excess capacity. Five Joint Cross-Service Groups under OSD's leadership were formed to develop opportunities for cross-service realignments. These committees developed closure and realignment alternatives in the following areas: Depot Maintenance, Test and Evaluation, Laboratories, Medical Treatment Facilities, and Undergraduate Pilot Training.

Additional OSD guidance was provided in the following memoranda:

- Policy Memorandum One - 31 May 1994
- Policy Memorandum Two - 23 November 1994
- Policy Memorandum Three - 29 December 1994

E. ARMY GUIDANCE.

Army Chief of Staff Memorandum, dated 21 March 1994, identified The Army Basing Study (TABS) of the Management Directorate, as the primary coordinating office for BRAC 95. In preparing for the final round of base closures, the senior Army leadership provided TABS and the Army Staff with the following guidance:

- (1) Support the needs of an Army of the 21st Century.
- (2) Ensure that recommendations are consistent with The Army Stationing Strategy.
- (3) Reduce excess infrastructure while preserving readiness.
- (4) Size Army base structure properly.
- (5) Ensure BRAC analysis is rigorous, fair, and auditable.
- (6) Maintain the Army's power projection capability.
- (7) Retain the unique capabilities of both heavy and light Combat Training Centers.
- (8) Locate Reserve Component activities onto Active Component installations where possible.
- (9) Consider the consolidation of schools and logistical management functions.

(10) Where feasible, move lease tenants onto Army owned property.

(11) Retain affordable, world-class power projection platforms as enduring installations.

F. RESPONSIBILITIES.

The Secretary of the Army - with the advice of the Chief of Staff, approves the Army BRAC recommendations.

The Under Secretary of the Army and the Vice Chief of Staff, Army - supervises the development of the Army's BRAC 95 recommendations.

Assistant Secretary of the Army (Installations, Logistics, and Environment) - provides policy guidance for all base realignment and closure initiatives in the Department of the Army.

The Director of Management and The Army Basing Study (TABS) Group - develops, evaluates and documents BRAC alternatives that are consistent with the DoD selection criteria and force structure plan, and recommends alternatives to the Secretary of the Army for submission to the Secretary of Defense and the Defense Base Closure and Realignment Commission.

Assistant Chief of Staff for Installation Management (ACSIM) - provides certified data concerning installation use, capacity, and construction; oversees the development of environmental baseline studies; implements all BRAC actions.

Deputy Chief of Staff for Operations and Plans (DCSOPS) - stations the Army and is the staff proponent for unit activations, inactivations, relocations, and other force structure changes. DCSOPS prepares, coordinates, and publishes The Army Stationing Strategy.

Major Army Commands (MACOMs) - identifies future requirements and suggests restructuring initiatives; develops certified responses to Army data calls; review Army proposals for closure or realignment.

The Army Audit Agency (AAA) - audits the Army BRAC process, maintains an audit team within TABS, and conducts on-site reviews at installations and MACOM headquarters.

G. ARMY BRAC TIMELINES.

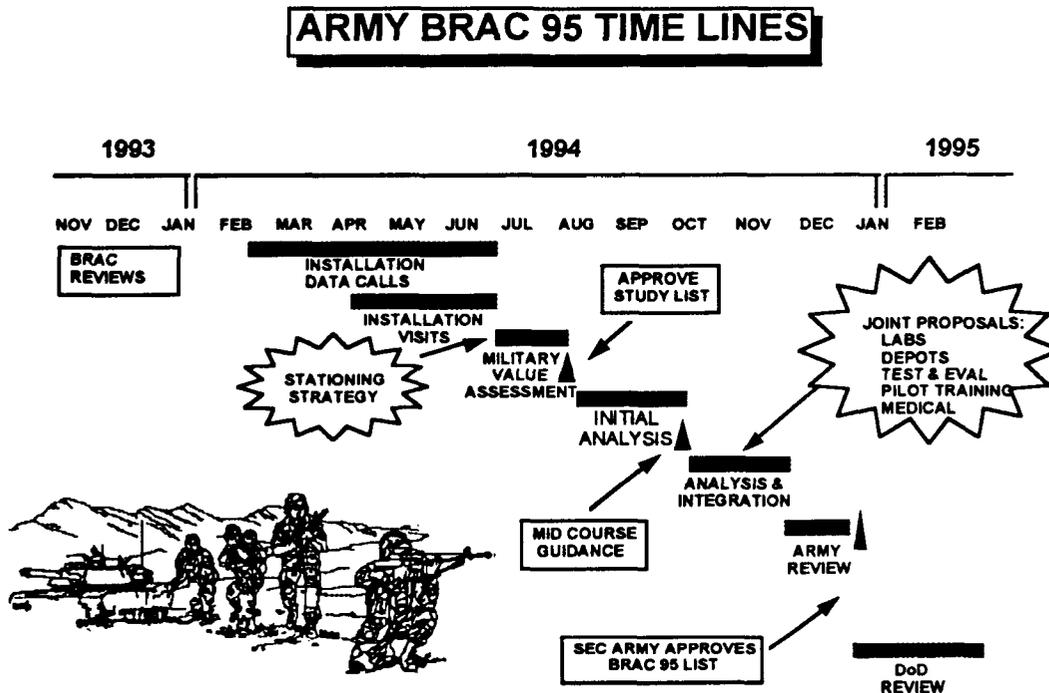


Figure 4.

In late 1993, preparation for BRAC 95 began with a comprehensive assessment of all past and ongoing BRAC actions. During Spring 1994, the Army initiated its installation assessments using data provided by each of the Army's Major Army Commands (MACOMs). The Army staff subsequently visited each installation that met legislatively established BRAC thresholds. During the summer, the Army completed military value assessments for its installations and began analyzing an initial list of study candidates. In late 1994 and early 1995, the Army completed its analysis, integrated appropriate Joint Cross-Service proposals, and developed a list of final recommendations.

H. PROCESS.

The Army BRAC process is consistent with applicable legislation, is based upon DoD Selection Criteria (Figure 5), and employs qualitative assessments and quantitative techniques to identify closure candidates. The process begins with a review of all Army installations (Figures 6 & 7), and follows with an assessment of qualitative information on each site. Installations are then analyzed in quantitative terms, using military attributes derived from DoD Selection Criteria 1-4. Key to the Army process is its Stationing Strategy, a long range assessment of future basing requirements. Installation assessments are compared with basing requirements to identify installations for study. Subsequent analysis assesses the cost, economic, community and environmental impacts of each closure alternative (Figure 8). The following paragraphs provide additional details on the process.

DOD SELECTION CRITERIA

IN SELECTING MILITARY INSTALLATIONS FOR CLOSURE OR REALIGNMENT, DoD, GIVING PRIORITY CONSIDERATION TO MILITARY VALUE (THE FIRST FOUR CRITERIA BELOW), WILL CONSIDER:

MILITARY VALUE:

1. THE CURRENT AND FUTURE MISSION REQUIREMENTS AND THE IMPACT ON OPERATIONAL READINESS OF DOD'S TOTAL FORCE.
2. THE AVAILABILITY AND CONDITION OF LAND AND FACILITIES AT BOTH THE EXISTING AND POTENTIAL RECEIVING LOCATIONS.
3. THE ABILITY TO ACCOMMODATE CONTINGENCY, MOBILIZATION, AND FUTURE REQUIREMENTS AT BOTH THE EXISTING AND POTENTIAL RECEIVING LOCATIONS.
4. THE COST AND MANPOWER IMPLICATIONS.

RETURN ON INVESTMENT:

5. THE EXTENT AND TIMING OF POTENTIAL COST SAVINGS, INCLUDING THE NUMBER OF YEARS, BEGINNING WITH THE DATE OF COMPLETION OF THE CLOSURE OR REALIGNMENT, FOR THE SAVINGS TO EXCEED THE COSTS.

COMMUNITY IMPACTS:

6. THE ECONOMIC IMPACT ON COMMUNITIES.
7. THE ABILITY OF BOTH THE EXISTING AND POTENTIAL RECEIVING COMMUNITIES' INFRASTRUCTURE TO SUPPORT FORCES, MISSIONS, AND PERSONNEL.
8. THE ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT.

Figure 5.

(1) **Installation Inventory.** As in earlier BRAC studies, the Army conducted a comprehensive review of all installations. This review identified 97 primary installations and a number of lease sites. See Figures 6 & 7.

INSTALLATION CATEGORIES

MANEUVER AREAS	MAJOR TNG AREAS	C2/ADMIN SUPPORT	TRAINING SCHOOLS	PROFESSIONAL SCHOOLS
BRAGG	AP HILL	BELVOIR	BENNING	CARLISLE BKS
CAMPBELL	CHAFFEE	BUCHANAN	BLISS	LEAVENWORTH
CARSON	DIX	GILLEM	EUSTIS/STORY	McNAIR
DRUM	GREELY	KELLY SPT	GORDON	WEST POINT
HOOD	HUNTER-LIGGETT	HAMILTON	HUACHUCA	
LEWIS	INDIANTOWN GAP	McPHERSON	JACKSON	LEASES
RICHARDSON	IRWIN	MEADE	KNOX	ARO
RILEY	McCOY	MONROE	LEE	ATCOM
STEWART	PICKETT	MYER	LEONARD WOOD	HQ, AMC
WAINWRIGHT	POLK	PRICE SPT	MCCLELLAN	OPTEC
SCHOFIELD BKS		PRESIDIO, SF	POM	HQ, PERSCOM
		RITCHIE	RUCKER	HQ, SSDC
		SELFRIDGE	SAM HOUSTON	JAG SCHOOL
		SHAFTER	SILL	MTMC
		TOTTEN		NGIC
				JAG
				USACAA
				ISC
				ARPERCEN
				ARSPACE
				SSDC

Figure 6.

INSTALLATION CATEGORIES

AMMO PRODUCTION HOLSTON IOWA LAKE CITY LONE STAR McALESTER MILAN PINE BLUFF RADFORD	AMMO STORAGE BLUE GRASS HAWTHORNE PUEBLO SAVANNA SENECA SIERRA TOOELE UMATILLA	COMMODITY COLD REGION ALDELPHI DETRICK DETROIT ARSENAL MONMOUTH NATICK RESEARCH PICATINNY ARSENAL REDSTONE ARSENAL ROCK ISLAND ARSENAL	PORTS BAYONNE OAKLAND SUNNY POINT
PROVING GROUNDS ABERDEEN DUGWAY WHITE SANDS YUMA	MEDICAL CENTERS FITZSIMONS TRIPLER WALTER REED	INDUSTRIAL FACILITIES DETROIT TANK PLANT LIMA TANK PLANT STRATFORD ENG PLANT WATERVLIET ARSENAL	DEPOTS ANNISTON LETTERKENNY RED RIVER TOBYHANNA CORPUS CHRISTI*

* TENANT ACTIVITY - NAS, CORPUS CHRISTI

Figure 7.

(2) Installation Reviews. Installation data was assembled from certified sources and consolidated in a single format to develop an appreciation for the unique characteristics of each base. The reviews contain a historical perspective, geographic information, missions, units supported, budgets, personnel summaries, past BRAC actions, environmental considerations, facility capacities, economic profiles, and unique characteristics. Extracts of the installation reviews are contained in Reference Volume I.

(3) Installation Environmental Analyses. The environmental analysis was performed by an Environmental Review Committee (ERC) with subject matter experts from the Office of the Assistant Chief of Staff for Installation Management. The ERC collected and analyzed Installation Environmental Baseline Summaries (IEBS) and produced an initial environmental assessment for each installation. Subsequent analysis refined environmental assessments for installations under consideration for closure or realignment.

ARMY BRAC PROCESS

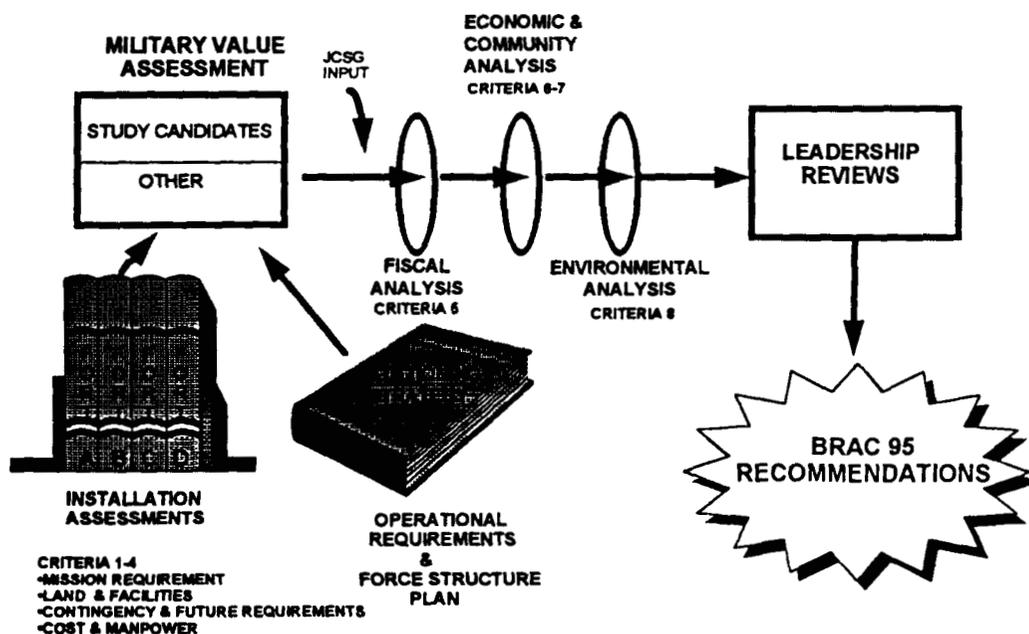


Figure 8.

(4) **Installation Assessments.** The BRAC 95 Installation Assessment (IA) Program, described in Reference Volume II, is a quantitative assessment of all primary installations. The IA Program, a centerpiece of the Army's analysis, includes a categorization of installations, development of measurable characteristics (attributes) based on the first four DoD Selection Criteria, collection of certified data, and calculation of relative installation merit by category.

(5) **The Army Stationing Strategy.** The Army Stationing Strategy provides an operational context for base closure planning and analysis. Derived from the National Military Strategy and the current force structure, it assesses future basing requirements.

(6) **Military Value Assessment.** Military Value Assessments represent the Department's best judgment on the relative merit of each installation and are the basis for selecting study candidates for additional study. The Army compared the results of the IA Program with the operational requirements in the Stationing Strategy before completing the Military Value Assessment. Installations with lower relative military value were selected for further study.

(7) **Alternative Development:** Once study candidates were selected and approved by the Secretary of the Army and the Chief of Staff, the Army developed specific base closure and realignment alternatives. Those alternatives were derived from force structure decisions, the Army Stationing Strategy, previous BRAC reviews, Major Army Command (MACOM) recommendations, staff proposals, and Joint Cross-Service Group alternatives. (Appendix A provides the Army's assessment of Joint Cross-Service Group alternatives.)

(8) Evaluation of Alternatives: The number of alternatives analyzed depended in part on the nature of the study candidate. Each alternative underwent a cycle of analysis and refinement based upon feasibility, affordability, and economic and environmental impacts. Each alternative was also examined for consistency with DoD's force structure plan, The Army Stationing Strategy, and DoD selection criteria. The analysis used the following:

- a. The Cost of Base Realignment Actions (COBRA) Model. COBRA, DoD's BRAC model for resource analysis, was used to measure the affordability of each recommendation (Criterion 5).
- b. DoD's standard model to calculate the economic impacts (Criteria 6 & 7).
- c. Installation Environmental Baseline Summaries (Criterion 8).
- d. Internal feasibility and affordability evaluations to calculate the Army's capability to execute the proposed action within the legislatively mandated execution period for BRAC 95.

(9) Audit Controls. The Army Audit Agency (AAA) provided comprehensive review and oversight by: reviewing algorithms used in the cost model (COBRA); evaluating standard factor computations; validating standard factors; and verifying mathematical calculations. In addition, AAA reviewed data used to compute the return on investment calculations for the final recommendations. These final reviews evaluated data sources, basic analytical approaches, and the validity of assumptions.

CHAPTER 2 - FORCE STRUCTURE PLAN

1. THE ARMY.

The Army is a total force consisting of active component (Regular Army) and reserve component (Army Reserve and Army National Guard) forces and Army civilian employees. Army units are organized into combat, combat support and combat service support categories. Combat units include active and reserve component divisions, separate brigades, and special operations forces. Combat support forces (communications, intelligence, military police are examples), and combat service support forces (logistics such as supply and maintenance, transportation, and medical support) are assigned throughout the force structure, from battalion through echelons above corps. Increasingly, the Regular Army depends upon the reserve components for early deploying combat, combat support, and combat service support. Combat, combat support, and combat service support forces are normally organized and fight as part of an army, corps, division or Joint Task Force.

B. ARMY FORCE STRUCTURE.

The Bottom Up Review in October 1993, directed the Army to reduce its active force from 12 to 10 divisions. The Army's force structure plan stabilizes the force at an active duty end strength of 495,000 soldiers as the Army prepares to transform into the force of the future -- Force XXI. The plan inactivates two continental U.S. Armies (CONUSAs), three combat brigades, and two division headquarters and their divisional troop units. It also moves two air defense brigades and an armored cavalry regiment to new locations. The net result is the reduction of military spaces from 540,000 to 495,000, approximately 10 percent of today's force, by the end of fiscal year 1996.

The 10-division Army (Figure 9) consists of four light divisions and six heavy divisions, all stationed at existing installations. All divisions will consist of three active component brigades, increasing battlefield lethality and strategic responsiveness. They are augmented by two Armored Cavalry Regiments. Some divisions will have one brigade stationed at a different location. Restationing will maximize availability of training land for the active and reserve components, insure mutual support of collocated units, and enhance force projection capabilities.

Some division and subordinate unit designations are being changed following a review of lineage and honors by the Army's Center for Military History. The two division flags to leave the force will be those of the 2nd Armored Division and 24th Infantry Division (Mechanized). The 2AD will be reflagged the 4th ID (Mechanized) and the 24th ID (Mechanized) will be reflagged the 3rd ID (Mechanized). The 1st ID (Mechanized) flag will replace the 3rd ID (Mechanized) in Germany. The two brigades remaining at Fort Riley will align with the two divisions stationed in Germany. One brigade at Fort Carson will also inactivate. The brigade remaining at Fort Carson will operate under the command of the 4th ID (Mechanized) at Fort Hood, TX.

Additionally, two brigades, the 194th Armored Brigade (Separate) at Fort Knox , KY, and the

3rd Brigade of the 25th Infantry Division at Schofield Barracks, Hawaii, will inactivate by the end of fiscal year 1995. The 1st Brigade, 7th Infantry Division (Light), will become the 1st Brigade of the 25th Infantry Division.

Although the 1st Brigade, 6th Infantry Division, at Fort Richardson, AK, retains its unit designation, it will align with the 10th Mountain Division (Light Infantry), Fort Drum, NY, to serve as its third brigade. The overall force structure changes are designed to maximize worldwide power projection capability. Leaving a brigade in Alaska further reinforces a commitment to security and stability in the Pacific Rim.



Figure 9.

A reorganization of CONUSAs, the units that provide regional oversight for reserve forces training and mobilization, will occur in fiscal year 1995. The 1st Army at Fort Meade, MD, and the 6th Army at the Presidio of San Francisco, CA, will inactivate. Oversight of reserve units will consolidate under the remaining two CONUSA headquarters. The 2nd Army, at Fort Gillem, GA, will control reserve units in an area from Minnesota to Louisiana and eastward. The 5th Army, at Fort Sam Houston, TX, controls reserve units in the western portion of the country.

In fiscal year 1996, the 3rd Armored Cavalry Regiment, currently stationed at Fort Bliss, TX, moves to Fort Carson and shares the post with the brigade that remains there. Two air defense artillery brigades, the 108th at Fort Polk, LA, and the 31st at Fort Hood, will move to Fort Bliss.

Four corps headquarters will remain in the force structure: I Corps at Fort Lewis, WA; III Corps at Fort Hood, TX; V Corps in Germany; and XVIII Airborne Corps at Fort Bragg, NC.

Three cavalry regiments will remain in the force structure: the 2nd Armored Cavalry Regiment (Light) at the Joint Readiness Training Center, Fort Polk, LA; the 3rd Armored Cavalry Regiment at Fort Carson, CO; and the 11th Armored Cavalry Regiment at the National Training Center, Fort Irwin, CA (OPFOR).

C. BRAC 95 FORCE STRUCTURE AND IMPLEMENTATION PLAN (FISCAL YEAR 1996).

BRAC 95 FORCE STRUCTURE AND IMPLEMENTATION PLAN

ARMY UNITS BY TYPE	ACTIVE	RESERVE
CORPS HEADQUARTERS	4	0
DIVISION HEADQUARTERS	10	8
MANEUVER BRIGADES	30	48
ARMORED CAVALRY REGIMENTS/LIGHT CAVALRY REGIMENTS	1/1	1/0
SPECIAL OPERATING FORCES GROUPS	5	2
SPECIAL OPERATING FORCES AVIATION GROUPS	1	0
FIELD ARTILLERY BATTALIONS	51	83
AIR DEFENSE ARTILLERY BATTALIONS	22	21
AVIATION BATTALIONS	54	46
ENGINEER BATTALIONS	39	87
SIGNAL BATTALIONS	44	35
MILITARY INTELLIGENCE BATTALIONS	29	13
RANGER REGIMENTS	1	0
OPPOSING FORCES (NATIONAL TRAINING CENTERS)	3	0

Figure 10.

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CHAPTER 3 - BASE CLOSURE AND REALIGNMENT SELECTION PROCESS

The Army's base closure and realignment process is consistent with applicable BRAC legislation and OSD guidance. It is driven by the Army's view of its long range requirements as expressed in the Army Stationing Strategy. This chapter provides an overview of those operational requirements and describes how the Army studied its installations.

Operational Requirements.

The strategic requirements outlined in the Bottom-Up Review translate directly into operational requirements that ensure the Army is trained and ready to support the National Military Strategy. Should the Army fail to satisfy these critical requirements, the nation's military strategy will be at risk. These requirements form the basis of the operational blueprint governing the stationing of Army forces. The operational requirements that significantly affect Army installations and readiness are outlined below.

Power Projection. Develop and maintain the capability to rapidly deploy and sustain decisive combat forces from bases in the United States to any region of the world.

Versatility. Maintain the capability to respond to a wide variety of missions, across the full range of military operations and environments; performing at the tactical, operational, and strategic levels of warfare while smoothly transitioning from one mission to another.

Strategic Agility. Develop and maintain the ability, through strategic mobility and stationing, to deploy and strike faster than a potential enemy.

Deterrence. Maintain sufficient global military capability to convince adversaries that the cost of aggression will exceed any possible gain.

Training and Education. Maintain a high quality of combined, joint, and service specific training in both individual training conducted at institutional schools and collective training conducted at home station, major training areas, and Combat Training Centers.

Leader Development. Provide for the continuous professional development of Army leaders - a requirement paramount to achieving battlefield success with the minimum cost in terms of lives and resources.

Sustainment. Develop and maintain the ability to sustain large scale ground combat forces from bases in the nation's power projection strategy.

Technology Development. Maintain technological superiority to counterbalance potential adversaries, reduce risk, and enhance the potential for swift, decisive conflict termination.

Acquisition Excellence. Provide a flexible industrial base, capable of providing an uninterrupted flow of critical supplies, on short notice, without major retooling.

Force Generation. Size the operational and industrial base infrastructure to support force generation contingencies resulting from the requirements to conduct two, near-simultaneous, major regional conflicts.

Fiscal Responsibility. Adequately fund a balanced program of critical operational and infrastructure requirements, assisted by the reduction of infrastructure costs commensurate with the force drawdown.

Environmental Stewardship. Conserve environmental resources to ensure availability of training lands both now and in the future.

Quality of Life. Provide soldiers and their families a quality of life designed to attract and retain quality volunteers to man a modern, professional Army.

A. MANEUVER INSTALLATIONS.

The installations listed below were evaluated within the Maneuver installation category.

- Fort Bragg, North Carolina
- Fort Hood, Texas
- Schofield Barracks, Hawaii
- Fort Campbell, Kentucky
- Fort Lewis, Washington
- Fort Stewart, Georgia
- Fort Carson, Colorado
- Fort Richardson, Alaska
- Fort Wainwright, Alaska
- Fort Drum, New York
- Fort Riley, Kansas

The following map shows the geographic location of each installation.

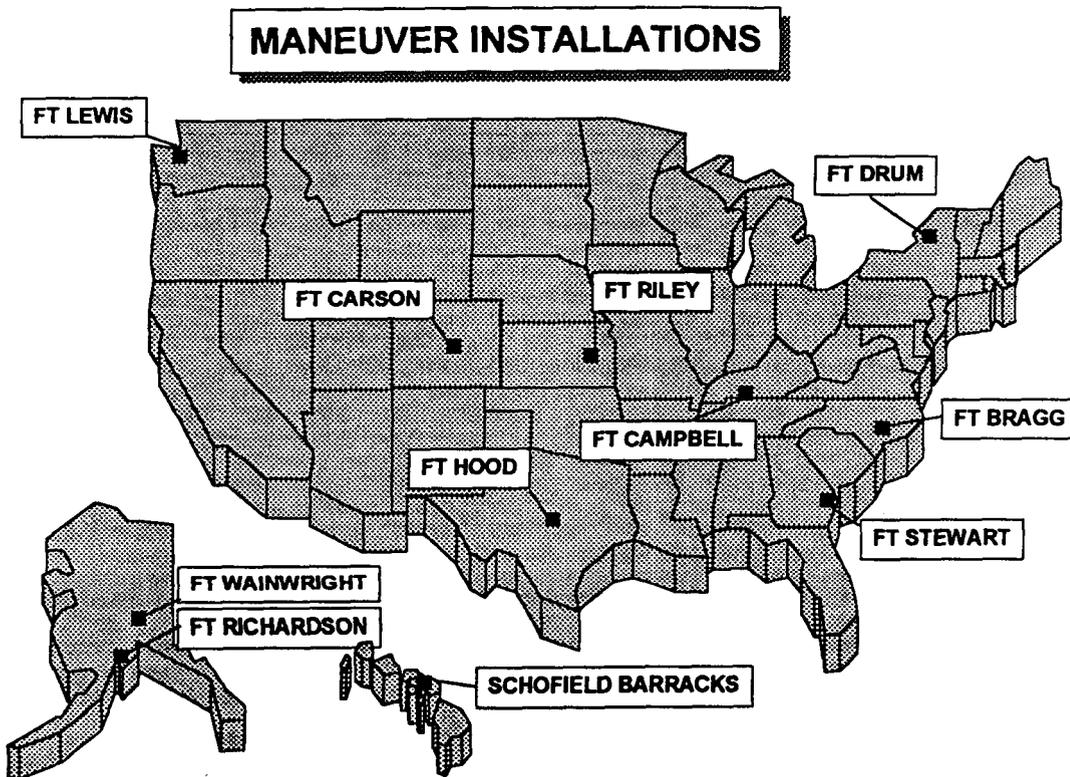


Figure 11.

(1) The Army Stationing Strategy.

(a) Description.

Maneuver installations are power projection platforms upon which our major combat forces are stationed. They provide facilities and resources to house, sustain, maintain, train, and deploy these forces. On a regional basis, maneuver installations also support both active and reserve activities that do not have immediate local access to required services and may be used as training and mobilization stations for the reserve force.

(b) Operational Requirements.

Maneuver installations, due to their size and flexibility, support the broadest array of operational requirements. In support of "power projection," these installations generate the majority of the Army's military power through trained and ready combat forces, and project that power using local transportation networks connected to national transportation assets.

The large land areas and range facilities associated with maneuver installations support the critical "training" requirement. At these installations, doctrinal education is put into practice and internalized at both individual and unit levels. The synergy of combined arms operations and the synchronized application of combat power can only be experienced through unit training.

The unsettled international security environment presents challenges across the entire spectrum of military operations. The Army's ability to respond to these challenges is a measure of the operational requirement of "versatility." Armored, light, airborne, air assault and special operations forces each play a vital role in maintaining the Army's versatility. The Army must, therefore, maintain this variety of units, each requiring access to a specific type of terrain or facilities, in order to respond to challenges across the entire continuum of military operations.

Reliance on these characteristics to support mobilization, as well as their ability to accommodate potential increases in force structure demonstrate maneuver installation support of the "force generation" requirement.

The remaining operational requirements, "deterrence" and "strategic agility" are supported by the location of the installation as well as other specific characteristics such as the servicing transportation network. In both cases, the ability to position large combat units relative to evolving international situations is uniquely characteristic of this category of installations and vital to the National Military Strategy. Because of their proximity to the region, forces stationed in Alaska and Hawaii best support these operational requirements with respect to the Pacific Region. Such stationing sends a clear message to both allies and potential adversaries alike, that the United States intends to remain actively engaged in this vital region of the world. Beyond that, deployment times to potential hot spots throughout the region are minimized by the reduced distances.

(c) Stationing Requirements.

(1) Maintain the capability to station 10 division equivalents (30 maneuver brigades) and 2 Armored Cavalry Regiments (ACRs) in the United States (including Alaska and Hawaii) along with the "echelons above division" command and control and support force structure as outlined in the Bottom Up Review.

(2) Leverage deterrent and crisis response by maintaining forward presence through forces stationed in Hawaii and Alaska.

(3) Maintain the capability to station three corps headquarters with support elements in the United States.

(4) Station armored forces in the western United States to facilitate power projection to the Pacific theater.

(5) Facilitate power projection of assigned units.

(6) Provide the ability to train tenant units and ensure their readiness.

(7) Ensure sufficient land and range facilities are available to support mobilization and training requirements of the reserve components.

(8) Provide sufficient training land and range facilities to support joint and combined training exercises.

(d) Operational Blueprint.

The current maneuver installation structure accommodates the size and composition of the force (as established by the Bottom Up Review), includes sufficient land and facilities to support a trained and ready force, and provides adequate flexibility to meet the challenges of an uncertain future.

Within the continental United States (CONUS), maneuver installations with certain unique characteristics are operationally crucial to the National Military Strategy and must be retained. These unique characteristics include the capability to support two division-size units, close proximity to large port facilities, and special facilities designed to support unique military capabilities such as airborne or air assault units. Unique facilities at Fort Bragg (airborne/special operations) and Fort Campbell (air assault), joint operations at Fort Bragg and Pope Air Force Base (providing rapid deployability), immediate access to large port facilities from Fort Stewart and Fort Lewis (providing rapid deployability), and operational synergies and efficiencies resulting from collocation of large maneuver forces at Fort Hood, all provide operational capabilities unique to those installations and critical to the Army's warfighting mission.

In order to support USCINCPAC strategy in the Pacific Theater, the Army must maintain a credible force stationed in Alaska and Hawaii. Installations there provide the unique opportunity to accomplish this forward presence while stationing forces within the United States. In addition to reinforcing our long-standing regional relationships, forces stationed in Alaska and Hawaii present clear evidence of American commitment in the Pacific Theater - assuring our allies and deterring potential adversaries. Operationally, these forces provide the requisite warfighting capability for immediate USCINCPAC use; support forward presence, contingency, and combat operations; contribute significantly to joint interoperability; and are positioned to rapidly deploy in support of regional contingencies. As the force structure in Alaska is downsized from a maneuver division to a maneuver brigade with associated support elements, the installation structure can be tailored to meet the specific needs of the current force structure. Flexibility to meet future contingencies should, however, be maintained by placing any excess infrastructure in layaway status. Such action will preserve the land for future training purposes while reducing the rate of facility deterioration, allowing cost-effective use of the buildings in the future.

As the post Cold War international security environment continues to evolve, the Army must retain the stationing flexibility to respond to these changes. Major unit relocations could be prompted by such changes. As a major component of strategic agility, unit locations may need to be changed as security threats evolve in different areas of the world. Similarly, changes in the international security environment may reduce the need for forward presence. In either case, as long as the National Military Strategy includes the requirement to fight and win two near-simultaneous major regional conflicts, the Army requires a 10 division force (as determined by the Bottom Up Review). Whether stationed overseas or in the United States, the location of the force does not alter the force structure required to generate decisive victory. The Army must retain the flexibility to locate these units in the United States.

Should the Army fail to maintain the maneuver installation structure required to accommodate these scenarios, implementation of future stationing decisions may not be possible without the expenditure of billions of dollars and considerable delay. The international security environment is subject to change. The Army must retain the stationing flexibility necessary to respond in support of the National Military Strategy. The nation can ill afford the risk of allowing near-term installation structure decisions to dictate future force structure/stationing decisions.

The table below outlines the capacity of existing maneuver installations (in terms of maneuver brigades only), and the potential capacity of these installations achievable through a significant investment in new construction.

Note: This simplified analysis is intended to demonstrate the thought process and is not intended to substitute for a detailed, formal capacity analysis. Additionally, it does not consider the stationing requirements generated by the substantial number of additional, non-brigade forces currently stationed both in the United States and abroad.

CAPACITY REQUIREMENT TO STATION BOTTOM UP REVIEW FORCE
(19 Mechanized Brigades and 13 Light Brigades)

INSTALLATION	WITHOUT CONSTRUCTION	WITH CONSTRUCTION
Bragg	3*	3*
Campbell	3*	3*
Carson	2	3
Drum	2*	3*
Hood	5	5
Lewis	2	3
Richardson	1*	1*
Riley	2	2
Stewart	2	2
Wainwright	1*	2*
Schofield Barracks	3*	3*
Benning	1	1
Bliss	1	4
Knox	-	1
Polk	1*	2*
Total	15/14*	21/17*

* light forces only

Currently, 24 maneuver brigades (12 mechanized and 12 light) and 2 Armored Cavalry Regiments (ACRs) (1 mechanized and 1 light) are stationed in the United States. As shown in the table above, current installation capacity can accommodate 29 brigades (15 mechanized and 14 light) without additional construction. This is less capacity than required to station the force in the United States (19 mechanized brigades/ACRs and 13 light brigades/ACRs). Any further reduction in the Army's ability to station tactical forces in the United States creates excessive operational risk and carries with it, the potential for future expenditures (facility construction and land acquisition) far in excess of savings achieved through base closure.

(2) Military Value Assessment.

A Military Value Assessment (MVA) was conducted for each installation category. The MVA integrates the quantitative Installation Assessment with the qualitative operational blueprint previously discussed in The Army Stationing Strategy. The result is the Army's best judgment on the military value of its installations. The MVA provides the basis for identifying BRAC study candidates and is summarized below.

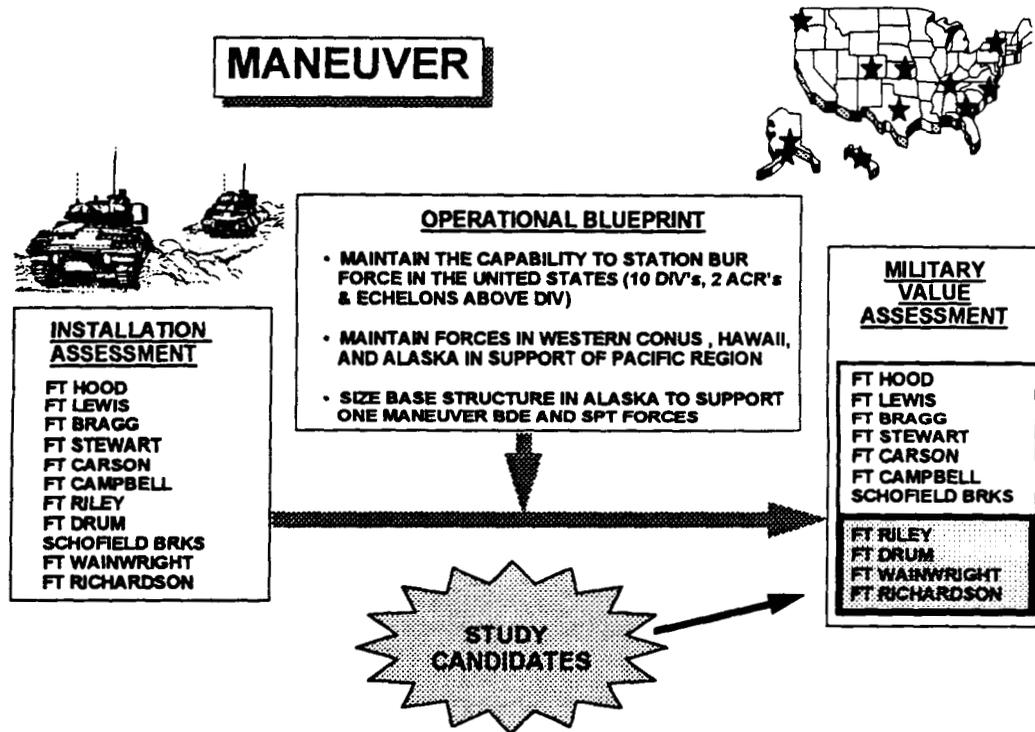


Figure 12.

(3) Installation Analysis.

Fort Bragg, North Carolina

Fort Bragg is home to XVIII Airborne Corps, 82nd Airborne Division, 1st Corps Support Command, John F. Kennedy Center for Military Assistance, Special Operations Command, and a number of other units and activities. The 82nd Airborne Division is a member of the Contingency Force Pool, as are many other Fort Bragg units. Additionally, the proximity of Pope Air Force Base provides Fort Bragg with immediate access to strategic airlift. Because of its high military value, Fort Bragg was not selected for further study.

Fort Campbell, Kentucky

Fort Campbell is home to the 101st Airborne Division (Air Assault), 5th Special Forces Group (Airborne), and the 160th Special Operations Regiment. The 101st Airborne Division (Air Assault) is a member of the Contingency Force Pool. Because of its high military value, Fort Campbell was not selected for further study.

Fort Carson, Colorado

Fort Carson is currently home to the 4th Infantry Division (Mechanized) and future home of the 10th Special Forces Group (Airborne). As a result of recent reflagging decisions, the 4th Infantry Division (Mechanized) will inactivate its Fort Carson headquarters and activate at Fort Hood, TX, replacing the 2nd Armored Division. The 3rd Armored Cavalry Regiment will move to Carson from Fort Bliss. One divisional brigade remains at Carson, assigned as an element of the 4th ID (Mechanized). Because of its high military value, it was not selected for further study.

Fort Drum, New York

Fort Drum is home to the 10th Infantry Division (Light). The 10th Division is retained under the Force Structure Plan and is a member of the Contingency Force Pool. The post is a primary mobilization station for upward to 50,000 Reserve Component soldiers. Because of its lesser military value, Fort Drum was selected for additional study. Due to the overall importance of maneuver installations to station and train ground forces and the high costs associated with closure, the Army decided that Fort Drum should remain open.

Fort Hood, Texas

Fort Hood is currently home to III Corps, 1st Cavalry Division, 2nd Armored Division, and five separate brigades. The 2nd Armored Division is scheduled to be reflagged as the 4th Infantry Division (Mechanized). The 1st Cavalry Division is retained and is a member of the Contingency Force Pool. Because of its high military value, Fort Hood was not selected for further study.

Fort Lewis, Washington

Fort Lewis is home to I Corps, one light infantry brigade, one heavy brigade and numerous non-divisional units. Under the force structure plan, the light brigade will be aligned with the 25th Infantry Division (Hawaii), and the heavy brigade with the 2nd Infantry Division (Korea). Because of its high military value, Fort Lewis was not selected for further study.

Fort Richardson, Alaska

Fort Richardson, along with Fort Wainwright, supports 1st Brigade, 6th Infantry Division (Light) and the Arctic Support Brigade. Under the Force Structure Plan, these units will be

aligned with the 10th Infantry Division (Fort Drum). Because of its lesser military value, Fort Richardson was selected for additional study. Due to strategic requirements for presence in the Pacific region and the high costs associated with closure, the Army decided that Fort Richardson should remain open.

Fort Riley, Kansas

Fort Riley is currently home to the 1st Infantry Division (Mechanized). The 1st Infantry Division (Mechanized) will inactivate its Fort Riley headquarters and activate in Germany replacing the 3rd Infantry Division (Mechanized). Two heavy brigades will remain at Fort Riley as reinforcing brigades for divisions stationed in Europe. Because of Fort Riley's lesser military value, it was selected for further study. Due to the overall importance of maneuver installations to station and train ground forces and the high costs associated with closure, the Army decided to keep Fort Riley open.

Schofield Barracks, Hawaii

Schofield Barracks is the home to the 25th Infantry Division (Light). Under the Force Structure Plan, one brigade will inactivate. The post's location in the middle of the Pacific Ocean gives the U.S. Army a strategic position in the Pacific Theater. Although Schofield Barracks ranked relatively low in the installation assessment, it meets a specific requirement to maintain forward deployed forces in Hawaii for crisis response and therefore ranks high in military value. Accordingly, it was not selected for further study.

Fort Stewart, Georgia

Fort Stewart is currently home to the 24th Infantry Division (Mechanized). The 24th Division (Mechanized) is a member of the Contingency Force Pool and is scheduled to be reflagged as the 3rd Infantry Division (Mechanized). Hunter Army Airfield, Fort Stewart's satellite installation, is the home to 1st Battalion, 75th Ranger Regiment (Airborne) and 3rd Battalion, 160th Aviation (Special Operations Forces). Due to its proximity to port, rail and C5-capable airfield facilities, Fort Stewart is the model for rapid deployment of a heavy division. Because of Fort Stewart's high military value, it was not selected for further study.

Fort Wainwright, Alaska

Fort Wainwright, along with Fort Richardson, supports the 1st Brigade, 6th Infantry Division (Light) and the Arctic Support Brigade. Its lower military value assessment made it a candidate for further study. Due to strategic requirements for presence in the Pacific region and the high costs associated with closure, the Army decided that Fort Wainwright should remain open. The Army recommends relocating the Cold Region Test Activity (CRTA) and Northern Warfare Training Center (NWTC) from Fort Greely to Fort Wainwright.

B. MAJOR TRAINING AREAS.

The installations listed below were evaluated within the Major Training Area category.

- Fort A.P. Hill, Virginia
- Fort Hunter Liggett, California
- Fort Pickett, Virginia
- Fort Chaffee, Arkansas
- Fort Indiantown Gap, Pennsylvania
- Fort Polk, Louisiana
- Fort Dix, New Jersey
- Fort Irwin, California
- Fort Greely, Alaska
- Fort McCoy, Wisconsin

The following map shows the geographic location of each installation.

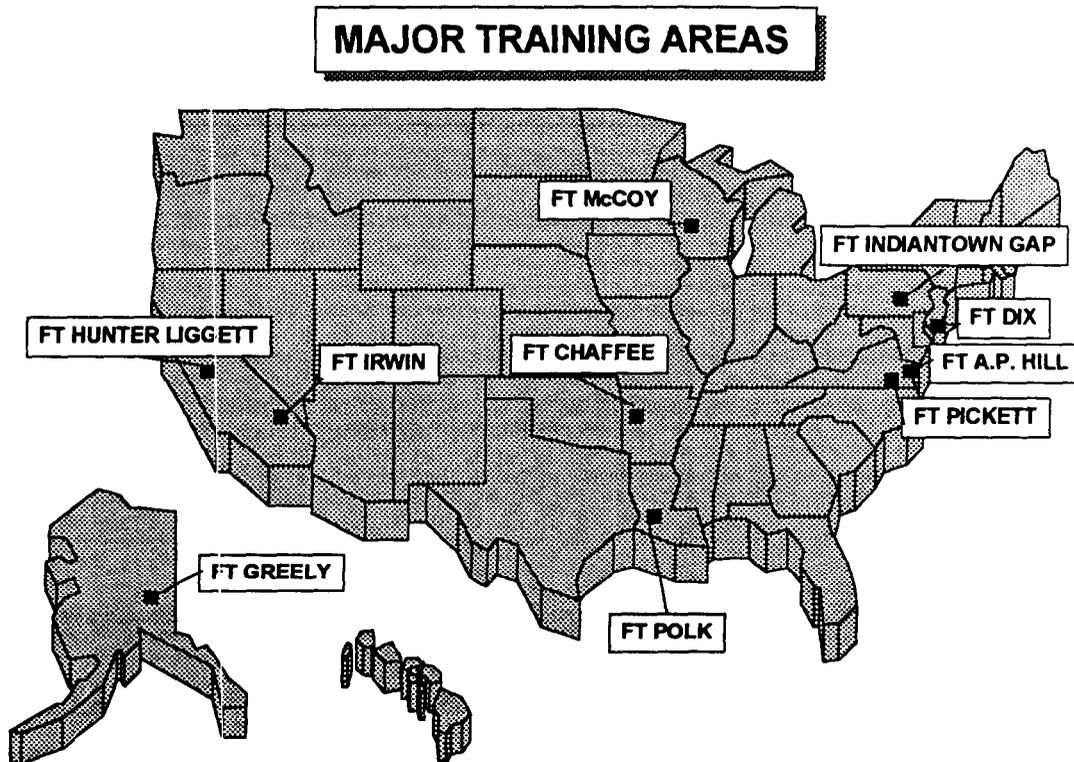


Figure 13.

(1) The Army Stationing Strategy.

(a) Description.

Major training areas provide facilities to active and reserve components for large unit training exercises. With the exceptions of the Combat Training Centers located at Fort Irwin and Fort Polk, few active tactical units are stationed at these locations, which vary in characteristics, capabilities, and organization.

(b) Operational Requirements.

Major training areas primarily support the collective component of the "training" requirement. The Combat Training Centers provide state-of-the-art training, while other installations in this category serve as training areas for reserve component forces. These installations not only support sustainment training, but as major components of our mobilization strategy, they also support the "force generation" requirement by serving as mobilization stations and locations for major unit training of mobilized reserve component forces.

(c) Stationing Requirements.

(1) Maintain Combat Training Centers for both armored and light forces.

(2) Retain sufficient training acreage and range facilities to meet current and potential needs of both the active and priority reserve component forces (Contingency Force Package units, Special Operations Forces, and National Guard Enhanced Brigades).

(3) Minimize the number of major training areas focused primarily on reserve component training support.

(d) Operational Blueprint.

Combat Training Centers (CTC) are one of the primary reasons the Army was able to recover from the era of "hollowness" that developed during the 1970's. Installations supporting these Combat Training Centers must be retained to insure continued support for this vital component of readiness.

Major training areas that support reserve components should be realigned to accomplish the mission in the most cost effective manner. As field training is the focus, cantonment areas can be minimized by eliminating all functions other than those required to support unit training in a field environment. Additionally, installations where the workload reasonably can be relocated to other installations may be closed with minimal impact on operational requirements. Priority of training support will go to Contingency Force Package units, Special Operations Forces, and National Guard Enhanced Brigades.

(2) Military Value Assessment.

A Military Value Assessment (MVA) was conducted for each installation category. The MVA integrates the quantitative Installation Assessment with the qualitative operational blueprint previously discussed in The Army Stationing Strategy. The result is the Army's best judgment on the military value of its installations. The MVA provides the basis for identifying BRAC study candidates and is summarized below.

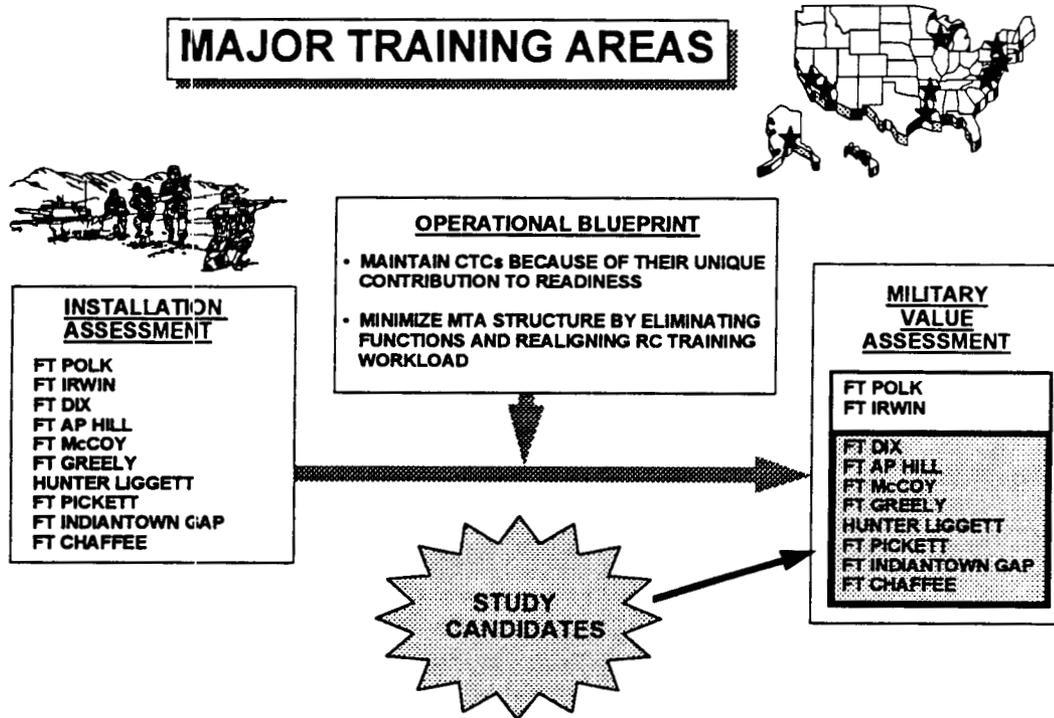


Figure 14.

(3) Installation Analysis.

Fort A.P. Hill, Virginia

Fort A.P. Hill provides training, administrative, and logistical support for Reserve Component (RC) units, Active Component units, other military departments and government agencies; however, Fort A.P. Hill's primary mission is to support RC units. The Army Stationing Strategy emphasizes the need to reduce the number of major training areas focused primarily on Reserve Component (RC) training support. As a result, Fort A.P. Hill was chosen as a candidate for further study. The Army decided that closure is operationally infeasible due to the annual training requirements of the RC.

Fort Chaffee, Arkansas

Fort Chaffee serves as a major training area for Active and Reserve Component soldiers as well as service members from other military departments and civilian agencies. Further, Fort Chaffee has served as a site for contingency missions, including Vietnamese and Cuban Resettlement Programs. Fort Chaffee's primary mission is to support RC units. The Army Stationing Strategy emphasizes the need to reduce the number of major training areas focused primarily on RC training support. Consequently, Fort Chaffee was chosen as a candidate for study. The Army recommends closing Fort Chaffee, except for a Reserve Component enclave.

Fort Dix, New Jersey

Fort Dix provides command and control to the New York Area Command at Fort Hamilton and Fort Totten as well as functional support to the New York Maintenance Shop Bellmore; Camp Kilmer, NJ; and Camp Pedricktown, NJ. The garrison is postured to support Active and Reserve Component training; however, its primary mission is to support RC units. The Army Stationing Strategy emphasizes the need to reduce the number of major training areas focused primarily on RC training support. Therefore, Fort Dix was chosen as a candidate for study. The Army recommends realigning Fort Dix.

Fort Greely, Alaska

Fort Greely manages over 662,000 acres of training areas used by Army and Air Force units, the Cold Regions Test Center, and The Northern Warfare Training Center. The Army Stationing Strategy indicates that the number of major training areas should be reduced if operational requirements permit. As a result, Fort Greely was chosen as a candidate for further study. The Army recommends realigning Fort Greely.

Fort Indiantown Gap, Pennsylvania

Fort Indiantown Gap is a major Reserve Component (RC) training center for ground and air units. It is also the home of Headquarters, Pennsylvania National Guard. The Army Stationing Strategy emphasizes the need to reduce the number of major training areas focused primarily on RC training support. Accordingly, Fort Indiantown Gap was chosen as a candidate for further study. The Army recommends closing Fort Indiantown Gap, except for a reserve component enclave.

Fort Hunter Liggett, California

Fort Hunter Liggett's primary mission is to support RC units. It is the major maneuver area for combined arms training of the 40th Infantry Division (Mechanized), California Army National Guard. It is also the home to the Test and Experimentation Center which conducts field equipment testing for the U.S. Army. The Army Stationing Strategy emphasizes the need to

reduce the number of major training areas focused primarily on RC training support. As a result, Fort Hunter Liggett was chosen as a candidate for further study. The Army recommends realigning Fort Hunter Liggett.

Fort Irwin, California

Fort Irwin is the home to the National Training Center (NTC). The NTC's mission is to provide tough, realistic combined arms and services joint training in accordance with operations doctrine for brigades and regiments in a mid-to-high intensity environment. In addition, the NTC provides lessons learned for training, doctrine, and equipment improvements. As one of two CONUS-based Combat Training Centers, Fort Irwin plays a key role in maintaining Army readiness. Therefore, it was not selected for further study.

Fort McCoy, Wisconsin

Fort McCoy's primary mission is to provide training for the readiness of RC forces. The Army Stationing Strategy emphasizes the need to reduce the number of major training areas focused primarily on RC training support. As a result, Fort McCoy was chosen as a candidate for further study. The Army decided that closure is operationally infeasible due to the training requirements of the RC.

Fort Pickett, Virginia

Fort Pickett's primary mission is to provide training facilities, maneuver training areas, base operations, and mobilization support to Reserve Component units, as well as the Active Component and other services. The Army Stationing Strategy emphasizes the need to reduce the number of major training areas focused primarily on reserve component training support. As a result, Fort Pickett was chosen as a candidate for further study. The Army recommends closing Fort Pickett, except for a reserve component enclave.

Fort Polk, Louisiana

Fort Polk is the home of the Joint Readiness Training Center (JRTC). The JRTC provides tough, realistic, light infantry and joint services training in accordance with operational doctrine for low to mid-to-high intensity environments. In addition, the JRTC provides lessons learned for training, doctrine, and equipment improvements. Fort Polk also supports the 2nd ACR and other contingency force units supporting XVIII Airborne Corps. As one of two CONUS-based Combat Training Centers, Fort Polk plays a key role in maintaining Army readiness. Therefore, it was not selected for further study.

C. COMMAND AND CONTROL/ADMINISTRATIVE SUPPORT.

The installations listed below were evaluated within the Command and Control Category.

- Fort Belvoir, Virginia
- Fort Buchanan, Puerto Rico
- Fort Gillem, Georgia
- Fort Hamilton, New York
- Kelly Support Center, Pennsylvania
- Fort McPherson, Georgia
- Fort Meade, Maryland
- Fort Monroe, Virginia
- Fort Myer, Virginia
- Presidio of San Francisco, California
- Price Support Center, Illinois
- Fort Ritchie, Maryland
- Fort Shafter, Hawaii
- TACOM Support Activity, Selfridge, Michigan
- Fort Totten, New York

The following map shows the geographic location of each installation.

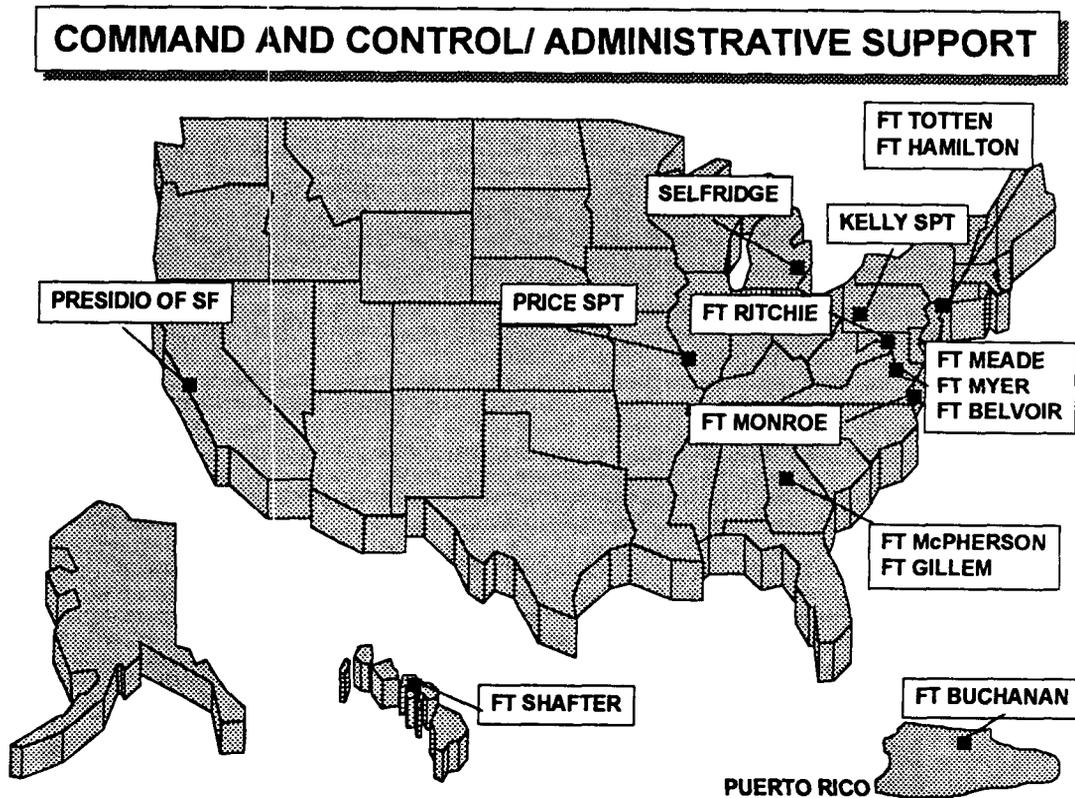


Figure 15.

(1) The Army Stationing Strategy.

(a) Description.

Installations in this category provide facilities through which the Army leadership commands, controls, and manages the systems that generate combat and sustaining forces. Major Army Command (MACOM) headquarters such as Forces Command (FORSCOM) and Training and Doctrine Command (TRADOC), provide command and control over units and organizations which are functionally organized to perform a specific mission. These headquarters, like other command and control organizations, require ready access to modern communications facilities in order to efficiently exercise their command and control functions. Continental United States Army (CONUSA) headquarters are critical to the mobilization and deployment of reserve component forces. They are regionally oriented to facilitate their mission. The field army headquarters must be stationed with ready access to other joint headquarters and have the ability to rapidly deploy in the event of a crisis. Army Force (ARFOR) command and control

headquarters locations are primarily dictated by the location of the supported joint headquarters. Joint planning activities, reliable communications, and rapid deployment capability all influence the positioning of these elements. In addition to these command and control functions, many of these installations primarily provide housing and quality of life services to soldiers and their families.

(b) Operational Requirements.

The functions accomplished at these installations support the entire range of operational requirements. Command, control, management, and integration functions generate decisions significantly affecting support for both current and future operational requirements. Without these functions, the Army could not exist as a viable organization.

(c) Stationing Requirements.

(1) Maintain the capability to station one field army headquarters, a minimum of two Continental United States Army (CONUSA) headquarters, all major army command (MACOM) headquarters, and a United States Army Reserve Command (USARC) headquarters in the United States.

(2) Facilitate ARFOR command and control for regionally-oriented, US-based, unified commands and the Special Operations Command.

(3) Maintain installations for the sole purpose of providing family housing and other quality of life functions only where fiscally advantageous.

(d) Operational Blueprint.

The high operational value of many of these installations is derived from the installations unique geographic location and the nature of their support to the mission requirements of tenant units. In these cases, the installations should be retained. Included in this group are Fort Myer, and Fort Belvoir.

Fort Myer is uniquely located to provide immediate support to the Pentagon, Arlington National Cemetery, and other key facilities in the nation's capital. The missions associated with units stationed at Fort Myer cannot be satisfactorily accomplished from another installation.

In addition to housing several key organizations, Fort Belvoir provides the Army the opportunity to relocate organizations from leased facilities in the National Capital Region to federally owned property.

TRADOC Headquarters should be stationed in the joint environment of the Tidewater Region to allow immediate access to doctrine development processes of other Services as well as Joint organizations stationed at Fort Monroe and in the region.

In cases where an installation exists solely to provide quality of life functions for forces stationed in the immediate area, closure should be considered only when similar quality of life can be provided through a less costly alternative.

In most situations, current stationing is not vital to successful mission accomplishment of tenant units. Any closure recommendations should, however, carefully consider operational requirements when considering relocation options.

(2) Military Value Assessment.

A Military Value Assessment (MVA) was conducted for each installation category. The MVA integrates the quantitative Installation Assessment with the qualitative operational blueprint discussed earlier in The Army Stationing Strategy. The result is the Army's best judgment on the military value of its installations. The MVA provides the basis for identifying BRAC study candidates and is summarized below.

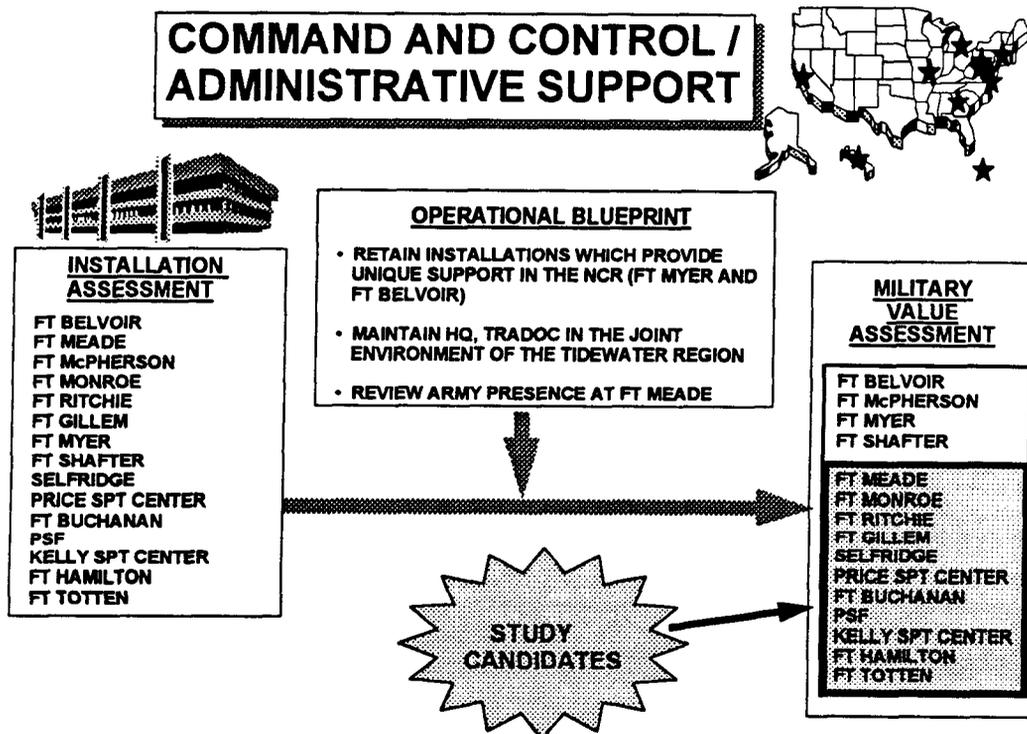


Figure 16.

(3) Installation Analysis.

Fort Belvoir, Virginia

Fort Belvoir is located in the National Capital Region (NCR) and is one of two larger installations available to the Army for expansion in the area. It provides essential logistical and administrative support to 78 tenant organizations as well as support services on an area basis to a substantial number of satellite activities throughout the greater Washington D.C. area. Included are 38 elements or headquarters of 9 Army MACOMs. Major DoD tenants currently located on Fort Belvoir include the Defense Systems Management College, the Defense Mapping School of the Defense Mapping Agency, and the Defense Communications-Electronics Evaluation & Testing Activity. Other DoD agencies scheduled to move to Fort Belvoir after mid-1995 include the Defense Logistics Agency, Defense Technical Information Service, Defense Contract Audit Agency, Defense National Stockpile Center, Defense Fuel Supply Center, and the Defense Supply Services-Washington. As a result of its high military value, Fort Belvoir was not selected for further study.

Fort Buchanan, Puerto Rico

Fort Buchanan, a sub-installation of Fort McPherson, is the only Active Army installation in the Caribbean, and is located six miles southeast of metropolitan San Juan, Puerto Rico. Fort Buchanan is a mobilization station and serves as the coordinating and supporting installation for Reserve Component units in Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands. Fort Buchanan was selected for further study because of its relatively low military value. The Army recommends realigning this installation.

Fort Gillem, Georgia

Fort Gillem, a sub-installation of Fort McPherson, is located in the same metropolitan area as Fort McPherson. It provides services to the numerous tenant organizations at Fort McPherson and Gillem as well as a number of satellite activities in the Atlanta area. Tenants include the 2nd U.S. Army, the Army/Air Force Exchange Regional Distribution Center, and the U.S. Army Criminal Investigation Laboratory. In addition, Fort Gillem provides general administrative and warehouse space for HQ, FORSCOM, 3rd U.S. Army and the Fort McPherson Garrison. These facilities are required to supplement a space deficit. Because of its relatively low military value, Fort Gillem was selected for further study. The 1993 Commission considered Fort Gillem as a potential addition to DoD's list but ultimately concluded it should remain open. The Army's study in BRAC 95 confirmed the validity of that decision. The Army discontinued study due to the operational support it provides to Fort McPherson and the high costs associated with closing Fort Gillem.

Fort Hamilton, New York

Fort Hamilton, a sub-installation of Fort Dix, is located in New York City's Borough of Brooklyn and supports the operations of the New York Area Command (NYAC). This post is the administrative center for Army activities in the New York metropolitan area and provides the full range of support to active duty military, Army Reserve, Army National Guard, and military retirees. Because of its low military value, Fort Hamilton was selected for further study. The Army recommends realigning Fort Hamilton.

Kelly Support Center, Pennsylvania

Kelly Support Center is located in southwestern Pennsylvania, 12 miles southwest of Pittsburgh. It supports the 99th U.S. Army Reserve Command and a variety of satellite activities in the area. Since the Kelly Support Center provides minimal active duty support, it was selected for further study. The Army recommends realigning this installation.

Fort McPherson, Georgia

Fort McPherson is located in East Point, Georgia, within the metropolitan area of Atlanta, eight miles from Hartsfield International Airport. Fort McPherson provides base operations support to numerous tenant organizations at Fort McPherson and its two sub-installations, Fort Gillem in Forest Park, Georgia, and Fort Buchanan, Puerto Rico as well as area support to a number of satellite activities. Tenants include Forces Command and HQ, Third U.S. Army. HQ, U.S. Army Reserve Command is scheduled to move to Fort McPherson from leased facilities in Atlanta in the near future. In view of this high military value, Fort McPherson was not selected for further study.

Fort Meade, Maryland

Fort Meade is located approximately 20 miles north of Washington, D.C. It provides base operations support to several intelligence activities and other tenants, including the National Security Agency. The current Force Structure Plan eliminates one of Fort Meade's primary tenants, the First U.S. Army Headquarters. In addition, as a result of a BRAC 91 recommendation, the Defense Information School will relocate to Fort Meade. Because of Fort Meade's large non-DoD population, it was selected for further study. Due to the high costs associated with closure and the importance of the installation to the National Capital Region, the Army decided to keep Fort Meade open. The Army recommends downsizing the hospital to a clinic, in accordance with the Medical Joint Cross-Service Group's recommendation.

Fort Monroe, Virginia

Fort Monroe is located in the Norfolk/Newport News area of southeastern Virginia. The post supports HQ, Training and Doctrine Command (TRADOC), the Army Cadet Command, and the Joint Warfare Fighting Center. Other tenants include the Naval Surface Warfare Center and the Mobility Concepts Agency (MCA). The Army Stationing Strategy emphasizes that TRADOC Headquarters should be stationed in the joint environment of the Tidewater Region to allow immediate access to doctrine development agencies of other Services as well as joint organizations stationed in the region. With this in mind, Fort Monroe was recommended for further study. The 1993 Commission added Fort Monroe to the list of closure candidates and concluded it should remain open. The Army's study reaffirmed this conclusion and concluded Fort Monroe is well-suited and well-situated to meet its mission. In the military judgment of the Army, Fort Monroe should remain open.

Fort Myer, Virginia

Fort Myer is located in Arlington, Virginia and provides command, control, and operations support to various tenants as well as two sub-installations: Fort McNair and Cameron Station (scheduled to close in 1996). In addition, it provides base operations support to other Army and Department of Defense organizations within the National Capital Region and Military District of Washington. The post directly supports the operation of Arlington National Cemetery and extensive protocol requirements in the Washington D.C. area. Fort Myer is uniquely located to provide immediate support to the Pentagon, Arlington National Cemetery, and other key facilities in the nations' capital. Therefore, it was not selected for further study.

Presidio of San Francisco (PSF), California

The Presidio of San Francisco is located within the boundaries of the City of San Francisco. It has provided support to Headquarters, Sixth U. S. Army, which inactivates under the Force Structure Plan. The 1993 Commission modified the 1988 Commission's recommendation to close the installation by allowing the Sixth Army Headquarters to remain at the Presidio of San Francisco. In 1994, the installation was turned over to the U.S. Park Service. Therefore, the Army discontinued further study of this installation.

Price Support Center, Illinois

Price Support Center is located in southern Illinois near Granite City. It provides administrative, and logistical support to multiple agencies through Inter/Intra/Service Support Agreements (ISSAs). Primary tenants include the HQ Aviation Troop Command Support Element and the VA Records Processing Center. Price Support Center supports a relatively small number of Army military personnel in the area; therefore, it was selected for further study. The Army recommends closing this installation.

Fort Ritchie, Maryland

Fort Ritchie is located in western Maryland, approximately 70 miles northwest of Washington, D.C. and supports the Alternate Joint Communications Center and the National Military Command Center (Site R). Its major tenants are Information Systems Engineering Command-CONUS, the Defense Information Services Organization, and various Information Systems Command elements. Because of its relatively low military value, Fort Ritchie was selected for further study. The Army recommends closing Fort Ritchie.

Fort Shafter, Hawaii

Fort Shafter is located on the island of Oahu, approximately 5 miles from Honolulu, Hawaii. It is the home of HQ, U.S. Army Pacific (USARPAC), the Army component of U.S. Commander In Chief, Pacific Command. In addition, it provides base support to 39 tenant activities and 12 satellite activities, including the Corps of Engineers, Pacific Ocean Division and the Central Identification Laboratory, Hawaii. Because of these essential stationing requirements, Fort Shafter was not selected for further study.

Tank Automotive Command (TACOMSA), Selfridge, Michigan

Tank Automotive Command Support Activity (TACOMSA) is located on Selfridge Air National Guard Base, 20 miles north of Detroit and provides installation and logistical support to TACOM and a number of Reserve Component activities. As the major Army component on a multi-service base, it occupies or is responsible for 622 acres within the 3,600 acre base. In all, approximately 100 industrial buildings and 965 family housing units are managed by TACOMSA. Selfridge supports a small Army military population. Because of its relatively low military value, it was selected for further study. The Army recommends closing this installation.

Fort Totten, New York

Fort Totten is located in New York City's Borough of Queens, and is a sub-installation of Fort Hamilton. Its mission is to provide housing and quality of life support to active duty military personnel of all services residing in the area. Fort Totten is host to a variety of civilian organizations and the Headquarters of the 77th U.S. Army Reserve Command, one of the largest reserve commands in the Army. Fort Totten possesses no unique operational stationing requirements; therefore, it was selected for further study. The Army recommends closing Fort Totten and retaining an enclave for the U.S. Army Reserve.

D. TRAINING SCHOOLS.

The installations listed below were evaluated within the Training School Category.

- Fort Benning, Georgia
- Fort Bliss, Texas
- Fort Eustis and Fort Story, Virginia
- Fort Gordon, Georgia
- Fort Huachuca, Arizona
- Fort Jackson, South Carolina
- Fort Knox, Kentucky
- Fort Lee, Virginia
- Fort Leonard Wood, Missouri
- Fort McClellan, Alabama
- Presidio of Monterey
- Fort Rucker, Alabama
- Fort Sam Houston, Texas
- Fort Sill, Oklahoma

The following map shows the geographic location of each installation.

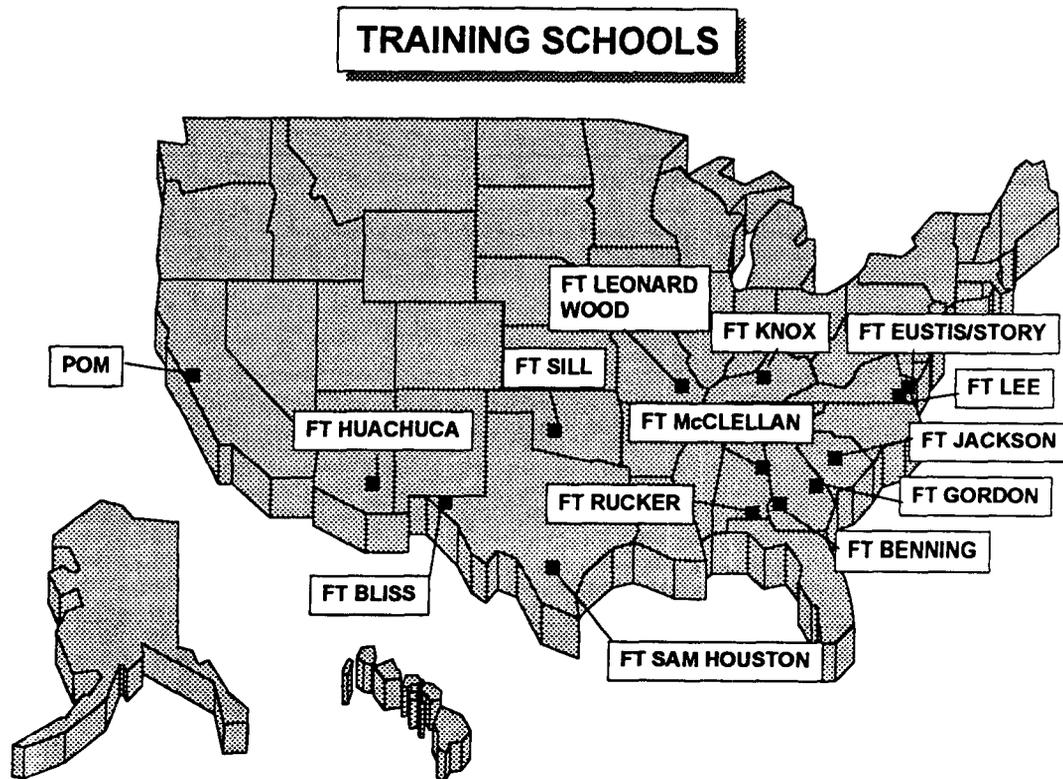


Figure 17.

(1) The Army Stationing Strategy.

(a) Description.

Training installations provide a home for the institutional component of the Army's training system. The functions the Army must perform on the battlefield are encompassed by the Army's branches which are housed on these posts. At the foundation of each branch, is a school where the branch's doctrine is written, functional training takes place, leader development accomplished, warfighting organizations designed, and modernization requirements developed. These posts also provide space for initial entry training where civilians begin the soldierization process. Additionally, these installations house schools that provide specialized training, such as language training.

These schools represent a training system unique among the military services. This system has evolved and matured over time. It is the foundation for the nation's land warfare university and, as such, represents a national resource.

(b) Operational Requirements.

Training schools support the "training and education" requirement. Schools and training centers located on these installations focus on the individual combat and functional skills a soldier requires to be effective on the battlefield. In doing so, they provide tactical units with the foundation needed to achieve successful collective training. The schools on these installations combine classroom education, state of the art simulations, and hands on field training to produce soldiers capable of functioning in today's technologically complex Army. Without successful individual training, combat units cannot achieve the level of collective training required to maintain readiness.

The operational requirement of "leader development" for both commissioned and noncommissioned officers is also conducted at training installations. They provide our noncommissioned officer corps with opportunities to expand their leadership skills and learn advanced technical skills associated with their military occupational specialty. Similarly, an officer's basic and advanced military skills are developed at the branch schools located on training installations.

A companion to "leader development," the operational requirement of "versatility" is, in part, a product of the flexibility and adaptability of military leaders at all levels. The Army's training and education programs train our soldiers in the skills required to successfully lead our forces in an ever expanding variety of difficult missions.

Finally, training schools must retain the capability for accommodating fluctuations in the student workload in support of the "force generation" requirement. In times of conflict, these schools provide refresher training for mobilized individual reservists and must meet the needs of an expanding force. In this role, training schools also support the operational requirement of "sustainment." By training individual soldiers, they sustain the strength of deployed forces through a steady flow of trained replacements.

(c) Stationing Requirements.

- (1) Retain a branch school for each branch.
- (2) Locate branch schools to facilitate combined arms training and operational efficiency.
- (3) Consolidate basic training, advanced individual training, and one station unit training to accomplish the mission in the most efficient manner.
- (4) Ensure that the entire range of military skills can be trained.
- (5) Provide sufficient area (land, airspace, and water) with proper facilities to adequately support training, combat development, and doctrine development.

(6) Maintain the capability to support "logistics over the shore" training.

(7) Maintain a training capacity sized to support the peacetime operational and sustainment needs of the force (both active and reserve).

(8) Provide adequate training airspace and facilities to support rotary wing pilot training.

(9) Provide adequate facilities to establish and support a single ROTC Summer Camp.

(d) Operational Blueprint.

The ongoing reshaping of the force and concurrent drawdown affects the workload on training installations. However, not all trends indicate a decrease in student workloads. For example, beginning in 1997, Army accessions are projected to increase from 70,000 to 90,000 per year. This increase in accessions will result in significantly higher student workloads in Basic Combat Training, Advanced Individual Training, and many other related schools. Additionally, the continued growth of joint and combined force warfighting doctrine will increase the training requirement at selected training schools. As a result of these and other fluctuations in student workload, little excess facility capacity will be created. Changes in the training base workload are often the result of influences beyond the control of the training community (i.e., international environment, personnel policy decisions, new courses resulting from technological developments, etc.). Such changes do not afford the training schools time or resources to construct additional training capacity. Therefore, infrastructure savings in this category must result from the relocation of an existing institution, not its inactivation.

As the Army approaches "steady state," opportunities will, however, exist to consolidate functionally similar training schools on fewer, high capacity, modernized installations. Such consolidation is intended to facilitate the integration of leader development, functional training, doctrine writing, and combat development for branches that support a common battlefield operating system.

From an operational standpoint, certain consolidations initially suggest themselves. Finally, consolidate basic combat training at fewer locations consistent with the projected training workload.

School consolidation should allow closure of installations. However, training schools are facility intensive, making such consolidation extremely expensive, as no installation is currently structured to receive another institution without significant new construction. Additionally, training school relocation creates tremendous turmoil throughout the force. When combined with the trauma of the drawdown, the continuity and readiness of the Army could be threatened by an overly aggressive restructuring of training schools. While the temptation exists to redesign the entire school system at once, the Army cannot withstand the financial and destabilizing effects of

such a grand realignment. By focusing on the recommended options, both costs and turmoil can be adequately contained while achieving the operational benefits of warfighting centers and reaping base closure savings.

(2) Military Value Assessment.

A Military Value Assessment (MVA) was conducted for each installation category. The MVA integrates the quantitative Installation Assessment with the qualitative operational blueprint discussed earlier in The Army Stationing Strategy. The result is the Army's best judgment on the military value of its installations. The MVA provides the basis for identifying BRAC study candidates and is summarized below.

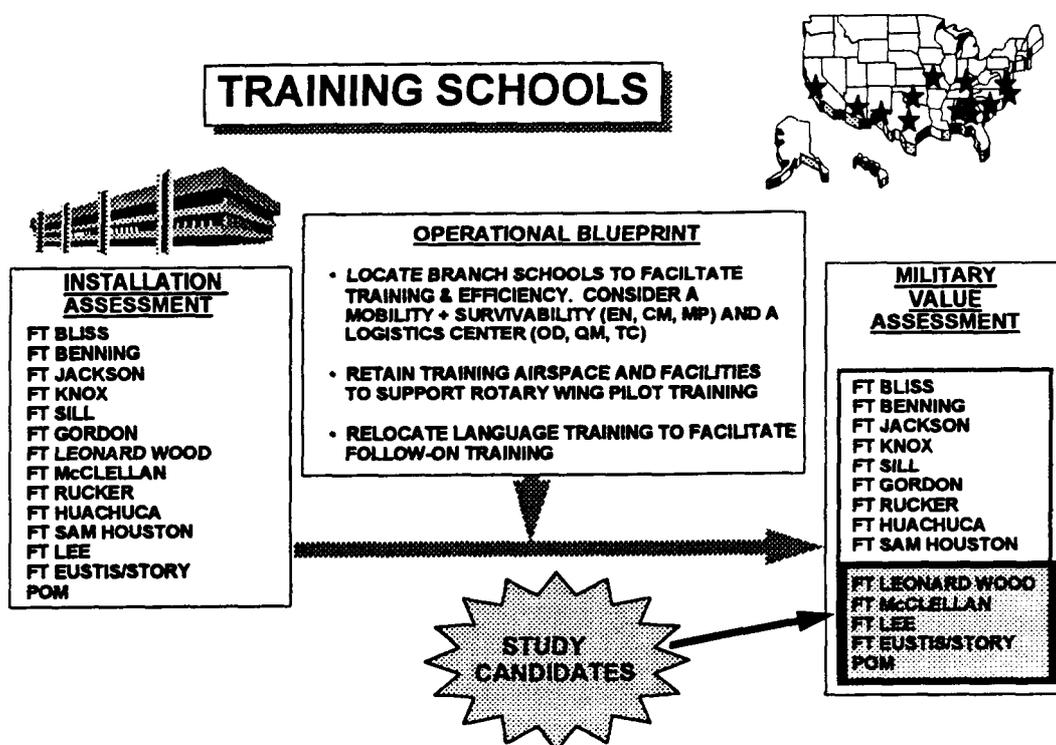


Figure 18.

(3) Installation Analysis.

Fort Benning, Georgia

Fort Benning is home to the U.S. Army Infantry School; School of Americas; 75th Ranger Regiment headquarters; 3rd Battalion, 75th Rangers; and three FORSCOM deployable units (3rd Brigade, 24th Infantry Division; 36th Engineer Group and the 988th Military Police Company).

Fort Benning is a large installation with approximately 182,000 acres or 284 square miles. As a major training base, it has extensive range complexes and maneuver space. Because of its high military value, Fort Benning was not selected for further study.

Fort Bliss, Texas

Fort Bliss is the home to the Air Defense Artillery School, the U.S. Army Sergeants Major Academy, and various deployable FORSCOM units including the 3rd Armored Cavalry Regiment (ACR) and the 11th Air Defense Artillery Brigade. The Force Structure Plan moves the 3rd ACR to Fort Carson. Fort Bliss is backfilled with two Air Defense Artillery (ADA) Brigades, creating an ADA Center of Excellence. Because of its high military value, Fort Bliss was not selected for further study. The Army recommends relocating the missions and functions of the U.S. Army Test and Experimentation Center from Fort Hunter Liggett to Fort Bliss.

Fort Eustis and Fort Story, Virginia

Fort Eustis and its subpost, Fort Story, are home to the Transportation School, Aviation Logistics School, and the 7th Transportation Group. Fort Eustis possesses unique port facilities not found at other Army installations. Fort Story has the Army's only over-the-shore training site. Despite these special capabilities, Fort Eustis and Fort Story were rated relatively low in military value when compared to like installations. Accordingly, Forts Eustis/Story were selected for further study. Due to the high costs associated with closure, the Army decided to keep these installations open.

Fort Gordon, Georgia

Fort Gordon is home to the Army Signal School and the National Science Center for Communications and Electronics. Fort Gordon recently received a Military Intelligence Brigade from Fort Monmouth. Because of its high military value, Fort Gordon was not selected for further study.

Fort Huachuca, Arizona

Fort Huachuca is home to the Intelligence School and Center; HQ, US Army Information Systems Command; the Electronic Proving Grounds; the 11th Signal Brigade; and various other tenants. Intelligence School activities at Fort Devens are being consolidated with the Intelligence School at Fort Huachuca as the result of a decision by the 1988 Commission. HQ, Information Systems Command remained at Fort Huachuca as a result of a decision by the 1991 Commission. Fort Huachuca provides a unique electromagnetic-free environment for test and evaluation of communications and electronic systems training and testing of intelligence and electronic warfare systems. Because of its high military value, it was not selected for further study.

Fort Jackson, South Carolina

Fort Jackson's current mission is initial entry training. It trains about one half of the Army's basic training soldiers and represents a significant capability to accept rapid growth in basic training under emergency conditions. In FY 95, the Soldier Support Warfighting Center will be established there. As a result of a decision by the 1991 Commission to close Fort Benjamin Harrison, the Adjutant General School, Finance School, the Recruiting and Retention School, and the Noncommissioned Officers Academy will move to Fort Jackson. The 1993 Commission relocated the Chaplain School from Fort Monmouth to Fort Jackson. Additionally, the 1988 Commission moved some basic and advanced individual training from various locations to Fort Jackson. Because of its military value, it was not selected for further study. The Army recommends relocating the DoD Polygraph Institute from Fort McClellan to Fort Jackson.

Fort Knox, Kentucky

Fort Knox is home to the Army's Armor School and the US Army Recruiting Command. The 194th Armored Brigade, currently located at Fort Knox, will inactivate as a result of the Force Structure Plan. The post possesses numerous armor and mechanized training simulation facilities. Because of its high military value, it was not selected for further study.

Fort Lee, Virginia

Fort Lee is home to the Army's Quartermaster School, Army Logistics Center, Army Logistics Management College, and the Defense Commissary Agency. The Inter-Service Training Review Organization (ITRO) selected Fort Lee as the site for multi-service Food Service Training. Fort Lee was selected as a study candidate in order to review consolidation of various combat service support functions. Due to the high costs associated with closure, the Army reaffirmed the conclusion of the 1993 Commission and decided to keep Fort Lee open. The Army recommends downsizing the hospital to a clinic in accordance with the Medical Joint Cross-Service Group's recommendation.

Fort Leonard Wood, Missouri

Fort Leonard Wood is the home to the Engineer School and numerous engineer units. DoD's Inter-Service Training Review Organization (ITRO) recently designated Fort Leonard Wood for consolidation of multi-service Engineer training. Fort Leonard Wood was selected as a study candidate in order to review consolidation/collocation of the Engineer, Chemical, and Military Police schools. Due to the high costs and adverse operational impacts associated with closure, the Army decided to retain this installation. The Army recommends relocating the Chemical and Military Police schools from Fort McClellan to Fort Leonard Wood.

Fort McClellan, Alabama

Fort McClellan is home to the Chemical and Military Police Schools and the DoD Polygraph Institute. It is the smallest school installation in terms of population and facilities. DoD submitted recommendations to close Fort McClellan to the 1991 and 1993 Commissions. It was again selected for further study in order to review creation of a Mobility/Survivability Center. The Army recommends closing Fort McClellan, except for a reserve component enclave.

Presidio of Monterey, California

The Presidio of Monterey (POM) is home to the Defense Language Institute (DLI). It was selected as a study candidate to assess the feasibility of collocating DLI where follow-on training is done. Because of the high cost associated with closure, the Army discontinued further study.

Fort Rucker, Alabama

Fort Rucker is the home to the Army Aviation School and the Army Safety Center. As a major training base, it possesses extensive range facilities and air space. Because of its large available air space and its high military value, Fort Rucker was not selected for further study.

Fort Sam Houston, Texas

Fort Sam Houston is home to the Academy of Health Sciences which trains soldiers in medical skills and provides professional development training for medical and Medical Service Corps personnel. Because of its high military value, it was not selected for further study.

Fort Sill, Oklahoma

Fort Sill is home to the Army's Field Artillery School and a number of deployable Field Artillery units. As a major training base, it possesses extensive ranges, impact areas, and maneuver space. Because of its high military value, it was not selected for further study.

E. PROFESSIONAL SCHOOLS.

The installations listed below were evaluated within the Professional Schools installation category.

- Carlisle Barracks, Pennsylvania
- Fort Leavenworth, Kansas
- Fort Leslie McNair, Washington D.C.
- United States Military Academy, West Point, New York

The following map shows the geographic distribution of each installation.

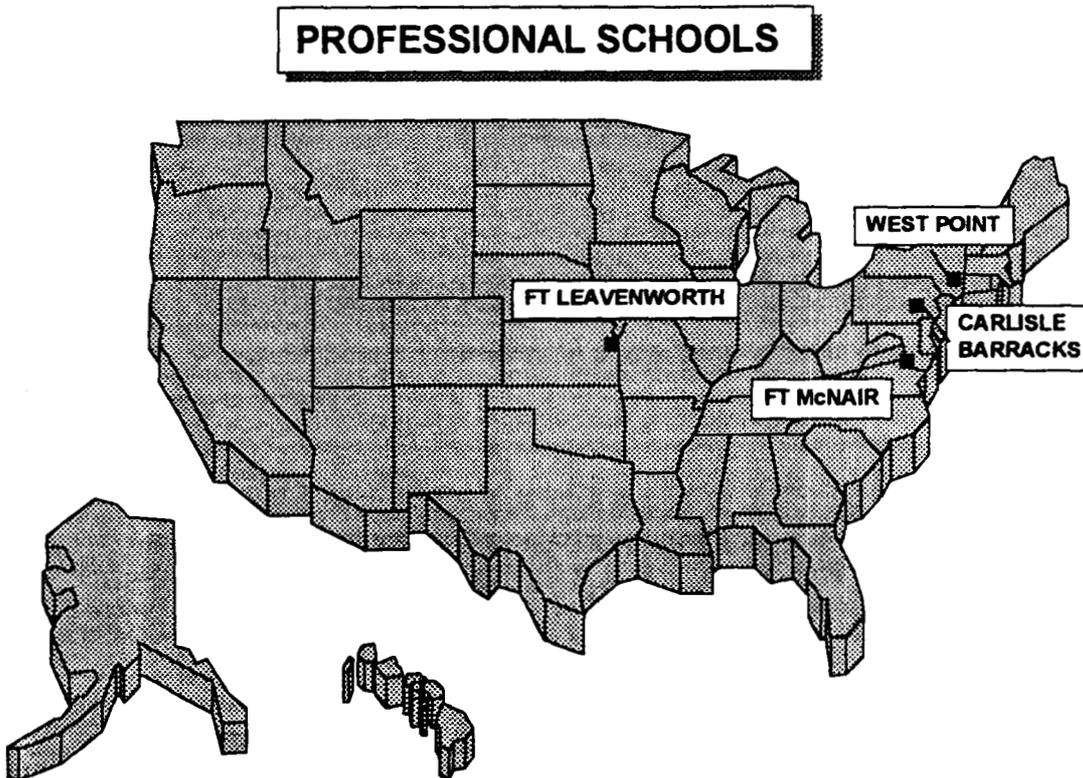


Figure 19.

(1) The Army Stationing Strategy.

(a) Description.

Professional education institutions provide professional military education for officers and Department of the Army civilian employees. This education is the combat multiplier that separates the United States Army from all others and provides the intellectual basis upon which the future of the Army will be built. Each facility provides an academic environment geared to a specific level of professional military education. Officer professional education ranges from the tactical level at the US Military Academy at West Point, through the operational level at the Command and General Staff College at Fort Leavenworth, and culminates at the strategic level in the senior service colleges at Fort McNair and Carlisle Barracks.

(b) Operational Requirements.

These primarily academic installations support the operational requirement of "leader development." The professional education received at these installations develop the competent leaders that are critical to success on the modern battlefield. As one of the six imperatives for a trained and ready force, leader development enables the Army to remain the world's premier land combat force without having to be the largest.

The operational requirement of "versatility" is, in part, a product of the flexibility and adaptability of military leaders at all levels. The Army's educational programs embed in our soldiers, the skills required to successfully lead our forces in an ever expanding variety of difficult missions.

(c) Stationing Requirements.

- (1) Meet the Army's requirements for trained, professional leaders.**
- (2) Maintain the unique characteristic of each academic level (tactical, operational, and strategic).**
- (3) Maintain educational capacity to support the peacetime needs of the force and the flexibility to respond to significant fluctuations in student workload.**

(d) Operational Blueprint.

For most of our Army's history, these academic institutions have formed the professional foundation upon which our Army is built. This vital function must continue if we are to sustain a professional Army. The current force drawdown may affect student workloads at these institutions, but not to the extent that such excess facility capacity is created as to warrant realignment of the institutions or closure of the installations.

(2) Military Value Assessment.

A Military Value Assessment (MVA) was conducted for each installation category. The MVA integrates the quantitative Installation Assessment with the qualitative operational blueprint discussed earlier in The Army Stationing Strategy. The result is the Army's best judgment on the military value of its installations. The MVA reaffirmed the military value of each academic institution.

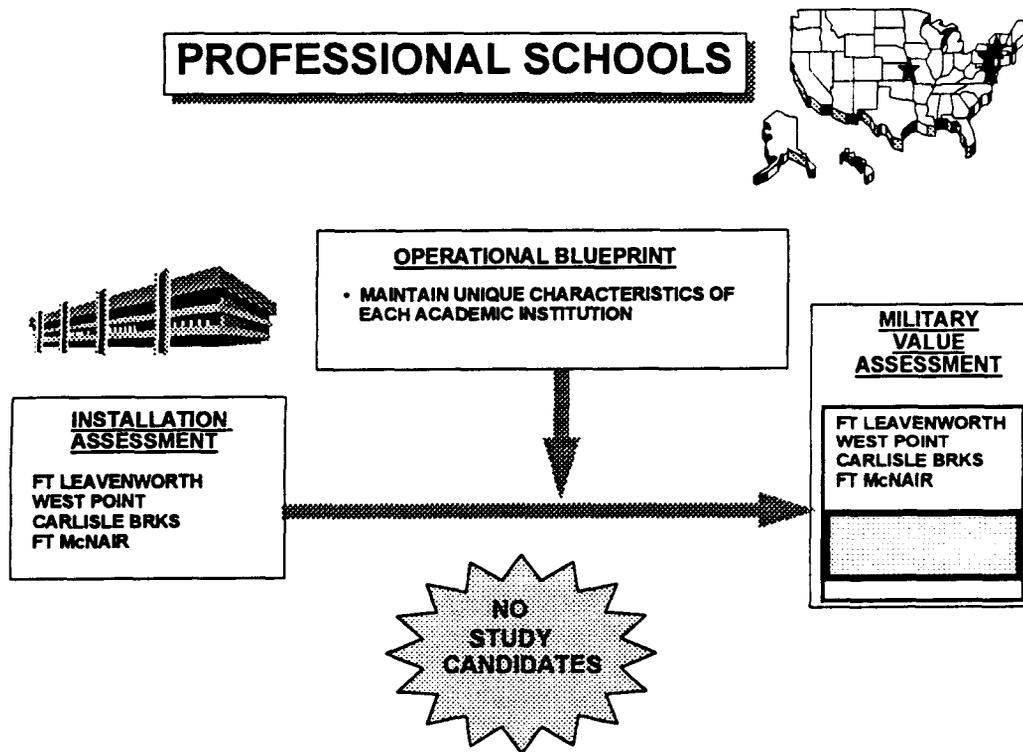


Figure 20.

(3) Installation Analysis.

Carlisle Barracks, Pennsylvania

Carlisle Barracks is home to the Army's War College. Because of its unique capability and high military value, it was not selected for further study.

Fort Leavenworth, Kansas

Fort Leavenworth is home to the Army's Command and General Staff College and United States Disciplinary Barracks. Because of its unique capability and high military value, it was not selected for further study.

Fort Leslie McNair, Washington D.C.

Fort McNair is home to the National Defense University, which includes the National War College and the Industrial College of the Armed Forces. Because of its unique capability and high military value, it was not selected for further study.

United States Military Academy, New York

West Point is a special, one-of-a-kind installation, whose purpose is to provide quality academic, military, and physical development of this nation's future military leaders. The main post area is designated as a National Register of Historical Places site. Because of its unique capability and high military value, it was not selected for further study.

F. AMMUNITION PRODUCTION.

The installations listed below were evaluated within the Ammunition Production installation category:

- Holston Army Ammunition Plant, Tennessee
- Iowa Army Ammunition Plant, Iowa
- Lake City Army Ammunition Plant, Missouri
- Lone Star Army Ammunition Plant, Texas
- McAlester Army Ammunition Plant, Oklahoma
- Milan Army Ammunition Plant, Tennessee
- Pine Bluff Arsenal, Arkansas
- Radford Army Ammunition Plant, Virginia

The following map shows the geographic location of each installation.

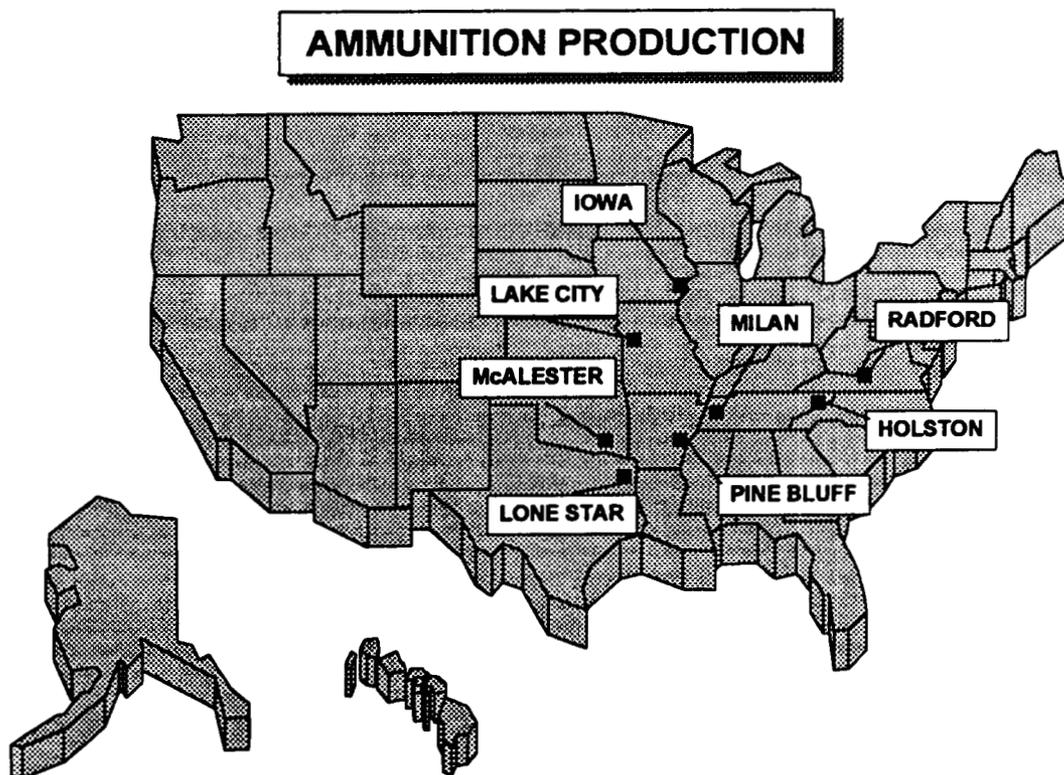


Figure 21.

(1) The Army Stationing Strategy.

(a) Description.

These facilities manufacture, receive, issue, store, renovate, test, and demilitarize conventional and chemical ammunition. They also provide quality assurance for special ammunition and depot storage for ammunition and strategic materials.

(b) Operational Requirements.

Ammunition production facilities support the operational requirement of "power projection" by producing ammunition, a key component of military power. The requirement for "acquisition excellence" is supported with facilities that produce state-of-the-art munitions as well as conventional ammunition. With many ammunition plants in layaway status, the Army is positioned to bring several production lines into action should changes in the international environment dictate. In this way, ammunition production facilities also support the operational requirement of "force generation." The ammunition produced at these facilities helps sustain warfighting forces deployed in support of the power projection strategy. In this way, these facilities support the operational requirement of "sustainment."

(c) Stationing Requirements.

- (1) Maintain a core capability sized to support the peacetime training needs of the force.
- (2) Maintain the capability to "accelerate" current production to support two near-simultaneous major regional conflicts.
- (3) Maintain the capability to reconstitute ammunition stockpiles following two near-simultaneous major regional conflicts.
- (4) Retain critical production capabilities that cannot be readily reconstituted during mobilization or duplicated by commercial manufacturers.
- (5) Maintain capability to act as Department of Defense executive agent for ammunition.

(d) Operational Blueprint.

This particular set of facilities and installations requires redundancy, either within the public or the private sector. In many cases, functions can be combined based upon capacity analysis. However, such consolidation would necessitate the loss of a critical redundant capability, needed in the event of a catastrophic production line failure caused by an explosion. Given these considerations, the Army has reduced ammunition production facilities to the minimum number required to meet the needs of two near-simultaneous major regional conflicts while providing the necessary production line redundancy.

(2) Military Value Assessment.

A Military Value Assessment (MVA) was conducted for each installation category. The MVA integrates the quantitative Installation Assessment with the qualitative operational blueprint discussed earlier in The Army Stationing Strategy. The result is the Army's best judgment on the military value of its installations. The MVA reaffirmed the high military value of each ammunition production site.

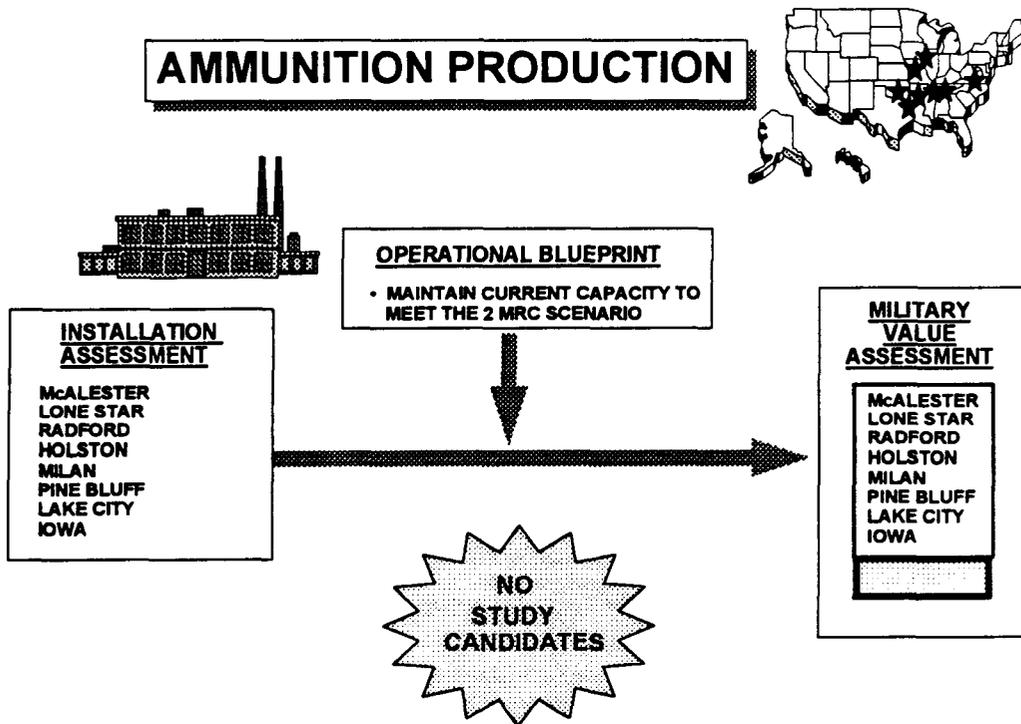


Figure 22.

(3) Installation Analysis.

Holston Army Ammunition Plant, Kingsport, Tennessee

Holston Army Ammunition Plant (HAAP) produces Research Department and High Melt (RDX/HMX) munitions. It also maintains active and standby facilities and equipment in support of national defense objectives. Because of its high military value, HAAP was not selected for further study.

Iowa Army Ammunition Plant, Des Moines County, Iowa

Iowa Army Ammunition Plant (IAAP) is a Government Owned, Contractor Operated (GOCO) ammunition manufacturing facility. Its basic mission is to load, assemble and pack ammunition. IAAP also has research and development, demilitarization, and ammunition retrograde missions and is a Group Technology Center (GTC) for missile warheads, artillery, 120MM cartridges and demolition charges. Because of its high military value, IAAP was not selected for further study.

Lake City Army Ammunition Plant, Jackson County, Missouri

Lake City Army Ammunition Plant (LCAAP) is a Government Owned, Contractor Operated (GOCO) ammunition manufacturing facility. Its primary mission is to operate and maintain active and standby facilities to meet current and mobilization requirements for manufacture of small caliber ammunition. Because of its high military value, LCAAP was not selected for further study.

Lone Star Army Ammunition Plant, Texarkana, Texas

Lone Star Army Ammunition Plant (LSAAP) is a Group Technology Center for Improved Conventional Munitions, Family of Scatterable Mines (FASCAM), M67 hand grenade, detonators, and artillery primers. Because of its high military value, LSAAP was not selected for further study. The Army recommends transferring the ammunition storage mission, interior training center, and rubber production facility from Red River Depot to Lone Star.

McAlester Army Ammunition Plant, McAlester, Oklahoma

McAlester Army Ammunition Plant (MCAAP) has state of the art Plastic Blended Explosive (PBX) cast cure and melt pour high density loading facilities. MCAAP has the capability to load, assemble and pack a wide variety of bombs, projectiles, gun ammunition and rockets. Under Title 10 U.S. Code, MCAAP has third-party contracts for the Harpoon and High Speed Anti-Radar Missile (HARM) missiles. Because of its high military value, MCAAP was not selected for further study. The Army recommends relocating the U.S. Army Defense Ammunition Center and School from Savanna Depot to McAlester.

Milan Army Ammunition Plant, Milan, Tennessee

Milan Army Ammunition Plant (MAAP) is a Government Owned, Contractor Operated (GOCO) installation. The primary mission of MAAP is to operate and maintain active and standby production facilities to meet current and mobilization requirements. MAAP missions also include the loading, assembling and packing of small caliber ammunition items, as well as the receipt, surveillance, maintenance, storage, demilitarization, and salvage of field service stocks, and items of industrial stocks. Because of its high military value, MAAP was not selected for further study.

Pine Bluff Arsenal, Pine Bluff, Arkansas

Pine Bluff Arsenal's (PBA) current mission can be categorized into five areas: ammunition production, chemical/biological defense production and repair, depot storage, waste management, and chemical weapons management. PBA produces ammunition ranging from 40MM to 175MM: including white and red phosphorus, pyrotechnics, practice and training items. It supports the engineering and manufacturing development for munitions items with a Production Engineering Laboratory, smoke test facilities and chemical/physical laboratories. It is a chemical/biological (C/B) center for certification and testing of C/B defense equipment, and its waste management mission provides fully permitted waste treatment, storage, and disposal facilities. The Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) permitted multi-furnace incinerator complex is designed to handle a variety of pyrotechnic mixes, small ammunition, and bulk wastes. The storage of 12% of the unitary stockpile of chemical munitions and the storage of non-stockpile chemical material are also managed by PBA. Because of its high military value, PBA was not selected for further study.

Radford Army Ammunition Plant, Radford, Virginia

Radford Army Ammunition Plant (RAAP) produces propellants and explosives in peacetime as well as during national emergencies. RAAP's mission involves rapidly increasing production for limited periods of time (surges) in response to world crisis. As the Army's largest active ammunition plant, RAAP can quickly "ramp up" to satisfy replenishment requirements while other ammunition plants are brought out of standby. Because of its high military value, RAAP was not selected for further study.

G. AMMUNITION STORAGE.

The installations listed below were evaluated within the Ammunition Storage installation category.

- Blue Grass Army Depot, Richmond, Kentucky
- Hawthorne Army Ammunition Plant, Mineral County, Nevada
- Pueblo Army Depot Activity, Pueblo, Colorado
- Savanna Army Depot Activity, Savanna, Illinois
- Seneca Army Depot Activity, Romulus, New York
- Sierra Army Depot, Herlong, California
- Tooele Army Depot, Tooele, Utah
- Umatilla Army Depot Activity, Hermiston, Oregon

The following map depicts the geographic location of each installation.

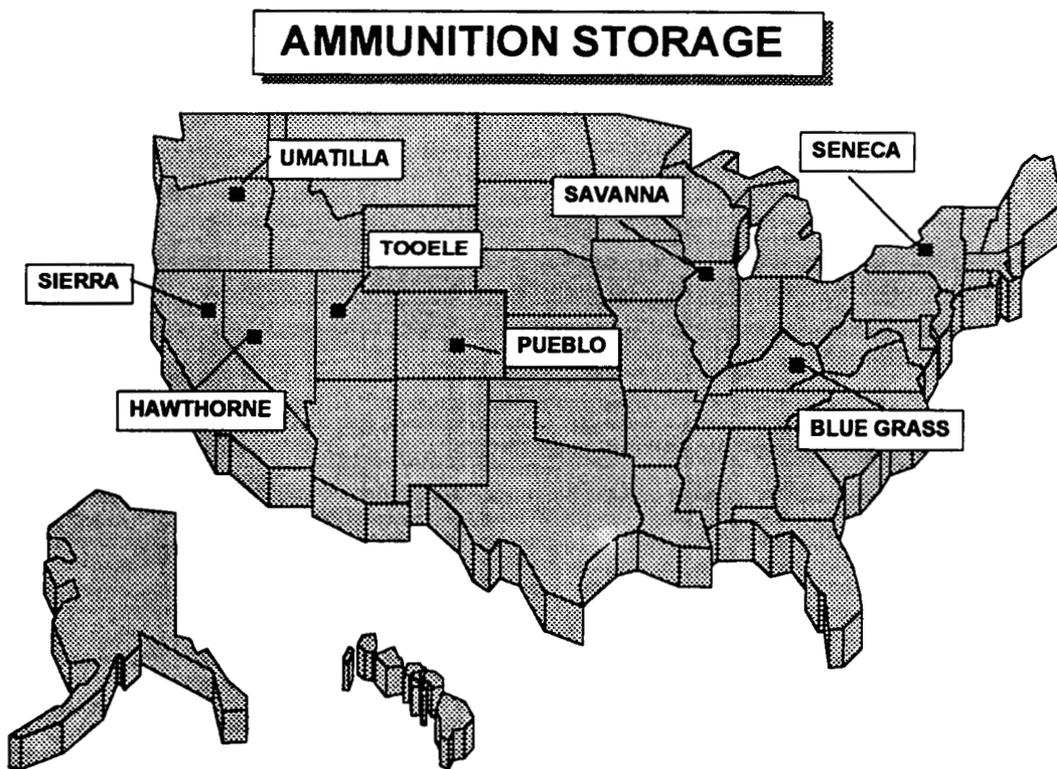


Figure 23.

(1) The Army Stationing Strategy.

(a) Description.

Ammunition storage facilities receive, store, maintain, demilitarize, and dispose of conventional and special ammunition and other commodities. They store critical and strategic commodities and perform quality assurance surveillance for ammunition and strategic storage.

(b) Operational Requirements.

Ammunition storage facilities support the operational requirement of "power projection" by managing ammunition stockpiles for use in executing the National Military Strategy. These stockpiles help sustain warfighting forces deployed in support of the power projection strategy. In this way, these facilities support the operational requirement of "sustainment."

(c) Stationing Requirements.

(1) Maintain a core capability sized to support the peacetime storage requirements for training and readiness sustainment, as well as combat requirements necessary to fight and win two near simultaneous major regional conflicts.

(2) Retain critical capabilities that cannot be readily reconstituted during mobilization.

(3) Maintain capability to act as Department of Defense executive agent for ammunition.

(d) Operational Blueprint.

Storage capacity requirements of current ammunition stockpiles have reached and exceeded the design capacity of the storage facilities for two reasons. First, the drawdown in Europe has brought ammunition items back to the continental United States, to facilities that were not projected to store the additional European stocks. Second, the ammunition demilitarization program is being slowed by environmental constraints and a lack of funding on the scale needed to remove excess or obsolete ammunition from the inventory. Even so, several of the smaller ammunition storage sites are projected to be excess to Army requirements within the next several years. The Army is focusing resources for demilitarization of ammunition stockpiles at these installations in order to close excess facilities as rapidly as possible.

The Army has adopted a "tiered concept" to manage ammunition storage facilities. This concept reduces the number of active storage sites and creates efficiencies by realigning the required and non-required stockpile into an appropriate tier activity level. The ammunition stockpile is being distributed within geographically oriented regions using a minimum of installations in each region. Regional distribution fully supports area training requirements and provides an active installation within the proximity of sea ports of embarkation for supporting power projection requirements.

Three levels, or tiers, of installations are organized within each region for identifying the level of activity an installation performs. Tier 1 supports a normal/full-up daily activity level with a stockage configuration of primarily required stocks and minimal non-required stocks for demilitarization. Tier 2 performs static storage of follow-on war reserve requirements and will eventually store production offset stocks and limited non-required demilitarization stocks. Tier 3 will be minimally staffed until the non-required stocks are completely reduced to a zero balance and the facility is closed.

(2) Military Value Assessment.

A Military Value Assessment (MVA) was conducted for each installation category. The MVA integrates the quantitative Installation Assessment with the qualitative operational blueprint discussed earlier in The Army Stationing Strategy. The result is the Army's best judgment on the military value of its installations. The MVA provides the basis for identifying BRAC study candidates and is summarized below.

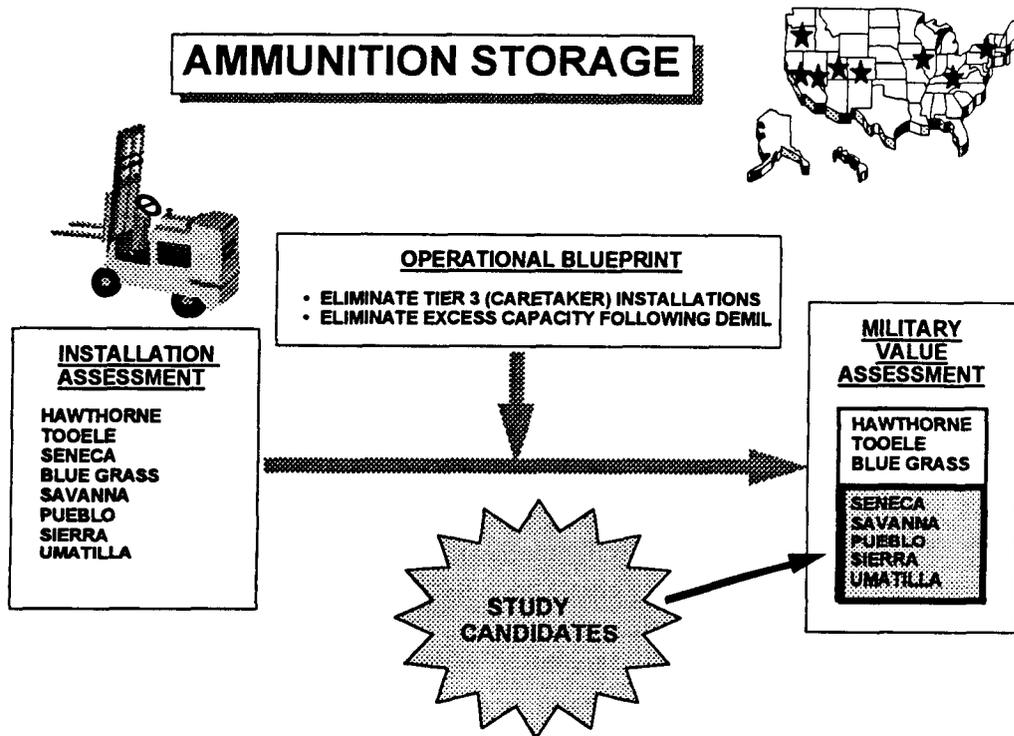


Figure 24.

(3) Installation Analysis.

Blue Grass Army Depot, Richmond, Kentucky

Blue Grass Army Depot (BGAD) is a Tier 1 Army Materiel Command (AMC) depot performing ammunition, general supply, logistic support to Special Operations Forces (SOF), chemical surety, chemical defense equipment, allied trades and fabrication missions. Conventional ammunition operations include receipt, storage, issue, renovation and demilitarization of small arms, artillery rounds, bombs, rockets, flares and mines. The depot's chemical surety operations include storage, security and surveillance of toxic chemical munitions awaiting demilitarization. BGAD is a Department of Defense primary center for receipt, storage, issue, testing and minor maintenance of 278 lines of Chemical Defense Equipment (CDE). The 1988 Commission closed the Lexington portion of Lexington-Bluegrass Army Depot. Because of its high military value, BGAD was not selected for further study.

Hawthorne Army Ammunition Plant (HWAAP), Mineral County, Nevada

Hawthorne AAP is a Tier 2 depot that provides receipt, storage (rewarehousing, preservation and packaging), surveillance, renovation, testing, demilitarization/disposal, and issue of conventional ammunition. It maintains the capability to ship/receive containerized munitions; operates a calibration lab, maintains an International Standard Organization (ISO) container maintenance/repair facility and performs ammunition maintenance. Additionally, it provides support to tenant activities located at Hawthorne AAP: Marine Corps Programs Office, HWAAP, which performs ballistic testing and component recertification and the Naval Undersea Warfare Center Detachment, which operates underwater mine and torpedo maintenance facilities. Because of its high military value, HWAAP was not selected for further study.

Pueblo Army Depot Activity, Pueblo, Colorado

Pueblo ADA is one of eight installations storing chemical munitions in the Continental United States (CONUS). The 1988 BRAC Commission realigned the installation. Its initial post realignment mission will be static storage of chemical munitions; however, planning for a chemical demilitarization facility is well underway. Because of its lower military value, Pueblo Army Depot Activity was selected for further study. The Army will not complete planned chemical demilitarization before 2001. Because it would not be able to meet the execution timelines of the 1995 Commission, the Army discontinued its study.

Savanna Army Depot Activity, Savanna, Illinois

Savanna ADA (SVADA) is a Tier 3 depot that receives, stores, issues, renovates, and demilitarizes conventional ammunition and general supplies for Army, Navy, Air Force, Marines, and DLA. Additionally, it is the center of technical excellence for the demilitarization of depleted uranium ammunition; handles receipt and shipment of containerized cargo; fabricates, rebuilds,

stores and issues ammunition peculiar equipment and related repair parts; conducts ammunition function testing for CONUS under the Centralized Controlled Function Test Program; provides ammunition surveillance inspection/tests/audits of assigned mission stocks; and provides backup general supply storage support for Red River Army Depot. SVADA also provides host support to five tenant activities, including the U.S. Army Defense Ammunition Center and School (USADACS). Because of its lower military value, it was selected for further study. The Army recommends closing this installation.

Seneca Army Depot Activity, Romulus, New York

Seneca ADA is a Tier 3 depot that has two primary missions: the receipt, storage, issue, maintenance, and demilitarization of conventional munitions; and the receipt, storage, and issue of general supplies, including hazardous materials and prepositioned war reserve stocks. Seneca also has several secondary missions. These include: Special Weapons demilitarization; Radiological Assistance Team assessment and decontamination; Reserve Component and National Guard training; CONUS Care of Materials in Storage (COMIS); Prepositioned Ships Inventory Control Support; and ammunition prototype fabrication. The installation is the home for five tenant organizations: the U.S. Coast Guard LORAN-C Transmitting Station; Defense Finance & Accounting Service; U.S. Army Test, Measurement and Diagnostic Equipment Support Operations; Defense Reutilization and Marketing Office - Romulus Branch; and U.S. Army Health Clinic. Because of its lower military value, it was selected for further study. The Army recommends closing this installation.

Sierra Army Depot, Hurlong, California

Sierra AD (SIAD) is a Tier 3 depot and is the home of the three largest operational project stocks in the Army -- the Inland Petroleum Distribution System, the Water Support System, and the three Force Provider Projects. In addition, SIAD has new operational project stocks missions for Landing Mat, Bridging Materials, and the Bare Base Life Support System. The operational stocks missions include the receipt, storage, issue and maintenance of assigned systems. SIAD continues the missions of the receipt, issue, storage, maintenance, and demilitarization of ammunition. SIAD is home to the U.S. Army Military Police Unit - Sierra, the 34th Explosive Ordnance Detachment and U.S. Army Health Clinic. Because of its lower military value, SIAD was selected for further study. The Army recommends realigning this installation.

Tooele Army Depot, Tooele, Utah

Tooele Army Depot (TEAD) is a Tier 1 depot that re-manufactures and repairs troop support equipment, including generators, topographical equipment and a wide selection of tactical truck and secondary items. TEAD also is the only DoD facility capable of depot-level overhaul of rail equipment for the 60, 80, and 100-ton locomotives. TEAD designs, develops, and fabricates equipment used to renovate and dispose of ammunition at installations throughout the world. TEAD also conducts basic research to establish design criteria for ammunition equipment and

performs munitions testing of prototype equipment. In addition TEAD provides storage, maintenance, modification, and demilitarization of conventional and chemical ammunition. Because of its high military value, Tooele was not selected for further study.

Umatilla Army Depot Activity, Hermiston, Oregon

Umatilla Army Depot Activity (UMDA) is a munitions storage facility. It receives, stores, performs care and preservation of class V ammunition. Additionally, UMDA operates an open burn/open detonation demilitarization facility. Ammunition containing toxic chemical agents to include bulk agent is also stored at Umatilla. It is realigning due to a 1988 Commission decision and is one of eight installations storing chemical munitions in CONUS. Because of its lower military value, Umatilla was selected for further study. The Army will not complete planned chemical demilitarization before 2001. Because it would not be able to meet the execution timelines of the 1995 Commission, the Army discontinued its study.

H. COMMODITY.

The installations listed below were evaluated within the Commodity installations category.

- Adelphi Laboratory Center, Adelphi, Maryland
- Cold Regions Research & Engineering Laboratory, Hanover, New Hampshire
- Detroit Arsenal, Warren, Michigan
- Fort Detrick, Frederick, Maryland
- Fort Monmouth, Eatontown, New Jersey
- Natick Research, Development & Engineering Center, Natick, Massachusetts
- Picatinny Arsenal, Dover, New Jersey
- Redstone Arsenal, Huntsville, Alabama
- Rock Island Arsenal, Rock Island, Illinois

The following map shows the geographic location of each installation.

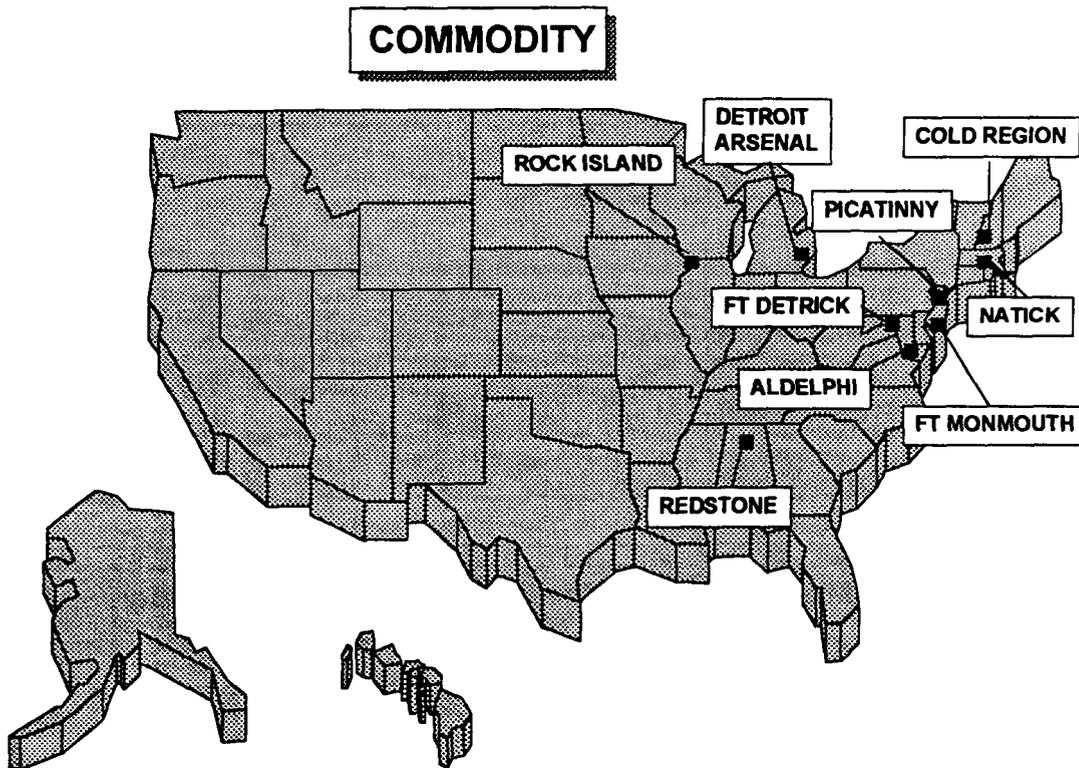


Figure 25.

(1) The Army Stationing Strategy.

(a) Description.

Commodity oriented installations include: integrated centers for research, development, engineering, fielding, and sustainment of weapons systems; laboratories; and National Inventory Control Points. They perform extensive research and engineering development, integrated materiel management, acquisition, technical assistance, security assistance and matrix support to Program Executive Officers. At the installation level, commodity-oriented engineering and logistics functions are largely the melding of the private and public industrial base. Support is provided to Army and Department of Defense Program Managers, and equipment is placed in the hands of soldiers.

(b) Operational Requirements.

Commodity oriented installations support the operational requirement for "power projection" by coordinating the flow of supplies, equipment and repair parts into the theater of operations. Additionally, Supply and Maintenance Technical Assistance personnel are often provided to assist with new equipment fielding, maintenance, and other aspects of supply operations.

The "sustainment" requirement is enhanced through their role in providing uninterrupted logistics support from the wholesale level to the retail level. Commodity oriented installations are a key component of the acquisition process, providing matrix support to Program Executive Officers and Project Managers. In this manner, they support the operational requirement of "acquisition excellence."

The research and development centers embedded in multi-functional commodity commands play a significant role in developing technologies that are suitable for military use. As such, they support the "technology development" operational requirement.

These same functions that provide supply support to active duty forces, support mobilizing forces as the Army expands to meet the needs of the situation. These functions, therefore, support the operational requirement of "force generation."

(c) Stationing Requirements.

(1) Preserve only crucial research, development, test and evaluation capabilities that the private sector and academia cannot or will not sustain with their own investment.

(2) Optimize the operational efficiency of the Army's RDT&E and materiel/maintenance management functions.

(3) Provide seamless item materiel management across all commodity groupings.

(4) Maintain the capability to support reconstitution of Army forces in transition from one theater of operations to another, or following two near-simultaneous major regional conflicts.

(d) Operational Blueprint.

Efficiency, achieved through collocation and integration of research, engineering, acquisition and logistics functions, as well as reduced overhead, should be the key consideration in stationing commodity-oriented organizations. Collocation or consolidation of similar functions (e.g., commodity-specific research, engineering support, acquisition, item management, logistics support, and matrix support to Program Executive Officers) provides a more efficient solution than maintaining separate installations organized to perform only commodity-specific research and engineering support.

Commodity Commands are generally comprised of three interrelated functional elements. The first is oriented on research and development of a commodity group, focusing primarily on new technology and product improvement, but also including engineering support to items in production. The second element is focused on the acquisition function, supporting the development and production requirements of Program Managers. The third is oriented on the sustainment of the commodity group through acquisition and distribution of repair parts, higher level maintenance, and technical support to the field. These three elements function best when a high degree of organizational integration and collocation are achieved. Given the expense of the facility requirements, the most cost-effective, long term stationing solution is the collocation or consolidation of these like elements.

Increasingly sophisticated technology is best bred in a cross-disciplined environment. The Army can rapidly leverage the skills of its research and development, acquisition and logistics network force only if its components are concentrated in a single location. It is possible to consolidate into a smaller number of integrated commodity management centers.

The Industrial Operations Command at Rock Island Arsenal provides a base upon which to station the sustainment-oriented elements of commodity commands. The significant commonality between the Industrial Operations Command and these sustainment elements of the commodity commands suggests that infrastructure and operating efficiencies can be achieved by collocating or consolidating these elements.

While Fort Detrick is a very small installation, it is of significant military value in that it is home to the Medical Research Development Command. This unique facility conducts highly specialized research in the medical field and would be extremely difficult to replicate at another location.

The reorganization and relocation of Commodity Command elements can assist in the development of a single integrated materiel management system for all commodity groups,

improve efficiency in the research and development field, and reduce costly infrastructure overhead. Similar efficiencies may also be achieved by taking advantage of interservicing opportunities.

(2) Military Value Assessment.

A Military Value Assessment (MVA) was conducted for each installation category. The MVA integrates the quantitative Installation Assessment with the qualitative operational blueprint discussed earlier in The Army Stationing Strategy. The result is the Army's best judgment on the military value of its installations. The MVA provides the basis for identifying BRAC study candidates and is summarized below.

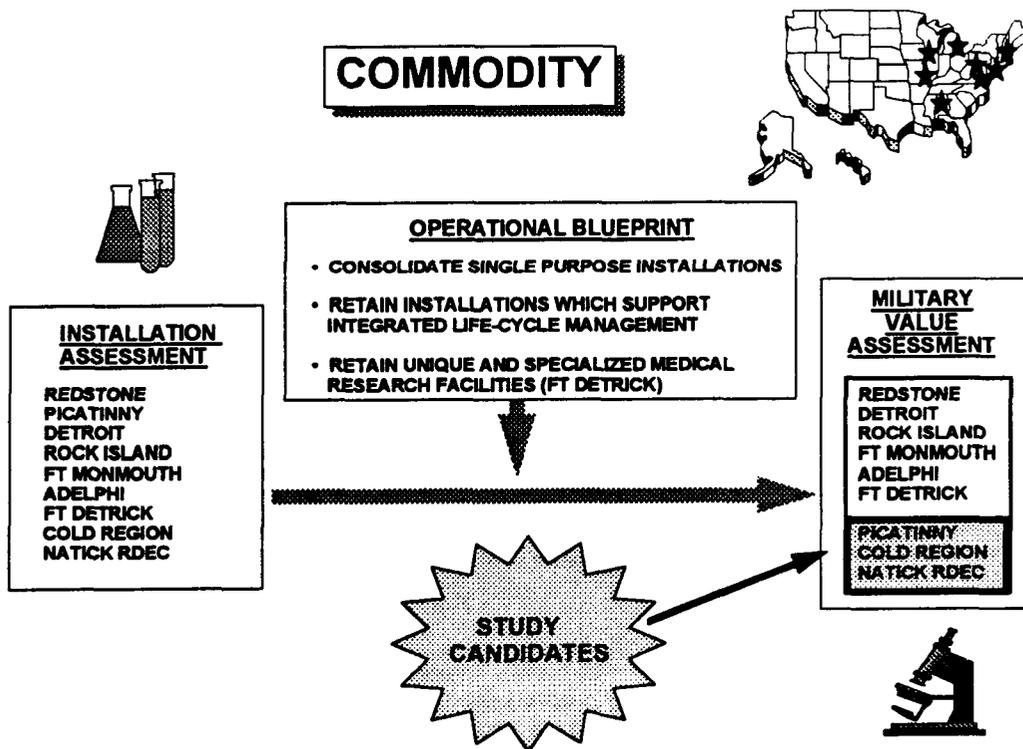


Figure 26.

(3) Installation Analysis.

Adelphi Laboratory Center, Adelphi, Maryland

The U.S. Adelphi Laboratory Center provides scientific research, technology development, and analysis. Using in-house laboratory efforts and collaboration with academia, industry, other government agencies, and the international community, it conducts independent analysis of weapon system performance in areas of survivability and lethality, human factors, and battlefield environmental effects. Adelphi was developed as the home of the Army Research Laboratory during BRAC 91. Realignment into Adelphi are underway. Because of its high military value, Adelphi was not selected for further study.

Cold Regions Research & Engineering Laboratory (CRREL), Hanover, New Hampshire

CRREL conducts cold region scientific and engineering research. Its focus is on providing technology which will allow the Army and DoD to operate effectively in cold region environments. Because CRREL ranked relatively low in the Army's military value assessment, it was selected for further study. Due to the costs associated with closure, the Army decided to retain this installation.

Detroit Arsenal, Warren, Michigan

Detroit Arsenal provides technical support to the U.S. Army Tank Automotive & Armaments Command, the Tank Automotive Research, Development & Engineering Center, and the National Inventory Control Point and Acquisition Center for tracked and wheeled vehicles. Its missions include the design, testing, acquisition, manufacturing, fielding, and demilitarization of tracked and wheeled vehicles for the Department of Defense. The 1988 Commission closed Pontiac Storage Activity, a sub-installation. Because of its high military value, Detroit Arsenal was not selected for further study. However, the Army recommends the closure of one of its tenants, Detroit Tank Plant. See Section 3M, Industrial Facilities. Furthermore, the Army recommends relocating some functions of Aviation-Troop Command from St. Louis to Detroit Arsenal.

Fort Detrick, Frederick, Maryland

Fort Detrick provides technical expertise and installation support to a number of agencies and non-Department of Defense tenant organizations involved in biomedical R&D, medical materiel management, medical intelligence, and long-haul communications serving the White House, Department of Defense and other governmental agencies. Fort Detrick possesses unique facilities and conducts highly specialized medical research. In view of its high military value, Fort Detrick was not selected for further study. The Army recommends relocating various units and activities from Fort Ritchie to Fort Detrick. The Army also recommends redirecting a portion of toxicology research to Fort Detrick, instead of relocating it to Wright-Patterson AFB.

Fort Monmouth, Eatontown, New Jersey

Realigned as a result of a 1993 Commission decision, Fort Monmouth provides support to a large number of command, control, communications, intelligence, and electronic warfare study efforts. It has a multi-functional focus on research, development, engineering, acquisition, and sustainment of command, control, communications and electronic warfare functions. Because of its military value, Fort Monmouth was not selected for further study. The Army recommends relocating the Military Traffic Management Command's Eastern Area Command headquarters and the traffic management portion of the 1301st major port Command from Bayonne Military Ocean Terminal to Fort Monmouth. Furthermore, the Army recommends relocating functions related to materiel management of communication and electronics from Aviation-Troop Command in St. Louis to Fort Monmouth.

Natick Research, Development & Engineering Center (NRDEC), Natick, Massachusetts

Natick's research focuses on the soldier and soldier support systems. The products and equipment resulting from such R&D efforts support the survivability, sustainability, supportability, combat effectiveness, and quality of life of the soldier operating under world-wide environmental extremes and hazardous conditions. These include combat clothing systems, individual protection products, airdrop equipment, rations, organizational equipment, tactical shelters, tentage, and humanitarian aid. Because of NRDEC's relatively low military value, it was selected for further study. After careful review of the operational and financial impact of transferring Natick and associated research activities, the Army elected to discontinue its study of closure/realignment options. The Army recommends relocating functions related to soldier systems from Aviation-Troop Command in St. Louis to Natick.

Picatinny Arsenal, Dover, New Jersey

Picatinny Arsenal's mission is to conduct and to manage the research, development and engineering for assigned armaments and munition systems. Picatinny scored high in the installation assessment; however, it ranked low in military value. Its facilities are older and require substantial funds to renovate or replace. Without substantial investment, Picatinny lacks the infrastructure to support integrated life cycle functions. Picatinny was studied and deferred because it was not found to be financially advantageous.

Redstone Arsenal, Huntsville, Alabama

Redstone Arsenal is the center for Army missile technology. Its mission is to develop, acquire, and provide logistical support for all air defense and artillery missiles used by the Army, other military departments, and many foreign customers. Redstone Arsenal provides an integrated materiel management system. Redstone scored high in installation assessment and high in military value. Therefore, this installation was not selected for further study. The Army recommends relocating aviation functions from Aviation-Troop Command in St. Louis to Redstone Arsenal.

Rock Island Arsenal, Rock Island, Illinois

Rock Island Arsenal has three primary missions: manufactures weapons and components for domestic and foreign markets; provides logistical support to large scale tool set fabrications and assembly operations; and provides base operations support for numerous tenants. Rock Island scored relatively high in the installation assessment and high in military value. Accordingly, Rock Island was not selected for further study.

I. PORTS.

The installations listed below were evaluated within the Ports installation category:

- Bayonne Military Ocean Terminal, Bayonne, New Jersey
- Oakland Army Base, Oakland, California
- Sunny Point Military Ocean Terminal, Sunny Point, North Carolina

The following map shows the geographic location of each installation.

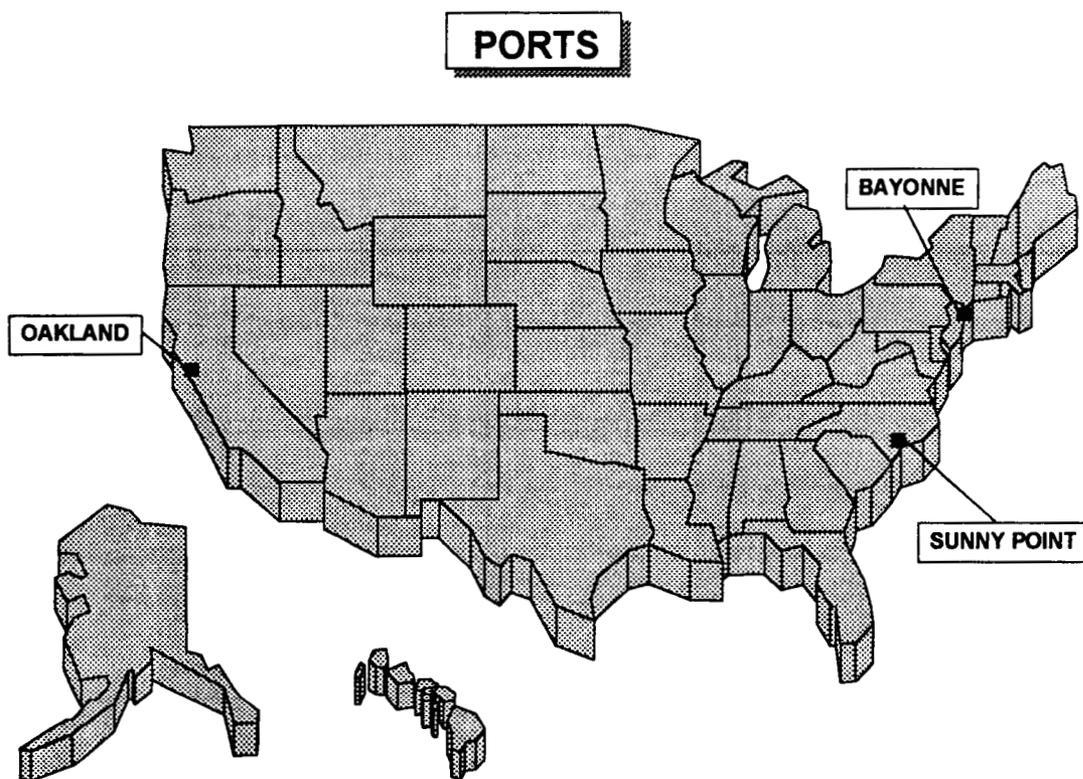


Figure 27.

(1) The Army Stationing Strategy.

(a) Description.

Ports are industrial facilities that support the deployment of United States-based power projection forces. These installations conduct transportation engineering, traffic management, and terminal operations. They provide terminal facilities as well as staging areas for forces and equipment.

(b) Operational Requirements.

Ports provide support for the operational requirements of "power projection" and "strategic agility." Without ports, the power resident in the United States could not be projected to the appropriate theater of operations. Proper location, capacity, and ease of access to port facilities contribute significantly to the fast reaction times required for strategic agility.

(c) Stationing Requirements.

- (1) Maintain the capability to support the Army's power projection strategy.
- (2) Maintain the capability to project forces from the Atlantic, Pacific, and Gulf coasts.
- (3) Maintain the capability to ship unique cargo not allowed in commercial ports.

(d) Operational Blueprint.

Sufficient commercial port capacity is available on each coast to support the power projection requirements of the National Military Strategy. While military ports provide control and security not available at commercial facilities, there are few unique military requirements that cannot be accomplished at commercial ports.

There is no operational requirement to retain military ports whose primary capabilities can be duplicated at a commercial port. However, military ports that satisfy unique military requirements such as shipping large, bulk quantities of live ammunition must be retained.

(2) Military Value Assessment.

A Military Value Assessment (MVA) was conducted for each installation category. The MVA integrates the quantitative Installation Assessment with the qualitative operational blueprint previously discussed in The Army Stationing Strategy. The result is the Army's best judgment on the military value of its installations. The MVA provides the basis for identifying BRAC study candidates and is summarized below.

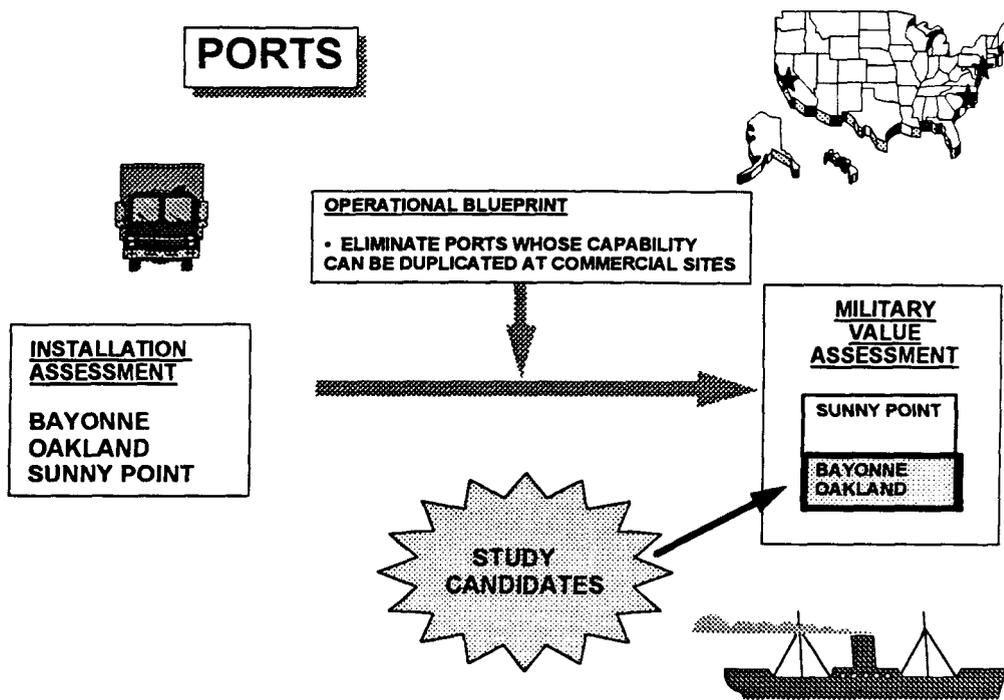


Figure 28.

(3) Installation Analysis.

Military Ocean Terminal Bayonne, Bayonne, New Jersey

Military Ocean Terminal Bayonne (MOTBY) is an Army-owned terminal facility which supports European, African, Mediterranean, and South American theaters of operation. MOTBY provides secure water terminal facilities for the rapid power projection into theaters of operations around the world during conflict or fast-breaking contingencies. Because MOTBY's primary capabilities can be duplicated by commercial activities, it was selected as a study candidate. The Army recommends closing this installation.

Oakland Army Base, Oakland, California

Oakland Army Base is an Army-owned terminal facility which supports Alaska, Hawaii, Pacific and Far East Theaters of Operation. It provides secure water terminal facilities for the rapid power projection into theaters of operations around the world during conflict or fast-breaking contingencies. Because Oakland's primary capabilities can be duplicated by commercial activities, it was selected as a study candidate. After a review of available west coast port activities, the Army determined that the closure of Oakland does not justify operational risks and, therefore, decided to retain this installation.

Military Ocean Terminal Sunny Point, Wilmington, North Carolina

The Military Ocean Terminal Sunny Point (MOTSU) mission is to plan, coordinate, and execute movement of ammunition and other dangerous cargo. It is the sole common user ammunition terminal in the Army inventory. Because of MOTSU's unique ammunition capability, it was not selected for further study.

J. DEPOTS.

The installations listed below were evaluated within the Depots installation category.

- Anniston Army Depot (ANAD), Anniston, Alabama
- Letterkenny Army Depot (LEAD), Chambersburg, Pennsylvania
- Red River Army Depot (RRAD), Texarkana, Texas
- Tobyhanna Army Depot (TOAD), Tobyhanna, Pennsylvania

The Army operates one additional maintenance depot, Corpus Christi Army Depot (CCAD), Corpus Christi, Texas. As a tenant activity of a Navy installation, CCAD falls outside the purview of the Army Base Closure and Realignment process. However, CCAD was evaluated by DoD's Joint Cross-Service Group for depots (See Appendix A).

The following map shows the geographic location of each installation.

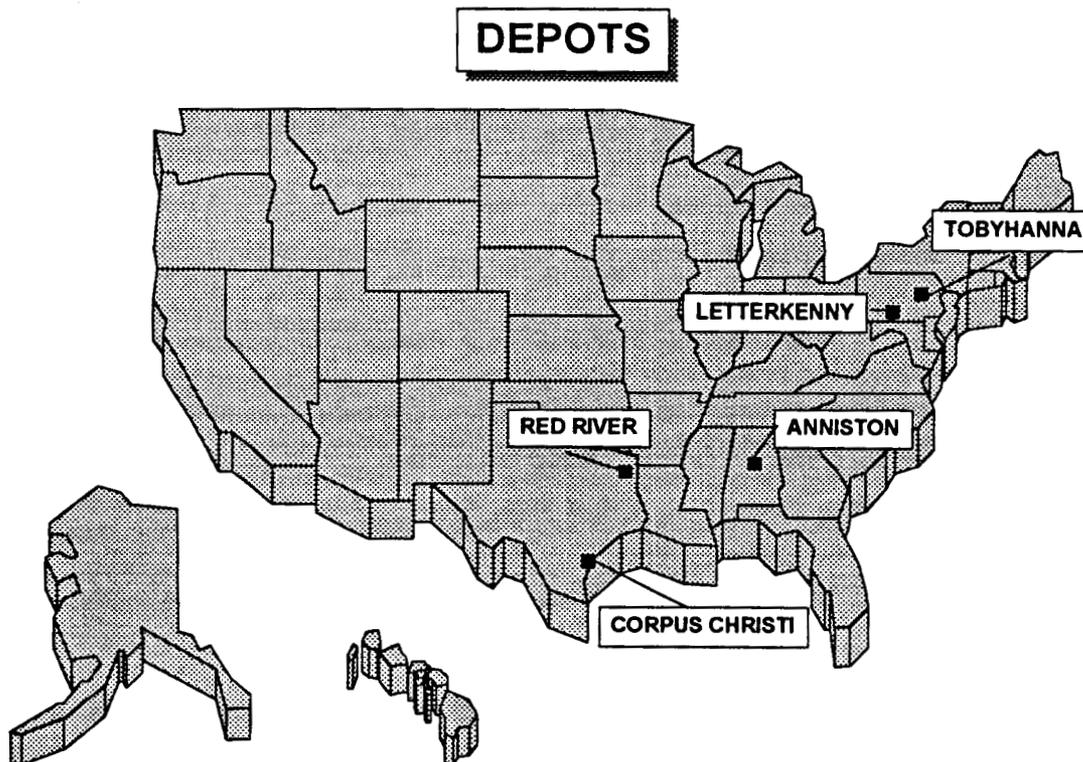


Figure 29.

(1) The Army Stationing Strategy.

(a) Description.

Depots perform a variety of maintenance, supply, and storage missions. They overhaul, rebuild, modify, convert, repair, and fabricate Army equipment. Depots provide logistics and supply support for weapons, operate repair facilities, distribute maintenance information, respond to maintenance questions, recondition materiel, and conduct maintenance testing, repair, storage, and disposal of commodities.

(b) Operational Requirements.

Maintenance depots support the "sustainment" requirement by replenishing Army equipment stocks at the wholesale level and by providing immediate on-site technical assistance to field units as required. These same functions support mobilizing forces, thereby contributing to the operational requirement of "force generation."

(c) Stationing Requirements.

- (1) Retain only core capabilities sized to support the sustainment needs of the force.
- (2) Maintain the capability to support reconstitution of Army forces in transition from one theater of operations to another, or following two near-simultaneous major regional conflicts.

(d) Operational Blueprint.

The specialized equipment and expensive facilities inherent in this category argue for reduction of facility capacity to the level required to support only the core workload. In cases where similar workloads are performed at separate locations, consolidation should be the primary objective. Further reduction in facility requirements is possible by pursuing commercial alternatives to materiel stockage. Consolidation of workload and infrastructure reduction are necessary in order to achieve maximum efficiency and reduce unaffordable operating and overhead costs.

Depot facilities should be reduced and realigned according to commodity group workloads. While multi-functional depots are possible, long term requirements suggest separate ground, air, and electronic-oriented maintenance depots best match the Army's battlefield functions of the future.

Interservicing may offer the best solution to improving efficiency and reducing duplication of depot functions within the Department of Defense and should be considered before arriving at a stationing decision incorporating Army workload only.

(2) Military Value Assessment.

A Military Value Assessment (MVA) was conducted for each installation category. The MVA integrates the quantitative Installation Assessment with the qualitative operational blueprint previously discussed in The Army Stationing Strategy. The result is the Army's best judgment on the military value of its installations. The MVA provides the basis for identifying BRAC study candidates and is summarized below.

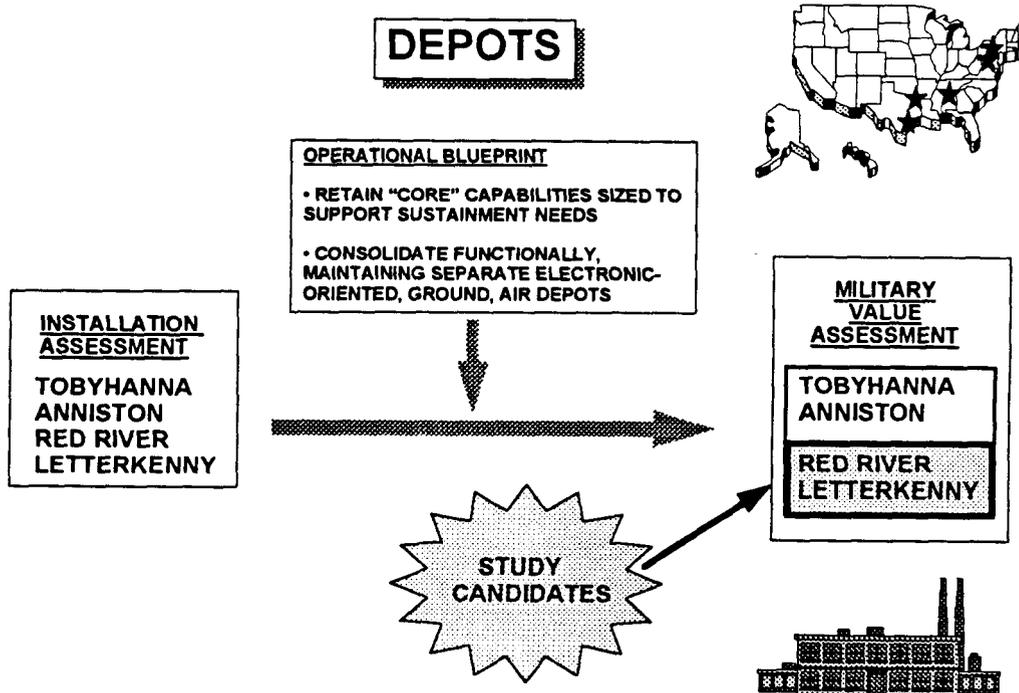


Figure 30.

(3) Installation Analysis.

Anniston Army Depot, Anniston, Alabama

Anniston Army Depot is a multi-functional depot that receives, stores, issues and maintains ammunition and heavy combat vehicles including the M1A1 Abrams tank. The depot provides the sole DoD capability for machining tank turrets, and is the Center of Technical Excellence for both heavy combat vehicles and small arms. Anniston is also a Tier 2 ammunition storage site (see Section H). Because of its high military value, it was not selected for further study. The Army recommends relocating the towed and self-propelled combat vehicle maintenance mission from Letterkenny Depot and the light combat vehicle maintenance mission from Red River Depot to Anniston.

Letterkenny Army Depot, Chambersburg, Pennsylvania

Letterkenny Army Depot is one of three multi-functional depots with ground vehicle, missile, and ammunition missions. It provides depot level maintenance/repair, overhaul, and modification of missile systems, tactical vehicles, towed and self-propelled howitzers, detection systems, muzzle velocity radar, and their associated sub-assemblies and support equipment. Letterkenny is a Tier 2 ammunition storage site. It receives, stores, maintains, and issues all types of ammunition items from small arms ammunition to large bombs and missiles. Additionally, the depot has an extensive demilitarization program for munitions. Although a center for DoD tactical missile repair, Letterkenny rated relatively low in military value when compared to other Army depots and was selected for further study. DoD's Joint Cross-Service Group for Depot Maintenance recommended closing this depot. The Army recommends realigning this installation.

Red River Army Depot, Texarkana, Texas

As a multi-functional depot, Red River has both major ammunition storage and light combat vehicle maintenance missions. The depot provides repair, overhaul, and modification to the Army's fleet of Bradley Fighting Vehicles, the M113 family of vehicles, land combat missile platforms, and tactical vehicles. Red River has DoD's only rubber facility, providing injection molding (roadwheels and track) and a fluidized bed rubber removal. The depot, a Tier 2 ammunition storage site, has an extensive ammunition storage, renovation, and modification program. It is a Tier 2 ammunition storage site. Because of its lower military value, it was selected for further study. DoD's Joint Cross-Service Group for Depot Maintenance recommended closing this installation. The Army concurs and recommends closing this installation.

Tobyhanna Army Depot, Tobyhanna, Pennsylvania

Tobyhanna Army Depot is a single function depot for ground communications-electronics, and associated shelters and containers. The depot has no ammunition storage mission or related functions. The newest of the Army's depots, Tobyhanna's primary maintenance mission includes the overhaul, rebuild, modification, conversion, repair, and fabrication of strategic and tactical communications and photographic equipment. Because of its high military value, it was not selected for further study. Under the Army's recommendation to realign Letterkenny, missile guidance and control system maintenance will be conducted at Tobyhanna.

K. PROVING GROUNDS.

The installations listed below were evaluated within the Proving Grounds installation category.

- Aberdeen Proving Ground (APG), Maryland
- Dugway Proving Ground (DPG), Utah
- White Sands Missile Range (WSMR), New Mexico
- Yuma Proving Ground (YPG), Arizona

The following map shows the geographic location of each installation.

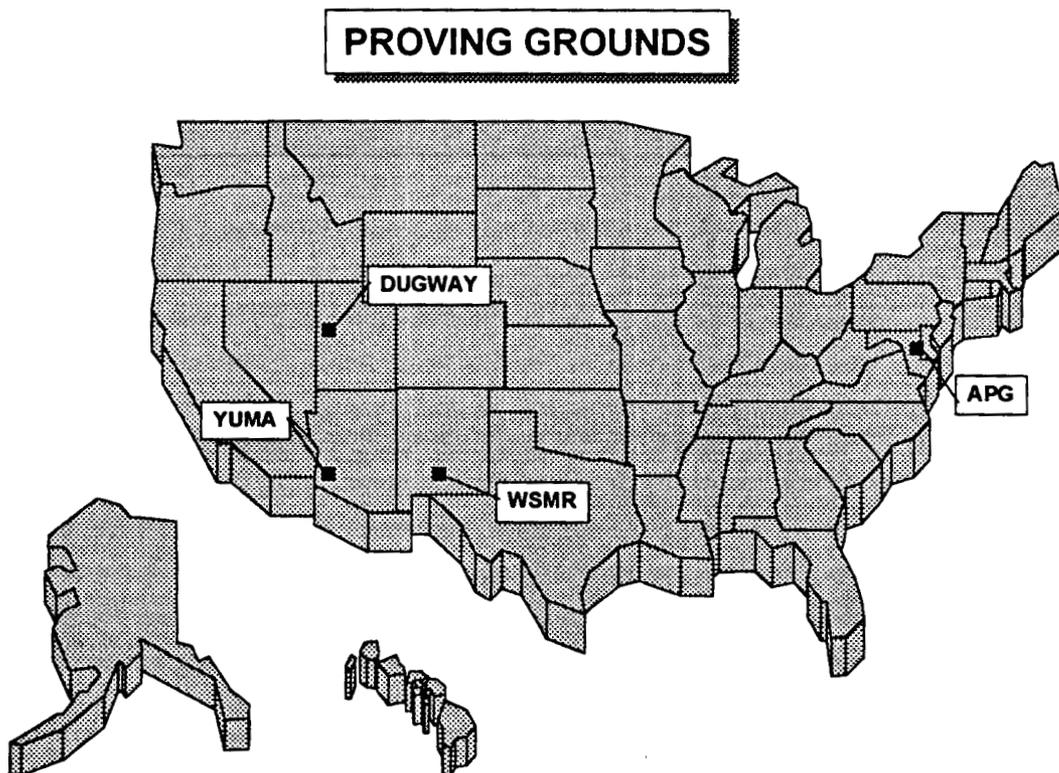


Figure 31.

(1) The Army Stationing Strategy.

(a) Description.

Proving grounds support developmental tests that evaluate the battlefield application of new technology over a wide range of terrain and climatic conditions. This testing includes all types of equipment and munitions, including specialized weapons systems.

(b) Operational Requirements.

Proving grounds provide capabilities in support of "technology development" requirements not available in private industry. As the Army downsizes, technological advancements play an even greater role in battlefield success. Throughout history, victory has gone to the side that makes the best use of available technology.

(c) Stationing Requirements.

(1) Maintain adequate acreage, range capacity, and facilities to support the Army testing program.

(2) Retain those proving grounds with the greatest capability for facility and range expansion.

(3) Maintain the capability to evaluate materiel over the full range of terrain and climatic conditions.

(4) Locate soldier-intensive testing at installations with large soldier populations such as maneuver installations.

(d) Operational Blueprint.

Proving grounds have been developed at several different geographic locations. The testing community has gradually aligned its facilities around specific commodities, attempting to minimize duplication of facilities. Operationally, the best approach to achieving greater efficiency is collocation of test functions. This could be done on as few as two of the major proving ground installations with smaller test facilities located on installations from other categories. Additionally, proving grounds should be sized to minimize duplication of capabilities available in either private industry or the Department of Defense.

Collocation of proving grounds allows closure of installations and realignment of affected testing facilities. However, proving grounds are facility intensive, making relocation extremely expensive, as no installation is currently structured to receive another testing facility without significant new construction. Interservicing may offer the best solution to improving efficiency of proving grounds and reducing duplication of functions within DoD.

(2) Military Value Assessment.

A Military Value Assessment (MVA) was conducted for each installation category. The MVA integrates the quantitative Installation Assessment with the qualitative operational blueprint previously discussed in The Army Stationing Strategy. The result is the Army's best judgment on the military value of its installations. The MVA provides the basis for identifying BRAC study candidates and is summarized below.

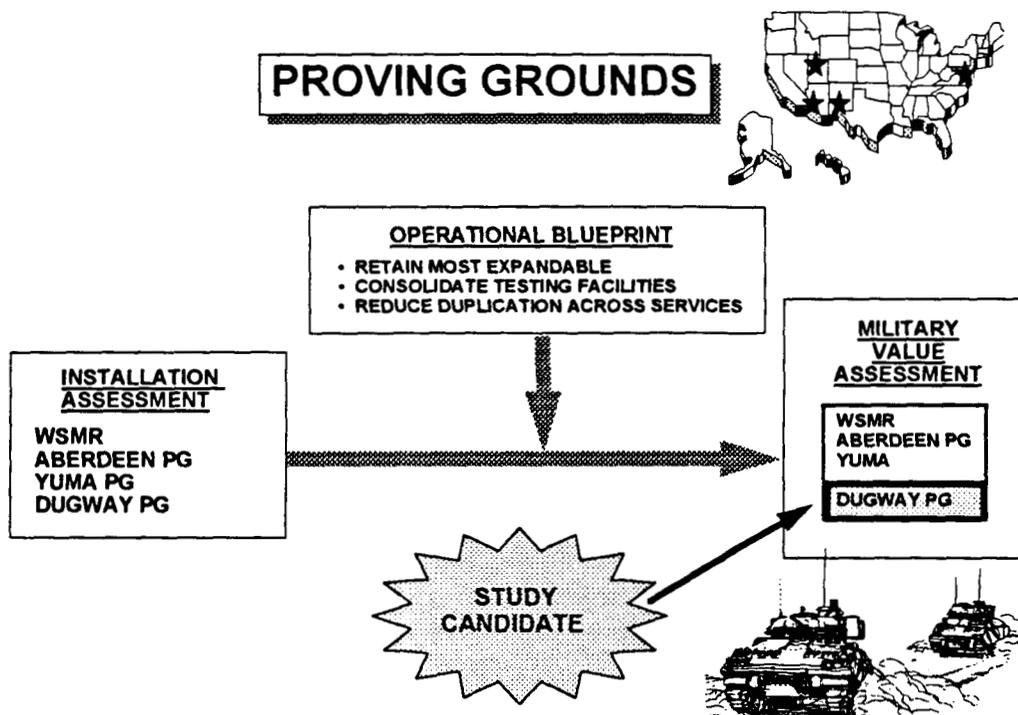


Figure 32.

(3) Installation Analysis.

Aberdeen Proving Ground, Maryland

Aberdeen Proving Ground (APG) is a major research, development, and testing installation. It provides administrative management to numerous organizations, including significant Navy test facilities. As a primary mobilization station, APG is the host to a potential of 25 to 50 company sized Army Reserve and National Guard units. Because of its high military value, APG was not selected for further study. The Army recommends relocating chemical/biological research from Dugway to Aberdeen.

Dugway Proving Ground, Arizona

Dugway Proving Ground (DPG) plans, conducts, and reports the results of developmental tests of chemical warfare munitions, chemical and biological defense systems, flame, incendiary, smoke obscurant and illuminating weapons systems. DPG safeguards, stores, transports, and uses chemical surety materiel, provides security, and removal/disposal of unwanted chemical surety materiel. It plans, conducts, and reports the results of performance and survivability of DoD materiel in a tropical environment. Because of its low military value, DPG was selected for further study. The Army recommends realigning this installation.

White Sands Missile Range (WSMR), New Mexico

WSMR is operated and maintained primarily in support of research, development, and testing of weapon and space systems, subsystems, and components. This major range and test facility supports all DoD components, other government agencies, and various foreign agencies. WSMR is the only site in the United States large enough (2 million + acres) to fire all Army missile and artillery systems. Because of its high military value, WSMR was not selected for further study.

Yuma Proving Ground, Utah

Yuma Proving Ground (YPG) plans, conducts, and analyzes developmental tests conducted by proponent materiel developers, producers, and contractors for the following types of materiel: tube artillery systems, aircraft armament systems, air delivery systems, and air mobility equipment. It also performs desert environmental tests on all classes of Army materiel. It is also receiving functions as a result of the 1988 decision to close Jefferson Proving Ground, Indiana. Because of its high military value, YPG was not selected for further study. The Army recommends relocating the smoke and obscurant mission from Dugway to Yuma.

L. MEDICAL CENTERS.

The installations listed below were evaluated within the Medical Centers installation category.

- Fitzsimons Army Medical Center, Denver, Colorado
- Tripler Army Medical Center, Hawaii
- Walter Reed Army Medical Center, Washington D.C.

The following map shows the geographic distribution of these Medical Centers.

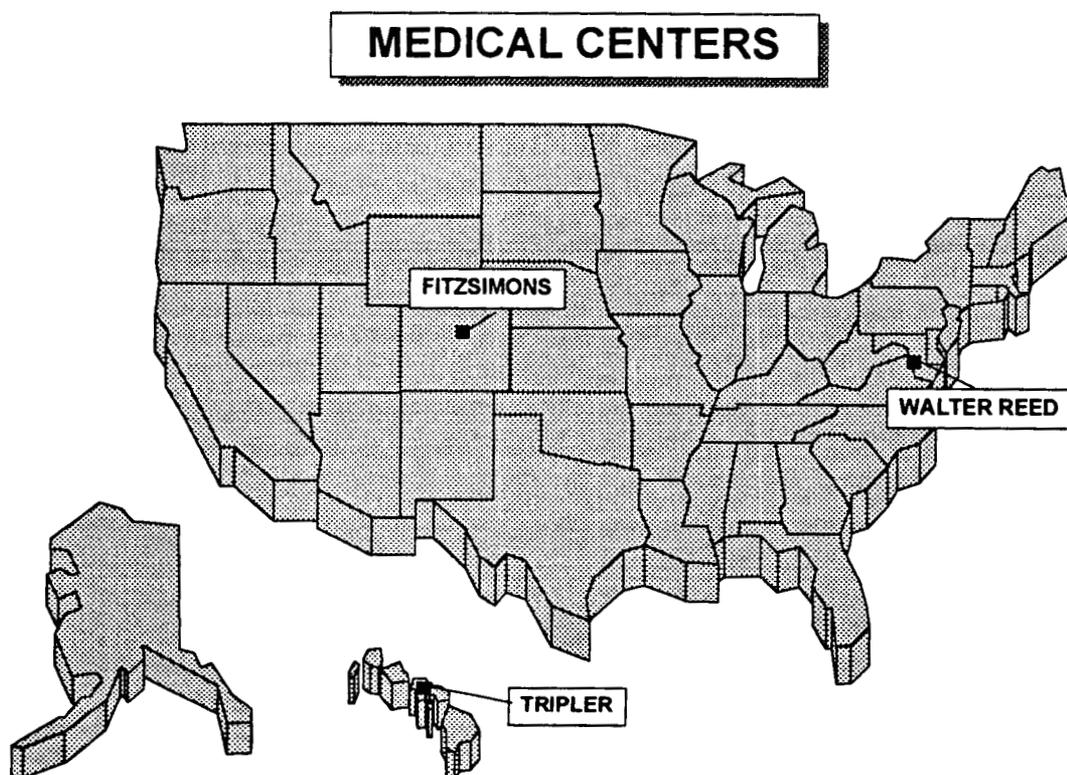


Figure 33.

(1) The Army Stationing Strategy.

(a) Description.

Medical centers provide patient care, graduate medical education, and medical research. Patient care ranges from simple outpatient treatment to sophisticated specialty care and includes referral care from other facilities. Graduate medical education provides military-oriented graduate medical training essential to the recruitment and retention of military physicians. Medical center research has produced significant medical advances.

(b) Operational Requirements.

Medical centers support the operational requirements of "sustainment" and "training and education." Whether by providing medical care to casualties of war or preventive medicine for soldiers in training, medical centers sustain the human dimension of combat power. Modern technology has enhanced the direct impact of medical centers on battlefield medicine by linking CONUS-based medical experts with combat medics through satellite communications. By increasing the medical expertise available on the battlefield, preventive medicine and treatment of minor wounds make a significant contribution to the sustainment of combat power in theater.

The graduate medical education (GME) conducted at Army medical centers supports the operational requirement of "training and education." This specialized training allows medical students to focus on aspects of medicine peculiar to the Army. By concentrating on the illnesses and wounds most likely to impact on soldiers, Army medical training provides the most efficient and effective use of scarce resources.

(c) Stationing Requirements.

- (1) Maintain the capability to conduct graduate medical education and research.
- (2) Using a combination of military and private service, meet peacetime requirements for military and military family patient care.
- (3) Maintain the capability to medically support two near-simultaneous major regional conflicts.
- (4) Maintain the capability to support reconstitution of Army forces in transition from one theater of operations to another, or following two near-simultaneous major regional conflicts.
- (5) Where possible, maintain the capability to provide wartime medical support at a facility located in the theater of operations.
- (6) Avoid significant construction costs due to recapitalization of substandard facilities where reasonable alternatives are available.

(d) Operational Blueprint.

Where possible, medical centers should reduce excess patient capacity, minimize uneconomical referral practices, eliminate duplication of Graduate Medical Education (GME) programs, and focus on providing efficient medical support to active duty populations. The Army cannot afford to maintain medical facilities that primarily support a retired population. Medical centers not collocated with sizable active component populations do not provide cost-effective medical care, nor do they contribute to the quality of life for active component soldiers and their families. In such cases, the medical center fails to support the operational requirements of the Army.

On the other hand, medical centers that, as a result of geographical location, provide support directly to a potential theater of operations possess significant military value and should be retained.

(2) Military Value Assessment.

A Military Value Assessment (MVA) was conducted for each installation category. The MVA integrates the quantitative Installation Assessment with the qualitative operational blueprint discussed previously in The Army Stationing Strategy. The result is the Army's best judgment on the military value of its installations. The MVA provides the basis for identifying BRAC study candidates and is summarized below.

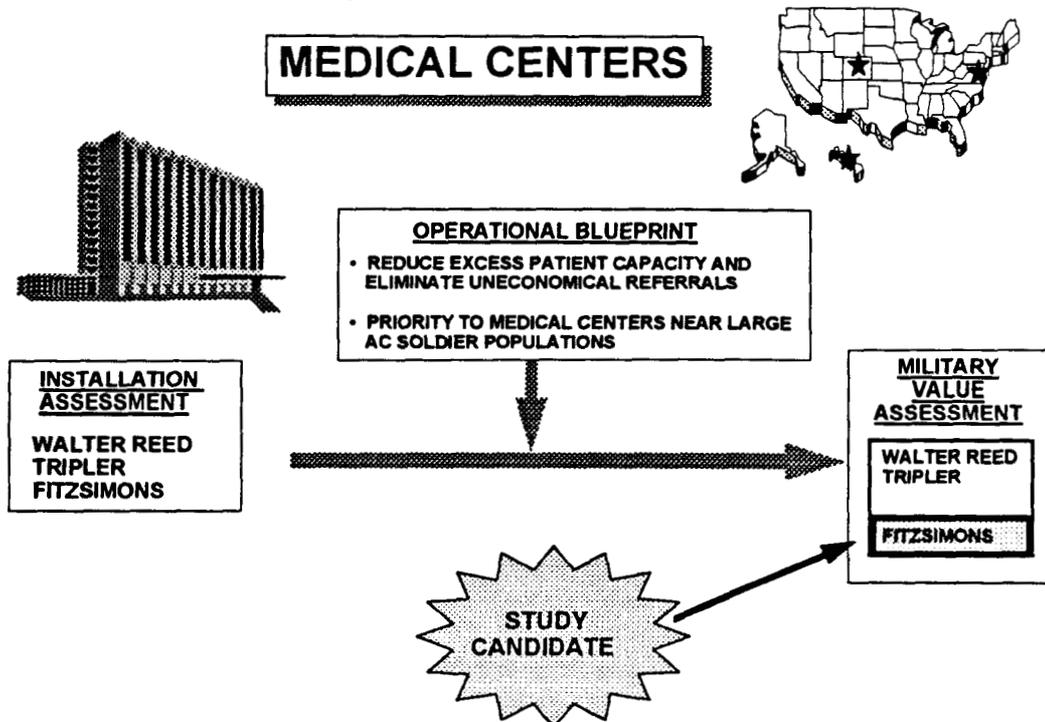


Figure 34.

(3) Installation Analysis.

Fitzsimons Army Medical Center (FAMC), Aurora, Colorado

FAMC is located seven miles east of downtown Denver, CO, and is one of seven Army medical centers in the US. It has two catchment areas of service. Within a 40-mile radius, primary care is provided to approximately 7,000 active duty personnel, approximately 10,000 family members, and more than 41,000 retirees and their families. The second catchment area includes Illinois, Wisconsin, North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska, Minnesota, Colorado, Utah, Wyoming, Montana, Missouri, Idaho, and Iowa. Because of FAMC's low military value, it was selected for further study. DoD's Medical Joint Cross-Service Group recommended closing this medical center. The Army concurs and recommends closing this installation.

Tripler Army Medical Center (TAMC), Honolulu, Hawaii

Tripler is the only DoD Medical Center providing tertiary care for the Pacific Basin. It supports more than 279,000 active duty, family members, retirees, and veterans locally, and an additional 579,000 beneficiaries throughout the Pacific. TAMC has a Readiness/Deployment mission to augment U.S. forces in Korea with more than 700 physicians, nurses, and enlisted medical technicians as a part of the Korean Medical Augmentation Package (KMAP). Because TAMC provides support directly to USCINCPAC, a potential theater of operations, it possesses significant military value and was, therefore, not selected for further study. DoD's Joint Cross-Service Group-Medical also recommended retaining this medical center.

Walter Reed Army Medical Center (WRAMC), Washington, DC

Located in the District of Columbia, WRAMC is the Army's largest medical center and has more than 61,400 beneficiaries in the immediate Washington metropolitan area. In addition, WRAMC is the tertiary care facility for the northeastern United States, and has more than 681,400 beneficiaries in this area. WRAMC is the principal clinical teaching hospital for the Uniformed Services University of the Health Sciences as well as a teaching hospital for medical students from George Washington, Howard, and Georgetown Universities. Because of its high military value, WRAMC was not selected for further study. DoD's Joint Cross-Service Group-Medical also recommended retaining his installation.

M. INDUSTRIAL FACILITIES.

The installations listed below were evaluated within the Industrial Facilities installation category:

- Detroit Tank Plant, Warren, Michigan
- Lima Army Tank Plant, Lima, Ohio
- Stratford Army Engine Plant, Stratford, Connecticut
- Watervliet Arsenal, Watervliet, New York

The following map shows the geographic location of each installation.

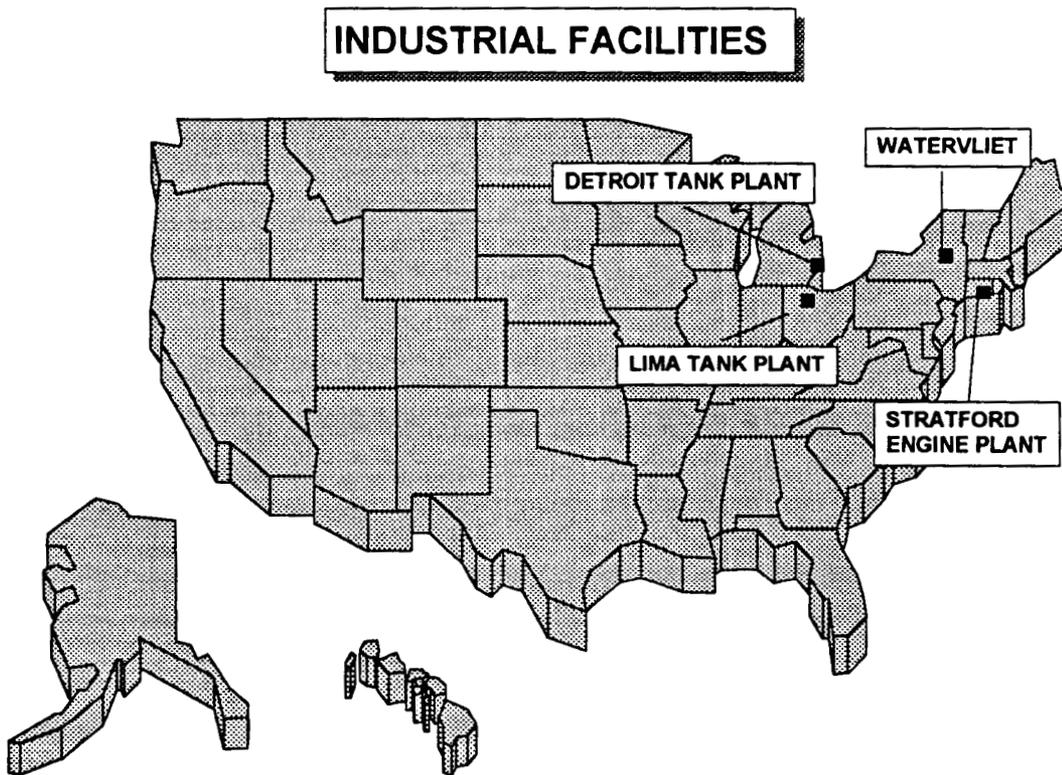


Figure 35.

(1) The Army Stationing Strategy.

(a) Description.

Industrial facilities receive, store, and incorporate raw materials and sub-components into the manufacturing process for end-items and components. They perform quality assurance and conduct acceptance testing of their products.

(b) Operational Requirements.

Industrial facilities manufacture end-items and components, thereby supporting the operational requirement for "acquisition excellence." The products manufactured at industrial facilities help sustain warfighting forces deployed in support of the power projection strategy. As such, they support the "sustainment" operational requirement. These facilities also maintain some surge capability in support of the "force generation" requirement.

(c) Stationing Requirements.

(1) Retain critical capabilities that cannot be readily reconstituted during mobilization or duplicated by commercial manufacturers.

(2) Maintain the capability to assist in the generation of forces required to support two near-simultaneous major regional conflicts.

(d) Operational Blueprint.

The industrial base that was developed in response to potential Cold War requirements is no longer needed to support the National Military Strategy. Wherever possible, the nation's commercial industrial capacity should be used to provide military production requirements. Given the similarity of some production facilities and the commodities they produce, consolidation at the largest, most modern facility is advisable. In general, this consolidation can be accomplished with little additional construction or renovation. Only those industrial production lines that have requirements programmed in Army POM 96-01 and the FY95 President's Budget should be retained. Facilities that produce unique products, not readily available in the private sector, should be retained or, if not currently funded, be mothballed for future use.

(2) Military Value Assessment.

A Military Value Assessment (MVA) was conducted for each installation category. The MVA integrates the quantitative Installation Assessment with the qualitative operational blueprint discussed previously in The Army Stationing Strategy. The result is the Army's best judgment on the military value of its installations. The MVA provides the basis for identifying BRAC study candidates and is summarized below.

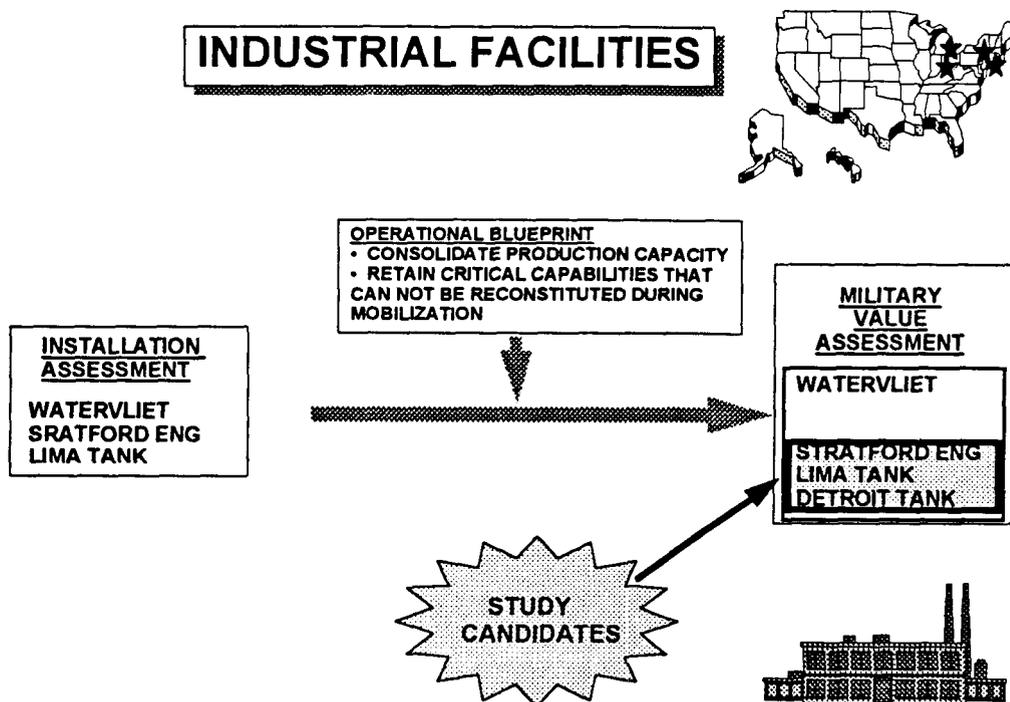


Figure 36.

(3) Installation Analysis.

Detroit Army Tank Plant, Warren, Michigan

Detroit Army Tank Plant is part of the Detroit Arsenal complex and is a Government Owned, Contractor Operated (GOCO) facility. There is no tank production projected at the Detroit Army Tank Plant. Given the absence of programmed work, it was selected for further study. The Army recommends closing this installation.

Lima Army Tank Plant, Lima, Ohio

Lima Tank Plant is a GOCO operation and is the sole production site for M1 Abrams Tank systems, its related structures, components, and materials. Production of the M1A1/2 tanks for

U.S. forces has ceased at this time. Likewise, foreign military sales production is also very limited. Because of its low military value, Lima was selected for further study. Since the Army recommends closing Detroit Tank Plant, the Army recommends that Lima remain open as its only operating tank plant.

Stratford Army Engine Plant, Stratford, Connecticut

Stratford Army Engine Plant is a GOCO facility and is the production facility for the AGT 1500 Turbine Engine used in the M1 family of tanks. Additionally, the facility supports the T-53 and T-55 Turbine Engines for the Army and Navy Landing Craft Air Cushion (LCAC). The facility also conducts some developmental projects. Because of its low military value, it was selected for additional study. The Army recommends closing this installation.

Watervliet Arsenal, Watervliet, New York

Watervliet Arsenal is a manufacturing facility responsible for the manufacture of gun tubes for tanks, howitzers, mortars, and naval cannons. Additionally, it provides repair and fabrication for associated items of equipment. Because of its high military value, it was not selected for additional study.

N. LEASED FACILITIES.

DoD Component organizations located in leased space are subject to BRAC legislation. Certain military activities performed in leased facilities constitute an installation because of common mission, permanently authorized personnel, and separate support structure. Civilian personnel authorizations of organizations in leased space, which are part of an organization located on a nearby military installation or one within the same metropolitan statistical area (MSA), were considered part of the civilian personnel authorizations of that installation. The National Capital Region (NCR), was used as the MSA for all leases within the Washington D.C. metropolitan area.

The installations / activities listed below were evaluated within the Leased Facilities category in accordance with the Army stationing guidelines. Leases (including groups of leases in the same headquarters and same geographical area) costing more than \$200K, per 10 U.S.C. 2662, were identified as candidate installations.

- Army Research Office, Raleigh, NC
- HQ, Aviation and Troop Command, MO
- HQ, U.S. Army Materiel Command, VA (NCR)
- HQ, U.S. Army Operational Test and Evaluation Command, VA (NCR)
- HQ, U.S. Army Personnel Command, VA (NCR)
- HQ, Space and Strategic Defense Command, AL
- Judge Advocate General School, Charlottesville, VA
- Military Traffic Management Command, VA (NCR)
- National Ground Intelligence Center, Charlottesville, VA
- Office of the Judge Advocate General, VA (NCR)
- U.S. Army Concepts Analysis Agency, MD (NCR)
- U.S. Army Information Systems Software Command, VA (NCR)
- U.S. Army Personnel Center, MO
- U.S. Army Space Command, CO
- U.S. Army Space and Strategic Defense Command, VA (NCR)

The following map shows the geographic location of each installation / activity.

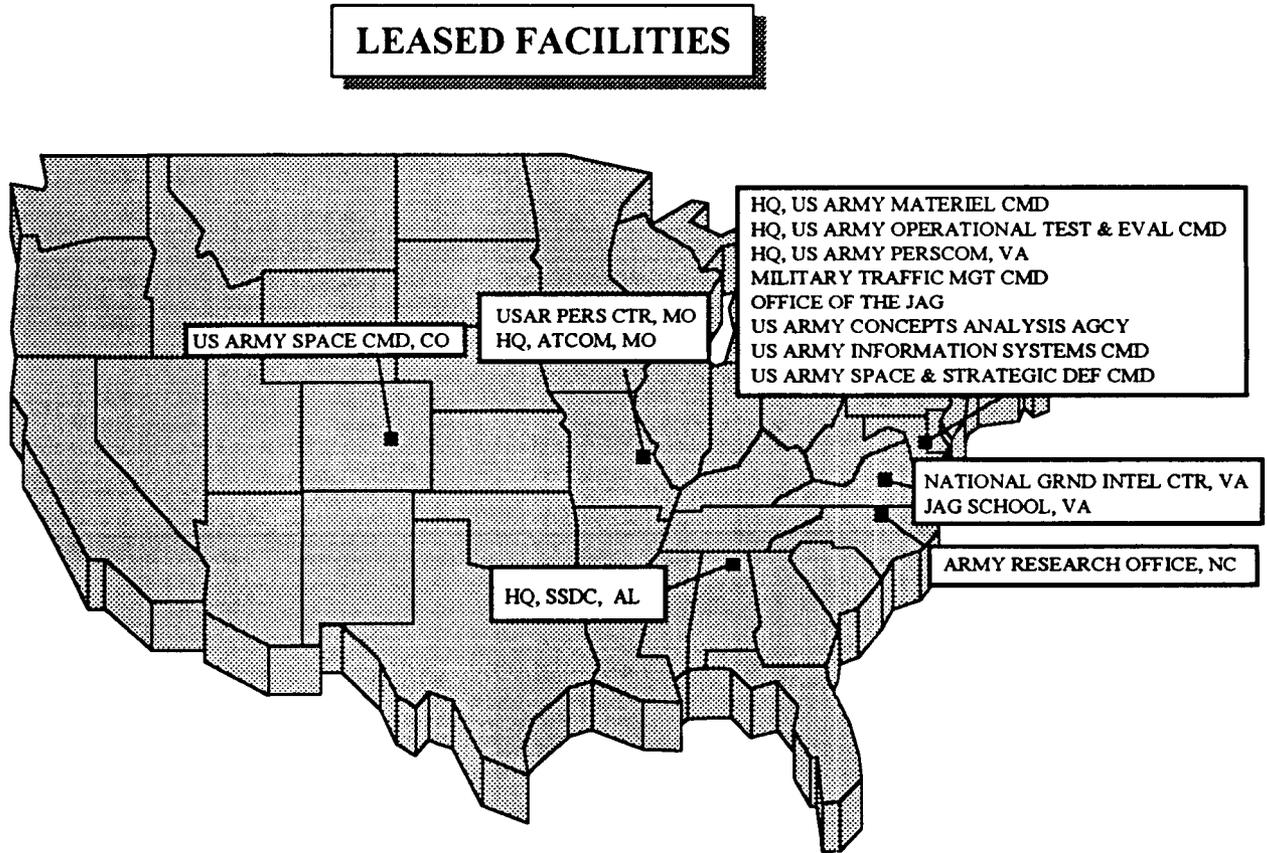


Figure 37.

Installation Analysis.

Army Research Office, North Carolina

Army Research Office (ARO) is located at 401 Trade Street in Durham, NC. The facilities, leased from Cedarwood Associates contain 24,551 square feet of administrative space and some computer specific space. There are 2 military and 107 civilian personnel. Realignment of ARO was not financially advantageous and, therefore, the Army discontinued study of this lease site.

HQ, Aviation Troop Support Command, St. Louis, Missouri

HQ, Aviation Troop Support Command (ATCOM) located at 4300 Goodfellow Boulevard in St. Louis, MO, consists of 21 leases and houses HQ, ATCOM and Program Executive Office (PEO) Aviation. All leases are GSA. ATCOM is responsible for the research, development, engineering, and logistical support for Army airmobile systems and support of field and troop support items. The facilities contain 1,089,198 square feet of administrative space, and some light industrial space. The installation has considerable automated data processing specific space. There are 267 military and 5,239 civilian personnel. ATCOM was selected for further study. The Army recommends vacating this facility.

HQ, Army Materiel Command, Alexandria, Virginia

HQ, Army Materiel Command (AMC) is located at 5001 Eisenhower Avenue in Alexandria, VA. The facilities, leased from GSA, contain 433,540 square feet of administrative space and some computer specific space. There are 146 military and 1,229 civilian personnel. Realignment of HQ, AMC was not financially advantageous and, therefore, the Army discontinued study of this lease site.

HQ, U.S. Army Operational Test and Evaluation Command, Virginia

U.S. Army Operational Test and Evaluation Command (OPTEC) is located at 4501 Ford Avenue in Alexandria, VA. OPTEC is responsible for all operational testing within the material acquisition process. A subordinate activity, The U.S. Army Operational Evaluation Command is presently collocated with OPTEC in Alexandria and scheduled to move to Fort Hood, TX in 1996 as part of OPTEC 2000 redesign. The facilities, leased from GSA, contain 129,805 square feet of administrative space and some computer space. There are 174 military and 178 civilian personnel. The reorganization of OPTEC will leave approximately 50 personnel in the NCR. Realignment was not financially advantageous and, therefore, the Army discontinued study of this lease site.

HQ, U.S. Army Personnel Command, Alexandria, Virginia

HQ, US Army Personnel Command (PERSCOM) is located at 200 Stovall Street in Alexandria, VA. The facilities, leased from GSA, contain 735,052 square feet of administrative space including some computer specific space. There are 833 military, 3,554 civilian, and no contractor personnel. Realignment was not financially advantageous; therefore, the Army discontinued study of this lease site.

HQ, Space and Strategic Defense Command, Huntsville, Alabama

HQ, Space and Strategic Defense Command is located in Research Park in Huntsville, AL. It consists of 11 leases, and houses elements of AMC Headquarters, Forces Command (FORSCOM), and Army Ballistic Missile Defense Office (ABMDO). The facilities, leased from

GSA, Putman Construction, Progress Center, Tech Micro Contractors, Romar Enterprises, and Westminster Group, contain 127,150 square feet of administrative and some computer specific space. There are 35 military and 915 civilian personnel. Realignment of this headquarters was not financially advantageous; therefore, the Army discontinued study of this lease site.

Judge Advocate General School, Virginia

The Judge Advocate General School is located at the University of Virginia in Charlottesville, VA. The facilities, leased from the University of Virginia, contain 114,796 square feet of administrative/classroom space. There are 56 military, 37 civilian personnel, and 189 students. Realignment of the school was not financially advantageous; therefore, the Army discontinued its study of this lease site.

Military Traffic Management Command (MTMC), Bailey's Cross-Roads, Virginia

MTMC is located in three leased locations in the NCR. They are the Nassif building, the Ballston Tower II, and the Webb Building. They include 137,000 square feet of administrative and computer specific space and approximately 700 personnel. Realignment of this activity was not financially advantageous; therefore, the Army discontinued study of these sites.

The National Ground Intelligence Center, Virginia (formerly the Foreign Science Technology Center)

The National Ground Intelligence Center is located at 5 separate locations in Charlottesville, VA. The facilities, leased from GSA, contain 81,514 square feet of administrative space and some computer specific space. There are 108 military and 502 civilian personnel. Realignment was not financially advantageous; therefore, the Army discontinued its study of this lease site.

The Judge Advocate General, Bailey's Cross-Roads, Virginia

The Judge Advocate General is located in the Nassif building at Bailey's Crossroads, VA. They occupy 28,600 square feet of predominantly administrative space for 105 personnel. Realignment of this unit was not financially advantageous; therefore, the Army discontinued study of this lease site.

U.S. Army Concepts Analysis Agency, Bethesda, Maryland

U.S. Army Concepts Analysis Agency (USACAA) is located at 8120 Battery Lane in Bethesda, MD. USACAA is a field operating agency under the Director of the Army Staff which performs independent studies and analyses. The facility, leased from GSA, consists of 50,905 square feet of space with a small amount of specialized computer space. Free parking is very limited. There are 57 military and 144 civilian personnel. The Army recommends closing this facility.

**U.S. Army Information Systems Software Command, Fairfax, VA
Military Traffic Management Command (MTMC), Falls Church, VA
Office of the Judge Advocate General (TJAG), Arlington, VA**

A combination of leased facilities in the National Capital Region consisting of the Ballston Tower II, the Webb Building, and Crown Ridge. MTMC and TJAG are split between the leased Nassif building at Bailey's Crossroads, VA and Ballston Tower II and Webb Building. Information Systems Software Command had elements in the MELPAR building in Arlington, VA at the beginning of the study and have since relocated to a new leased facility at Crown Ridge in Fairfax, VA. The realignment of MTMC and TJAG elements was not financially advantageous and, therefore, the Army discontinued study of those lease sites. The Army recommends closing the Crown Ridge lease site and realigning ISSC.

U.S. Army Reserve Personnel Center, St. Louis, Missouri

U.S. Army Personnel Center is located at 9700 Page Boulevard and 1655 Woodson Road in Overland, MO. The facilities, leased from GSA, contain 439,943 square feet of administrative space and approximately 100,000 square feet of computer specific space. There are 559 military and 1,408 civilian personnel. Realignment of ARPERCEN was not financially advantageous; therefore, the Army discontinued study of this lease site.

U.S. Army Space Command, Colorado Springs, Colorado

U.S. Army Space Command is located at 1670 Newport in Colorado Springs, CO. The facilities, leased from GSA, contain 27,419 square feet of administrative and some computer specific space. There are 363 military and 105 civilian personnel. Due to the poor return on investment of this option, the Army discontinued study of this lease site.

U.S. Army Space and Strategic Defense Command, Virginia

The Crystal City lease located on Jefferson Davis Highway in Arlington, VA consists of one lease and houses HQ, Space and Strategic Defense Command (SSDC), and an element of U.S. Army Space Command. The facilities, leased from GSA, contain 12,000 square feet of administrative space and some computer specific space. There are 21 military, 50 civilian, and 6 contractor personnel. Realignment of HQ, SSDC was not financially advantageous; therefore, the Army discontinued study of this lease site.

O. MINOR SITES.

During the BRAC process leading up to the development of Army recommendations, the department completed a comprehensive review of all its property holdings. After careful review and analysis, the Major Army Commands (MACOMs) submitted a number of minor sites that were excess to mission requirements.

- East Fort Baker, CA
- Rio Vista Army Reserve Center, CA
- Bellmore Logistics Activity, NY
- Camp Pedricktown, NJ
- Camp Kilmer, NJ
- Fort Missoula, MT
- Big Coppett Key, FL
- Camp Bonneville, WA
- Fort Worden Cemetery, WA
- Fort Stevens Cemetery, OR
- Bothell Army Reserve Center, WA
- Defense Support Activity Boston, MA
- Sudbury Training Annex, MA
- Hingham Cohasset, MA
- Recreation Center #2, NC
- Branch U.S. Disciplinary Barracks, Lompoc, CA
- Ravenna Army Ammunition Plant, OH
- Balitmore Publications Distribution Center, MD
- Caven Point U.S. Army Reserve Center (USARC), NJ
- Valley Grove Area Maintenance Support Activity (AMSA), WV

The following map shows the geographic location of each installation.

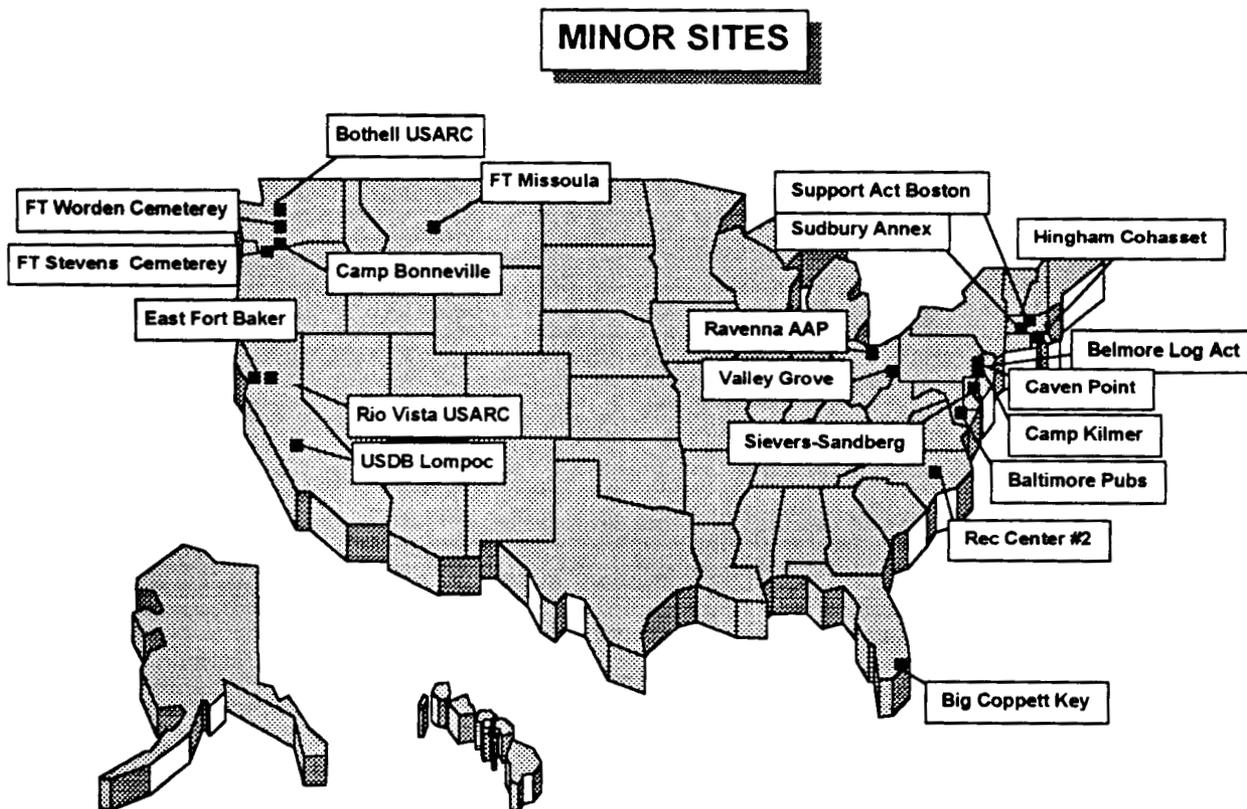


Figure 38.

(1) Military Value Assessment.

(a) Methodology.

Each Minor Site received a military value assessment (conducted at the MACOM headquarters) which evaluated the first four DoD Selection Criteria (the criteria that measure military value). In each case, the site recommended for closure or realignment has virtually no military value and is excess to the Army's needs.

(b) Military Value Assessment Methodology.

Significant factors influencing the decision to close or realign these sites were:

(1) Current and future mission requirements and their impact on operational readiness of DoD's total force (DoD Criteria #1).

- Location of Facility. The Army considered whether the geographic location of each site was unique and/or critical.

- Tenants. The Army reviewed the tenants located on each installation to ensure they can relocate easily.

- Reserve Component Impacts. The Active and Reserve component missions were fully considered. Necessary facilities and land were retained for reserve activities that cannot relocate.

(2) The availability and condition of the land and facilities at both the existing and potential receiving locations (DoD Criteria #2).

- Land. The Army screened each site to confirm that land holdings were excess to current requirements.

- Facilities. The Army screened the facilities at each site to confirm that service-owned real property was excess to current requirements.

- Environmental Impacts. The Army reviewed the overall environmental condition of the facility and the environmental impact on potential reuse.

(3) The ability to accommodate contingency, mobilization, and future requirements at both the existing and potential receiving locations (DoD Criteria #3).

- Future use. The Army assessed the potential for future use of the sites.

(4) The cost and manpower implications (DoD Criteria #4).

- Cost of Base Operations. The Army considered the cost of base support and used DoD's COBRA model to calculate the recurring savings and return on investment.

(c) Operational and Stationing Requirements. The Army Stationing Strategy does not specifically address the operational or stationing requirements for these facilities. However, it does encourage fiscal responsibility, reduction of excess, and consolidation of military functions on a lesser number of installations.

(d) Identifying the Study Candidates. The MACOM headquarters identified all of the candidate sites as excess to the Army's needs.

(e) Final Screening Criteria. Headquarters, Department of the Army evaluated each candidate site for operational impact and return on investment. Each closure or realignment has a return on investment of less than five years, is excess to the Army, and has a potential civilian reuse.

(2) Installations Considered for Closure:

East Fort Baker, CA

East Fort Baker is located in Marin County, CA at the north end of the Golden Gate Bridge. The installation is permitted to the Army from the Golden Gate National Recreation Center and consists of 390,000 square feet of administrative space and housing on 347 acres. There are 84 military and 70 civilian authorized positions on East Fort Baker, CA. The major tenants are the 91st Training Division HQ and the 6th Recruiting Brigade. The Army recommends closure of East Fort Baker.

Rio Vista Army Reserve Center, CA

Rio Vista Army Reserve Center is located near Rio Vista, CA and consists of 37,000 square feet of facilities and 28 acres. There are currently no tenants. The Army recommends closure of Rio Vista Army Reserve Center, CA.

Bellmore Logistics Activity, NY

Bellmore Logistics Activity is located on Long Island, NY and consists of 182,000 square feet of administrative and maintenance space on 17 acres. There are currently no tenants. The Army recommends closure of the Bellmore Logistics Activity.

Camp Pedricktown, NJ

Camp Pedricktown is located near Pedricktown, NJ and consists of approximately 260,000 square feet of operations and storage facilities on 82 acres. The primary mission of Camp

Pedricktown is to provide administration, supply, training, maintenance, and logistics support to Reserve Component forces. Major tenants are 6th Brigade, 96th Training Division and the 338th Medical Group HQ. There are 136 military reserve component positions on Camp Pedricktown. The Army recommends closure of Camp Pedricktown.

Camp Kilmer, NJ

Camp Kilmer is located near Edison, NJ and consists of approximately 331,000 square feet of operations and maintenance facilities on 75 acres. The primary mission of Camp Kilmer is to provide administration, supply, training, maintenance, and logistics support to Reserve Component forces. Major tenants are the 78th Division Training Support Brigade and the 78th Training Division HQ. There are 34 active duty military and 25 full time civilian positions and over 700 part-time reserve component positions on Camp Kilmer. The Army recommends Camp Kilmer for closure.

Fort Missoula, MT

Fort Missoula is located near Missoula, MT and consists of approximately 180,000 square feet of operations and maintenance facilities on 35 acres. The primary mission of Fort Missoula is to provide administration, supply, training, maintenance, and logistics support to Reserve Component forces. Fort Missoula also provides facilities for the United States Forest Service. Major tenants are the 163rd Armor Battalion, 1063rd Engineer Company, and the U.S. Navy Reserve. There are 28 active duty military and 232 full time civilian positions (230 are U.S. Forest Service), and over 400 part-time reserve component positions on Fort Missoula. The Army recommends Fort Missoula for closure.

Big Coppett Key, FL

Big Coppett Key is an island about 11 miles east of Key West, FL and consists of 3,000 square feet of communications facilities on five acres. There are currently no tenants. The Army recommends closure of Big Coppett Key.

Camp Bonneville, WA

Camp Bonneville, WA is located in Clark County, WA and consists of approximately 178,000 square feet of administrative and operational facilities on 4,000 acres. The primary mission of Camp Bonneville is to provide training facilities for active and reserve component units. There are currently no tenants. The Army recommends closure of Camp Bonneville.

Fort Worden Cemetery, WA

Fort Worden Cemetery is located in Renton, WA and consists of 150 square feet of facilities on one acre. The Army has decided to pursue transfer of this facility to the Department of Veterans Affairs outside the BRAC process.

Fort Stevens Cemetery, OR

Fort Stevens Cemetery is located in Hammond, OR and consists of 2 acres of land and no facilities. The Army has decided to pursue transfer of this facility to the Department of Veterans Affairs outside the BRAC process.

Bothell Army Reserve Center, WA

Bothell Army Reserve Center is located in Bothell, WA and consists of 80,000 square feet of facilities on 42 acres. The primary mission of Bothell is to provide facilities for Army Reserve units. The major tenants are the 124th ARCOM, the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) and the Snohomish County Fire Department. There are 15 active duty military and 6 full time civilian positions and over 240 part-time reserve component positions on Bothell Army Reserve Center. The Army decided to pursue transfer of the center to another federal agency outside the BRAC process.

Defense Support Activity Boston, MA

Defense Support Activity Boston is located in Boston, MA and consists of 600,000 square feet of administrative buildings on 14 acres. The primary mission of Defense Support Activity Boston is to provide administrative support space for DoD agencies located in the Boston area. The Major tenants are the 94th ARCOM, an Army Recruiting Battalion, and Navy activities. There are 171 active duty military and 1,031 full time civilian positions, and over 850 part-time reserve component positions on Defense Support Activity Boston. The Army decided to pursue transfer of this activity to another military department outside the BRAC process.

Sudbury Training Annex, MA

Sudbury Training Annex, MA is located near Sudbury, MA and consists of approximately 200,000 square feet of storage facilities on 2,000 acres. The primary mission of Sudbury Training Annex is to provide storage facilities for various Department of Defense activities. Major tenants are the Federal Emergency Management Agency and the Air Force Geo Physics Lab. There are 35 civilian and 3 contractor personnel authorizations on Sudbury Training Annex, MA. The Army recommends closure of the annex.

Hingham Cohasset, MA

Hingham Cohasset is located in Hingham, MA and consists of approximately 150,000 square feet of administrative, storage, and production facilities on 125 acres. Hingham Cohasset has no current mission. There are currently no tenants. The Army recommends closure of Hingham Cohasset.

Recreation Center #2, NC

Recreation Center #2 is located in Fayetteville, NC and consists of approximately 4 acres and 17,000 square feet of community facilities. Recreation Center #2 is currently being leased to the city of Fayetteville, NC. There are currently no tenants. The Army recommends closure of the center.

Branch U.S. Disciplinary Barracks, Lompoc, CA

Branch USDB, Lompoc is located in Lompoc, CA and consists of approximately 812,000 square feet of detention facilities on 4,000 acres. Branch USDB, Lompoc is permitted to and operated by the Federal Bureau of Prisons. There are no Army Activities on USDB, Lompoc. The Army recommends closure of this activity.

Ravenna Army Ammunition Plant, OH

Ravenna AAP is located near Akron, Ohio and consists of approximately 21,000 acres and 4.7 million square feet of production, storage, and maintenance facilities. The primary mission of Ravenna AAP is to provide storage of ammunition components and national strategic stocks. Ravenna's production facilities are inactive. The major tenants are the Ohio National Guard and the Ammunition Storage contractors. There are 4 fulltime civilian positions and 132 part-time reserve component positions. Closure of Ravenna AAP was not financially attractive and was not recommended for closure.

Baltimore Publications Distribution Center, MD

The U.S. Army Publications Distribution Center, Baltimore is currently leasing 676,000 square feet of a GSA building in Baltimore, MD. The mission of this activity is to distribute forms and publications on a volume basis to worldwide locations. There are 2 military and 129 civilian personnel authorizations at the Baltimore Publications Distribution Center. The Army recommends closure of this site.

Caven Point U.S. Army Reserve Center (USARC), NJ

Caven Point Army Reserve Center is located near Jersey City, NJ and consists of approximately 45,000 square feet of administrative and maintenance facilities on 15 acres. The

primary mission of Caven Point USARC is to provide administrative, logistic, and maintenance support to the Army reserve. The major tenant is the 716th petroleum supply company. There are over 600 part-time Army Reserve positions on Caven Point USARC. The Army recommends closure of this site.

Valley Grove Area Maintenance Support Activity (AMSA), WV

Valley Grove AMSA is located in Valley Grove, WV and consists of approximately 10,000 square feet of leased maintenance facilities. The primary mission of Valley Grove AMSA is to provide maintenance support to Army Reserve activities. The only tenant is AMSA. There are 7 fulltime civilian positions on Valley Grove AMSA. The Army recommends closure of this site.

The Army discontinued its study of the following minor sites:

Fort Worden Cemetery, WA

Army cemeteries are not excess to the Army and are not reusable. The proposed transfer of this facility to the Department of Veterans Affairs will be considered outside of the BRAC process.

Fort Stevens Cemetery, OR

Army cemeteries are not excess to the Army and are not reusable. The proposed transfer of this facility to the Department of Veterans Affairs will be considered outside of the BRAC process.

Bothell Army Reserve Center, WA

Bothell Army Reserve Center is being transferred to the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) outside of the BRAC process. No closure or realignment action is necessary.

Defense Support Activity Boston, MA

The Defense Support Activity Boston is not excess to the Army. The tenant organizations are geographically linked to the Boston area and must remain in Boston. The proposed transfer of property to another military department (Navy is the primary tenant) is an internal DoD management action.

Ravenna Army Ammunition Plant, OH

Ravenna AAP stores and distributes ammunition components to active ammunition plants and provides storage for national strategic stocks. Closure would necessitate the removal of these stocks at an estimated cost of 30 million dollars. The return on investment is 16 years and was not considered economical.

P. UNITED STATES ARMY RESERVE.

The mission of the United States Army Reserve (USAR) is to prepare trained and ready forces capable of supporting the total force and the nation. Accomplishment of this mission requires modern and efficient facilities capable of supporting required training. The USAR occupies a total of 1,501 separate facilities in 899 communities nation-wide. Approximately one-third of these are leased facilities. The remaining government owned facilities provide 72% of the total amount of space required.

(1) Description of USAR Facilities.

(a) Reserve Center.

(1) U.S. Army Reserve Center. The Reserve Center provides a place to house and train Army reservists. The typical facility consists of two major components, training center and maintenance support facility. The training center generally consists of four functional areas: administration, assembly hall, classroom, and storage. Supporting the functional areas are general and special support areas such as arms vaults and kitchens. Maintenance support facilities may consist of an organizational maintenance shop, an area maintenance support activity, or an equipment concentration site, or any combination of these facilities. Maintenance facilities are further described below.

(2) Armed Forces Reserve Center (AFRC). The AFRC houses and trains reserve component personnel of two or more armed services. The typical facility is organized in a manner similar to a reserve center. The Army Reserve may be the host or the tenant.

(b) Readiness/Training Areas.

(1) Local Training Area (LTA). The LTA provides sustainment training for individual and collective tasks under realistic field environments and prepares units for Annual Training (AT) exercises and mobilization.

(2) Regional Training Site - Intelligence (RTS-I). The RTS-I provides centralized, regional hands-on intelligence sustainment training for individual soldiers and USAR intelligence units on mission essential tasks, using situational training exercises and other available training tools.

(3) Regional Training Site - Maintenance (RTS-Maint). The RTS-Maint provides centralized, regional hands-on maintenance sustainment training for individual soldiers and USAR maintenance units. It enables reserve personnel to operate and maintain current and force modernization equipment and systems.

(4) Regional Training Site - Medical (RTS-Med). The RTS-Med provides centralized, regional hands-on medical sustainment training for individual soldiers and USAR medical units,

and provides expert subject matter support during evaluation of these units. In addition, the RTS-Med develops and distributes exportable medical training packages, evaluates medical equipment within the research and development system for use in medical units, and provides direct and general medical maintenance support. This activity also has the capability of becoming a functional 400-bed hospital in the event of a natural disaster or mobilization.

(c) Maintenance Facilities.

(1) Organizational Maintenance Shop (OMS). The OMS is used for the organizational maintenance of units' assigned equipment and is located at or near the reserve center when possible. Each unit with more than 10 vehicles authorized at the home station will include an OMS, provided the units are authorized mechanics by an approved Table of Organization and Equipment (TOE) or Table of Distribution and Allowances (TDA). The OMS is also used as a training facility for unit maintenance personnel and as a backup training area for other unit personnel during inclement weather.

(2) Area Maintenance Support Activity (AMSA). The AMSA performs organizational maintenance on equipment issued or loaned to the USAR which cannot be accomplished by assigned unit maintenance personnel in an OMS during regularly scheduled training assemblies. Staffed by full time civilian personnel, AMSAs maintain administrative records, repair parts, supply and petroleum, oil, and lubricants (POL) for supported equipment as well as perform limited direct support maintenance when authorized by the U.S. Army Reserve Command (USARC) or the U.S. Army, Pacific (USARPAC). AMSA technicians also train unit maintenance personnel, provide contract maintenance teams, and conduct technical maintenance inspections. The AMSA is a TDA activity that supports ground and/or watercraft equipment.

(3) Equipment Concentration Site (ECS). The ECS receives, stores, and issues unit equipment for use in support of weekend unit training, annual training, mobilization, and contingency plans. ECS personnel also perform operator and unit maintenance for equipment assigned to the ECS and not in the hands of the using units. Limited direct and general support maintenance can be performed by the ECS when authorized by the USARC or USARPAC. Hand receipts, supply and equipment utilization records are located at and maintained by the ECS.

(4) Aviation Support Facility (ASF). The ASF provides centralized control and supervision of operations and maintenance of USAR aviation assets within the geographic area assigned to each Major U.S. Army Reserve Command (MUSARC). The ASF also conducts individual aviation military occupational specialty training and provides aviation maintenance support which cannot be accomplished by the supported USAR units during regularly scheduled training assemblies or which is beyond the capability of the supported units. The ASF may perform limited aviation intermediate maintenance when authorized by the USARC or USARPAC. The ASF may also provide administrative space and serve as a reserve center for assigned aviation units.

(d) Command and Control Sites.

The command and control sites include the U.S. Army Reserve Command (USARC), the U.S. Army Reserve Personnel Center (ARPERCEN) and the Full Time Management Support Center (FTSMC). The USARC is the senior Army Reserve command and is responsible for providing command and control to nearly all Army Reserve units. This command does not control Army Reserve special operations units, or any units stationed outside the continental United States with the exception of Puerto Rico. ARPERCEN maintains the military records for all active and retired reservists not in troop program units. FTSMC manages the active guard/reserve personnel which support USAR units and activities on a ongoing basis.

(e) Miscellaneous Sites.

(1) Storage Facilities. Storage facilities provide indoor and outdoor areas to store all types of military equipment. These usually are collocated with other USAR facilities. However, they can be stand-alone properties.

(2) Other Facilities. These facilities include properties pending disposition, land on which construction is planned, parking areas, other facilities needed to make up for a shortage of space at an existing activity, and land leases.

(2) Military Value Assessment.

In selecting reserve sites for closure or realignment, the Army developed a data call based on DoD selection criteria and tailored to reserve component requirements. Used in conjunction with various centralized data bases, including the Engineer Management Automation and Army Reserve Real Estate Module, the data collected was used to determine if a closure, realignment or enclave would be appropriate.

MEASURE
OF MERIT

QUESTION

Mission
Requirements

- Will any units deactivate (and vacate) within 5 years?
- Will any units activate to occupy within 5 years?
- How many (by type) organizations does the facility support?
- Are there Contingency Force Pool (CFP) 1-7 units at this facility?

Mission
Suitability

- Does the functional layout meet training/maintenance/storage requirements of tenants?
- What is the percentage of over utilization?
- Is the facility in poor condition or in an undesirable location?
- Is there land available for future expansion?
- Is the facility government owned/leased?
- What is the annual cost of leased facility?

**Contingency,
Mobilization and
Future Force
Requirements**

- Does the local area transportation network facilitate the tenants movement to/from existing location?
- Does the facility location promote efficient conduct of training?
- What is the travel distance?
- Is equipment (training sets) available at existing facility?

**Cost and
Manpower
Implications**

- What is the yearly budget for manpower support?
- How much does it cost to maintain this facility annually?
- How many fulltime personnel work in the facility?
- What is the total manpower the facility supports?

(3) Installation Screening.

Reserve units are stationed to maximize recruiting and supporting demographics. Transfer of reserve units from one locale to another negatively affects unit readiness, since unit members can not readily relocate as in the case of the active component. Accordingly, the Army limited its survey to sites within 50 miles of active component study candidates.

(4) Recommendations and Justification.

The Army is recommending the closure of several reserve component properties. See Section O, Minor Sites for further details. For all recommendations, the Army carefully examined whether retention of a reserve enclave was necessary. See Chapter 4 for details.

In accordance with Army Regulations (AR 140-483 and AR 405-90, Disposal of Real Estate), the Army Reserve continually declares government properties excess through the Corps of Engineers to the General Service Administration. Leases usually can be canceled with minimal notice and no penalty fee. The Chief, Army Reserve directed lease costs be reduced by \$3 million per year. To meet this goal, facility reviews are ongoing. As units migrate to the National Guard or are dropped from the force structure, facilities will be excessed and leases will be canceled.

Q. ARMY NATIONAL GUARD.

The Army National Guard (ARNG) consists of approximately 1,969 units. These units and their subordinate activities are located in 2,702 communities in all states, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, Guam, the Virgin Islands, and the District of Columbia. Each state's or territorial National Guard is both a military force under the command of the respective state or territorial governor and a part of the Federal Reserve components. Individual adjutants general (TAGs) supervise the 54 National Guards. To support and train this force, the ARNG operates some 3,306 facilities under the supervision and management of the respective TAGs. These installations range in size from temporary 1,200 square foot Alaska Scout Armories to major maneuver training areas.

(1) Description of ARNG Facilities.

(a) Eighty-eight percent of ARNG installations are state owned. The ARNG also operates leased, licensed, or permitted real estate and facilities from the Army and other DoD and governmental agencies. Although most ARNG facilities are stand-alone installations in local communities, many are also located on active installations as tenant activities. The types of training facilities and installations are discussed below.

(b) Armories. The National Guard Armory provides a place to assemble and train National Guard personnel. Armories are generally referred to as Garrison Training Areas (GTA). The GTA is the lowest organized training site where individual hands-on equipment training, by day and night, in all weather conditions, and low-level collective training is conducted. Armories consist of administrative, classroom, open training, and unit storage areas. Additionally, the Armory/GTA could include scaled ranges and training aids, devices, simulation and simulators to assist in the sustainment of individual, crew, team, and staff proficiency. The ARNG operates 3,035 armories.

(c) Readiness/Training Areas. Readiness/Training Areas are grouped into Local Training Areas (LTA) and Major Training Areas (MTA).

(1) Local Training Areas. The LTA is the second echelon in the family of National Guard training sites above the GTA (Armory). The LTA provides facilities and realistic individual and collective training up to team/platoon levels. The LTA is designed to provide maximum sustainment training for mission essential tasks, Soldiers Manual critical tasks, ARTEP Skills, and Standards in Weapons Training requirements for using units. The LTA should be located within a two hour, one-way commuting distance from the GTA (Armory). The LTA is primarily used to support Inactive Duty Training (IDT) performed over a weekend (referred to as drills). The ARNG operates 155 LTAs.

(2) Major Training Areas. The MTA is the highest training echelon of the National Guard's interlocking training strategy. It provides the capability and facilities to exercise company,

battalion, and brigade units using full caliber ranges or Multiple Integrated Laser Engagement System (MILES) enhanced maneuver, both day and night. The MTA may permit live firing of support weapons, to include close air support; and permits Combat Support (CS) and Combat Service Support (CSS) functions to be included fully in a battlefield environment. The MTA is used for Annual Training (AT) as well as IDT. The MTA should be located within one day's travel of using units. The ARNG operates 60 MTA's.

(d) Regional Training Sites (RTS). The RTS provides a central, regional hands-on sustainment and modernization training site for individual soldiers and units. The RTS provides MOSQ, NCOES, sustainment, transition, and additional skill identifier training for ARNG soldiers. The ARNG currently operates 13 RTS-Maintenance and 2 RTS-Medical sites.

(e) Logistical Sites. Properties/training sites where the predominant organization provides maintenance support. These National Guard maintenance support organizations include:

(1) Combined Support Maintenance Shops (CSMS). CSMS perform direct and general support maintenance of specified surface equipment for ARNG units and for any DoD agency when so authorized by the Chief, National Guard Bureau; or as negotiated for USAR support. The ARNG operates 70 CSMS.

(2) Mobilization and Training Equipment Sites (MATES). MATES receives, stores, maintains, and issues unit MTOE equipment. It maintains organizational integrity of all stored equipment and performs maintenance that cannot be performed by the supported unit. Equipment from other states may be stored and maintained by mutual agreement of the State Adjutant General concerned when approved by the Chief, National Guard Bureau. The ARNG operates 22 MATES.

(3) Unit Training Equipment Sites (UTES). UTES receives, stores, maintains, and issues equipment to supported units authorized for use during AT and IDT. It maintains organizational identity of all stored equipment and performs maintenance which cannot be performed by the supported units. Operations are supervised by a designated parent unit. The ARNG operates 38 UTES.

(4) Organizational Maintenance Shops (OMS). OMS performs organizational maintenance on Federal equipment which cannot be accomplished by supported units during IDT and AT. Shops are under the direct technical supervision of the State Organizational Maintenance Officer and under administrative supervision of the Command Administrative Assistant of the parent unit. Parent unit provides shop tools and test equipment required. The ARNG operates some 703 OMS.

(5) Army Aviation Facilities. The ARNG operates some 175 aviation facilities. These include Army Aviation Support Facilities (AASF), Army Aviation Operating Facilities (AAOF), and

Aviation Classification Repair Activity Depots (AVCRAD). These facilities provide an entire spectrum of aviation command and control, operations, training, and maintenance capabilities.

(f) **Command and Control Sites.** Command and Control sites are those National Guard facilities/installations where the predominant user is a command or administrative activity.

(1) **State Area Command (STARC).** The STARC is both the peacetime and mobilization command, control, and administrative headquarters for all National Guard units assigned within a state.

(2) **United States Property and Fiscal Office (USP&FO).** The USP&FO manages and directs the administration, coordination, planning, development, fiscal, procurement, data processing, internal review, and facilities management for both the Army and Air National Guard. The USP&FO consults with the National Guard Bureau concerning the allocation, obligation, and expenditure of federal resources in support of federal missions and state missions authorized federal support.

(2) Military Value Assessment.

The vast majority of ARNG facilities are single purpose, stand-alone facilities. The number, diversity, and dispersion of ARNG installations within the 54 National Guards does not readily lend itself to modeling, nor the identification and measurement of specific, discrete attributes.

Each TAG determines the military value of his installations based on the requirements for maintaining the mobilization readiness of assigned units. Those installations and facilities no longer required to support the readiness of the ARNG are identified as excess and closed.

(3) Installation Screening.

(a) Installations were screened in a two phase process. First, the Army reviewed all facilities under license, permit, or executive order to the ARNG within 50 miles of all Army facilities studied in BRAC 95. Second, the Army reviewed all Major Training Areas (MTA) for impact on the ARNG.

(b) The first phase of the analysis focused on federally owned real estate or facilities under license, permit, or executive order within a 50 mile radius of all installations studied in BRAC 95. This did not include all ARNG facilities on active installations, leased facilities, or other non-Army federal facilities. Facility requirements were determined using the FY94 ARNG force structure.

(c) This assessed category consists of 56 properties. Each of the properties was analyzed for possible closure or consolidation onto active installations being studied by the Army; however, the assessment was limited to the following major types of facilities: Armory, Regional Training Sites, Logistical/Maintenance Sites, Command and Control Sites, and Miscellaneous Sites.

- 38 Armories
- 5 Regional Training Sites
- 5 Logistical / Maintenance Sites
- 0 Command and Control Sites
- 8 Miscellaneous Sites

(d) All the assessed properties fall below BRAC thresholds. The Army may close them without following the procedures of the Defense Base Closure and Realignment Act. Cost reductions, without adverse impacts on ARNG unit readiness, are achieved through the efficient management of installation and facility infrastructure. As force structure changes occur, and specific unit inactivations are determined, the ARNG is able to identify potential candidates for realignment or closure.

(e) All existing facilities directly support the ARNG missions of manning, equipping, maintaining, training, and mobilizing combat ready units.

(f) Accessibility and modernization of training facilities and supporting infrastructure is an imperative for mission readiness of the Army National Guard.

(g) The second assessed category consisted of the 10 Major Training Areas (MTAs) the Army currently operates. Eight of the MTAs operated by the Army were studied; all are used primarily by the Reserve Components for Annual Training and In-Active Duty training. The Army National Guard reviewed each installation to see if there was an impact on ARNG training and readiness.

(h) The Annual Training (AT) capacity analysis (TRAINLOAD) indicated one or more MTAs could be closed without degrading the training site availability for RC Annual Training. This screening process does not consider In-Active Duty training (IDT) and the additional hardship it will cause ARNG units to find adequate training areas within the allowable travel time. Maneuver training will become even a bigger problem throughout the Army as the ARNG converts to heavy forces. The distances to alternative sites consumes training time and travel costs become prohibitive. Retaining land is cost effective because only a limited amount of infrastructure and resources are required to operate austere maneuver areas and ranges. The Army has chosen to retain much of the maneuver land in reserve component enclaves for installations being recommended for closure.

(4) Recommendations.

There are no recommended realignments or closures among federally owned facilities or those under license, permit, or executive order to the Army National Guard. The Army carefully considered the needs of the Army National Guard for each of the recommendations presented in Chapter 4.

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Aviation-Troop Command, MO

1. Recommendation: Disestablish Aviation-Troop Command (ATCOM), and close by relocating its missions/functions as follows:

- Relocate Aviation Research, Development & Engineering Center, Aviation Management, and Aviation Program Executive Offices to Redstone Arsenal, Huntsville, AL, to form the Aviation & Missile Command.
- Relocate functions related to soldier systems to Natick Research, Development, Engineering Center, MA, to align with the Soldier Systems Command.
- Relocate functions related to materiel management of communications-electronics to Fort Monmouth, NJ, to align with Communications-Electronics Command.
- Relocate automotive materiel management functions to Detroit Arsenal, MI, to align with Tank-Automotive and Armaments Command.

2. Justification: In 1993, the Commission suggested that DoD direct the Services to include a separate category for leased facilities to ensure a bottom-up review of leased space. The Army has conducted a review of activities in leased space to identify opportunities for relocation onto military installations. Because of the cost of leasing, the Army's goal is to minimize leased space, when feasible, and maximize the use of government-owned facilities.

In 1991, the Commission approved the merger of Aviation Systems Command and Troop Systems Command (ATCOM). It also recommended that the Army evaluate the relocation of these activities from leased space to government-owned facilities and provide appropriate recommendations to a subsequent Commission. In 1993, the Army studied the possibility of relocating ATCOM to a military installation and concluded it would be too costly. It is evident that restructuring ATCOM now provides a financially attractive opportunity to relocate.

Significant functional efficiencies are also possible by separating aviation and troop support commodities and relocating these functions to military installations. The aviation support functions realign to Redstone Arsenal to form a new Aviation & Missiles Command. The troop support functions realign to Natick, MA to align with the new Soldier Systems Command.

This recommendation preserves crucial research and development functions while optimizing operational efficiencies. Moving elements of ATCOM to Natick and Redstone Arsenal improves the synergistic effect of research, development and engineering, by facilitating the interaction between the medical, academic, and industrial communities already present in these regions. Vacating the St. Louis lease will collocate/consolidate similar life cycle functions at military installations for improved efficiencies and effectiveness.

3. Return on Investment: The total one-time cost to implement this recommendation is \$146 million. The net of all costs and savings during the implementation period is a savings of \$9 million. Annual recurring savings after implementation are \$46 million with a return on investment expected in 3 years. The net present value of the costs and savings over 20 years is a savings of \$453 million.

4. Impacts: Assuming no economic recovery, this recommendation could result in a maximum potential reduction of 7,679 jobs (4,731 direct jobs and 2,948 indirect jobs) over the 1996-to-2001 period in the St. Louis, MO-IL Metropolitan Statistical Area, which represents 0.5 percent of the area's employment.

The cumulative economic impact of all BRAC 95 recommendations and all prior-round BRAC actions in this area over the 1994-to-2001 period could result in a maximum potential decrease equal to - 0.6 percent of employment in the area. There are no known environmental impediments at the closing site or receiving installations.

East Fort Baker, CA

- 1. Recommendation:** Close East Fort Baker. Relocate all tenants to other installations that meet mission requirements. Return all real property to the Golden Gate National Recreation Area.
- 2. Justification:** East Fort Baker is at the north end of the Golden Gate Bridge in Marin County, CA. The post consists of approximately 347 acres and 390,000 square feet of facilities. It provides facilities and housing for the Headquarters, 91st Training Division (U.S. Army Reserve) and the 6th Recruiting Brigade, Army Recruiting Command. The 91st Training Division has a requirement to remain in the San Francisco Bay area, while the 6th Recruiting Brigade has a regional mission associated with the western United States. Both the 6th Recruiting Brigade and the 91st Training Division can easily relocate to other installations. The 91st Training Division will relocate to Parks Reserve Forces Training Area, where it better aligns with its training mission. Closing East Fort Baker saves operations and support costs by consolidating tenants to other military installations without major construction.
- 3. Return on Investment:** The total one-time cost to implement this recommendation is \$8 million. The net of all costs and savings during the implementation period is a cost of \$1 million. Annual recurring savings after implementation are \$2 million with a return on investment expected in 5 years. The net present value of the costs and savings over 20 years is a savings of \$15 million.
- 4. Impacts:** Assuming no economic recovery, this recommendation could result in a maximum potential reduction of 152 jobs (97 direct jobs and 55 indirect jobs) over the 1996-to-2001 period in the San Francisco, CA Primary Metropolitan Statistical Area, which represents 0 percent of the area's employment.

The cumulative economic impact of all BRAC 95 recommendations and all prior-round BRAC actions in this area over the 1994-to-2001 period could result in a maximum potential decrease equal to -0.5 percent of employment in the area. There are no known environmental impediments at the closing or receiving installations.

Bayonne Military Ocean Terminal, NJ

1. Recommendation: Close Bayonne Military Ocean Terminal. Relocate the Military Transportation Management Command (MTMC) Eastern Area Command Headquarters and the traffic management portion of the 1301st Major Port Command to Fort Monmouth, New Jersey. Retain an enclave for the Navy Military Sealift Command, Atlantic, and Navy Resale and Fashion Distribution Center.

2. Justification: This recommendation is supported by the Army's long range operational assessment. The primary mission of Bayonne is the shipment of general bulk cargo. It has no capability to ship bulk munitions. There are sufficient commercial port facilities on the East and Gulf Coasts to support power projection requirements with a minimal loss to operational capability. Bayonne provides the Army with few military capabilities that cannot be accomplished at commercial ports.

3. Return on Investment: The total one-time cost to implement this recommendation is \$44 million. The net of all costs and savings during the implementation period is a cost of \$8 million. Annual recurring savings after implementation are \$10 million with a return on investment expected in 5 years. The net present value of the costs and savings over 20 years is a savings of \$90 million.

4. Impacts: Assuming no economic recovery, this recommendation could result in a maximum potential reduction of 2,105 jobs (1,367 direct jobs and 738 indirect jobs) over the 1996-to-2001 period in the Jersey City, NJ Primary Metropolitan Statistical Area, which represents 0.8 percent of the area's employment. There are no known environmental impediments at the closing or receiving installations.

Bellmore Logistics Activity, NY

- 1. Recommendation:** Close Bellmore Logistics Activity.
- 2. Justification:** Bellmore Logistics Activity, located on Long Island, consists of approximately 17 acres and 180,000 square feet of facilities. It formerly provided maintenance and logistical support to Reserve Component units. Since Reserve Components no longer use Bellmore Logistics Activity, it is excess to the Army's requirements. Closing Bellmore Logistics Activity will save base operations and maintenance funds and provide reuse opportunities.
- 3. Return on Investment:** There is no one-time cost to implement this recommendation. The net of all costs and savings during the implementation period is a savings of \$2 million. Annual recurring savings after implementation are \$0.3 million with an immediate return on investment. The net present value of the costs and savings over 20 years is a savings of \$5 million.
- 4. Impacts:** This recommendation will not affect any jobs in the Nassau-Suffolk, NY Primary Metropolitan Statistical Area. There are no known environmental impediments at the closing site.

Big Coppett Key, FL

1. Recommendation: Close Big Coppett Key.

2. Justification: Big Coppett Key, an island near Key West, consists of approximately 5 acres and 3,000 square feet of facilities. Big Coppett Key formerly provided communications support to United States Army. Since the Army no longer uses Big Coppett Key, it is excess and to Army requirements. Closing Big Coppett Key will save base operations and maintenance funds and provide reuse opportunities.

3. Return on Investment: There is no one-time cost to implement this recommendation. The net of all costs and savings during the implementation period is a savings of \$0.05 million. Annual recurring savings after implementation are \$0.01 million with an immediate return on investment. The net present value of the costs and savings over 20 years is a savings of \$0.1 million.

4. Impacts: This recommendation will not affect any jobs in the Monroe County, FL area. There are no known environmental impediments at the closing site.

Camp Bonneville, WA

1. Recommendation: Close Camp Bonneville.

2. Justification: Camp Bonneville consists of approximately 4,000 acres and 178,000 square feet of facilities. The primary mission of Camp Bonneville is to provide training facilities for Active and Reserve units. Training currently conducted at Camp Bonneville will be shifted to Fort Lewis, Washington. Accordingly, Camp Bonneville is excess to the Army's requirements. Closing the camp will save base operations and maintenance funds and provide reuse opportunities.

3. Return on Investment: The total one-time cost to implement this recommendation is \$0.04 million. The net of all costs and savings during the implementation period is a savings of \$0.8 million. Annual recurring savings after implementation are \$0.2 million with an immediate return on investment. The net present value of the costs and savings over 20 years is a savings of \$2 million.

4. Impacts: This recommendation will not affect any jobs in the Portland-Vancouver, OR-WA area. There are no known environmental impediments at the closing site.

Branch U.S. Disciplinary Barracks, Lompoc, CA

- 1. Recommendation:** Close Branch U.S. Disciplinary Barracks (USDB), Lompoc, CA.
- 2. Justification:** Branch USDB, Lompoc consists of approximately 4,000 acres and 812,000 square feet of detention facilities. It is permitted to and operated by the Federal Bureau of Prisons. There are no Army activities on USDB, Lompoc. Accordingly, it is excess to the Army's requirements.
- 3. Return on Investment:** There is no one-time cost to implement this recommendation. There are no costs and savings during the implementation period. There are no annual recurring savings after implementation. The net present value of the costs and savings over 20 years is a savings of \$0 million.
- 4. Impacts:** This recommendation will not affect any jobs in the Santa Barbara-Santa Maria-Lompoc, CA area. There are no known environmental impediments at the closing site.

Fort Buchanan, PR

1. Recommendation: Realign Fort Buchanan by reducing garrison management functions and disposing of family housing. Retain an enclave for the reserve components, Army and Air Force Exchange Service (AAFES) and the Antilles Consolidated School.

2. Justification: Fort Buchanan, a sub-installation of Fort McPherson, provides administrative, logistical and mobilization support to Army units and activities in Puerto Rico and the Caribbean region. Tenants include a U.S. Army Reserve headquarters, AAFES and a DoD-operated school complex. Although the post is managed by an active component garrison, it supports relatively few active component tenants. The family housing will close. The activities providing area support will relocate to Roosevelt Roads Navy Base and other sites. The Army intends to license buildings to the Army National Guard, that they currently occupy.

3. Return on Investment: The total one-time cost to implement this recommendation is \$74 million. The net of all costs and savings during the implementation period is a cost of \$50 million. Annual recurring savings after implementation are \$10 million with a return on investment expected in 7 years. The net present value of the costs and savings over 20 years is a savings of \$45 million.

4. Impacts: Assuming no economic recovery, this recommendation could result in a maximum potential reduction of 289 jobs (182 direct jobs and 107 indirect jobs) over the 1996-to-2001 period in the San Juan, PR area which represents 0.4 percent of the area's employment. There are no known environmental impediments at the realigning or receiving installations.

Caven Point Army Reserve Center, NJ

- 1. Recommendation:** Close Caven Point U. S. Army Reserve Center. Relocate its reserve activities to the Fort Hamilton, NY, provided the recommendation to realign Fort Hamilton is approved.

- 2. Justification:** Caven Point U.S. Army Reserve Center (USARC) is located near Jersey City, NJ, and consists of approximately 45,000 square feet of administrative and maintenance facilities on 35 acres. It is overcrowded and in generally poor condition. The primary mission of Caven Point USARC is to provide administrative, logistics and maintenance support to the Army Reserve. The consolidation of tenants from Caven Point USARC with Reserve Component activities remaining on Fort Hamilton will achieve savings in operations costs.

- 3. Return on Investment:** The cost and savings information for the closure of Caven Point U.S. Army Reserve Center is included in the recommendation for Fort Hamilton, NY.

- 4. Impacts:** This recommendation will not result in a change in employment in the Jersey City, NJ, Primary Metropolitan Statistical Area because all affected jobs will remain in that area.

The cumulative economic impact of all BRAC 95 recommendations and all prior-round BRAC actions in this area over the 1994-to-2001 period could result in a maximum potential decrease equal to -0.8 percent of employment in the area. There are no known environmental impediments at the closing or receiving installations.

Fort Chaffee, AR

- 1. Recommendation:** Close Fort Chaffee, except minimum essential buildings, and ranges for Reserve Component (RC) training as an enclave.
- 2. Justification:** In the past ten years, the Army has significantly reduced its active and reserve forces. The Army must reduce excess infrastructure to meet future requirements.

Fort Chaffee is the former home of the Joint Readiness Training Center (JRTC). In 1991, the Defense Base Closure and Realignment Commission approved the JRTC's relocation to Fort Polk, La. The transfer was completed in 1992. The post is managed by an Active Component/civilian staff, although it possesses virtually no Active Component tenants.

Fort Chaffee ranked last in military value when compared to other major training area installations. The Army will retain some ranges for use by the RC units stationed in the area. Annual training for Reserve Component units which now use Fort Chaffee can be conducted at other installations in the region, including Fort Polk, Fort Riley and Fort Sill. The Army intends to license required land and facilities to the Army National Guard.

- 3. Return on Investment:** The total one-time cost to implement this recommendation is \$10 million. The net of all costs and savings during the implementation period is a savings of \$39 million. Annual recurring savings after implementation are \$13 million with a return on investment expected in 1 year. The net present value of the costs and savings over 20 years is a savings of \$167 million.

- 4. Impacts:** Assuming no economic recovery, this recommendation could result in a maximum potential reduction of 352 jobs (247 direct jobs and 105 indirect jobs) over the 1996-to-2001 period in the Fort Smith, AR-OK Metropolitan Statistical Area, which represents 0.3 percent of the area's employment.

The cumulative economic impact of all BRAC 95 recommendations and all prior-round BRAC actions in this area over the 1994-to-2001 period could result in a maximum potential decrease equal to -0.4 percent of employment in the area. There are no known environmental impediments at the closing or receiving installation.

Concepts Analysis Agency, MD

1. Recommendation: Close by relocating Concepts Analysis Agency to Fort Belvoir, VA.

2. Justification: In 1993, the Commission suggested that DoD direct the Services to include a separate category for leased facilities to ensure a bottom-up review of leased space. The Army has conducted a review of activities in leased space to identify opportunities for relocation onto military installations. Because of the cost of leasing, the Army's goal is to minimize leased space when feasible, and maximize the use of government-owned space.

Since Army studies indicate that space is available at Fort Belvoir, the Concepts Analysis Agency can easily relocate with limited renovation. The annual cost of the current lease is \$1.5 million.

3. Return on Investment: The total one-time cost to implement this recommendation is \$3.7 million. The net of all costs and savings during the implementation period is a cost of \$0.4 million. Annual recurring savings after implementation are \$0.8 million with a return on investment expected in 5 years. The net present value of the costs and savings over 20 years is a savings of \$7 million.

4. Impacts: This recommendation will not result in a change in employment in the Washington, DC-MD-VA-WV Primary Metropolitan Statistical Area because all affected jobs will remain in that area. There are no known environmental impediments at the closing site or receiving installation.

Detroit Arsenal, MI

1. Recommendation: Realign Detroit Arsenal by closing and disposing of the Detroit Army Tank Plant.

2. Justification: Detroit Tank Plant, located on Detroit Arsenal, is one of two Army Government Owned, Contractor Operated tank production facilities. A second facility is located at Lima, Ohio (Lima Army Tank Plant). The Detroit plant is not as technologically advanced as the Lima facility and is not configured for the latest tank production. Moreover, retaining the plant as a "rebuild" facility is not practical since Anniston Army Depot is capable of rebuilding and repairing the M1 Tank and its principal components. Accordingly, the Detroit Tank Plant is excess to Army requirements.

3. Return on Investment: The total one-time cost to implement this recommendation is \$1 million. The net of all costs and savings during the implementation period is a savings of \$8 million. Annual recurring savings after implementation are \$3 million with an immediate return on investment. The net present value of the costs and savings over 20 years is a savings of \$38 million.

4. Impacts: This recommendation will not affect any jobs in the Detroit, MI Primary Metropolitan Statistical Area. There are no known environmental impediments at the realigning site.

Fort Dix, NJ

1. Recommendation: Realign Fort Dix by replacing the Active Component garrison with a U.S. Army Reserve garrison. Retain minimum essential ranges, facilities, and training areas required for Reserve Component (RC) training as an enclave.

2. Justification: In the past ten years, the Army has significantly reduced its active and reserve forces. The Army must reduce excess infrastructure to meet the needs of the future.

This proposal retains facilities and training areas essential to support Army National Guard and U.S. Army Reserve units in the Mid-Atlantic states. However, it reduces base operations and real property maintenance costs by eliminating excess facilities. Additionally, this reshaping will truly move Fort Dix into a preferred role of RC support. It retains an Army Reserve garrison to manage Fort Dix and provides a base to support RC logistical requirements. The Army intends to continue the Army National Guard's current license of buildings.

Various U.S. Army National Guard and U.S. Army Reserve activities regularly train at Fort Dix. The post houses the National Guard High Technology Training Center, a unique facility providing state of the art training devices for guardsmen and reservists in a 12 state area. Fort Dix's geographic proximity to a large portion of the nation's RC forces and the air and seaports of embarkation make it one of the most suitable RC Major Training Areas in the United States. This recommendation is consistent with the decision of the 1991 Commission, but better aligns the operation of the installation with its users.

3. Return on Investment: The total one-time cost to implement this recommendation is \$19 million. The net of all costs and savings during the implementation period is a savings of \$112 million. Annual recurring savings after implementation are \$38 million with a return on investment expected in 1 year. The net present value of the costs and savings over 20 years is a savings of \$478 million.

4. Impacts: Assuming no economic recovery, this recommendation could result in a maximum potential reduction of 1,164 jobs (739 direct jobs and 425 indirect jobs) over the 1996-to-2001 period in the Philadelphia, PA-NJ Primary Metropolitan Statistical Area, which represents 0 percent of the area's employment.

The cumulative economic impact of all BRAC 95 recommendations and all prior-round BRAC actions in this area over the 1994-to-2001 period could result in a maximum potential decrease equal to -1.2 percent of employment in the area. There are no known environmental impediments at the realigning or receiving installations.

Dugway Proving Ground, UT

1. Recommendation: Realign Dugway Proving Ground by relocating the smoke and obscurant mission to Yuma Proving Ground, AZ, and some elements of chemical/biological research to Aberdeen Proving Ground, MD. Dispose of English Village and retain test and experimentation facilities necessary to support Army and DoD missions.

2. Justification: Dugway is low in military value compared to other proving grounds. Its test facilities conduct both open air and laboratory chemical/biological testing in support of various Army and DoD missions. The testing is important as are associated security and safety requirements. However, this recommendation enables the Army to continue these important missions and also reduce costly overhead at Dugway.

Yuma can assume Dugway's programmed smoke and obscurant testing. Aberdeen Proving Ground can accept the laboratory research and development portion of the chemical/biological mission from Dugway, since it is currently performing chemical and biological research in facilities that carry equivalent bio/safety levels. Open air and simulant testing missions will remain at Dugway.

The State of Utah has expressed an interest in using English Village and associated firing and training ranges at Dugway for the National Guard, including the establishment of an artillery training facility.

3. Return on Investment: The total one-time cost to implement this recommendation is \$25 million. The net of all costs and savings during the implementation period is a savings of \$61 million. Annual recurring savings after implementation are \$26 million with an immediate return on investment. The net present value of the costs and savings over 20 years is a savings of \$307 million.

4. Impacts: Assuming no economic recovery, this recommendation could result in a maximum potential reduction of 1,715 jobs (1,096 direct jobs and 619 indirect jobs) over the 1996-to-2001 period in the Tooele County, UT area, which represents 13.0 percent of the area's employment.

The cumulative economic impact of all BRAC 95 recommendations and all prior-round BRAC actions in this area over the 1994-to-2001 period could result in a maximum potential decrease equal to -36.6 percent of employment in the area. There are no known environmental impediments at the realigning or receiving installations.

Fitzsimons Army Medical Center, CO

1. Recommendation: Close Fitzsimons Army Medical Center (FAMC), except for Edgar J. McWhethy Army Reserve Center. Relocate the Medical Equipment and Optical School and Optical Fabrication Laboratory to Fort Sam Houston. Relocate Civilian Health and Medical Program of the Uniformed Services (CHAMPUS) activities to Denver leased space. Relocate other tenants to other installations.

2. Justification: FAMC is low in military value compared to other medical centers. This recommendation avoids anticipated need for estimated \$245 million construction to replace FAMC while preserving health care services through other more cost-effective means. This action will offset any loss of medical services through: phased-in CHAMPUS and Managed Care Support contracts; increased services at Fort Carson and US Air Force Academy; and redistribution of Medical Center patient load from Region Eight to other Medical Centers. FAMC is not collocated with a sizable active component population. Its elimination does not jeopardize the Army's capability to surge to support two near-simultaneous major regional contingencies, nor limit the Army's capability to provide wartime medical support in the theater of operations. Closure of this medical center allows redistribution of medical military personnel to other medical centers to absorb the diverted medical center patient load. These realignments avoid a significant cost of continuing to operate and maintain facilities at this stand-alone medical center. DoD's Joint Cross-Service Group for Military Treatment Facilities supports the closure of Fitzsimons.

3. Return on Investment: For the Army, the total one-time cost to implement this recommendation is \$103 million. The net of all costs and savings during the implementation period is a savings of \$179 million. Annual recurring savings after implementation are \$84 million with an immediate return on investment. The net present value of the costs and savings over 20 years is a savings of \$983 million. For DoD, the total one-time cost to implement this recommendation is \$142 million. The net of all costs and savings during the implementation period is a cost of \$39 million. Annual recurring savings after implementation are \$34 million with a return on investment expected in 3 years. The net present value of the costs and savings over 20 years is a savings of \$299 million.

4. Impacts: Assuming no economic recovery, this recommendation could result in a maximum potential reduction of 4,489 jobs (2,904 direct jobs and 1,586 indirect jobs) over the 1996-to-2001 period in the Denver, CO Primary Metropolitan Statistical Area, which represents 0.4 percent of the area's employment.

The cumulative economic impact of all BRAC 95 recommendations and all prior round BRAC actions in this area over the 1994-to-2001 period could result in a maximum potential decrease equal to -0.8 percent of employment in the area. There are no known environmental impediments at the closing or receiving installations.

Fort Greely, AK

1. Recommendation: Realign Fort Greely by relocating the Cold Region Test Activity (CRTA) and Northern Warfare Training Center (NWTC) to Fort Wainwright, Alaska.

2. Justification: Fort Greely currently supports two tenant activities (CRTA and NWTC) and manages training areas for maneuver and range firing. Over 662,000 acres of range and training areas are used by both the Army and the Air Force. These valuable training lands will be retained.

The Army has recently reduced the NWTC by over half its original size and transferred oversight responsibilities to the U.S. Army, Pacific. The garrison staff will reduce in size and continue to support the important testing and training missions. The Army intends to use Fort Wainwright as the base of operations (107 miles away) for these activities, and "safari" them to Fort Greely as necessary. This allows the Army to reduce its presence at Fort Greely, reduce excess capacity and perform essential missions at a much lower cost. The Army intends to retain facilities at Bolio Lake (for CRTA), Black Rapids (for NWTC), Allen Army Airfield, and minimal necessary garrison facilities to maintain the installation for contingency missions.

3. Return on Investment: The total one-time cost to implement this recommendation is \$23 million. The net of all costs and savings during the implementation period is a savings of \$43 million. Annual recurring savings after implementation are \$19 million with a return on investment expected in 1 year. The net present value of the costs and savings over 20 years is a savings of \$225 million.

4. Impacts: Assuming no economic recovery, this recommendation could result in a maximum potential reduction of 969 jobs (724 direct jobs and 245 indirect jobs) over the 1996-to-2001 period in the Southeast Fairbanks Census Area, AK, which represents 36.3 percent of the area's employment. There are no known environmental impediments at the realigning or receiving installations.

Fort Hamilton, NY

1. Recommendation: Realign Fort Hamilton. Dispose of all family housing. Retain minimum essential land and facilities for existing Army units and activities. Relocate all Army Reserve units from Caven Point, New Jersey, to Fort Hamilton.

2. Justification: Fort Hamilton is low in military value compared to the other command and control/administrative support installations. The post has limited capacity for additional growth or military development. No new or additional missions are planned.

This proposal reduces the size of Fort Hamilton by about one-third to support necessary military missions in the most cost effective manner. The New York Area Command, which includes protocol support to the United Nations, will remain at Fort Hamilton. Another installation will assume the area support currently provided to the New York area.

The Armed Forces Reserve Center at Caven Point was built in 1941. Its sole mission is to support reserve component units. The buildings on the 35 acre parcel are in poor condition. Relocating to Fort Hamilton will allow the Army Reserve to eliminate operating expenses in excess of \$100 thousand per year.

3. Return on Investment: The total one-time cost to implement this recommendation is \$2 million. The net of all costs and savings during the implementation period is a savings of \$3 million. Annual recurring savings after implementation are \$7 million with an immediate return on investment. The net present value of the costs and savings over 20 years is a savings of \$74 million.

4. Impacts: Assuming no economic recovery, this recommendation could result in a maximum potential reduction of 85 jobs (52 direct jobs and 33 indirect jobs) over the 1996-to-2001 period in the New York, NY, Primary Metropolitan Statistical Area, which represents 0 percent of the area's employment.

The cumulative economic impact of all BRAC 95 recommendations and all prior-round BRAC actions in this area over the 1994-to-2001 period could result in a maximum potential decrease equal to -0.1 percent of employment in the area. There are no known environmental impediments at the realigning or receiving installations.

Hingham Cohasset, MA

- 1. Recommendation:** Close Hingham Cohasset.
- 2. Justification:** Hingham Cohasset, formerly a U.S. Army Reserve Center, is essentially vacant and is excess to the Army's requirements. The site consists of approximately 125 acres and 150,000 square feet of facilities. Closing Hingham Cohasset will save base operations and maintenance funds and provide reuse opportunities.
- 3. Return on Investment:** There is no one-time cost to implement this recommendation. The net of all costs and savings during the implementation period is a savings of \$1 million. Annual recurring savings after implementation are \$0.2 million with an immediate return on investment. The net present value of the costs and savings over 20 years is a savings of \$2 million.
- 4. Impacts:** This recommendation will not affect any jobs in the Boston-Worcester-Lawrence-Lowell-Brockton, MA-NH New England County Metropolitan Area. There are no known environmental impediments at the closing site.

Fort Hunter Liggett, CA

1. Recommendation: Realign Fort Hunter Liggett by relocating the U.S. Army Test and Experimentation Center (TEC) missions and functions to Fort Bliss, Texas. Eliminate the Active Component mission. Retain minimum essential facilities and training area as an enclave to support the Reserve Components (RC).

2. Justification: Fort Hunter Liggett is low in military value compared to other major training area installations and has few Active Component tenants. Relocation of the Test and Experimentation Center optimizes the unique test capabilities afforded by Fort Bliss and White Sands Missile Range.

Fort Hunter Liggett's maneuver space is key to Reserve Component training requirements. Since it is a primary maneuver area for mechanized units in the western United States, retention of its unique training lands is essential.

3. Return on Investment: The total one-time cost to implement this recommendation is \$6 million. The net of all costs and savings during the implementation period is a savings of \$12 million. Annual recurring savings after implementation are \$5 million with a return on investment expected in 1 year. The net present value of the costs and savings over 20 years is a savings of \$64 million.

4. Impacts: Assuming no economic recovery, this recommendation could result in a maximum potential reduction of 686 jobs (478 direct jobs and 208 indirect jobs) over the 1996-to-2001 period in the Salinas, CA Metropolitan Statistical Area, which represents 0.3 percent of the area's employment. There are no known environmental impediments at the realigning or receiving installation.

Fort Indiantown Gap, PA

1. Recommendation: Close Fort Indiantown Gap, except minimum essential facilities as a Reserve Component enclave.

2. Justification: In the past ten years, the Army significantly reduced its active and reserve forces. The Army must reduce excess infrastructure to meet future requirements.

Fort Indiantown Gap is low in military value compared to other major training area installations. Although managed by an Active Component garrison, it has virtually no Active Component tenants. Annual training for Reserve Component units which now use Fort Indiantown Gap can be conducted at other installations in the region, including Fort Dix, Fort A.P. Hill and Fort Drum.

Fort Indiantown Gap is owned by the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania and leased by the U.S. Army through 2049 for \$1. The government can terminate the lease with one year's written notice. Facilities erected during the duration of the lease are the property of the U.S. and may be disposed of, provided the premises are restored to their natural condition.

3. Return on Investment: The total one-time cost to implement this recommendation is \$13 million. The net of all costs and savings during the implementation period is a savings of \$67 million. Annual recurring savings after implementation are \$23 million with a return on investment expected in 1 year. The net present value of the costs and savings over 20 years is a savings of \$285 million.

4. Impacts: Assuming no economic recovery, this recommendation could result in a maximum potential reduction of 789 jobs (521 direct jobs and 268 indirect jobs) over the 1996-to-2001 period in the Harrisburg-Lebanon-Carlisle, PA Metropolitan Statistical Area, which represents 0.2 percent of the area's employment.

The cumulative economic impact of all BRAC 95 recommendations and all prior-round BRAC actions in this area over the 1994-to-2001 period could result in a maximum potential increase equal to 0.2 percent of employment in the area. There are no known environmental impediments at the closing or receiving installations.

Information Systems Software Command (ISSC), VA

- 1. Recommendation:** Close by relocating Information Systems Software Command to Fort Meade, MD.
- 2. Justification:** In 1993, the Commission suggested DoD direct the Services to include a separate category for leased facilities to ensure a bottom-up review of leased space. The Army has conducted a review of activities in leased space to identify opportunities for relocation onto military installations. Because of the cost of leasing, the Army's goal is to minimize leased space, when feasible, and maximize the use of government-owned facilities.

This activity can relocate easily for a minor cost. The annual cost of the current lease is \$2 million.

- 3. Return on Investment:** The total one-time cost to implement this recommendation is \$6 million. The net of all costs and savings during the implementation period is a cost of \$2 million. Annual recurring savings after implementation are \$1 million with a return on investment expected in 6 years. The net present value of the costs and savings over 20 years is a savings of \$8 million.

- 4. Impacts:** This recommendation will not result in a change in employment in the Washington, DC-MD-VA-WV Primary Metropolitan Statistical Area because all affected jobs will remain in that area. There are no known environmental impediments at the closing site or receiving installation.

Kelly Support Center, PA

1. Recommendation: Realign the Kelly Support Center by consolidating Army Reserve units onto three of its five parcels. Dispose of the remaining two parcels. Relocate the Army Reserve's leased maintenance activity in Valley Grove, West Virginia to the Kelly Support Center.

2. Justification: Kelly Support Center, a sub-installation of Fort Drum, provides administrative and logistical support to Army Reserve units in western Pennsylvania. It comprises five separate parcels of property.

The Kelly Support Center is last in military value compared to other command and control/administrative support installations. Reserve usage is limited to monthly weekend drills. It possesses no permanent facilities or mobilization capability.

This proposal eliminates two parcels of property, approximately 232 acres and 500,000 square feet of semi-permanent structures, from the Army's inventory. Since there are no other feasible alternatives, the Army is retaining three small parcels for Army Reserve functions and Readiness Group Pittsburgh.

Relocating the Army's Reserve activity from Valley Grove Area Maintenance Support Activity, WV, to the Kelly Support Center consolidates it with its parent unit and saves \$28,000 per year in lease costs.

3. Return on Investment: The total one-time cost to implement this recommendation is \$36 million. The net of all costs and savings during the implementation period is a cost of \$22 million. Annual recurring savings after implementation are \$5 million with a return on investment expected in 6 years. The net present value of the costs and savings over 20 years is a savings of \$28 million.

4. Impacts: Assuming no economic recovery, this recommendation could result in a maximum potential reduction of 209 jobs (128 direct jobs and 81 indirect jobs) over the 1996-to-2001 period in the Allegheny, Fayette, Washington, & Westmoreland Counties, PA, area which represents 0 percent of the area's employment. This recommendation will not result in a change in employment in the Allegheny, Fayette, Washington, & Westmoreland Counties because all affected jobs will remain in that area.

The cumulative economic impact of all BRAC 95 recommendations and all prior-round BRAC actions in this area over the 1994-to-2001 period could result in a maximum potential decrease equal to -0.1 percent of employment in the area. There are no known environmental impediments at the realigning or receiving installations.

Camp Kilmer, NJ

- 1. Recommendation:** Close Camp Kilmer, except an enclave for minimum necessary facilities to support the Reserve Components.
- 2. Justification:** Camp Kilmer consists of approximately 75 acres and 331,000 square feet of facilities. The camp provides administration, supply, training, maintenance, and logistics support to Reserve Component forces. The vast majority of the site is excess to the Army's requirements. Closing Camp Kilmer will save base operations and maintenance funds and provide reuse opportunities for approximately 56 acres.
- 3. Return on Investment:** The total one-time cost to implement this recommendation is \$0.1 million. The net of all costs and savings during the implementation period is a savings of \$1 million. Annual recurring savings after implementation are \$0.2 million with a return on investment expected in 1 year. The net present value of the costs and savings over 20 years is a savings of \$3 million.
- 4. Impacts:** This recommendation will not affect any jobs in the Middlesex-Somerset-Hunterdon, NY Metropolitan Statistical Area. There are no known environmental impediments at the closing or receiving installations.

Fort Lee, VA

- 1. Recommendation:** Realign Fort Lee, by reducing Kenner Army Community Hospital to a clinic. Eliminate inpatient services.
- 2. Justification:** This recommendation, suggested by the Joint Cross-Service Group on Medical Treatment, eliminates excess medical treatment capacity at Fort Lee, VA by eliminating inpatient services at Kenner Army Community Hospital. Inpatient care would be provided by other nearby military medical activities and private facilities through Civilian Health and Medical Program of the Uniformed Services (CHAMPUS).
- 3. Return on Investment:** The total one-time cost to implement this recommendation is \$2 million. The net of all costs and savings during the implementation period is a savings of \$16 million. Annual recurring savings after implementation are \$4 million with a return on investment expected in 1 year. The net present value of the costs and savings over 20 years is a savings of \$51 million.
- 4. Impacts:** Assuming no economic recovery, this recommendation could result in a maximum potential reduction of 321 jobs (205 direct jobs and 116 indirect jobs) over the 1996-to-2001 period in the Richmond-Petersburg, VA Metropolitan Statistical Area, which represents 0.1 percent of the area's employment. There are no known environmental impediments at the realigning or receiving installations.

Letterkenny Army Depot, PA

1. Recommendation: Realign Letterkenny Army Depot by transferring the towed and self-propelled combat vehicle mission to Anniston Army Depot. Retain an enclave for conventional ammunition storage and tactical missile disassembly and storage. Change the 1993 Commission's decision regarding the consolidating of tactical missile maintenance at Letterkenny by transferring missile guidance system workload to Tobyhanna Army Depot.

2. Justification: Letterkenny Army Depot is one of the Army's five maintenance depots and one of three ground vehicle maintenance depots. Over time, each of the ground maintenance depots has become increasingly specialized. Anniston performs heavy combat vehicle maintenance and repair. Red River performs similar work on infantry fighting vehicles. Letterkenny Army Depot is responsible for towed and self-propelled artillery as well as DoD tactical missile repair. Like a number of other Army depots, Letterkenny receives, stores, and ships all types of ammunition items. A review of long range operational requirements supports a reduction of Army depots, specifically the consolidation of ground combat workload at a single depot.

The ground maintenance capacity of the three depots currently exceeds programmed work requirements by the equivalent of one to two depots. The heavy combat vehicle mission from Anniston cannot be absorbed at Letterkenny without major construction and facility renovations. Available maintenance capacity at Anniston and Tobyhanna makes the realignment of Letterkenny into the two the most logical in terms of military value and cost effectiveness. Closure of Letterkenny is supported by the Joint Cross-Service Group for Depot Maintenance.

The Army's recommendation to transfer *missile workload to Tobyhanna Army Depot* preserves Letterkenny's missile disassembly and storage mission. It capitalizes on Tobyhanna's electronics focus and retains DoD missile system repair at a single Army depot.

3. Return on Investment: The total one-time cost to implement this recommendation is \$50 million. The net of all costs and savings during the implementation period is a savings of \$207 million. Annual recurring savings after implementation are \$78 million with an immediate return on investment. The net present value of the costs and savings over 20 years is a savings of \$952 million.

4. Impacts: Assuming no economic recovery, this recommendation could result in a maximum potential reduction of 4,126 jobs (2,090 direct jobs and 2,036 indirect jobs) over the 1996-to-2001 period in the Franklin County, PA area, which represents 6.6 percent of the area's employment.

The cumulative economic impact of all BRAC 95 recommendations and all prior-round BRAC actions in this area over the 1994-to-2001 period could result in a maximum potential decrease equal to -8.5 percent of employment in the area. There are no known environmental impediments at the realigning or receiving installations.

Fort McClellan, AL

1. Recommendation: Close Fort McClellan, except minimum essential land and facilities for a Reserve Component enclave and minimum essential facilities, as necessary, to provide auxiliary support to the chemical demilitarization operation at Anniston Army Depot. Relocate the U. S. Army Chemical and Military Police Schools to Fort Leonard Wood, Missouri upon receipt of the required permits. Relocate the Defense Polygraph Institute (DODPI) to Fort Jackson, South Carolina. License Pelham Range and current Guard facilities to the Alabama Army National Guard.

2. Justification: This closure recommendation is based upon the assumption that requisite permits can be granted to allow operation of the Chemical Defense Training Facility at Fort Leonard Wood, Missouri. The Governor of the State of Missouri has indicated that an expeditious review of the permit application can be accomplished.

Collocation allows the Army to focus on the doctrinal and force development requirements of Engineers, Military Police, and the Chemical Corps. The synergistic advantages of training and development programs are: coordination, employment, and removal of obstacles; conduct of river crossing operations; operations in rear areas or along main supply routes; and counter- drug operations. The missions of the three branches will be more effectively integrated.

This recommendation differs from the Army's prior closure recommendations submitted to the 1991 and 1993 Commissions. The Army will relocate the Chemical Defense Training Facility (CDTF) to Fort Leonard Wood, Missouri. By relocating the CDTF, the Army can continue providing live-agent training to all levels of command. The Army is the only Service that conducts live agent training, and it will continue this training at Fort Leonard Wood.

The Army has considered the use of some Fort McClellan assets for support of the chemical demilitarization mission at Anniston Army Depot. The Army will use the best available assets to provide the necessary support to Anniston's demilitarization mission.

3. Return on Investment: The total one-time cost to implement this recommendation is \$259 million. The net of all costs and savings during the implementation period is a cost of \$122 million. Annual recurring savings after implementation are \$45 million with a return on investment expected in 6 years. The net present value of the costs and savings over 20 years is a savings of \$316 million.

4. Impacts: Assuming no economic recovery, this recommendation could result in a maximum potential reduction of 10,720 jobs (8,563 direct jobs and 2,184 indirect jobs) over the 1996-to-2001 period in the Anniston, AL Metropolitan Statistical Area, which represents 17.3 percent of the area's employment.

The cumulative economic impact of all BRAC 95 recommendations and all prior-round BRAC actions in this area over the 1994-to-2001 period could result in a maximum potential decrease equal to -14.7 percent of employment in the area. There are no known environmental impediments at the closing or receiving installations.

Fort Meade, MD

1. Recommendation: Realign Fort Meade by reducing Kimbrough Army Community Hospital to a clinic. Eliminate inpatient services.

2. Justification: This recommendation, suggested by the Joint Cross-Service Group on Medical Treatment, eliminates excess medical treatment capacity at Fort Meade, MD by eliminating inpatient services at Kimbrough Army Community Hospital. Inpatient care would be provided by other military medical activities and private facilities through Civilian Health and Medical Program of the Uniformed Services (CHAMPUS).

3. Return on Investment: The total one-time cost to implement this recommendation is \$2 million. The net of all costs and savings during the implementation period is a savings of \$16 million. Annual recurring savings after implementation are \$4 million with a return on investment expected in 1 year. The net present value of the costs and savings over 20 years is a savings of \$50 million.

4. Impacts: Assuming no economic recovery, this recommendation could result in a maximum potential reduction of 203 jobs (129 direct jobs and 74 indirect jobs) over the 1996-to-2001 period in the Baltimore, MD Primary Metropolitan Statistical Area, which represents 0 percent of the area's employment. There are no known environmental impediments at the realigning or receiving installations.

Fort Missoula, MT

- 1. Recommendation:** Close Fort Missoula, except an enclave for minimum essential land and facilities to support the Reserve Component units.
- 2. Justification:** Fort Missoula consists of approximately 35 acres and 180,000 square feet of facilities. It provides administration, supply, training, maintenance, logistics support to Reserve Component forces. The post also provides facilities for the United States Forest Service. Fort Missoula has land and facilities excess to the Army's requirements. Closing Fort Missoula will save base operations and maintenance funds and provide reuse opportunities for approximately 25 acres. The Army intends to continue to license buildings and land currently occupied by the Army National Guard.
- 3. Return on Investment:** The total one-time cost to implement this recommendation is \$0.4 million. The net of all costs and savings during the implementation period is a savings of \$0.5 million. Annual recurring savings after implementation are \$0.2 million with a return on investment expected in 2 years. The net present value of the costs and savings over 20 years is a savings of \$2 million.
- 4. Impacts:** This recommendation will not affect any jobs in the Missoula County, MT area. There are no known environmental impediments at the closing or receiving installations.

Camp Pedricktown, NJ

1. Recommendation: Close Camp Pedricktown, except the Sievers-Sandberg Reserve Center.

2. Justification: Camp Pedricktown consists of approximately 82 acres and 260,000 square feet of facilities. Its primary mission is to provide administration, supply, training, maintenance, and logistics support to Reserve Component forces. The vast majority of Camp Pedricktown's land and facilities are excess to Army requirements. Closing it will save base operations and maintenance funds and provide reuse opportunities for approximately 60 acres.

3. Return on Investment: The total one-time cost to implement this recommendation is \$0.1 million. The net of all costs and savings during the implementation period is a savings of \$2 million. Annual recurring savings after implementation are \$0.4 million with an immediate return on investment. The net present value of the costs and savings over 20 years is a savings of \$5 million.

4. Impacts: This recommendation will not affect any jobs in the Philadelphia, PA-NJ Primary Metropolitan Statistical Area. There are no known environmental impediments at the closing or receiving installations.

Fort Pickett, VA

1. Recommendation: Close Fort Pickett, except minimum essential training areas and facilities as an enclave for the Reserve Components. Relocate the Petroleum Training Facility to Fort Dix, NJ.

2. Justification: In the past ten years, the Army has reduced its active and reserve forces considerably. The Army must reduce excess infrastructure to meet the needs of the future.

Fort Pickett is very low in military value compared to other major training area installations. It has virtually no Active Component tenants. Annual training for reserve units that now use Fort Pickett can be conducted easily at other installations in the region, including Fort Bragg, Fort A.P. Hill and Camp Dawson. The Army intends to license required facilities and training areas to the Army National Guard.

3. Return on Investment: The total one-time cost to implement this recommendation is \$25 million. The net of all costs and savings during the implementation period is a savings of \$41 million. Annual recurring savings after implementation are \$21 million with an immediate return on investment. The net present value of the costs and savings over 20 years is a savings of \$241 million.

4. Impacts: Assuming no economic recovery, this recommendation could result in a maximum potential reduction of 362 jobs (254 direct jobs and 108 indirect jobs) over the 1996-to-2001 period in the Nottoway & Dinwiddie Counties, VA area, which represents 0.8 percent of the area's employment. There are no known environmental impediments at the closing or receiving installations.

Price Support Center, IL

- 1. Recommendation:** Close Charles Melvin Price Support Center, except a small reserve enclave and a storage area.
- 2. Justification:** Charles Melvin Price Support Center provides area support and military housing to the Army and other Federal activities in the St. Louis, MO area. It is low in military value compared to similar installations. Its tenants, including a recruiting company and a criminal investigative unit, can easily relocate.

This recommendation is related to the Army's recommendation to relocate Aviation-Troop Command (ATCOM) from St. Louis, MO to other locations. A reduction in the Army's presence in the area warrants a corresponding reduction in Charles Melvin Price Support Center.

- 3. Return on Investment:** The total one-time cost to implement this recommendation is \$4 million. The net of all costs and savings during the implementation period is a savings of \$35 million. Annual recurring savings after implementation are \$9 million with an immediate return on investment. The net present value of the costs and savings over 20 years is a savings of \$116 million.

- 4. Impacts:** Assuming no economic recovery, this recommendation could result in a maximum potential reduction of 363 jobs (225 direct jobs and 138 indirect jobs) over the 1996-to-2001 period in the St. Louis, MO-IL Metropolitan Statistical Area, which represents 0 percent of the area's employment.

The cumulative economic impact of all BRAC 95 recommendations and all prior-round BRAC actions in this area over the 1994-to-2001 period could result in a maximum potential decrease equal to -0.6 percent of employment in the area. There are no known environmental impediments at the closing or receiving installations.

Publications Distribution Center Baltimore, MD

1. Recommendation: Close by relocating the U.S. Army Publications Distribution Center, Baltimore to the U.S. Army Publications Center St. Louis, Missouri.

2. Justification: Consolidation of the U.S. Army Publications Distribution Center, Baltimore with the U.S. Army Publications Center, St. Louis combines the wholesale and retail distribution functions of publication distribution into one location. The consolidation eliminates a manual operation at Baltimore in favor of an automated facility at St. Louis and creates efficiencies in the overall distribution process. This move consolidates two leases into one less costly lease.

3. Return on Investment: The total one-time cost to implement this recommendation is \$6 million. The net of all costs and savings during the implementation period is a savings of \$3 million. Annual recurring savings after implementation are \$3 million with a return on investment expected in 2 years. The net present value of the costs and savings over 20 years is a savings of \$35 million.

4. Impacts: Assuming no economic recovery, this recommendation could result in a maximum potential reduction of 213 jobs (131 direct jobs and 82 indirect jobs) over the 1996-to-2001 period in the Baltimore, MD Primary Metropolitan Statistical Area, which represents 0 percent of the area's employment. There are no known environmental impediments at the closing or receiving sites.

Recreation Center #2, NC

1. **Recommendation:** Close Recreation Center #2, Fayetteville, NC.
2. **Justification:** Recreation Center #2 consists of approximately 4 acres and 17,000 square feet of community facilities. Recreation Center #2 is currently being leased to the city of Fayetteville, NC, and is excess to the Army's requirements. Closing Recreation Center #2 will provide reuse opportunities.
3. **Return on Investment:** There are no costs associated with this recommendation.
4. **Impacts:** This recommendation will not affect any jobs in the Fayetteville, NC Metropolitan Statistical Area. There are no known environmental impediments at the closing site.

Red River Army Depot, TX

1. Recommendation: Close Red River Army Depot. Transfer the ammunition storage mission, intern training center, and civilian training education to Lone Star Army Ammunition Plant. Transfer the light combat vehicle maintenance mission to Anniston Army Depot. Transfer the Rubber Production Facility to Lone Star.

2. Justification: Red River Army Depot is one of the Army's five maintenance depots and one of three ground vehicle maintenance depots. Over time, each of the ground maintenance depots has become increasingly specialized. Anniston performs heavy combat vehicle maintenance and repair. Red River performs similar work on infantry fighting vehicles. Letterkenny Army Depot is responsible for towed and self-propelled artillery as well as DoD tactical missile repair. Like a number of other Army depots, Red River receives, stores, and ships all types of ammunition items. A review of long range operational requirements supports a reduction of Army depots, specifically the consolidation of ground combat workload at a single depot.

The ground maintenance capacity of the three depots currently exceeds programmed work requirements by the equivalent of one to two depots. Without considerable and costly modifications, Red River cannot assume the heavy combat vehicle mission from Anniston. Red River can not assume the DoD Tactical Missile Consolidation program from Letterkenny without major construction. Available maintenance capacity at Anniston and Tobyhanna makes the realignment of Red River into Anniston the most logical in terms of military value and cost effectiveness. Closure of Red River is consistent with the recommendations of the Joint Cross-Service Group for Depot Maintenance.

3. Return on Investment: The total one-time cost to implement this recommendation is \$60 million. The net of all costs and savings during the implementation period is a savings of \$313 million. Annual recurring savings after implementation are \$123 million with an immediate return on investment. The net present value of the costs and savings over 20 years is a savings of \$1,497 million.

4. Impacts: Assuming no economic recovery, this recommendation could result in a maximum potential reduction of 5,654 jobs (2,901 direct jobs and 2,753 indirect jobs) over the 1996-to-2001 period in the Texarkana, TX-Texarkana, AR Metropolitan Statistical Area, which represents 9.5 percent of the area's employment.

The cumulative economic impact of all BRAC 95 recommendations and all prior-round BRAC actions in this area over the 1994-to-2001 period could result in a maximum potential decrease equal to -7.7 percent of employment in the area. There are no known environmental impediments at the closing or receiving installations.

Rio Vista Army Reserve Center, CA

- 1. Recommendation:** Close Rio Vista Army Reserve Center.
- 2. Justification:** Rio Vista Army Reserve Center consists of approximately 28 acres. It formerly supported an Army Reserve watercraft unit. Since Reserve Components no longer use Rio Vista Reserve Center, it is excess to the Army's requirements. Closing Rio Vista will save base operations and maintenance funds and provide reuse opportunities for approximately 28 acres.
- 3. Return on Investment:** There is no one-time cost to implement this recommendation. The net of all costs and savings during the implementation period is a savings of \$1 million. Annual recurring savings after implementation are \$0.1 million with an immediate return on investment. The net present value of the costs and savings over 20 years is a savings of \$2 million.
- 4. Impacts:** This recommendation will not affect any jobs in the Vallejo-Fairfield-Napa, CA Primary Metropolitan Statistical Area. There are no known environmental impediments at the closing or receiving sites.

Fort Ritchie, MD

1. Recommendation: Close Fort Ritchie. Relocate the 1111th Signal Battalion and 1108th Signal Brigade to Fort Detrick, MD. Relocate Information Systems Engineering Command elements to Fort Huachuca, AZ.

2. Justification: This recommendation assumes that base support for Defense Intelligence Agency and other National Military Command Center support elements will be provided by nearby Fort Detrick. Closing Fort Ritchie and transferring support elements of the National Military Command Center to Fort Detrick will: (a) maintain operational mission support to geographically unique Sites R and C (National Military Command Center) for the Joint Chiefs of Staff; (b) capitalize on existing facilities at Site R and C to minimize construction; (c) maintain an active use and continuous surveillance of Site R and Site C facilities to maintain readiness; (d) collocate signal units that were previously separated at two different garrisons; (e) consolidate major portion of Information Systems Engineering Command-CONUS with main headquarters of Information Systems Engineering Command to improve synergy of information system operations; and (f) provide a direct support East Coast Information Systems Engineering Command field element to respond to regional requirements. These relocations, collocations and consolidations allow the elimination of Fort Ritchie's garrison and avoids significant costs associated with the continued operation and maintenance of support facilities at a small installation.

3. Return on Investment: The total one-time cost to implement this recommendation is \$93 million. The net of all costs and savings during the implementation period is a savings of \$83 million. Annual recurring savings after implementation are \$65 million with a return on investment expected in 1 year. The net present value of the costs and savings over 20 years is a savings of \$712 million.

4. Impacts: Assuming no economic recovery, this recommendation could result in a maximum potential reduction of 3,210 jobs (2,344 direct jobs and 866 indirect jobs) over the 1996-to-2001 period in the Hagerstown, MD Primary Metropolitan Statistical Area, which represents 4.8 percent of the area's employment. There are no known environmental impediments at the closing or receiving installations.

Savanna Army Depot Activity, IL

1. Recommendation: Close Savanna Army Depot Activity (ADA). Relocate the United States Army Defense Ammunition Center and School (USADACS) to McAlester Army Ammunition Plant, Oklahoma.

2. Justification: This recommendation is supported by the Army's long range operational assessment. The Army has adopted a "tiered" ammunition depot concept to reduce infrastructure, eliminate static non-required ammunition stocks, decrease manpower requirements, increase efficiencies and permit the Army to manage a smaller stockpile. The tiered depot concept reduces the number of active storage sites and makes efficiencies possible:

(1) Tier 1 - Active Core Depots. These installations will support a normal/full-up activity level with a stockage configuration of primarily required stocks and minimal non-required stocks requiring demilitarization. Normal activity includes daily receipts/issues of training stocks, storage of war reserve stocks required in contingency operations and additional war reserve stocks to augment lower level tier installation power projection capabilities. Installations at this activity level will receive requisite levels of storage support, surveillance, inventory, maintenance and demilitarization.

(2) Tier 2 - Cadre Depots. These installations normally will perform static storage of follow-on war reserve requirements. Daily activity will be minimal for receipts/issues. Workload will focus on maintenance, surveillance, inventory and demilitarization operations. These installations will have minimal staffs unless a contingency arises.

(3) Tier 3 - Caretaker Depots. Installations designated as Tier 3 will have minimal staffs and store stocks no longer required until demilitarized or relocated. The Army plans to eliminate its stocks at these sites no later than year 2001. Savanna Army Depot Activity is a Tier 3 depot.

USADACS performs the following basic functions: munitions training, logistics engineering, explosive safety, demilitarization research and development, technical assistance, and career management. Relocation of USADACS to McAlester Army Ammunition Plant (AAP) allows it to collocate with an active ammunition storage and production operation. McAlester AAP, a Tier 1 depot, is the best for providing the needed capabilities.

3. Return on Investment: The total one-time cost to implement this recommendation is \$38 million. The net of all costs and savings during the implementation period is a cost of \$12 million. Annual recurring savings after implementation are \$13 million with a return on investment expected in 2 years. The net present value of the costs and savings over 20 years is a savings of \$112 million.

4. Impacts: Assuming no economic recovery, this recommendation could result in a maximum potential reduction of 627 jobs (450 direct jobs and 177 indirect jobs) over the 1996-to-2001 period in the Carroll County, IL area, which represents 8.2 percent of the area's employment. There are no known environmental impediments at the closing or receiving installations.

Selfridge Army Garrison, MI

1. Recommendation: Close U.S. Army Garrison, Selfridge.

2. Justification: Closing Selfridge eliminates an installation that exists primarily to provide housing for activities (predominantly Detroit Arsenal) located in the immediate area although such support can be provided through a less costly alternative. Sufficient commercial housing is available on the local economy for military personnel using Variable Housing Allowance/Basic Allowance for Quarters. Closure avoids the cost of continued operation and maintenance of unnecessary support facilities. This recommendation will not degrade local military activities.

3. Return on Investment: The total one-time cost to implement this recommendation is \$5 million. The net of all costs and savings during the implementation period is a savings of \$47 million. Annual recurring savings after implementation are \$10 million with an immediate return on investment. The net present value of the costs and savings over 20 years is a savings of \$140 million.

4. Impacts: Assuming no economic recovery, this recommendation could result in a maximum potential reduction of 867 jobs (536 direct jobs and 331 indirect jobs) over the 1996-to-2001 period in the Detroit, MI Primary Metropolitan Statistical Area, which represents 0 percent of the area's employment. There are no known environmental impediments at the closing or receiving installations.

Seneca Army Depot, NY

1. Recommendation: Close Seneca Army Depot, except an enclave to store hazardous material and ores.

2. Justification: This recommendation is supported by the Army's long range operational assessment. The Army has adopted a "tiered" ammunition depot concept to reduce infrastructure, eliminate static non-required ammunition stocks, decrease manpower requirements, increase efficiencies and permit the Army to manage a smaller stockpile. The tiered depot concept reduces the number of active storage sites and efficiencies possible:

(1) Tier 1 - Active Core Depots. These installations will support a normal/full-up activity level with a stockage configuration of primarily required stocks and minimal non-required stocks requiring demilitarization. Normal activity includes daily receipts/issues of training stocks, storage of war reserve stocks required in contingency operations and additional war reserve stocks to augment lower level tier installation power projection capabilities. Installations at this activity level will receive requisite levels of storage support, surveillance, inventory, maintenance and demilitarization.

(2) Tier 2 - Cadre Depots. These installations normally will perform static storage of follow-on war reserve requirements. Daily activity will be minimal for receipts/issues. Workload will focus on maintenance, surveillance, inventory and demilitarization operations. These installations will have minimal staffs unless a contingency arises.

(3) Tier 3 - Caretaker Depots. Installations designated as Tier 3 will have minimal staffs and store stocks no longer required until demilitarized or relocated. The Army plans to eliminate stocks at these sites no later than year 2001. Seneca Army Depot is a Tier 3 depot.

3. Return on Investment: The total one-time cost to implement this recommendation is \$15 million. The net of all costs and savings during the implementation period is a savings of \$34 million. Annual recurring savings after implementation are \$21 million with an immediate return on investment. The net present value of the costs and savings over 20 years is a savings of \$242 million.

4. Impacts: Assuming no economic recovery, this recommendation could result in a maximum potential reduction of 463 jobs (325 direct jobs and 138 indirect jobs) over the 1996-to-2001 period in the Seneca County, NY area, which represents 3.2 percent of the area's employment. There are no known environmental impediments at the closing or receiving installations.

Sierra Army Depot, CA

1. Recommendation: Realign Sierra Army Depot by eliminating the conventional ammunition mission and reducing it to a depot activity. Retain an enclave for the Operational Project Stock mission and the static storage of ores.

2. Justification: This recommendation is supported by the Army's long range operational assessment. The Army has adopted a "tiered" ammunition depot concept to reduce infrastructure, eliminate static non-required ammunition stocks, decrease manpower requirements, increase efficiencies and permit the Army to manage a smaller stockpile. The tiered depot concept reduces the number of active storage sites and makes efficiencies possible:

(1) Tier 1 - Active Core Depots. These installations will support a normal/full-up activity level with a stockage configuration of primarily required stocks and minimal non-required stocks requiring demilitarization. Normal activity includes daily receipts/issues of training stocks, storage of war reserve stocks required in contingency operations and additional war reserve stocks to augment lower level tier installation power projection capabilities. Installations at this activity level will receive requisite levels of storage support, surveillance, inventory, maintenance and demilitarization.

(2) Tier 2 - Cadre Depots. These installations normally will perform static storage of follow-on war reserve requirements. Daily activity will be minimal for receipts/issues. Workload will focus on maintenance, surveillance, inventory and demilitarization operations. These installations will have minimal staffs unless a contingency arises.

(3) Tier 3 - Caretaker Depots. Installations designated as Tier 3 will have minimal staffs and store stocks no longer required until demilitarized or relocated. The Army plans to eliminate stocks at these sites no later than year 2001. Sierra Army Depot is a Tier 3 Depot.

Complete closure is not possible, since Sierra is the Center of Technical Excellence for Operational Project Stocks. This mission entails the management, processing and maintenance of: Force Provider (550 man tent city), Inland Petroleum Distribution System; and Water Support System. It also stores such stocks as Clam Shelters (mobile maintenance tents), bridging, and landing mats for helicopters. The cost of relocating the Operational Project Stocks is prohibitively expensive. Therefore, the Army will retain minimum essential facilities for storage.

3. Return on Investment: The total one-time cost to implement this recommendation is \$14 million. The net of all costs and savings during the implementation period is a savings of \$55 million. Annual recurring savings after implementation are \$29 million with an immediate return on investment. The net present value of the costs and savings over 20 years is a savings of \$333 million.

4. Impacts: Assuming no economic recovery, this recommendation could result in a maximum potential reduction of 839 jobs (592 direct jobs and 247 indirect jobs) over the 1996-to-2001 period in the Lassen County, CA area, which represents 7.4 percent of the area's employment. There are no known environmental impediments at the realigning or receiving installations.

Stratford Army Engine Plant, CT

1. Recommendation: Close Stratford Army Engine Plant.

2. Justification: The Stratford facility has produced engines for heavy armor vehicles and rotary wing aircraft. Reduced production requirements and the Army's increased capability for rebuild and repair have eliminated the need for the Stratford Army Engine Plant. There is no requirement for use of the installation by either the active or reserve components.

The Army has an extensive capability to repair engines at Anniston and Corpus Christi Army Depots. The current inventory for these engines meets projected operational requirements. During mobilization, the capability to rebuild engines can be increased at both depots. In the event of an extended national emergency that would deplete stocks, the depots could reconfigure to assemble new engines from parts provided by the manufacturer until mothballed facilities become operational. Prior to closing the facility, the contractor will complete all existing contracts.

3. Return on Investment: The total one-time cost to implement this recommendation is \$2 million. The net of all costs and savings during the implementation period is a savings of \$24 million. Annual recurring savings after implementation are \$6 million with an immediate return on investment. The net present value of the costs and savings over 20 years is a savings of \$80 million.

4. Impacts: Assuming no economic recovery, this recommendation could result in a maximum potential reduction of 3 jobs (2 direct jobs and 1 indirect jobs) over the 1996-to-2001 period in the Fairfield County, CT area, which represents 0 percent of the area's employment. There are no known environmental impediments at the closing site.

Sudbury Training Annex, MA

- 1. Recommendation:** Close Sudbury Training Annex.
- 2. Justification:** Sudbury Training Annex, outside Boston, consists of approximately 2,000 acres and 200,000 square feet of facilities. The primary mission of Sudbury Training Annex is to provide storage facilities for various Department of Defense activities. Sudbury Training Annex is excess to the Army's requirements. Closing the annex will save base operations and maintenance funds and provide reuse opportunities for approximately 2,000 acres.
- 3. Return on Investment:** The total one-time cost to implement this recommendation is \$1 million. The net of all costs and savings during the implementation period is a cost of \$0.1 million. Annual recurring savings after implementation are \$0.1 million with a return on investment expected in 5 years. The net present value of the costs and savings over 20 years is a savings of \$1 million.
- 4. Impacts:** Assuming no economic recovery, this recommendation could result in a maximum potential reduction of 21 jobs (13 direct jobs and 8 indirect jobs) over the 1996-to-2001 period in the Essex-Middlesex-Suffolk-Plymouth and Norfolk Counties, MA, which represents 0 percent of the area's employment.

The cumulative economic impact of all BRAC 95 recommendations and all prior-round BRAC actions in this area over the 1994-to-2001 period could result in a maximum potential decrease equal to -0.2 percent of employment in the area. There are no known environmental impediments at the closing or receiving sites.

Fort Totten, NY

1. Recommendation: Close Fort Totten, except an enclave for the U. S. Army Reserve. Dispose of family housing.

2. Justification: Fort Totten, a sub-installation of Fort Hamilton, provides administrative and logistical support to Army Reserve units in the New York City metropolitan area.

Fort Totten is low in military value compared to other command and control/administrative support installations. The post has limited capacity for growth or further military development.

Fort Totten is home to the Ernie Pyle U.S. Army Reserve Center, the largest in the country. Realignment of the Center to nearby Fort Hamilton is not possible since Fort Hamilton has little available space. Therefore, the Army decided to retain this facility as a reserve enclave.

3. Return on Investment: The total one-time cost to implement this recommendation is \$4 million. The net of all costs and savings during the implementation period is a savings of \$0.1 million. Annual recurring savings after implementation are \$2 million with a return on investment expected in 1 year. The net present value of the costs and savings over 20 years is a savings of \$17 million.

4. Impacts: Assuming no economic recovery, this recommendation could result in a maximum potential reduction of 69 jobs (43 direct jobs and 26 indirect jobs) over the 1996-to-2001 period in the New York, NY Primary Metropolitan Statistical Area, which represents 0 percent of the area's employment.

The cumulative economic impact of all BRAC 95 recommendations and all prior-round BRAC actions in this area over the 1994-to-2001 period could result in a maximum potential decrease equal to -0.1 percent of employment in the area. There are no known environmental impediments at the closing or receiving installations.

Tri-Service Project Reliance

1. Recommendation: Change the recommendation of the 1991 Commission regarding Tri-Service Project Reliance. Upon disestablishment of the U.S. Army Biomedical Research Development Laboratory (USABRDL) at Fort Detrick, MD, do not collocate environmental and occupational toxicology research with the Armstrong Laboratory at Wright-Patterson Air Force Base, OH. Instead relocate the health advisories environmental fate research and military criteria research functions of the Environmental Quality Research Branch to the U.S. Army Environmental Hygiene Agency (AEHA), Aberdeen Proving Ground, MD, and maintain the remaining functions of conducting nonmammalian toxicity assessment models and onsite biomonitoring research of the Research Methods Branch at Fort Detrick as part of Headquarters, U.S. Army Medical Research and Materiel Command.

2. Justification: There are no operational advantages that accrue by relocating this activity to Wright-Patterson. Substantial resources were expended over the last 15 years to develop this unique laboratory currently used by researchers from across the DoD, other federal agencies and the academic community. No facilities are available at Wright-Patterson to accommodate this unique aquatic research activity, which supports environmental quality R&D initiatives developing cost effective alternatives to the use of mammalian species in toxicity testing. Significant new construction is required at Wright Patterson to duplicate facilities at Fort Detrick to continue this critical research. No construction is required at Aberdeen Proving Ground. Furthermore, the quality of water required for the culture of aquatic animals used in this research is not adequate at Wright-Patterson. This would necessitate additional construction and result in either several years of costly overlapping research in Maryland and Ohio, or the loss of over 10 years experience with the unique lab colonies used at Fort Detrick. The Navy and the Air Force agree that true research synergy is possible without executing the planned relocation.

3. Return on Investment: The total one-time cost to implement this recommendation is \$0.3 million. The net of all costs and savings during the implementation period is a savings of \$4 million. There are no annual recurring savings after implementation. The net present value of the costs and savings over 20 years is a savings of \$4 million.

4. Impacts: Assuming no economic recovery, this recommendation could result in a maximum potential reduction of 15 jobs (9 direct jobs and 6 indirect jobs) over the 1996 to 2001 period in the Washington, DC-MD-VA-WV Primary Metropolitan Statistical Area. There are no known environmental impediments at the losing or receiving installations.

Valley Grove Area Maintenance Support Activity, WV

- 1. Recommendation:** Close Valley Grove Area Maintenance Support Activity (AMSA). Relocate reserve activity to the Kelly Support Center, PA, provided the recommendation to realign Kelly Support Center is approved.
- 2. Justification:** Valley Grove AMSA, located in Valley Grove, WV, consists of approximately 10,000 square feet of leased maintenance facilities. Its primary mission is to provide maintenance support to Army Reserve activities. Consolidating tenants from Valley Grove AMSA with the Reserve Component activities remaining on Kelly Support Center will reduce the cost of operation.
- 3. Return on Investment:** The cost and savings information for the closure of Valley Grove AMSA is included in the recommendation for Charles E. Kelly Support Center.
- 4. Impacts:** This recommendation will not result in a change in employment in the Wheeling, WV-OH, Metropolitan Statistical Area because all affected jobs will remain in that area. There are no known environmental impediments at the closing or receiving installations.

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CHAPTER 5 - BUDGET IMPACT

A. FINANCIAL STRATEGY.

The Army of the 21st Century confronts difficult challenges and new opportunities. Force structure and mission requirements along with declining resources necessitate a reduction of excess infrastructure. Consistent with military value assessments, the Army adopted a BRAC financial strategy that emphasized low one-time implementation costs, high steady state savings, and long term investment.

B. ARMY RECOMMENDATION:

(1) **Recommendation Statistics.** The Army recommends closing or realigning 44 installations, including 3 leases and 15 minor sites. Since medical military construction and Civilian Health and Medical Program of the Uniformed Services (CHAMPUS) costs are borne primarily by the Department of Defense (DoD), separate Army and DoD financial statistics are presented below:

	ARMY	DoD
1-TIME COST	\$1.1 B	\$1.1 B
RECURRING STEADY STATE SAVINGS (FY 02)	\$725 M	\$676M
RETURN ON INVESTMENT (ROI) #YEARS (YEAR)	IMMEDIATE (2000)	IMMEDIATE (2000)
NET PRESENT VALUE (20 YEARS)	\$8.2 B	\$7.5 B
PLANT REPLACEMENT VALUE (PRV)	\$14.1 B (9%)	\$14.1 B (9%)

(2) **Net Cash Flow.** The net distribution of the above Army cost and savings over the implementation period of the POM is shown below:

FY 96	FY 97	FY 98	FY 99	FY 00	FY 01
\$ 130 M	\$ 426 M	\$ 148 M	- \$ 527 M	- \$ 678	- \$ 701

C. SUMMARY.

These recommendations surpass all the Army's previous BRAC efforts combined. They cost less and save more. The Army estimates spending only one-third of what is being spent to implement three previous rounds. Yet by carefully selecting unneeded installations without jeopardizing those essential for the future, the Army expects to save 18% more than all previous rounds combined.

APPENDIX A - JOINT CROSS-SERVICE GROUPS OVERVIEW

A. Introduction. The Army was a key participant in OSD's BRAC 95 effort to reduce excess infrastructure through workload consolidation and cross-service realignments. Five functional Joint Cross-Service Groups (JCSGs) under OSD staff leadership were formed in early 1994 to develop alternatives for service analysis and consideration. One JCSG focused on each of the following areas: Test and Evaluation, Laboratories, Undergraduate Pilot Training (UPT), Medical Treatment Facilities (MTF), and Maintenance Depots.

The Joint Cross-Service Groups were tasked: to determine the common support functions and bases to be addressed by each cross-service group; to establish the guidelines, standards, assumptions, measures of merit, data elements and milestone schedules for DoD Components to conduct of cross-service analyses of common support functions; to oversee DoD Component cross-service analyses of common support functions; to identify necessary outsourcing policies and make recommendations regarding those policies; to review excess capacity analyses; to develop closure or realignment alternatives and numerical excess capacity reduction targets for consideration in such analyses; and to analyze cross-service trade-offs.

In December 1994 the JCSGs developed a set of alternatives for military department review. In accordance with OSD policy, the "losing" military department was responsible for calculating the cost and savings of the applicable workload shift or activity realignment. The "gaining" department was responsible for providing certified data to other departments affected by the option. This appendix provides an overview of the alternatives suggested by the JCSGs for which the Army was the losing department.

B. Test and Evaluation:

(1) Focus. The Test and Evaluation Joint Cross-Service Group (T&E JCSG) developed alternatives in three broad common support functions (CSFs). Each was further divided into a number of sub-functions.

Air Vehicles

- Avionics and Aircraft Subsystems
- Communication / Navigation / Antenna
- Environmental / Vibration / Structures
- Electro-Magnetic Environmental Effects
- Guidance / Sensor / Signature
- Propulsion
- Sled Tracks

Electronic Combat

- Communication / Antenna
- Environmental
- Electro-Magnetic Environmental Effects

Guidance
Radar Cross Section
Signature

Armaments / Weapons

Environmental / Vibration / Indoor Decoy Flares
Electro-Magnetic Environmental Effects
Guidance and Control / Seeker/Sensor / Signatures and Flares
Guns / Ordnance / Warheads / Outdoor Decoy Flares
Propulsion
Sled Tracks

(2) Affected Installations. The T&E JCSG evaluated data from the following Army installations and activities:

- Yuma Proving Ground, AZ
- Electronic Proving Ground, Fort Huachuca, AZ
- Aviation Technical Test Center, Fort Rucker, AL
- Air Qualification Test Directorate, Edwards Air Force Base, CA
- Redstone Technical Test Center, Redstone Arsenal, AL
- White Sands Missile Range, NM

(3) Alternatives. The T&E JCSG proposed three basic alternatives, each with several options.

(a) Realign the Aviation Technical Test Center, Fort Rucker, AL. This test activity, subordinate to the U.S. Army Test and Evaluation Command (TECOM), consists of 89 individuals who conduct aviation open air range testing. The T&E JCSG proposed relocating this activity to one of three sites: Yuma, AZ (Army); Edwards Air Force Base, CA; and Patuxent River, MD (Navy). Each option transferred mission, personnel, and equipment without resulting in a base closure or significant realignment. Since no option appeared financially attractive, the Army did not adopt this alternative.

(b) Realign Aviation Qualification Test Directorate, Edwards Air Force Base, CA. This activity, subordinate to TECOM and located on an Air Force installation, consists of 84 people, who conduct aviation qualification testing on open air ranges. This alternative relocated the directorate to one of two sites: Patuxent River, MD (Navy) or Yuma, AZ (Army). Since both options required minor workload shifts without significant financial return, the Army did not adopt this alternative.

(c) Realign the Armaments/Weapons Measurement Facility, Redstone Technical Test Center, Redstone Arsenal, AL. There are 47 people conducting armaments/weapons measurements on open air ranges associated with this alternative. Options included relocating this activity, also subordinate to TECOM, to one of six sites: Yuma, AZ (Army); White Sands

Missile Range, NM (Army), NM; Point Mugu, CA (Navy); China Lake, CA (Navy); Eglin AFB, FL; and Holloman AFB, NM. Of the six options, none achieved a financial return on investment within 20 years. The Army did not adopt this alternative.

(4) **Summary.** Each T&E JCSG alternative represented minor work load shifts well below BRAC thresholds. Accordingly, there was no opportunity for base closure or realignment. None of these T&E JCSG alternatives were adopted by the Army.

C. Laboratories:

(1) **Focus.** The Laboratories Joint Cross-Service Group (LJCSG) categorized Lab workload into 29 common support functions (CSF). Excluding all workload identified as "service unique," the LJCSG recommended transfers from Army activities in 4 CSF:

Fixed Wing Structures, Propulsion, Avionics &
Weapons
Manpower & Personnel
Training Systems

(2) **Affected Installations.** The LJCSG evaluated data from the following Army installations and activities:

- Armaments Research, Development and Engineering Center, Picatinny, NJ
- Army Research Institute (ARI), Alexandria, VA
- Army Research Laboratory, Adelphi, MD
- Aviation Research, Development and Engineering Center, St. Louis, MO
- Missile Research, Development and Engineering Center, Redstone Arsenal, AL

(3) **Alternatives.** The LJCSG proposed five basic alternatives:

(a) **Realign Directed Energy, Army Research Laboratory, Adelphi, MD.** This option involved the transfer of 45 individuals to Kirtland AFB to do directed energy research. It did not have a favorable financial payback; therefore, the Army did not adopt this alternative.

(b) **Realign Fixed Wing, Aviation Research, Development and Engineering Center, St. Louis, MO.** This activity, consisting of 4 people working on fixed wing systems, would be transferred to Patuxent River (Navy), or Tinker AFB. Because of its size and negative financial impact, the Army did not adopt this alternative.

(c) **Realign Energetics, Armaments Research, Development and Engineering Center, Picatinny, NJ.** The energetics/explosives workload associated with this activity consists of 18

people who would relocate to Crane, IN (Navy). This alternative had no favorable return on investment and was not adopted.

(d) Realign Energetic Missile Research, Development and Engineering Center, Redstone Arsenal, AL. The energetics/propulsion workload associated with this activity consists of 7 people who would relocate to China Lake, CA. This alternative had no favorable return on investment and was not adopted.

(e) Realign Unmanned Air Vehicles (UAV) and Energetics, Missile Research, Development and Engineering Center, Redstone Arsenal, AL. These workload alternatives affect 243 people who would be transferred to Patuxent River (Navy) or Wright-Patterson AFB. Since the financial break-even point exceeded 100 years, this alternative was not included in the Army recommendations.

(f) Realign Manpower and Personnel, and Training Division of the Army Research Institute (ARI), Alexandria, VA. This alternative divided the current organization and transferred elements to Orlando, FL. This alternative was not operationally or financially attractive. Accordingly, the Army did not adopt this alternative.

(4) Summary. Each LJCSG alternative represented minor work load shifts well below BRAC thresholds. Therefore, there were no opportunities for base closure or realignment. None of these LJCSG alternatives were adopted by the Army.

D. Undergraduate Pilot Training (UPT):

(1) Focus. The UPT JCSG examined two categories of flight training - fixed and rotary. Only the rotary wing category was applicable to the Army.

(2) Affected Installations. One Army installation, Fort Rucker, AL, was studied.

(3) Alternatives. The UPT JCSG alternative transferred Navy UPT to the Army; therefore, the Navy was responsible for the analysis.

(4) Conclusion. No Army staff analysis was required.

E. Medical Treatment Facilities:

(1) **Focus.** The Medical JCSG initially examined three categories - clinics, hospitals, and medical centers. One category, clinics, was eventually dropped from study by the JCSG.

(2) **Affected Installations.** The following Army installations/activities were evaluated by the Medical JCSG.

Army Community Hospitals (ACH)

- Fox Army Community Hospital at Redstone Arsenal, AL
- Noble Army Community Hospital at Fort McClellan, AL
- Lyster Army Community Hospital at Fort Rucker, AL
- Bassett Army Community Hospital at Fort Wainwright, AK
- Bliss Army Community Hospital at Fort Huachuca, AR
- Weed Army Community Hospital at Fort Irwin, CA
- Evans Army Community Hospital at Fort Carson, CO
- Martin Army Community Hospital at Fort Benning, GA
- Winn Army Community Hospital at Fort Stewart, GA
- Irwin Army Community Hospital at Riley, KS
- Munson Army Community Hospital at Fort Leavenworth, KS
- Blanchfield Army Community Hospital at Fort Campbell, KY
- Ireland Army Community Hospital at Fort Knox, KY
- Bayne-Jones Army Community Hospital at Fort Polk, LA
- Kimbrough Army Community Hospital at Fort Meade, MD
- Wood Army Community Hospital at Fort Leonard Wood, MO
- Womack Army Medical Center at Fort Bragg, NC
- Patterson Army Community Hospital at Fort Monmouth, NJ
- Keller Army Community Hospital at West Point, NY
- Reynolds Army Community Hospital at Fort Sill, OK
- Moncrief Army Community Hospital at Fort Jackson, SC
- Darnall Army Community Hospital at Fort Hood, TX
- McDonald Army Community Hospital at Fort Eustis, VA
- Kenner Army Community Hospital at Fort Lee, VA
- Dewitt Army Community Hospital at Fort Belvoir, VA

Army Medical Centers (AMC)

- Fitzsimons Army Medical Center (AMC), CO
- Eisenhower Army Medical Center at Fort Gordon, GA
- Tripler Army Medical Center at Fort Shafter, HI
- William Beaumont Army Medical Center at Fort Bliss, TX

- Brooke Army Medical Center at Fort Sam Houston, TX
- Madigan Army Medical Center at Fort Lewis, WA
- Walter Reed Army Medical Center, Washington, D. C.

(3) Alternatives. The Medical JCSG made six proposals affecting Army installations:

(a) Close Fitzsimons AMC, CO. The Fitzsimons AMC alternative is consistent with the Army's analysis. It was both operationally and financially sound. The Army agreed with the JCSG alternative to close Fitzsimons AMC (See Chapter 4.)

(b) Realign Dewitt Hospital to a clinic at Fort Belvoir, MD. Realigning Dewitt ACH to a clinic proved to be too costly. Moreover, realignment of Dewitt ACH to a clinic would compromise that facility's key role in the new managed care initiative (The Northern Virginia Primary Care Project). The Army did not adopt this alternative.

(c) Realign Kenner Hospital to a clinic at Fort Lee, VA. This alternative was viable and cost effective. The Army recommends downsizing Fort Lee hospital to a clinic.

(d) Realign Noble Hospital to a clinic at Fort McClellan, AL. The Army is recommending closure of Fort McClellan; therefore, the Army did not adopt this alternative (See Chapter 4.) However, if Fort McClellan does not close, the Army supports downsizing the hospital to a clinic.

(e) Realign Kimbrough Hospital to a clinic at Fort Meade, MD. This alternative is viable and cost effective. The Army recommends downsizing the Fort Meade hospital to a clinic (See Chapter 4.)

(f) Realign Lyster Hospital to a clinic at Fort Rucker, AL. Realigning Lyster ACH to a clinic was not cost effective. Further, this realignment would reduce medical support to Flight Surgeon certification and the Army Aviation School. The Army did not adopt this alternative.

(4) Summary. The Army accepted three of the six alternatives, i. e. closure of Fitzsimons AMC, and the realignment of Kenner Army Hospital (Fort Lee) and Kimbrough Army Hospital (Fort Meade) to clinics. The Army modified the JCSG recommendation to realign Noble Army Hospital (Fort McClellan) to a closure option since the department is recommending the closure of Fort McClellan.

F. Maintenance Depots:

(1) Focus. The JCSG-DM identified 14 categories of common support functions. Most were further divided into sub-categories. The common support functions were:

- Aircraft airframes
- Aircraft components
- Engines (gas turbine)
- Missiles and components
- Amphibians
- Combat vehicles
- Ground/shipboard communications and electronic equipment
- Automotive/construction equipment
- Tactical Vehicles
- Ground general purpose
- Sea systems
- Software
- Special interest items
- Other

(2) Affected Installations. The Depot Maintenance Joint Cross-Service Group (DM-JCSG) focused on the 24 DoD maintenance depots of which five were Army depots:

- Anniston AD, Anniston, AL
- Corpus Christi AD, Corpus Christi, TX
- Letterkenny AD, Chambersburg, PA
- Red River AD, Texarkana, TX
- Tobyhanna AD, Tobyhanna, PA

(3) Alternatives. The DM-JCSG provided the military departments with two alternative packages. Within these alternatives, 32 work packages (or transfers) affected Army installations. Of these work packages, only 17 required Army analysis as the losing department. In addition, the JCSG recommended closure of Red River and Letterkenny Army Depots. For simplicity, these work packages are discussed below in terms of affected Army installations.

(a) Realign small arms work from Anniston Army Depot. The transfer of small arms workload to Marine Corps Logistics Base, Albany involved 144 personnel. This alternative produced a little over six million dollars in cost savings over a twenty year period. The Army is the major user of small arms and the acquisition lead of all small arms for DoD. Accordingly, the Army decided to retain control of the life cycle support of this function. The Army did not adopt this alternative.

(b) Transfer landing gear, avionics, APU's, and engines out of Corpus Christi Army Depot. The majority of workload contained in these options was associated with rotary-wing aircraft. The Corpus Christi work packages were financially supportable; however, the Army is the largest user of rotary-wing aircraft and CCAD is the Army's Center for Technical Excellence (CTX) for rotary-wing repair. Continued concurrent repair of these components is essential to maintain weapons system integrity. Therefore, the Army decided to retain these workloads.

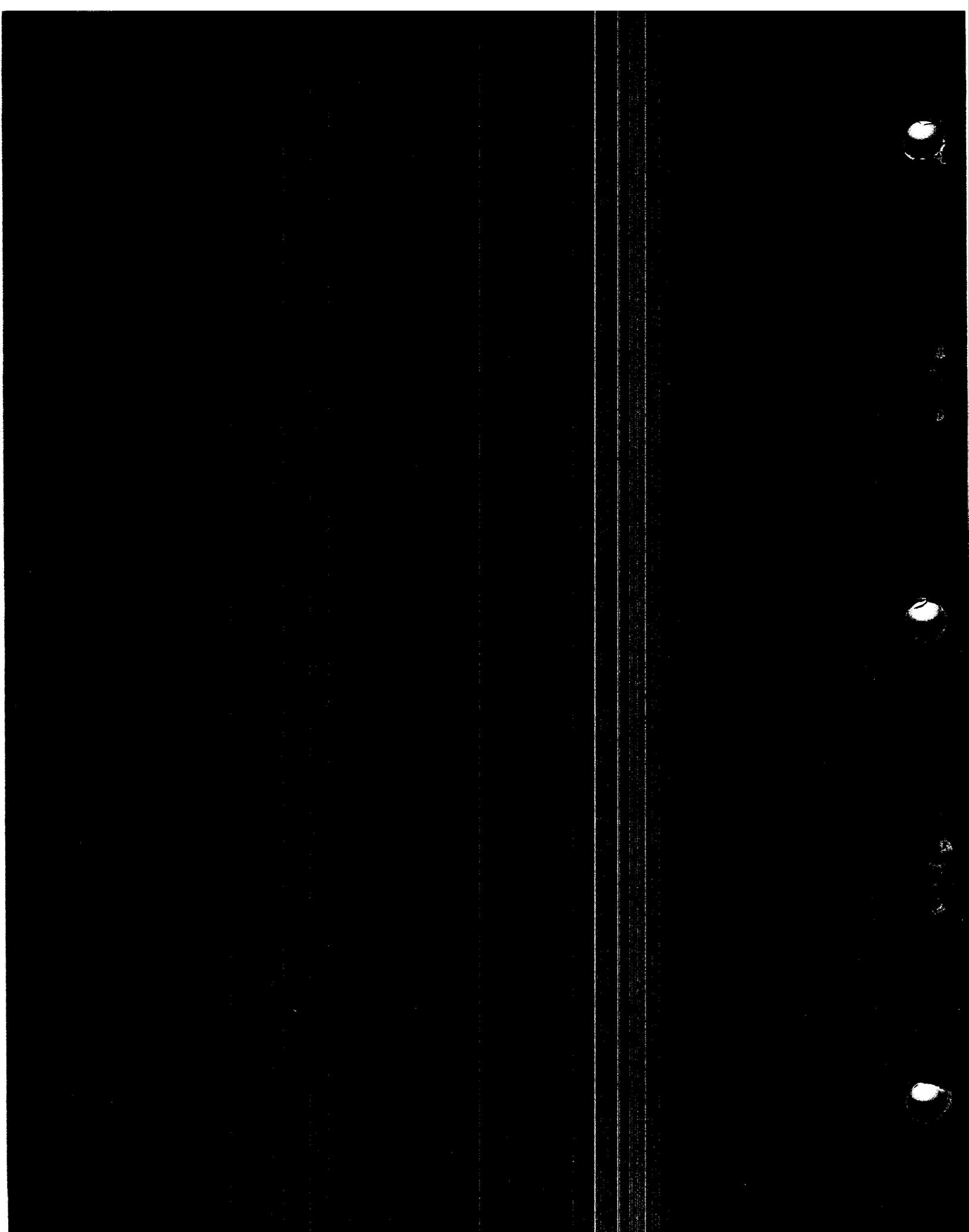
(c) Move missiles, towed artillery, and self-propelled artillery and close Letterkenny Army Depot. This option transferred missile guidance workload to Anniston and other military department depots. Towed and self-propelled artillery would be transferred to Marine Corps Logistics Base, Barstow and Anniston Army Depot. In contrast, the Army's recommendation (realign Letterkenny) transferred wheel vehicle maintenance, including towed and self-propelled artillery, to Anniston, AL. DoD missile workload, sited at Letterkenny by the BRAC 93 Commission, would be modified as follows: missile guidance and control systems will be disassembled at Letterkenny, transferred to Tobyhanna (127 miles away) for work, and returned to Letterkenny for assembly and certification. The Army option preserved the basic intent of single site missile maintenance service and was financially more advantageous than the JCSG proposal (See Chapter 5.)

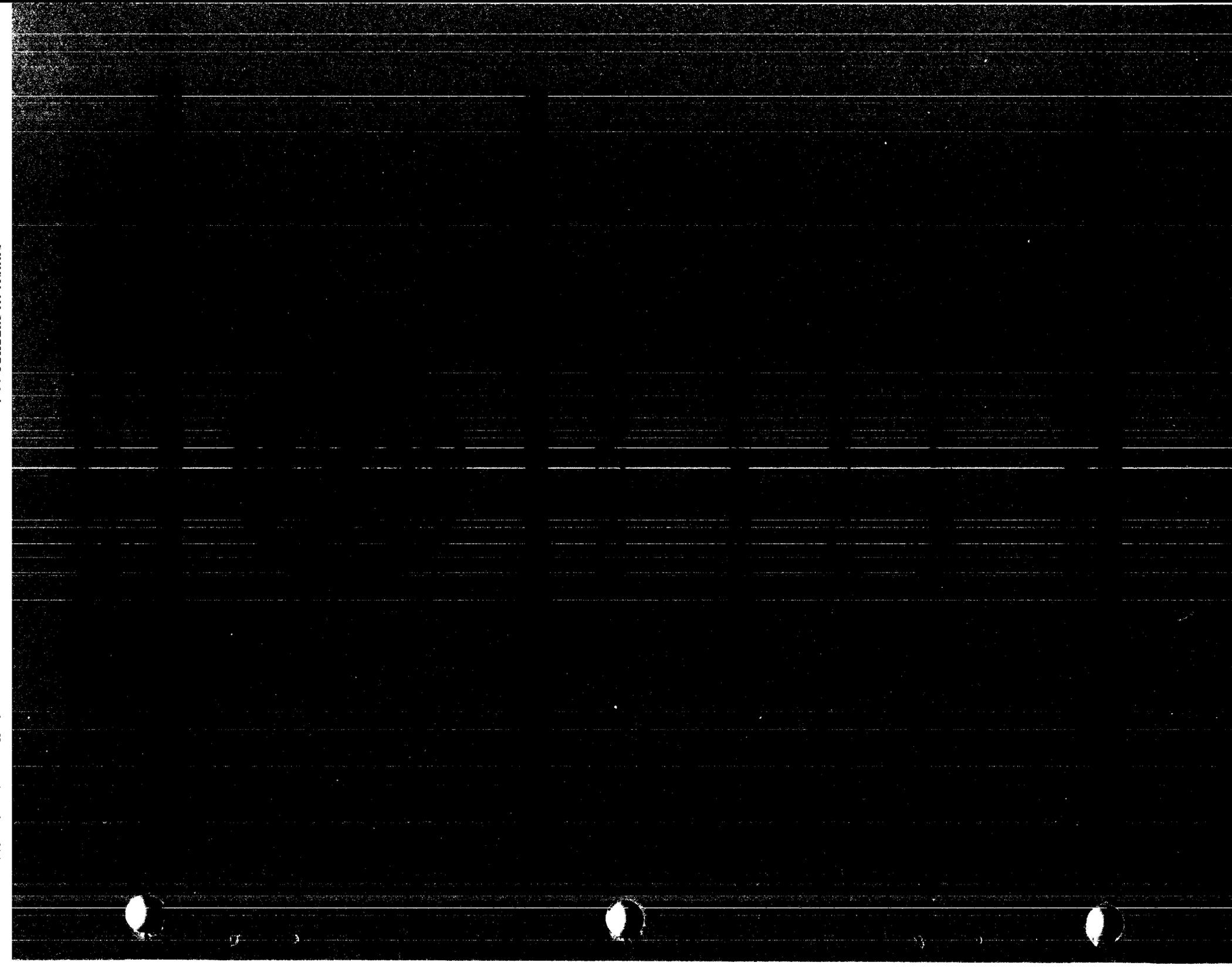
(d) Move combat vehicles, construction equipment, and missiles transferred out of and close Red River Army Depot. The Army analysis supported the JCSG-DM alternative with some modification. The JCSG proposal transferred vehicle and missile workload to Anniston Army Depot and to the Marine Logistics Base, Albany, GA. The Army's recommendation moved vehicle workload to Anniston and missile work to Letterkenny/Tobyhanna. This option was financially more advantageous than the JCSG proposal (See Chapter 5.)

(e) Transfer missiles, avionics, and communications and electronics workload out of Tobyhanna Army Depot. JCSG-DM alternatives consisted of three options affecting Tobyhanna: transfer of communication and electronics to the Air Force, avionics to the Navy, and missiles to Anniston. In each case, the financial impact did not justify the closure. Therefore, these DM JCSG alternatives were not included in the Army recommendations.

(4) Summary. Of the 17 JCSG-DM recommended work packages and two closures, the Army accepted 3 work packages, modified 6 others, and rejected 8 due to cost or operational reasons. The Army supports the closure candidates (Letterkenny and Red River Army Depot) proposed by the JCSG-DM.









FOREWORD

This volume is a compilation of Installation Narratives submitted by Major Army Commands to The Army Basing Study during the summer of 1994. It contains general information on each installation considered during the Army's Brac 95 study effort. Appendix A provides population and employment data for the economic area associated with each installation.



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Department of the Army Installation Reviews

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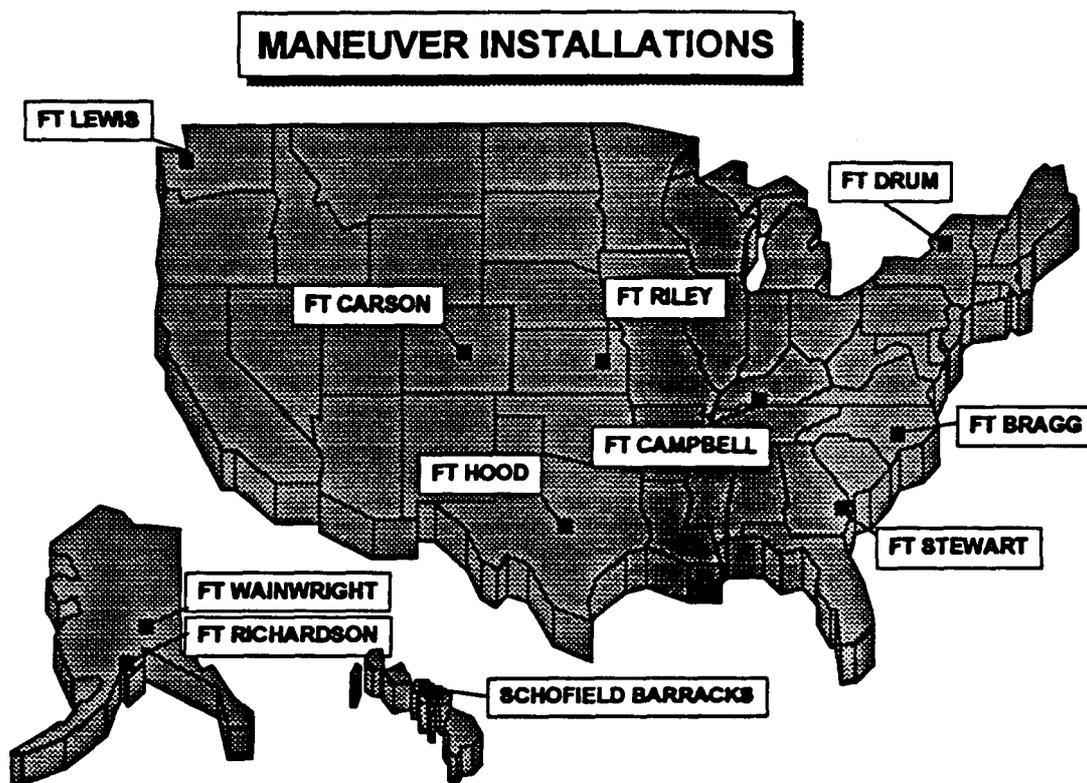
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CHAPTER 1 - MANEUVER INSTALLATIONS

The installations listed below were evaluated within the Maneuver installation category.

- Fort Bragg, North Carolina
- Fort Hood, Texas
- Fort Stewart, Georgia
- Fort Campbell, Kentucky
- Fort Lewis, Washington
- Fort Wainwright, Alaska
- Fort Carson, Colorado
- Fort Richardson, Alaska
- Schofield Barracks, Hawaii
- Fort Drum, New York
- Fort Riley, Kansas

The following map shows the geographic location of each installation.



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INSTALLATION REVIEW

FORT BRAGG, NORTH CAROLINA

1. BACKGROUND

Location: Fort Bragg is located in the south central portion of North Carolina near Fayetteville. Surrounding counties are Cumberland, Hoke, Moore and Harnett. Camp Mackall is 40 miles west of Fort Bragg's cantonment area. Surrounding counties are Richmond, Moore, Scotland and Hoke.

History: Camp Bragg was established as a Field Artillery Firing Center in 1918 on what was originally 120,000 acres in the Sandhills of North Carolina where the climate enabled year round training. Construction of Camp Bragg was complete and in full operation by 1919, to include Pope Landing Field (present day Pope AFB). In 1922, Camp Bragg became Fort Bragg, and in July 1923, the first Army parachute jump was made at the installation. In 1942, Fort Bragg became the site for the Airborne Ground Forces, and the Army took over approximately 65,000 acres from the Department of Interior for establishing Camp Mackall. In 1948, the Army relinquished all of the land at Mackall except 6,543 acres that form the present Camp, but retained maneuver rights and continues to conduct non-firing training in the 53,280 acre wildlife area. By 1946, Fort Bragg became the permanent station of the 82nd Airborne Division. The 1950's brought more expansion of missions to Fort Bragg. The Psychological Warfare Center (now known as U.S. Army Special Operations Command) was established along with Simmons Army Airfield. During the Vietnam War era, more than 200,000 trainees underwent basic training at Fort Bragg. In 1973, Fort Bragg became a Forces Command (FORSCOM) installation. Today, as "Home of the Airborne," Fort Bragg supports the mission of the XVIII Airborne Corps and the 82nd Airborne Division to deploy anywhere in the world on short notice.

Current Mission: The Fort Bragg/Camp Mackall military complex consists of 149,917 acres. The primary mission of Fort Bragg involves the training, logistical, and mobilization deployment support of the XVIII Airborne Corps. Fort Bragg has 64 ranges, 100,000 maneuver acres, 800 acres of land with maneuver rights, a contiguous Air Force installation, one of the largest Army heliports in the world, a second major airfield complex at Camp Mackall, a climate that allows year round usage, and a local community that is fully committed to the military.

2. ENVIRONMENTAL

Fort Bragg consists of 142,125 acres, of which 4,000 acres are wetlands. Federally listed species previously reported as occurring at the installation include the endangered Red-Cockaded Woodpecker, Rough-leaf Loosestrife and Michaux's Sumac. One facility, Longstreet Church, is

on the National Register of Historic Places. It is also reported that 500 structures are candidates for the National Register. Of the approximately 20,000 acres surveyed, 95 sites have been identified as potentially eligible for the National Register.

The installation's potable water source is 99% from surface water (cantonment area) and one percent from 18 wells (ranges & recreation areas). The design capacity of the water treatment plant is 10.6 million gallons per day (MGD). An emergency supply of 3.0 MGD is available from the city of Fayetteville, North Carolina. The total pumping capacity of the wells is 0.245 MGD. The National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permitted wastewater treatment plant has a design capacity of 8.0 MGD with an average usage of 4.68 MGD. A 106 acre sanitary landfill exists with a remaining capacity of 140,000 tons and an estimated useful life of four years. There is also a 27 acre demolition debris landfill with a remaining capacity of 1,000,000 tons and a useful life of 20 years. Fort Bragg is currently pursuing a contract to join the tri-county regional solid waste cooperative with a projected average daily volume of 150 tons/day.

The installation has a Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) Part B permit for two 90-day sites and one storage facility. The installation has identified 19 inactive Defense Environmental Restoration Account (DERA) eligible sites. A Polychlorinated Biphenyl (PCB) survey has been completed and 200 of the 203 identified contaminated transformers have been removed. Fort Bragg has 325 regulated (1,200 heating oil tanks) and 900 abandoned underground storage tanks (UST). A total of 273 tanks have been tested, 36 failed and 70 waste oil tanks have been replaced/repared. Petroleum, oil, and lubricants (POL) consolidation will eliminate 105 regulated tanks and create three fuel points. The Army Medical Center holds all Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC) or Department of the Army (DA) licenses for radiological materials and sources.

Revenue generating programs are estimated to earn \$275 K in fiscal year (FY) 94. Funded and unfunded compliance costs for FY 94 - FY 99 total \$94.39 M, and funded and unfunded restoration costs for FY 94 - FY 99 total \$14.61 M.

NOTE: The Environmental Narrative for Camp Mackall, a sub-installation of Fort Bragg, is provided below:

Camp Mackall consists of 7,792 acres. The only Federally listed threatened or endangered species (TES) reported is the Red-Cockaded Woodpecker. A historic building survey has not yet been completed. Approximately 6,000 acres have been surveyed during an ongoing archeological survey; however, no archeological sites have yet been identified as eligible for the National Register.

All but one well has been capped. The remaining potable water is provided by contract with the town of Southern Pines at a rate of 0.046 million gallons per day (MGD). Sewage

disposal consists of pump out latrines, portable toilets and septic tanks. Fort Bragg is currently pursuing a 20 year contract to join the tri-county regional solid waste cooperative, BCH Energy Corporation which will support Camp Mackall. The average volume is expected to be 150 tons/day.

There is one active underground storage tank (UST) on Camp Mackall which is scheduled to be tested.

Revenue generating programs are estimated to generate \$20 K in FY 94. Funded and unfunded compliance costs for FY 94 - FY 99 total \$0.65 M. There are no restoration costs reported.

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INSTALLATION REVIEW

FORT CAMPBELL, KENTUCKY

1. BACKGROUND

Location: Fort Campbell is a FORSCOM installation on 105,068 acres located on the Kentucky/Tennessee border in portions of four counties; Montgomery and Stewart in Tennessee, and Christian and Trigg in Kentucky. Nashville, Tennessee, the closest major urban area, is located 50 miles to the southeast. Smaller urban areas closer are Clarksville, Tennessee and Hopkinsville, Kentucky.

History: On July 16, 1941, the initial site was selected and construction facilities began on February 4, 1942. Official designation of Camp Campbell as a major armor training and mobilization center for the World War II effort came on March 6, 1942. In 1948, the existing Campbell Army Airfield (CAAF), operated by the U.S. Air Force (USAF), became a Strategic Air Command (SAC) installation. The transformation of Camp Campbell from an armored post into an Airborne post came with the arrival of the 11th Airborne Division from Japan in May 1949. On April 14, 1950, Camp Campbell was redesignated Fort Campbell and became a permanent post. In January 1956, the 11th Airborne Division was replaced by the 101st Airborne Division. In January 1959, CAAF was transferred from the USAF to the Army to become the Army's largest airfield. The 101st took on an Air Assault character in April 1974 after losing its parachute jump status and, therefore, its Airborne capability.

Current Mission: Fort Campbell performs a number of operational, training and support missions. It is home of the 101st Airborne Division which is the only Air Assault Division in the world. The primary mission of the post is to advance the combat readiness of the 101st Airborne Division and the other non-divisional units posted at the installation. The mission includes the support and training of U.S. Army Reserves (USAR) and the National Guard.

2. ENVIRONMENTAL

Fort Campbell consists of 105,068 acres, of which 2,544 acres are wetlands. A threatened or endangered species (TES) survey and an archeological survey are currently ongoing.

Potable water is from Boiling Springs, which is considered a groundwater source (well) directly under the confluence of surface water. Total pumping capacity from Boiling Springs is 15.1 million gallons per day (MGD) with an average usage of 4.48 MGD. During periods of extreme drought, water must be drawn from the Red River (surface water). The National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permitted wastewater treatment plant has a design capacity of 4.0 MGD and an average use of 3.2 MGD. The installation has one 12 acre

sanitary landfill with a remaining capacity of 38,000 tons and an estimated remaining useful life of four months. Of the two construction/demolition landfills, one has a remaining capacity of 1,000 tons and an estimated useful life of 6-9 months while the other has a remaining capacity of 250,000 tons and a useful life of four years. When the landfill capacity runs out, sanitary waste will be disposed of by contract with an estimated average volume of 55 tons/day.

The installation has a Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) Part B (90 day or longer) permit (non-operational) for storage of hazardous materials. The installation is in the process of obtaining a modification of the permit to increase square footage of the facility. The installation has identified 149 Defense Environmental Restoration Account (DERA) eligible sites. There are 530 underground storage tanks (UST) on Fort Campbell, and in 1993, 36 were tested, two failed and 28 were replaced/repared. Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC) licenses for radiological materials and sources are held through AMCCOM for various pieces of equipment (howitzers, mortars, detectors, etc.).

Revenue generating programs (agriculture, forestry and hunting/fishing) were estimated to generate \$492 K in FY 94. Funded and unfunded compliance costs for FY 94 - FY 99 total \$88.39 M and compliance costs for FY 94 - FY 99 total \$42.87 M.

INSTALLATION REVIEW

FORT CARSON, COLORADO

1. BACKGROUND

Location: Fort Carson, home of the 4th Infantry Division (Mechanized), is located in the Pikes Peak region of Colorado just south of Colorado Springs on rolling plains bordering the Rocky Mountains. It is surrounded by El Paso, Teller, and Pueblo Counties. Centrally located in the middle of the country, with immediate access to rail and air facilities, 4th Infantry Division is ideally suited for rapid deployment from any coastal port. The unique advantage of being located within 7 miles of the largest airfield in the Midwest (Peterson Air Force Base) allows for immediate deployment of ground troops.

History: On January 6, 1942, shortly after Japan's attack on Pearl Harbor, Colorado Springs was selected as the site for an Army camp. The camp was named in honor of Brigadier General Christopher "Kit" Carson, the famous frontiersman. Camp Carson provided training for 104,165 soldiers who would serve in World War II. In the late 1940's following the war, assignments were stabilized and families were brought to Camp Carson. With the advent of the Korean War, a large number of Reserve and National Guard units were called to active duty and stationed at Camp Carson. In 1954, Camp Carson received "Fort" status. Beginning in 1965, training for Southeast Asia became the priority for Fort Carson. In November 1970, as the Vietnam War came to a close, the 4th Division was ordered to locate at Fort Carson where it remains today as a deployable heavy force and a valuable member of the community. Recent unit deployments include deployment of the 43rd Corps Support Group and an aviation task force in support of Operation Desert Storm and to Somalia in support of Operation Provide Hope.

Mission: Today's 4th Infantry Division and Fort Carson trains combat ready forces to deploy, fight, sustain and win anywhere in the world, while caring for soldiers and their families. The Division's two maneuver brigades, combat aviation brigade, artillery brigade, engineer brigade, and numerous combat support and combat service support units train for contingency operations at locations across the nation and overseas. Additionally, the 10th Special Forces Group, a tenant unit at Fort Carson, utilizes unique training facilities to train for world wide operations and deployments. Division units also participate in numerous emergency deployment exercises, training exercises at the National Training Center (NTC) at Fort Irwin, California, and Fort Carson's Pinon Canyon Maneuver Site, located near the towns of La Junta and Trinidad in southern Colorado. In line with the Total Force Concept, the 4th Division is "rounded out" by a brigade from the Army National Guard, the 116th Cavalry Brigade of the Idaho National Guard. In a recent force structure decision, the Army leadership has ordered the inactivation of the 4th Infantry Division (Mechanized) and one maneuver brigade. One maneuver brigade will remain on Fort Carson and will be the third brigade of the 2nd Armored Division, currently stationed at

Fort Hood, Texas. This brigade will be joined by the 3rd Armored Cavalry Regiment from Fort Bliss, Texas.

2. ENVIRONMENTAL

Fort Carson consists of 136,193 acres, of which 290 acres are wetlands. Its sub-installation, Pinon Canyon (PCMS), consists of 235,896 acres, of which 782 acres are wetlands. The only resident threatened or endangered species (TES) occurring on the installation is the Greenback Cutthroat Trout. It was previously reported that the Federally listed Bald Eagle and Peregrine Falcon also occur on the installation. A total of 123 structures were found to be potentially eligible for the National Register of Historic Places. Archeological surveys have been conducted on approximately 55,616 acres on Fort Carson and 70,747 acres on PCMS. Three National Register districts on Fort Carson are listed or determined eligible for listing, and nine National Register districts with 650 contributing sites have been identified on PCMS. One site was identified as an important Native American traditional site (30 acres) on PCMS.

All potable water is supplied under contract with the City of Colorado Springs with a maximum capacity of 5.345 million gallons per day (MGD) and average usage of 2.6 MGD. The National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permitted wastewater treatment plant has a design capacity of 2.9 MGD and an average use of 1.6 MGD. The installation has an industrial wastewater treatment plant with a maximum design capacity of 0.5 MGD and an average usage of 0.1 MGD. The installation has a 240-acre landfill, but will increase to over 300 acres if a new permit application is accepted by the State and County. With the new permit, the estimated life will be 15 - 20 years with a remaining capacity of 630 tons.

The air quality region is in non-attainment for carbon monoxide (moderate) and the installation has identified major air compliance projects. The installation is in the process of obtaining a Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) Part B permit. Forty-eight Defense Environmental Restoration Account (DERA) eligible contaminated sites have been identified. The installations are not currently on the National Priority List (NPL); however, Fort Carson has been placed on the Federal Hazard Waste Compliance Docket and is currently going through the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act (CERCLA) process. Ten of the 36 Polychlorinated Biphenyl (PCB) contaminated transformers identified have been replaced. There are 100 active underground storage tanks (UST) remaining on the installation. A total of 200 underground storage tanks (UST) have been tested, of which five failed. A total of 100 UST have been replaced and 120 removed.

Revenue generating programs (fishing/hunting & forestry) are estimated to generate \$45 K in FY 94. Funded and unfunded compliance costs for FY 94 - FY 99 total \$102.03 M, and funded and unfunded restoration costs for FY 94 - FY 99 total \$16.435 M.

INSTALLATION REVIEW

FORT DRUM, NEW YORK

1. BACKGROUND

Location: Fort Drum is located in northern New York, nine miles northeast of Watertown and 82 miles northeast of Syracuse. Surrounding counties comprising the Economic Area (EA) are Oncida, Jefferson, Lewis, and St. Lawrence. Fort Drum is six miles from Interstate 81, a major route.

History: The Army has been using Fort Drum as a training site since 1908. The eruption of World War II increased the need for more training areas. Pine Camp was chosen for major expansion. Three divisions trained at Fort Drum: General Patton's 4th Armored Division, the 45th Infantry Division, and the 5th Armored Division. Pine Camp became Camp Drum in 1951 and was designated Fort Drum in 1974. In April 1980, B Company, 76th Engineer Battalion (Combat Heavy) was reassigned to Fort Drum. Designated as the home for a new light infantry division on September 11, 1984, the first troops arrived on December 3, 1984, with official unit activation on February 13, 1985, reaching full strength in 1989. The Secretary of the Army announced in June 1985, the roundout brigade to be composed of New York Army National Guard battalions from central and northern New York under the 27th Brigade. In Operation Desert Shield/Storm 1990-1991, Fort Drum deployed over 900 active component troops, approximately 1,100 Individual Ready Reserve soldiers, and nine reserve component units. Hurricane Andrew deployed 5,600 troops, and most recently, Operation Restore Hope (Somalia) deployed 7,200 troops.

Current Mission: Fort Drum is home to XVIII Airborne Corps' 10th Infantry Division (Light). The post is a primary mobilization site for upwards to 50,386 Reserve Component (RC) soldiers in the greater Northeast. Based on FY 91-94 data, an average of 26,000 RC troops conduct Annual Training at the installation. Ft Drum is also a FORSCOM mobilization station. Effective 1 October 1994, Fort Drum's area of responsibility has increased to include New York and the New England states as a result of the closure of Fort Devens. Fort Devens will also become a sub-installation of Fort Drum in the near future. Fort Drum is the parent installation for Fort Indiantown Gap, Pennsylvania and Charles E. Kelly Support Facility in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. The installation is providing supply and service support to 29 tenant units and activities. Fort Drum currently is assigned 169 Army National Guard and 78 U.S. Army Reserve units for mobilization.

2. ENVIRONMENTAL

Fort Drum consists of 107,265 acres, of which 15,402 acres are wetlands. The LeRay

Mansion complex is on the National Register of Historic Places. There are 30 archeological sites potentially eligible for the National Register. Consultations have occurred with the Iroquois Nation in order to comply with the Native American Graves Repatriation Act of 1990.

Seventy-six percent of potable water is obtained from 11 ground wells and 24% is obtained from surface water. Ground wells and associated treatment plant are Army owned and operated with a pumping capacity of 3.0 million gallons per day (MGD) and an average use of 0.5 MGD. Surface water sources are provided through commercial contract with a design capacity of 5.6 MGD, contract capacity of 3.0 MGD, and average use of 1.5 MGD. All wastewater from Fort Drum is handled via commercial contract. The treatment facility has a design capacity of 13.4 MGD with contracted amount being 4.3 MGD. The average use for Fort Drum is 1.8 MGD. Solid waste disposal is contracted with a volume of 18 tons/day.

The air quality region is in non-attainment for ozone (marginal). Three projects have been identified to meet/maintain clean air compliance through 2001. Fort Drum is in the process of obtaining Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) Part B permits. Nineteen Defense Environmental Restoration Account (DERA) eligible sites have been identified by the installation. Out of 752 underground storage tanks (UST), 576 have been tested of which 35 failed and were replaced or repaired.

Fort Drum forecasts \$83 K for FY 94 in revenue generating programs (forestry and fishing/hunting). Funded and unfunded compliance costs for FY 94 - FY 99 total \$14.34 M, and funded and unfunded restoration costs for FY 94 - FY 99 total \$32.985 M.

INSTALLATION REVIEW

FORT HOOD, TEXAS

1. BACKGROUND

Location: Fort Hood, Texas, is located in the "Hill and Lake" country of Central Texas. It is approximately 60 miles north of the capital city of Austin, 60 miles south of Waco, and 130 miles south of Dallas. The surrounding counties are Bell and Coryell.

History: On 15 January 1942, Central Texas was selected as the site for the Tank Destroyer Tactical and Firing Center, known then as Camp Hood. An acquisition of 108,000 acres was made. The original facilities provided support for 38,000 troops. In January 1943, an additional 50,943 acres were purchased and a portion of this was called North Fort Hood. Camp Hood reached its peak population of almost 95,000 troops in late June 1943. On 15 April 1950, Camp Hood became a permanent installation and was redesignated Fort Hood. Since 1952, North Fort Hood has been used primarily to support National Guard and Reserve training. In October 1969, the Killeen Air Force Base was redesignated West Fort Hood and the airfield's name changed to Robert Gray Army Airfield. Today, Fort Hood occupies 217,337 acres making it one of the Army's largest installations.

Current Mission: Fort Hood is the home of the III Corps Headquarters, the 1st Cavalry Division, and the 2nd Armored Division. In addition, Fort Hood is the residence of the 6th Air Cavalry Brigade, the 13th Support Command, the 3rd Signal Brigade, 89th Military Police Brigade, 504th Military Intelligence Brigade, the 31st Air Defense Artillery Brigade, the 13th Finance Group and the 3rd Personnel Group. The Training and Doctrine Command Test and Experimentation Command, the Combat Aviation Training Brigade, the Medical Activity (MEDDAC), the Dental Activity (DENTAC), the 712th Air Support Operations Center (Air Force) and various other units and tenant organizations make their home at Fort Hood.

2. ENVIRONMENTAL

Fort Hood consists of 217,337 acres. Federally listed threatened or endangered species (TES) occurring on the installation are the Federally endangered, Black-capped Vireo and Golden-cheeked Warbler. Four buildings are reported as eligible or listed on the National Register of Historic Places. A total of 197,000 acres have been examined for archeological resources and at least 716 sites have been identified. A Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) with interested Native American groups for access to Leon River Medicine Wheel is in effect.

Potable water is supplied by surface water from Lake Belton. Fort Hood holds water rights to 12,000 acre-feet per year and contracts with the Bell County Water Control Improvement District

Number 1 and City of Gatesville for treatment and delivery. The contract is for 7.5 million gallons per day (MGD) and the installation has an average use of 6.5 MGD. The maximum capacity for North Fort Hood is 16.0 MGD and 3.3 MGD for South Fort Hood. The average usage for North Fort Hood is 0.1 MGD and 6.4 MGD for South Fort Hood. Wastewater discharge is accomplished under contract with the Bell County Water Control Improvement District Number 1 and allows a 7.5 MGD discharge. The average usage is 4.1 MGD. Fort Hood operates two small systems. The North Fort Hood system has a maximum capacity of 7.6 MGD for each lagoon and nominal capacity of 0.5 MGD. The Lake Belton Recreation Area treatment plant has a maximum design capacity of 0.04 MGD with an average usage of less than 0.02 MGD. The installation has a National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permit. There is an on-post, contractor operated, 154-acre landfill, which has a 15 year life expectancy and a remaining capacity of 1,050,000 tons and a daily volume of 200 tons/day.

The installation has a Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) Part B permit (90 day or longer) for hazardous waste storage and processing, off-site, non-commercial. A request for RCRA Part B modification for open burning/open detonation (OB/OD) is currently being prepared. There is one Defense Environmental Restoration Account (DERA) eligible site identified on the installation. All 99 underground storage tanks (UST) have been tested, two have failed, and 50 have been removed in the last two years.

Hunting and fishing are the only revenue generating programs and are estimated to generate \$46.8 K in FY 94. Funded and unfunded compliance costs for FY 94 - FY 99 total \$34.31 M, and funded and unfunded restoration costs for FY 94 - FY 95 total \$0.1 M.

INSTALLATION REVIEW

FORT LEWIS, WASHINGTON

1. BACKGROUND

Location: Fort Lewis is located in Pierce County, Washington. Surrounding communities are Tacoma, Steilacoom, Dupont, and Spanaway upon which the post has the greatest socioeconomic impact and, with a lesser impact on the cities of Lakewood, Tillicum and Parkland.

History: Fort Lewis was born out of World War I. In 1917, the Pierce County Electorate voted to bond themselves to purchase 70,000 acres for donation to the Federal Government for use as a military base. On 30 September 1927, Camp Lewis was redesignated a fort. By the end of World War II the post had trained six divisions, plus many brigades and smaller sized units. At war's end, Fort Lewis became home to the 2nd Infantry Division. At the end of the Korean War, Fort Lewis became home to the 4th Division until departing for Vietnam in 1966. Fort Lewis became an Army Training Center for recruits and a personnel center for processing soldiers to and from the Pacific. In 1972, Fort Lewis became the home of the 9th Infantry Division and in 1981 became home to I Corps. This headquarters is involved in the operation and training of active, reserve and National Guard units from Alaska to Alabama and from Hawaii to Puerto Rico.

Current Mission: Fort Lewis provides for the administrative, logistical, and management support to assigned and attached tenant units and activities including both on and off-post units, active and reserve components, other branches of the military, and foreign allies using the facilities. By doing so, it maintains the ability to mobilize and deploy highly trained and combat ready military power which can be single or joint service, active or reserve with working knowledge of allied forces. Area support is provided to Active and Reserve Army units in six western states to include new missions in California and Nevada which transferred as a result of Base Realignment and Closure actions.

2. ENVIRONMENTAL

Fort Lewis consists of 86,200 acres, of which 4,500 acres are wetlands. The Federally listed threatened American Bald Eagle occurs on the installation and the population is reported as increasing. In addition, 58,000 acres are designated as a critical habitat for the Northern Spotted Owl, though the owl does not occur on the installation. A total of 253 buildings have been identified as historically important. A total of 31,194 acres have been surveyed for archeological resources and 102 sites have been identified as potentially eligible for the National Register. Consultations with the Nisqually Indian Tribe regarding Traditional Cultural Properties is ongoing.

Potable water is supplied by eight wells and one spring with a total pumping capacity of 19.1 million gallons per day (MGD) and an average use of 7.2 MGD. The National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permitted wastewater treatment plant has a design capacity of 9.0 MGD and an average use of 2.7 MGD. There are 180 acres of installation owned landfills. Cell 6 of Landfill 5 has a capacity of 145,000 tons and an estimated useful life of seven years. Pierce County has been designated as a Sole Source Aquifer and it is unclear what limitations that will place on future landfill development or use.

The air quality region is in non-attainment for carbon monoxide (moderate) and ozone (marginal). The installation has identified 20 major air compliance projects. The installation is operating and storing hazardous waste on an interim Part B (Part A) permit and is in the process of obtaining a Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) Part B permit. The installation has identified 20 Defense Environmental Restoration Account (DERA) eligible contaminated sites. The installation is on the National Priority List (NPL). All 110 (90 active & 20 abandoned) underground storage tanks (UST) have been tested, six failed, and 23 have been either replaced or repaired. The installation holds a Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC) and Department of the Army (DA) license for radioactive materials and/or sources used for medical purposes at the Madigan Army Medical Center (MAMC). In addition, I Corps and Fort Lewis operate and perform missions from other license holders.

Revenue generating programs consist of forestry which is estimated to generate \$1.0 M in FY 94. Funded and unfunded compliance costs for FY 94 - FY 99 total \$114.1 M, and funded and unfunded restoration costs for FY 94 - FY 99 total \$27.24 M.

NOTE: The Environmental Narrative for Yakima Training Center, a sub-installation of Fort Lewis, is provided below:

Yakima Training Center consists of 261,451 acres. Federally threatened or endangered species (TES) occurring on the installation are the endangered Peregrine Falcon and the threatened Bald Eagle. In addition, 12 Federal candidate species are reported on the installation. The installation voluntarily entered into a Sage Grouse Conservation Agreement in 1991 which stipulates seasonal training restrictions on approximately 35,000 acres. Approximately 70,885 acres have been surveyed for archeological resources and 384 sites are potentially eligible for the National Register. Consultations are ongoing with the Yakima Indian Nation and Wanapum People with a plan expected by 1995. Approximately 320 acres of two traditional Yakima Nation cultural properties are fenced off and avoided.

Potable water is supplied by 12 wells with a total capacity of 2.085 million gallons per day (MGD) and an average use of 0.17 MGD. The National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permitted wastewater treatment plant has a design capacity of 0.72 MGD and an average use of 0.14 MGD. Solid waste removal is provided by contract.

The region is in non-attainment for particulate matter (PM-10) (moderate) and major air

compliance projects have been identified by the installation. The installation has applied for a Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) Part B, Subpart X permit. The installation has identified 16 Defense Environmental Restoration Account (DERA) eligible contaminated sites.

Livestock grazing is the only revenue generating program with an estimate revenue of \$33 K for FY 94. Funded and unfunded compliance costs for FY 94 - FY 99 total \$39.56 M, and funded and unfunded restoration costs for FY 94 - FY 99 total \$6.11 M.

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INSTALLATION REVIEW

FORT RICHARDSON, ALASKA

1. BACKGROUND

Location: Fort Richardson, Alaska is located in southcentral Alaska seven miles northeast of Anchorage, the only large city (pop. 248,000) in the state. It is part of the Metropolitan Statistical Area of Anchorage.

History: Fort Richardson was constructed in 1940-41 on the site of the current Elmendorf AFB. In 1947, the post was redesignated U. S. Army, Alaska (USARAL). In 1950, Fort Richardson was divided between the Army and the Air Force with 13,000 acres released to the Air Force for the construction of Elmendorf AFB. The Army established a new cantonment area and acquired additional lands to bring the post to its current size of 62,000 acres. In 1963, USARAL was reorganized under the Army's Reorganization Objective Army Division (ROAD) concept. In 1974, USARAL was discontinued as the major subordinate Army command, and HQ, 172nd Inf Bde, Alaska assumed command and control in Alaska reporting directly to U.S. Forces Command (FORSCOM). Garrison operations are provided through a "single installation - three post" concept consisting of: Fort Richardson (HQ), Fort Wainwright, and Fort Greely. Headquarters, 6th Infantry Division (Light) was activated at Fort Richardson on 24 March 1986, and Division Headquarters relocated to Fort Wainwright in July 1990. In July 1994, the 6th Infantry Division was inactivated and simultaneously, U. S. Army, Alaska (USARAK) remained at Fort Richardson as the installation headquarters for the three Alaskan posts.

Current Mission: Fort Richardson provides a garrison headquarters to manage and coordinate installation activities at the three Alaskan posts of Fort Richardson, Fort Wainwright, and Fort Greely. Located at the economic, logistical, transportation, and governmental hub of the state, it serves as a support base for all Army units in Alaska and provides a base of operations for training, sustainment, deployment, and administration. Fort Richardson is the vital Army interface with the joint-Service Alaskan Command, headquartered at Elmendorf AFB, as well as with other Federal and State agencies headquartered in Anchorage. The close proximity to Elmendorf AFB and Anchorage International Airport/Kulis Air National Guard Base supports rapid deployment and force projection capabilities. It provides essential support to reserve components (all Services) with the only field training and weapons qualifications site in southern Alaska.

2. ENVIRONMENTAL

Fort Richardson consists of 62,000 acres, of which 4,000 acres are wetlands. No threatened or endangered species (TES) survey has been conducted.

Potable water source is primarily by surface water. Contracted amount for Fort Richardson is 3.38 million gallons per day (MGD). Three ground wells are used during fall on a standby basis with an average use of 2.24 MGD and a capacity of 11.1 MGD. Fort Richardson's share of the capacity is 3.6 MGD. Wastewater treatment usage is 1.09 MGD with a capacity of 4.1 MGD. Solid waste disposal is provided at no cost by the Municipality of Anchorage in exchange for use of 300 excess acres, that Anchorage uses as a landfill. Average solid waste disposal volume is 2 tons/day.

The air quality region is in non-attainment for carbon monoxide (moderate). Fort Richardson is in the process of obtaining a Part B Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) permit for a Deactivation Furnace. The installation is on the National Priority List (NPL). Contaminants found on the installation include white phosphorus, polychlorinated biphenyls (PCB), metals, petroleum/oil/lubricants (POL), solvents, chemical agents, and pesticides. To date, a total of 13 Interim Remedial Actions (IRA) have been executed at 12 sites. There are 150 underground storage tanks (UST) on the installation. A Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC) license for radioactive materials is required for a Soil Density Meter.

Funded and unfunded compliance costs for FY 94 - FY 99 total \$61.76 M, and funded and unfunded restoration costs for FY 94 - FY 99 total \$47.76 M.

INSTALLATION REVIEW

FORT RILEY, KANSAS

1. BACKGROUND

Location: Fort Riley is located along the banks of the Kansas River in the Flint Hills Region of east central Kansas. Fort Riley is two miles east of Junction City and 14 miles west of Manhattan. Surrounding counties are Geary and Riley. The Kansas state capital, Topeka, is located 70 miles east of Fort Riley, while Salina is 54 miles west, Wichita is 115 miles south, and Kansas City is 128 miles east. Fort Riley is adjacent to I-70, the major east-west route, and is near I-35 and I-135, the major north-south routes.

History: Fort Riley has long served as a deployment platform for Army operations. In 1853, Fort Riley was originally established with the mission of protecting the Santa Fe, Oregon, and Mormon trails. Fort Riley served as a base of operations for campaigns against the Indians through the 1870's. Due to its long association with the cavalry and its transition into the Cavalry and Light Artillery School in the 1880's, Fort Riley became known as the "Cradle of Cavalry." In 1916, the 13th Cavalry Regiment deployed from Fort Riley to the Mexican Border to pursue Pancho Villa. During WWI, Fort Riley served as a huge mobilization base with four divisions and thousands of soldiers training under MG Leonard Wood. In 1936, the 13th Cavalry Regiment became mechanized in one of the early moves to modernize the cavalry. During WWII, Fort Riley served as a training base, training soldiers for mechanized warfare. Following WWII, Fort Riley continued its important role as a training institution with the establishment of the Ground General School. The post has also housed an ROTC Region Headquarters and the U.S. Army Correctional Brigade. The 1st Infantry Division has been at Fort Riley since 1955 (except for 1965-1970 when the Division was deployed in Vietnam). Since 1971, the 1st Division has participated in numerous Return of Forces to Germany (REFORGER) deployment exercises. It also participated in Operation Desert Shield/Storm.

Current Mission: Fort Riley is the home of the 1st Infantry Division (Mechanized)—the Big Red One. It is also the home of the Irwin Army Community Hospital and U.S. Army Readiness Group, Fort Riley (a Fifth Army unit). Fort Riley serves as a training and mobilization base for deploying active and reserve units. The 1st Infantry Division includes two armor heavy mechanized brigades equipped with 238 M1A1 Tanks, 144 M2/M3 Bradley Fighting Vehicles, an Aviation Brigade, Division Artillery, Division Support Command (DISCOM), an Engineer Brigade, three Separate Battalions, three Non-Divisional Units (937th Engineer Group, 716th MP Battalion and the 82nd Medical Company). The Division and non-divisional units are prepared to deploy on order (with or without equipment anywhere in the world), build combat power, conduct military operations, and re-deploy. In a recent force structure decision, the Army leadership has ordered the inactivation of the 1st Infantry Division (Mechanized), to be completed in FY 96. Two maneuver brigades will remain at Fort Riley and will constitute the U.S. based

brigades of the two forward deployed European based divisions.

2. ENVIRONMENTAL

Fort Riley consists of 100,667 acres, of which 1,449 acres are wetlands. The threatened Bald Eagle occurs on the installation, and the endangered Peregrine Falcon is a transient visitor. The Fort Riley main post has been designated an Historic District. There are 365 buildings and structures within the Historic District; however, none of the buildings are individually listed on the National Register of Historic Places. There are 313 archeological sites potentially eligible for the National Register.

Potable water is acquired primarily from 12 wells with a total pumping capacity of 14 million gallons per day (MGD) and usage of approximately 5.2 MGD. In addition, there are two fire protection backup wells with a total pumping capacity of at least 1.44 MGD. There are three National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permitted treatment facilities with a combined design capacity of 5.0 MGD and an average usage of 2.2 MGD. Fort Riley has an eight acre construction/demolition debris landfill with a seven-year life expectancy. Sanitary refuse is disposed through contract at a rate of 31 tons/day.

There are three major air compliance projects (ODS Phaseout, Dry Cleaning Emission Controls, & replace chillers with non-CFC) identified. Fort Riley currently has a Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) Part B permit approved for a hazardous waste storage site, but is awaiting EPA approval on corrective actions. The installation is on the National Priority List (NPL) and a Federal Facility Agreement (FFA) was signed in June 1991. Contaminants identified on Fort Riley include perchloroethylene, vinyl chloride and pesticides. Ninety-three Polychlorinated Biphenyl (PCB) contaminated transformers have been identified and 15 have been replaced to date.

Revenue generating programs (agricultural lease, forestry, & hunting/fishing) are estimated to generate \$155 K in FY 94. Funded and unfunded compliance costs for FY 94 - FY 99 total \$71.03 M, and funded and unfunded restoration costs for FY 94 - FY 99 total \$37.95 M.

INSTALLATION REVIEW

FORT STEWART, GEORGIA

1. BACKGROUND

Location: Fort Stewart is located in the coastal area of southeast Georgia. The cantonment area of Fort Stewart is contiguous to Hinesville, GA and is about 33 miles southwest of Hunter Army Airfield and Savannah. Counties surrounding Fort Stewart are Liberty (economic area), Long, Tattnall, Evans, Bryan and Chatham. Hunter Army Airfield (HAAF), an integral part of Fort Stewart, is located within Chatham County and the City of Savannah.

History: Fort Stewart was activated in 1940 as an Antiaircraft Artillery (AAA) training center. The peak population in World War II was 55,000 in 1943. Fort Stewart was later used as a separation center during demobilization and was inactivated shortly thereafter. The Korean War necessitated reopening in 1950 as the Third Army AAA Training Center. In 1954 it was determined that Fort Stewart could also be utilized for armor training and was designated Camp Stewart AAA and Tank Training Center and became a permanent post in 1956. Fort Stewart was also heavily involved in the Berlin Crisis (1961-1962), the Cuban Crisis (1962), and the Vietnam War (1966-1972) when it became the U.S. Army Flight Training Center. In 1975 Fort Stewart became the home of the 24th Infantry Division (Mechanized); 1st Battalion, 75th Ranger Regiment; and numerous support units which have developed into key components of the Army's current force projection mission. The Army Air Corps opened Hunter Field 19 February 1941 at the site of Savannah's Municipal Airport. During World War II, it was a final staging base for B-17 crews on their way to the European Theater of Operation. In September 1950, Hunter became an Air Force Base, occupied by the Strategic Air Command, and later by the Military Airlift Transport Service. In April 1967, the airfield was transferred from the Air Force to the U.S. Army for expansion of the U.S. Army Aviation School. From its inception until June 1973, the U.S. Army trained thousands of rotary-wing and fixed-wing pilots, and qualified pilots in advanced gunnery techniques using the nearby ranges located on Fort Stewart. Hunter was placed in a caretaker status in September 1973, to reopen as part of Fort Stewart in July 1974.

Current Mission: Fort Stewart is the home of the 24th ID (M) (less the Aviation Brigade and the 3rd Brigade); the 24th Corps Support Group; the U.S. Army Garrison and several tenants. The Aviation Brigade; 1st Battalion, 75th Ranger Regiment; 3rd Battalion, 160th Aviation (Special Operations Forces); and several support units are located at HAAF. The primary mission is to provide a home for and train the Division to accomplish its mission and support units for rapid deployment worldwide. The U.S. Army Garrison must also be prepared to mobilize and deploy an additional 29,000 Reserve Component (RC) soldiers. The HAAF, as an integral part of Fort Stewart, does not have a distinct separate mission; the Commanding General is responsible for the entire complex. The HAAF is the home of the Aviation Brigade of the

24th ID (M), several support units, and numerous tenants. The HAAF provides aviation facilities and the training base for units stationed there and plays both an air and ground role in the deployment plan. Its primary mission is the air deployment element of the power projection platform and, as such, maintains the airfield, facilities, equipment, supplies, fuel and personnel needed to launch large numbers of personnel and equipment on short notice. Flights can be either Air Force or commercial. In the ground role, it is used as a staging area for both rail and wheeled vehicle movement to the port, located nine miles away.

2. ENVIRONMENTAL

Fort Stewart consist of 279,270 acres, of which 90,605 acres are wetlands. A threatened or endangered species (TES) survey is currently in progress; however, the Federally listed Red-Cockaded Woodpecker, Bald Eagle, Shortnose Sturgeon and Indigo Snake are reported to occur on the installation. A historic building survey is currently ongoing. One building, Remer Glisson Store, is eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places. A comprehensive archeological survey has not been conducted; however, several small surveys have been conducted for approximately 17,223 acres. One site, Fort Argyle is listed, and 17 other sites have been recommended as potentially eligible for listing on the National Register.

Potable water is supplied by 15 active wells and two inactive wells using the Ocala Aquifer as a source. Total pumping capacity is 11.2 million gallons per day (MGD) and average usage is 2.7 MGD. Wastewater is discharged to a regional plant owned and operated by the City of Hinesville. The contract capacity is 4.0 MGD; however, the plant's actual capacity is 8.0 MGD, and the average use is 2.3 MGD. Fort Stewart has an industrial wastewater treatment facility with a capacity of 1.5 MGD and an average use of 0.23 MGD. There is a National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permit. The installation has an 87-acre landfill with a remaining capacity of 890,807 tons and an estimated life of 35 years with both cells being used.

The installation has a Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) Part B permit (90 days or longer) for one hazardous waste storage site. The installation has identified one Defense Environmental Restoration Account (DERA) eligible contaminated site. Out of 153 underground storage tanks (UST), 141 are active and 12 are inactive. Of the 153 tested, 12 failed and none have been replaced. Forces Command (FORSCOM) holds a Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC) or Department of the Army (DA) license for Fort Stewart.

Revenue generating programs (hunting/fishing, recycling, & forestry) are estimated to generate \$1.83 M. Funded and unfunded compliance costs for FY 94 - FY 99 total \$49.78 M, and funded and unfunded restoration costs for FY 94 - FY 99 total \$0.74 M.

NOTE: The Environmental Narrative for Hunter Army Airfield, a sub-installation of Fort Stewart, is provided below:

Hunter Army Airfield consists of 5,372 acres, of which 644 acres are wetlands. A historical

buildings survey is currently ongoing. Approximately 2,957 acres have been surveyed for archeological resources and one site was found to be eligible and six potentially eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places.

Potable water is supplied by two community wells with a total pumping capacity of 2.7 million gallons per day (MGD) and an average use of 0.9 MGD. The National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permitted wastewater treatment plant has a design capacity of 1.4 MGD and an average use of 1.0 MGD. Solid wastes disposal is by contract with an average volume of 8.7 tons/day.

There are four Defense Environmental Restoration Account (DERA) eligible contaminated sites identified by the installation. Thirty-one out of 122 underground storage tanks (UST) have been tested, eleven failed and none have been replaced or repaired.

Forestry is the only revenue generating program and is included in the Fort Stewart estimate of \$10 K per year. Funded and unfunded compliance costs for FY 94 - FY 99 total \$8.08 M, and funded and unfunded restoration costs for FY 94 - FY 99 total \$3.18 M.

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INSTALLATION REVIEW

FORT WAINWRIGHT, ALASKA

1. BACKGROUND

Location: Fort Wainwright, Alaska is adjacent to and east of the City of Fairbanks, Alaska (pop. 30,000), and is part of the Fairbanks Northstar Borough. It lies 365 miles northeast of Anchorage, Alaska and 120 miles south of the Arctic Circle.

History: Fort Wainwright was constructed in 1940 as Ladd Army Airfield, a cold weather equipment testing station. Its purpose was to test aircraft operations under arctic conditions. During World War II, Ladd Field played an instrumental role in the success of the Alaska-Siberia (ALSIB) Ferry Route, the passageway of the Lend-Lease Program, which delivered 7,930 aircraft of various types to the Russians between 1942 and 1945. In September 1947, when the Department of the Air Force was established, Ladd Army Airfield was designated Ladd Air Force Base. With the start of the Korean War in 1950, Ladd Air Force Base became part of the chain of defense against air attacks from the north. With the inactivation of the Division on 6 July 1994, Fort Wainwright became the headquarters for the First Brigade, Sixth Infantry Division (Light). However, in a recent Army force structure decision, the brigade will become the third brigade to the 10th Infantry Division (Light) with and E-DATE not yet determined.

Current Mission The mission of Fort Wainwright and the 1st Brigade is to be prepared to deploy rapidly world-wide in support of the national interests and objectives of the United States. In addition, the brigade is to attain and maintain maximum combat readiness in order to provide the Army and the United States with a combat effective unit capable of conducting sustained operations in an arctic environment. The garrison staff at Fort Wainwright supports tenant units by providing a base of operations for training, sustainment, deployment, and administration. In addition to the brigade units and the Echelon Above Brigade (EAB) units, tenants of Fort Wainwright include the Bureau of Land Management (BLM); 6th Region Criminal Investigation Command (CIDC), Alaska Field Office; U. S. Cold Region Research and Engineering Laboratory (CRREL), Petroleum Division; and Bassett Army Community Hospital.

2. ENVIRONMENTAL

Fort Wainwright consists of 918,000 acres, of which 646,000 acres are wetlands. There are 57 facilities eligible for or listed on the National Register of Historic Places. There are 13 potentially eligible archeological sites.

Potable water sources are, in part, from eight wells with an average usage of 1.65 million gallons per day (MGD) and pumping capacity of 10.3 MGD. Additional potable water is

available through municipal contract. Wastewater usage is 1.65 MGD through a municipal contract. Fort Wainwright's share is 1.6 MGD with an average usage of 0.98 MGD. Solid waste disposal is provided at a 20 acre landfill with a 20 year life expectancy.

Fort Wainwright is in a non-attainment region for carbon monoxide (moderate). There is a Part B Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) permit for a long term site. Fort Wainwright is listed on the National Priority List (NPL) and an Interagency Agreement (IAG) was signed in November 1991. The IAG for the installation divided sites into five Operable Units (OU). Site Investigations (SI) were completed at 30 sites and 15 of the 30 sites require no further action (NFA). Current remedial actions being evaluated include air sparging, steam stripping, and pumping and treatment of water. Seventy-nine of 96 Polychlorinated Biphenyl (PCB) contaminated transformers have been replaced. Ten of 74 underground storage tanks (UST) have been tested with none failing.

Funded and unfunded compliance cost for FY 94 - FY 99 total \$38.17 M, and funded and unfunded restoration cost for FY 94 - FY 99 total \$65.49 M.

INSTALLATION REVIEW

SCHOFIELD BARRACKS, HAWAII

1. BACKGROUND

Location: Schofield Barracks is located on the island of Oahu, and is approximately 22 miles northwest of the city of Honolulu, Hawaii. Schofield Barracks is in the County of Honolulu which encompasses the entire island of Oahu. It is assigned to the Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA) of Honolulu, HI, the only MSA in the state.

History: Schofield Barracks was established in December 1908 to host seven Army regiments. During World War I, an officer training school was established at Schofield Barracks. Between World War I and World War II, Schofield Barracks housed the Hawaiian Division, the only complete division in the Army at the time, which reorganized as the 24th and 25th Infantry Divisions on 1 October 1941. During World War II, while both the 24th and 25th Infantry Divisions engaged in combat in the Pacific Ocean area, Schofield Barracks became a jungle training center and rear area headquarters for the 10th U.S. Corps. In 1954, after occupation duty in Japan and combat in the Korean War, the 25th Infantry Division returned to Schofield Barracks. By 1966, the 25th Infantry Division had deployed to Southeast Asia. Until the Division's return from Vietnam in 1971, Schofield Barracks was home to the Army National Guard.

Current Mission: Schofield Barracks is home to the 25th Infantry Division (Light) and U.S. Army, Hawaii (USARHAW). Schofield Barracks and its satellite installation, Pohakuloa Training Area, are the primary training sites for Army troops in Hawaii and also RC training for U.S. Army Reserve units in Hawaii. Training facilities on Oahu (Dillingham, Makua, and Kawaihae Military Reservations, Kawaihoa and Kahuku Training Areas; and Wheeler Army Airfield) are ideal for light infantry training under simulated tropical combat conditions to exercise small or light unit tactics and procedures. Schofield supports the U.S. Army NCO Academy, Hawaii, providing primary leadership development and basic NCO courses for active duty and reserve personnel in the Pacific Rim; the Kunia Regional Signals Intelligence Operations Center (KRSOC), a jointly operated facility providing cryptologic support to the Commander-in-Chief, U.S. Pacific Command; the Military Traffic Management Command, Pacific; and the Hawaii Army & Air National Guards. A recent force structure decision will inactivate a maneuver brigade and will transfer the light infantry brigade at Ft Lewis (formerly of the 7th ID (L)) as the division's third Brigade.

2. ENVIRONMENTAL

Schofield Barracks consists of 14,364 acres. Twenty-six floral/plant threatened and

endangered species (TES) are reported to potentially occur on the installation. A total of 217 structures are potentially eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places.

Potable water is supplied by four wells with a total pumping capacity of 10 million gallons per day (MGD) and an average use of 4.0 MGD. The wastewater treatment plant has a design capacity of 3.2 MGD and an average use of 2.8 MGD. Solid waste disposal by contract with an average volume of 35 tons/day.

One Defense Environmental Restoration Account (DERA) eligible contaminated site has been identified. The installation is on the National Priority List (NPL) primarily due to ground contamination with Trichloroethylene (TCE). Remedial investigation is currently in progress. A Polychlorinated Biphenyl (PCB) survey is 95% complete. Out of 112 active and 59 inactive underground storage tanks (UST), 102 have been tested, 17 have failed, and none have been replaced or repaired.

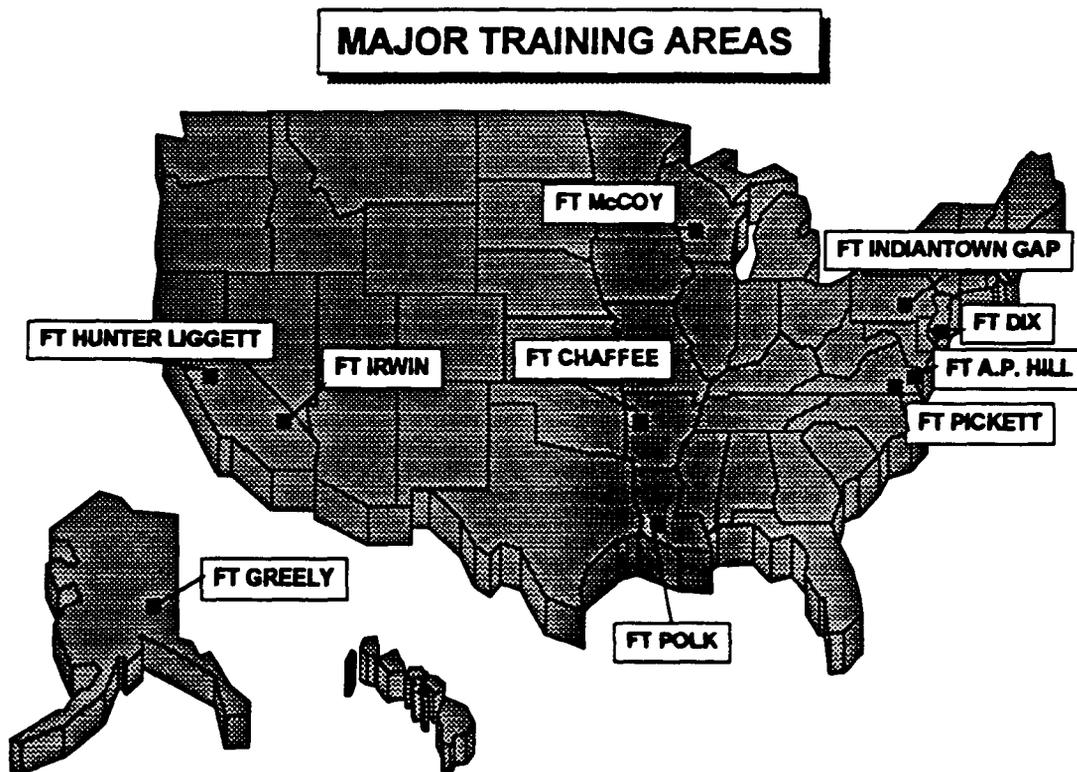
Funded and unfunded compliance costs for FY 94 - FY 99 total \$88.21 M, and funded and unfunded restoration costs for FY 94 - FY 99 total \$40.70 M.

CHAPTER 2 - MAJOR TRAINING AREAS

The installations listed below were evaluated within the Major Training Area category.

- Fort A.P. Hill, Virginia
- Fort Hunter Liggett, California
- Fort Pickett, Virginia
- Fort Chaffee, Arkansas
- Fort Indiantown Gap, Pennsylvania
- Fort Polk, Louisiana
- Fort Greely, Alaska
- Fort Dix, New Jersey
- Fort Irwin, California
- Fort McCoy, Wisconsin

The following map shows the geographic location of each installation.



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INSTALLATION REVIEW

FORT A. P. HILL, VIRGINIA

1. BACKGROUND

Location: Fort A. P. Hill is located in Caroline County between Washington, D.C., and Richmond, Virginia. Surrounding counties are Essex, King George, and Spotsylvania.

History: Established 11 June 1941 by the War Department from land purchased by the federal government in the fall 1940 and spring 1941. Designated A. P. Hill Military Reservation for large scale maneuver training and artillery firing. The installation was redesignated Fort A.P. Hill in February 1974.

Current Mission: Fort A. P. Hill provides training, administrative and logistical support; maneuver and training areas; and live fire ranges/firing points for Reserve Component, Active Component, other military services and government agencies. Provides mobilization planning and coordination for 20,000 Reserve Component units to include training during mobilization. Operates a U.S. Army Recreational Facility. Fort A. P. Hill serves nine satellite tenant activities.

2. ENVIRONMENTAL

Fort A.P. Hill consists of 75,944 acres, of which 2,726 acres are wetlands. There are occurrences of three threatened endangered species (Bald Eagle, Small Whorled Pogonia, and Swamp Pink). A survey of historic buildings has been completed, but the results are not yet available.

Potable water sources include 30 ground wells with a daily usage of 0.154 million gallons per day (MGD) with a capacity of 4.2 MGD. Wastewater daily usage is 0.15 MGD with a capacity of 0.85 MGD. Solid waste disposal is provided by contract at 2.17 tons/day.

The installation is in the process of obtaining a Part B Subpart X Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) permit.

Fort A.P. Hill forecast \$376 K in revenue generating programs (forestry, agricultural leases, hunting, fishing, and firewood) for FY 94. Funded and unfunded compliance costs from FY 94 - FY 99 total \$16.184 M, and funded and unfunded restoration costs for FY 94 -FY 99 total \$0.13 M.

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INSTALLATION REVIEW

FORT CHAFFEE, ARKANSAS

1. BACKGROUND

Location: Fort Chaffee is located in northwestern Arkansas, 7 miles east of the city of Fort Smith. Fort Chaffee is in the Fort Smith Arkansas-Oklahoma Metropolitan Statistical Area (AR-OK MSA). The population of Fort Smith and the surrounding area is approximately 180,000. The city of Fort Smith has a population of approximately 80,000 and is the leading manufacturing center in western Arkansas.

History: On 7 September 1941, the order granting Government possession of a tract of land to be designated as Camp Chaffee was signed. The area selected for the camp was the site of the Massard Prairie Training Camp where Confederate cavalymen were trained during the Civil War. The first contingent of troops arrived at Camp Chaffee on the day Japan attacked Pearl Harbor, 7 December 1941. During WWII three armored divisions trained and were deployed from Camp Chaffee. In 1956 the installation was redesignated as Fort Chaffee. Since WWII Fort Chaffee has served the Army and the nation in a number of capacities. From 1948-1957 Fort Chaffee was the home of the 5th Armored Division. From 1957-1959 Fort Chaffee was the home of the U.S. Army Field Artillery Training Center. During the Berlin Crises Fort Chaffee was the home of 100th Infantry Division. In 1975 and 1980-82, Fort Chaffee served as a refugee resettlement center and processed more than 50,000 Vietnamese and 25,000 Cubans respectively. In 1987 Fort Chaffee became the home of the Joint Readiness Training Center (JRTC). During June 1993 the JRTC relocated to Fort Polk, LA as mandated by BRAC 91, and Fort Chaffee continued to serve as a major training area for both Active and Reserve Component soldiers.

Current Mission: Fort Chaffee serves as a major training area and provides year round training support for Active and Reserve Component soldiers as well as service members from other services and civilian agencies. During FY94 more than 10,000 AC and 40,000 RC soldiers trained at Fort Chaffee. Reserve Component training support includes year round support of the USAR NCO Academy, the Regional Training Site-Medical, Inactive Duty Training, and Annual Training. In addition to its training support mission, Fort Chaffee is the mobilization site for 46 units with approximately 10,500 assigned soldiers. Lastly, Fort Chaffee is extensively used as a training site by other Federal agencies to include the Departments of Energy, Justice, and Interior.

2. ENVIRONMENTAL

Fort Chaffee consists of 71,358 acres, of which 26 acres are wetlands. The American Burying Beetle is on the Federal Endangered Species list and occurs on the entire installation. There is one potentially eligible building for the National Register of Historic Places. There are also an estimated

100 archeological sites that have been identified as potentially eligible for the National Register.

Potable water is acquired from surface water with a usage rate of 0.35 million gallons per day (MGD) and a capacity of 5.0 MGD. Wastewater treatment usage is 1.2 MGD with a design capacity of 4.35 MGD. The life expectancy of the wastewater treatment plant is 50 years. Solid waste disposal is by contract with an average daily volume of 6.85 tons.

Fort Chaffee has applied for a Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) Part B permit for container storage and thermal treatment. Thirty-nine (13 active) contaminated sites have been identified on Fort Chaffee. All 25 underground storage tanks (UST) have been tested of which one failed and was replaced.

Revenue generating programs (agriculture, hunting/fishing, forestry, landfill agreement, potable water, tippage, refuse collection/disposal, & recycling) are estimated to generate \$284 K in FY 94. Funded and unfunded compliance costs for FY 94 - FY 99 total \$29.177 M, and funded and unfunded restoration costs for FY 94 - FY 99 total \$5.35 M.

INSTALLATION REVIEW

FORT DIX, NEW JERSEY

1. BACKGROUND

Location: Fort Dix is located in central New Jersey, 17 miles from the state Capital, Trenton, NJ; 69 miles south of New York City, and 34 miles north of Philadelphia, PA. It is in Burlington County and is surrounded by Mercer, Monmouth, Ocean, Atlantic and Camden counties. The installation is bordered by North Hanover, New Hanover, Pemberton, Manchester, Plumstead and Springfield townships.

History: Fort Dix is named for Major General John Adams Dix. In March 1939, Camp Dix became a permanent Army installation and was renamed Fort Dix. During World War II, Fort Dix served as a reception/training center and POW camp. In 1947 the Army designated Fort Dix as a basic training center and home of the 9th Division. Fort Hamilton and Fort Totten became subinstallations of Fort Dix in 1975. The 1988 Base Realignment and Closure Commission recommended, and PL 100-526 directed, the transfer of the Initial Entry Training mission from Fort Dix, which was completed by 1 Oct 1992 when the installation transferred from TRADOC to FORSCOM. The 1991 Commission recommended the realignment of Fort Dix to support Active and Reserve Component training requirements in the Northeast and to permit the expansion of training capabilities to satisfy mobilization requirements. In August 1992, Headquarters, Department of the Army approved the redesign of Fort Dix into a joint services installation with a full range of base operational support capabilities.

Current Mission: Today Fort Dix provides multi-service training, mobilization and deployment support. The installation also provides command and control to the New York Area Command at Fort Hamilton and Fort Totten, and functional support to the New York Maintenance Shop Bellmore, Camp Kilmer, NJ and Camp Pedricktown, NJ. The garrison is postured to support Active and Reserve Component training. A total of 33 tenants call Fort Dix home and receive the full range of base operations support. The tenants include the U.S. Navy, U.S. Air Force, U.S. Coast Guard, U.S. Marines, Defense Finance and Accounting Service, Federal Bureau of Prisons, Federal Bureau of Investigation, National Weather Service, New Jersey Department of Corrections, New Jersey Department of Law and Public Safety, the Air Base Ground Defense School, Air Mobility Command School Complex and Walson Air Force Hospital. Fort Dix provides a full range of AR 5-9 installation coordinating and supporting services. Various Army and Army Reserve schools regularly conduct training at Fort Dix, including Regional Training Support-Intelligence, Regional Training Support-Maintenance, USAR Command Non-Commissioned Officers Academy, and a USAR Battle Projection Center.

2. ENVIRONMENTAL

Fort Dix consists of 31,065 acres, of which 5,000 acres are wetlands. A threatened or endangered species (TES) survey is currently underway. One building has been identified as potentially eligible for the National Register of Historic Places. Seven potential eligible archeological sites have also been identified.

Potable water is 60% from surface water and 40% from five ground wells. The surface water source has a design capacity of 4.0 million gallons per day (MGD) and average daily usage rate of 1.2 MGD. An additional sediment basin is being constructed to increase the capability of the 50 year old treatment plant in order to minimize use of groundwater sources. The five ground wells have a total pumping capacity of 1.2 MGD and an average daily use rate of 0.8 MGD. The new wastewater plant has a capacity of 8.4 MGD with an average daily usage of 1.8 MGD for Fort Dix and 1.2 MGD for neighboring McGuire AFB. Solid waste disposal is through a resource recovery facility (trash-to-steam) with a design capacity of 80 tons/day and a utilization rate of 32 tons/day for both Fort Dix and McGuire AFB. Disposal of non-burnables is done by contract at a volume of 0.7 tons/day.

The air quality region is in non-attainment for ozone (severe). A total of \$1.5 M has been identified to retrofit Resource Recovery Facility (RRF) with state of the art technology to ensure compliance with Clean Air Act (CAA) goals set for the year 2000. There are two Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) Part B permitted sites and Fort Dix is in the progress of obtaining a RCRA Part B Subpart X permit. Fort Dix is on the National Priority List (NPL) and has an Interagency Agreement (IAG) that was signed in September 1991. Contaminants on Fort Dix include lead, nickel, calcium, pesticides, petroleum hydrocarbons, and volatile organic compounds. Of the 170 active and 23 abandoned underground storage tanks (UST), 38 were tested and all passed, 10 UST were removed, and two were replaced.

Revenue generating programs for FY 94 are estimated to total \$24,000 through forestry sales and fishing. Funded and unfunded compliance costs for FY 94 - FY 99 total \$41.125 M, and funded and unfunded restoration costs for FY 94 - FY 99 total \$20.39 M.

INSTALLATION REVIEW

FORT GREELY, ALASKA

1. BACKGROUND

Location: Fort Greely, Alaska is a subinstallation of Fort Richardson and is located 107 miles southeast of Fairbanks, Alaska at the junction of the Alaska and Richardson Highways. It is a part of the Southeast Fairbanks Census Area.

History: Fort Greely began in 1942 as an Army Air Force Base. Throughout World War II, it was used as an aircraft transfer point for American and Russian pilots under the Lend-Lease Program. The base was inactivated in 1945 and maintained for the next two years by the Civil Aeronautics Authority. In 1947, the base was used as a site for the first postwar cold weather maneuver, "Exercise Yukon". It was reactivated, transferred to the Department of the Army, redesignated an Army post, and renamed U. S. Troops, Big Delta, Alaska. Big Delta was redesignated the Army Arctic Training Center in 1949. The Army Chemical Corps Arctic Test Team was established on post in 1950. In 1955, the post was renamed Fort Greely. The training areas surrounding Fort Greely have been used since the mid-1970's for biannual JCS cold weather exercises, and for providing cold weather training to personnel from all services.

Current Mission: Fort Greely provides command and control for a support staff that supervises base support functions to sustain several highly unique tenant activities (e.g., Cold Regions Test Activity and Northern Warfare Training Center), and a support staff to manage the 1st Brigade, 6th Infantry Division (Light) major training areas. Fort Greely manages over 662,000 acres of critical range and training areas used by both the Army and the Air Force.

2. ENVIRONMENTAL

Fort Greely consists of 638,742 acres, of which 200,000 acres are wetlands. During the winter, wetlands are frozen and are usable for operations. No threatened or endangered species (TES) survey has been conducted. There are three archeological sites potentially eligible for the National Register.

Potable water is supplied by 15 ground wells with an average daily usage of 0.114 million gallons per day (MGD) with a capacity of 0.221 MGD. Wastewater usage is 0.16 MGD with a capacity of 0.46 MGD. Solid waste disposal is provided by a five acre on-post landfill which has a five-year life expectancy.

There are 30 Defense Environmental Restoration Account (DERA) eligible contaminated sites identified by the installation. Twenty-one of 46 active underground storage tanks (UST) were tested

with three failing and 12 being replaced. Fort Greely contains a deactivated sealed nuclear power plant.

Funded and unfunded compliance costs for FY 94 - FY 99 total \$31.59 M, and funded and unfunded restoration costs for FY 94 - FY 99 total \$12.625 M.

INSTALLATION REVIEW

FORT HUNTER LIGGETT, CALIFORNIA

1. BACKGROUND

Location: Fort Hunter Liggett is located in southern Monterey County, between the Salinas Valley and the Pacific Coast. It is located approximately 80 miles south of Monterey and 25 miles west of King City. The southern edge of the fort borders San Luis Obispo County. El Paso de Robles is 48 miles to the south. The nearest military installation is California Army National Guard's Camp Roberts 17 miles to the south.

History: The Hunter Liggett military reservation was created with the purchase of the William Randolph Hearst cattle ranch and several other ranches in 1940. It served as a maneuver area and artillery range for recruits from Fort Ord, Camps Roberts, and San Luis. It was named after LTG Hunter Liggett who served in the Spanish American War, and was General Pershing's Chief of Staff, and commanded I Corps and First Army during World War I. Because of its remoteness, it was selected as the field laboratory site for the Combat Development Experimentation Center activated in 1956 and is the field site that was used for testing of the M-1 Abrams, M-2 Bradley, Sergeant York, Dragon, Javelin, and the Longbow Apache and many other pieces of equipment. Construction of limited permanent facilities began in 1969 and in 1975 the military reservation was designated as Fort Hunter Liggett. With the activation of the new light infantry divisions, Fort Hunter Liggett became the training area for the 7th Infantry Division "Light Fighters" until their deactivation. Fort Hunter Liggett was transferred to the Army Reserve Command in 1993 and is becoming the Western CONUS training site for USAR while continuing to support the National Guard.

Current Mission: Fort Hunter Liggett is the home of the Test and Experimentation Command (TEXCOM) Experimentation Center which conducts field equipment testing for the U.S. Army. It is the major maneuver area for combined arms training of the California Army National Guard 40th Infantry Division (Mech). The 91st Division (Exercise) and the 6th Regional Training Brigade use Fort Hunter Liggett for their mission in support of the 40th Infantry Division. With the closure of Fort Ord, Fort Hunter Liggett has begun to see many Reserve Officer Training Corps detachments and other units which formerly depended upon that installation. There are approximately 90 different units and agencies which use Fort Hunter Liggett. Additionally, Fort Hunter Liggett provides support to two Active Component detachments located at Camp Roberts.

2. ENVIRONMENTAL

Fort Hunter Liggett consists of 164,762 acres. A wetlands survey is not yet completed, therefore total wetland acreage is not known. The Kit Fox and the Bald Eagle are threatened or endangered species (TES) known to occur on the installation. Three buildings are on the National

Register of Historic Places. With 25% of the installation surveyed, there are 362 known archeological sites potentially eligible for the National Register.

Potable water is supplied by six wells with a combined pumping capacity 2.8 million gallons per day (MGD) and an average usage rate of 0.2 MGD. The installation wastewater treatment plant has a design capacity of 1.0 MGD and average usage rate of 0.06 MGD. Solid waste disposal is contracted with an average volume of 2 tons/day.

The installation is in a region in non-attainment for ozone (moderate). There is a Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) Part A permitted storage facility due for closure in 1999. There are 13 Defense Environmental Restoration Account (DERA) eligible sites identified by the installation. The number of Defense Environmental Restoration Account (DERA) eligible sites may increase to over 100 pending the completion of an EPA report.

Funded and unfunded compliance costs for FY 94 - FY 99 total \$26.03 M, and funded and unfunded restoration costs for FY 94 - FY 99 total \$20.24 M.

INSTALLATION REVIEW

FORT INDIANTOWN GAP, PENNSYLVANIA

1. BACKGROUND

Location: Fort Indiantown Gap is located in central Pennsylvania, 12 miles west of Lebanon and 20 miles northeast of Harrisburg. Surrounding counties includes Lebanon, Dauphin, and Schuylkill. Fort Indiantown Gap is located one mile from Interstate 81, a major north-south route.

History: Fort Indiantown Gap was established as a Pennsylvania National Military Reservation in 1932. On September 30, 1940, Fort Indiantown Gap was leased to the federal government. On October 9, 1940, construction began on 110 miles of roads, 1,552 buildings, and Memorial Lake, which was used for amphibious training. During World War II, Fort Indiantown Gap was part of the New York Port of Embarkation. Seven Army divisions trained there - the 3d and 5th Armored, and the 1st, 28th, 37th, 77th, and 95th Infantry Divisions. In July 1942, Fort Indiantown Gap became a Transportation Corps training center to train Army stevedores. After World War II, Fort Indiantown Gap served as a separation center for soldiers returning from Europe. During the Korean War, Fort Indiantown Gap was the home of the 5th Infantry Division. In the 1960s Fort Indiantown Gap hosted the largest Reserve Officer Training Corps (ROTC) summer camp in the nation. In addition to being a Reserve Component training center, during the 1970s and early 1980s, Fort Indiantown Gap served as a resettlement center for 22,000 Vietnamese and 19,000 Cuban refugees. In October 1983, Fort Indiantown Gap was realigned as a sub-post of Fort Meade, Maryland. Fort Indiantown Gap mobilized approximately 2,500 Reserve Component soldiers during Operations Desert Shield/Desert Storm. On October 1, 1993, Fort Indiantown Gap was realigned as a sub-post of Fort Drum, New York.

Current mission: Fort Indiantown Gap is a major Reserve Component training center for both ground and air units. Approximately 30,000 soldiers conduct Annual Training and approximately 100,000 soldiers conduct Inactive Duty Training at the installation. Fort Indiantown Gap is the home of Headquarters, Pennsylvania National Guard. In addition, Fort Indiantown Gap provides area support under the provisions of AR 5-9 for the eastern half of Pennsylvania to include Direct and General Support Maintenance, transportation services, troop issue support activity services (food service), and Training Support Center services. The majority of support is provided to the Pennsylvania National Guard and units from the 79th Army Reserve Command. Fort Indiantown Gap serves 30 tenant activities. Fort Indiantown Gap is a FORSCOM designated mobilization station. Currently, a total of 23,000 soldiers comprising 134 units of the Army Reserve and the National Guard are scheduled for mobilization at the installation. Nine of these units are Contingency Force Pool 1 units, the most likely units for mobilization.

2. ENVIRONMENTAL

Fort Indiantown Gap consists of 17,820 acres. There is a threatened or endangered species (TES) survey in progress. A historic building survey and archeological survey are in progress.

Potable water is acquired through contract. The capacity is 1.0 million gallons per day (MGD) with an average daily use of 0.531 MGD. The National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permitted wastewater plant has a capacity of 2.0 MGD and an average daily use of 0.9 MGD. Solid waste disposal is contracted with a disposal rate of 10 tons/day.

The installation is in a region in non-attainment for ozone (marginal). Major projects have been identified to meet/maintain air compliance. The installation has applied for a Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) Part B permit for open burning/open detonation. There are five Defense Environmental Restoration Account (DERA) eligible sites identified by the installation.

Funded and unfunded compliance costs for FY 94 - FY 99 total \$20.76 M, and funded and unfunded restoration costs for FY 94 - FY 99 total \$4.175 M.

INSTALLATION REVIEW

FORT IRWIN, CALIFORNIA

1. BACKGROUND

Location: Fort Irwin is located in Southern California 37 miles northeast of Barstow, CA. Surrounding counties are San Bernardino and Inyo.

History: Originally activated in August 1940, the area was designated as a sub-post of Camp Haan. Two years later, the post was officially designated as Camp Irwin in honor of Major General Irwin, WWI commander, 57th Field Artillery Brigade. In September 1947, the installation was placed on surplus status, and was reactivated in 1948 as an Armor Training Center. In 1971, the post was again inactivated and was placed under control of the California National Guard. In 1978, the Army was looking for a place to house a National Training Center. The requirements were stringent: 400,000 acres for maneuver areas and ranges, airspace restricted to military use, and favorable weather conditions. Of the eleven sites considered, Fort Irwin was selected in 1980 and was reactivated for this purpose in July 1981.

Current Mission: Fort Irwin is the home of the National Training Center (NTC). The NTC mission is to provide tough, realistic combined arms and services joint training in accordance with operations doctrine for brigades and regiments in a mid-to-high intensity environment while retaining the true training feedback and analysis focused at battalion and task force level. In addition, provides lessons learned for training, doctrine, and equipment improvements.

2. ENVIRONMENTAL

Fort Irwin consist of 642,731 acres. Four endangered species are reported to occur on the installation: Desert Tortoise, Lone Mountain Milkvetch, Mojave Ground Squirrel, and Bighorn Sheep. The Inland population of Desert Tortoises appears to be declining; however, a number of mitigation measures are actively being pursued to avoid impacts to this species. Approximately 160,000 acres have been surveyed for archeological resources during an ongoing survey.

Potable water is provided by 14 wells, which have a total pumping capacity of 2.5 million gallons per day (MGD) and average daily use of 2.5 MGD. The National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permitted waste water treatment plant has a design capacity of 1.2 MGD and an average use of 1.2 MGD. Fort Irwin operates a 460 acre landfill which has a capacity of 3.0 million tons; however, only 22 acres are active with a life expectancy of five years.

The air quality region is in non-attainment for ozone (extreme), particulate (PM-10) (moderate), and Carbon Monoxide (Serious). The installation has identified major air compliance projects. The

installation has identified 50 Defense Environmental Restoration Account (DERA) eligible sites. There are 17 active underground storage tanks (UST) reported with testing scheduled for June 1994. A total of 29 underground storage tanks (UST) were removed in FY 92 and three removed in FY 93. The Army Armament, Munitions and Chemical Command (AMCCOM) holds Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC) licenses for approximately 28 various types of equipment containing low levels of radioactive materials.

Funded and unfunded compliance cost for FY 94 - FY 99 total \$65.56 M, and funded and unfunded restoration cost for FY 94- FY 99 total \$31.14 M.

INSTALLATION REVIEW

FORT McCOY, WISCONSIN

1. BACKGROUND

Location: Fort McCoy is located in west-central Wisconsin, 35 miles east of LaCrosse, and approximately halfway (170 miles) between Minneapolis, MN and Milwaukee, WI. Fort McCoy is the largest employer in Monroe County and third in the region. The economic area includes Monroe, LaCrosse, Jackson, and Juneau counties.

History: Founded as Camp Robinson on 14,200 acres purchased by the government in 1909, the post was renamed Camp McCoy in 1926. It was expanded several times to reach its current size of more than 60,000 acres and redesignated as Fort McCoy in 1974. Fort McCoy has served as an artillery and infantry training area, ordnance depot, training area for Reserve Component units, supply base for the Civilian Conservation Corps, reception/separation center, prisoner of war camp, induction center, Job Corps training center, and resettlement center for refugees. By 1985, Fort McCoy trained more than 100,000 troops annually and hosted some of the largest Reserve Component training exercises in the Army. Over 9,000 soldiers mobilized at Fort McCoy for Operations Desert Shield/Storm; the post also completed one of the largest demobilization missions in the Army during which 3,400 pieces of equipment were inventoried, inspected, repaired, and returned to owning units in 9 states.

Current Mission: Fort McCoy's primary mission is to provide training for the readiness of reserve and active component forces. The mission is multi-faceted: (1) supports the needs of all units training there, the 26 tenant activities at the post, and various government agencies located off-post, (2) serves as a coordinating installation for 8 major Army Reserve Commands and all units/activities within the geographical support area, (3) serves as a major mobilization site for preparing Army Reserve Component units for any contingency, (4) provides command and control of the 5 Continental United States (CONUS) Reserve Component Pay Support Offices which maintain the accounts and input pay documents for 225,900 soldiers, (5) assumes personnel servicing (completion by 15 Oct 95) for all civilian workers in CONUS and Puerto Rico assigned to the Army Reserve Command (USARC).

2. ENVIRONMENTAL

Fort McCoy consists of 59,750 acres, of which 4,365 acres are wetlands. An additional 67,440 acres are leased. One threatened or endangered species (TES), Karner Blue Butterfly, does occur at Fort McCoy. Three buildings are eligible for the National Register of Historic Places. An archeological survey is underway with five sites found potentially eligible for the National Register. There is also a 20 acre Native American burial mound site which is likely to be nominated to the national Register.

Potable water is supplied by 17 wells with a combined pumping capacity of 4.75 million gallons per day (MGD) and an average daily usage of 0.3 MGD. The National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permitted wastewater plant has a capacity of 2.5 MGD and an average daily usage of 0.5 MGD. Solid waste disposal is contracted with an average daily volume of 5 tons/day. In addition, there is a two acre demolition landfill with a remaining capacity of 20,000 tons.

One project and three studies have been identified to meet/maintain air compliance. The installation has a Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) Part B (90 day) permit for hazardous waste storage. In addition, the installation is in the process of obtaining a RCRA Part B Subpart X permit. Fourteen Defense Environmental Restoration Account (DERA) eligible contaminated sites have been identified. Of 12 active underground storage tanks (UST), four have been tested, none failed, and three were replaced/repared.

Revenue generating programs (forestry & hunting/fishing) are expected to generate \$125 K in FY 94. Funded and unfunded compliance costs for FY 94 - FY 99 total \$56.9 M, and funded and unfunded restoration costs for FY 94 - FY 97 total \$6.3 M.

INSTALLATION REVIEW

FORT PICKETT, VIRGINIA

1. BACKGROUND

Location: Fort Pickett, Virginia, is located in southeastern Virginia, approximately two miles east of Blackstone. Surrounding counties are Nottoway, Dinwiddie, Lunenburg and Brunswick. The economic area is Nottoway County, which is the largest municipality in a 30 mile radius.

History: Construction of Camp Pickett was began in 1941 and the post was formally dedicated on 3 July 1942. Six infantry divisions and one armor division were stationed at Camp Pickett during World War II and conducted their final phases of advanced training before shipping to overseas theaters. Camp Pickett was inactivated at the close of WWII and reactivated in August 1950 soon after the outbreak of the Korean War. Elements of the 43d Infantry Division arrived in September 1950 and Camp Pickett attained full-time status as an Army Medical Replacement Training Center. In June 1954, Camp Pickett was again placed in an inactive status. The present mission was assigned in 1960 and the post was redesignated as Fort Pickett in 1974.

Current Mission: Fort Pickett's primary mission is to provide training facilities, maneuver training areas, base operations, and mobilization support for Reserve Component and other services. Fort Pickett has a total of 45,160 acres, of which 41,000 are maneuver and training acres. The distance to the nearest seaport is 115 miles and nearest airport, at 70 miles. Range facilities and air space will support armor, field artillery, and infantry training.

2. ENVIRONMENTAL

Fort Pickett consists of 45,160 acres, of which 3,200 acres are wetlands.

Surface water provides 99% of potable water with two wells providing the rest. The two wells are used by family housing and have a total pumping capacity of 0.005 million gallons per day (MGD) and an average usage of 0.001 MGD. The surface water treatment plant has a design capacity of 5.0 MGD and an average usage of 0.9 MGD. The National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) plant has a design capacity of 2.0 MGD and average daily usage of 1.2 MGD. Plant upgrade is in design with contract award expected in FY 95. Contracted solid waste disposal daily volume is 10 tons/day.

A Polychlorinated Biphenyl (PCB) survey is 30% complete with all 42 contaminated transformers identified to date having been replaced. Out of a total of 212 active underground storage tanks (UST), 14 have been tested, one failed, and was replaced/repared.

Revenue generating programs are expected to generate \$390 K in FY 94. Funded and unfunded compliance costs for FY 94 - FY 99 total \$17.007 M. There are no restoration costs identified at Fort Pickett.

INSTALLATION REVIEW

FORT POLK, LOUISIANA

1. BACKGROUND

Location: Fort Polk is located in West Central Louisiana, in Vernon Parish, near the town of Leesville. Surrounding parishes are Sabine, Natchitoches, Rapides, and Beauregard.

History: Camp Polk opened in 1941 to train divisions for WWII. Seven divisions were trained here from 1941 through 1945 and the area supported the famous Louisiana Maneuvers. Between 1946 and 1961 the post was closed and reopened a number of times, serving division size units training for the Korean War and the Berlin Crisis. From 1962 to 1974, Fort Polk was an Infantry Training Center conducting Basic, Combat Support, and Infantry Advanced Individual Training for over one million soldiers during the Vietnam Era. From 1974 until 1991, Fort Polk was the home to the 5th Infantry Division (Mechanized). As the Cold War era ended in 1991, the 5th ID (M) was redesignated as the 2d Armored Division and relocated to Fort Hood, Texas under the Base Realignment and Closure (BRAC) Program. Under BRAC, Fort Polk became the Home of the Joint Readiness Training Center (JRTC), three rapid deploying brigades of the XVIII Airborne (ABN) Corps, and a number of combat support and combat service support units are assigned to the installation.

Current Mission: As home of the Joint Readiness Training Center, Fort Polk conducts ten brigade size rotations annually. As a power projection platform, Fort Polk supports the 42d Field Artillery Brigade, 108th Air Defense Artillery Brigade and the 519th Military Police Battalion that are deploying units of the XVIII Airborne Corps. Currently, the installation also has assigned eighteen deploying combat support and combat service support units (Det to Bn size). Support is provided to a number of other activities including the installation medical activity, dental activities, and an array of DoD agencies located on the installation. Fort Polk serves as one of FORSCOM's Mobilization Stations prepared to support a significant number of Reserve Component units that includes eleven Contingency Force Package units and a Roundup Mechanized Brigade. Under AR 5-9, the installation supports Reserve Component training, ROTC activities, and a wide range of support to government activities and agencies throughout the assigned area of Louisiana, Eastern Texas and Western Mississippi.

2. ENVIRONMENTAL

Fort Polk consists of 198,134 acres, of which 8,000 acres are wetlands. The Federally listed endangered species, Red-cockaded Woodpecker, occurs on the installation. A total of 60,000 acres have been surveyed for archeological resources and at least 319 sites may be eligible for the National Register. Contact has been made with the Clifton Choctaw Community about collection of Long

Leaf pine straw.

Potable water is supplied from 17 wells with a total pumping capacity of 6.93 million gallons per day (MGD) and an average use of 5.0 MGD. The National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permitted wastewater treatment plant(s) have total design capacity of 5.2 MGD and an average daily usage of 3.5 MGD. Solid waste disposal is by contract with a volume of 50 tons/day.

The installation is in the process of obtaining a Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) permitted hazardous permit for the explosive ordinance disposal (EOD) site. A contamination assessment identified 22 Defense Environmental Restoration Account (DERA) eligible contaminated sites. Fifty-two Polychlorinated Biphenyl (PCB) contaminated transformers have been identified. All 210 underground storage tanks (UST) have been tested, of which ten are scheduled for repair, 20 repaired or replaced and 47 removed.

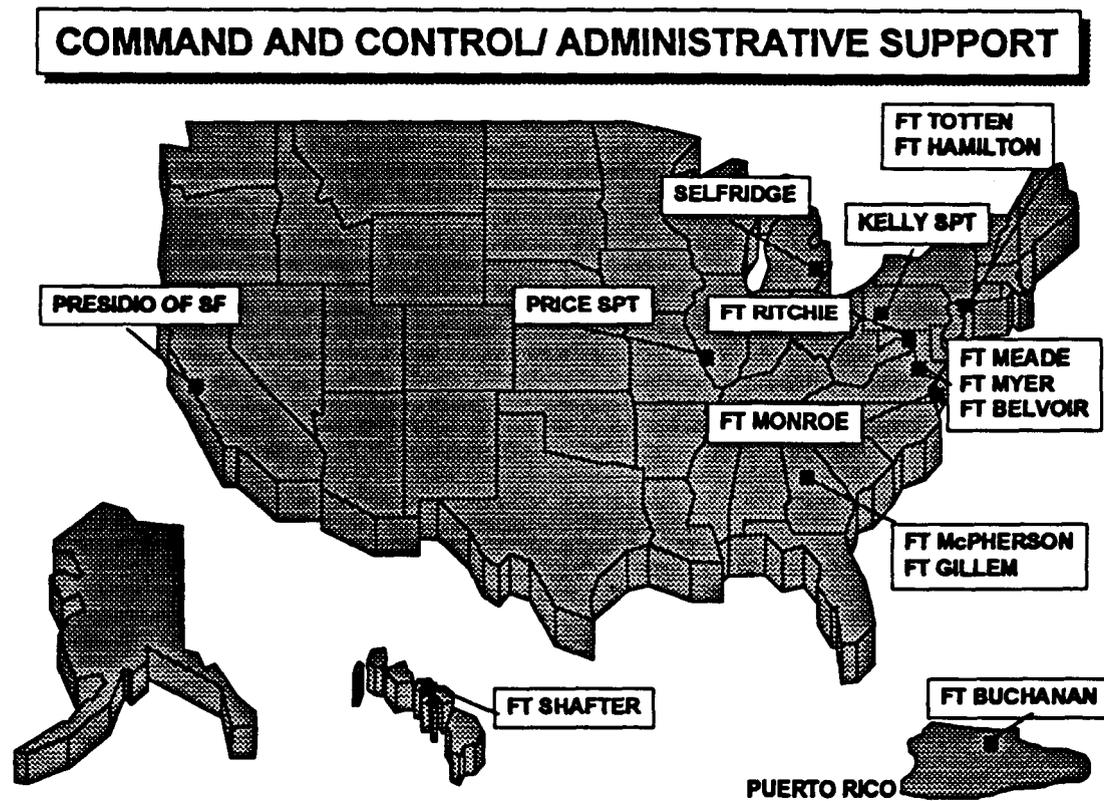
Forestry is the only revenue generating program reported and it is estimated to generate \$745 K in FY 94. Funded and unfunded compliance costs for FY 94 - FY 99 total \$53.16 M, and funded and unfunded restoration costs for FY 94 - FY 99 total \$15.69 M.

CHAPTER 3 - COMMAND AND CONTROL/ADMINISTRATIVE SUPPORT

The installations listed below were evaluated within the Command and Control Category.

- Fort Belvoir, Virginia
- Fort Buchanan, Puerto Rico
- Fort Gillem, Georgia
- Fort Hamilton, New York
- Kelly Support Center, Pennsylvania
- Fort McPherson, Georgia
- Fort Meade, Maryland
- Fort Monroe, Virginia
- Fort Myer, Virginia
- Presidio of San Francisco, California
- Price Support Center, Illinois
- Fort Ritchie, Maryland
- Fort Shafter, Hawaii
- TACOM Support Activity, Selfridge, Michigan
- Fort Totten, New York

The following map shows the geographic location of each installation.



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INSTALLATION REVIEW

FORT BELVOIR, VIRGINIA

1. BACKGROUND

Location: Fort Belvoir is located in Northern Virginia approximately 14 miles south of Washington, D.C., in the historic southeast corner of Fairfax County. Surrounding counties are Prince William, Arlington, and Loudon. Fort Belvoir is near the City of Alexandria, and is within the National Capital Region and the Washington-Baltimore Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA).

History: The United States in 1910 purchased the area known as "Belvoir" or the "White House Tract," near Accotink, Fairfax County, Virginia, on the Potomac River. After rejecting a proposed District of Columbia reformatory on the site, Congress, by the Act of 24 August 1912, transferred the tract to the War Department, which assigned use of it to the Corps of Engineers. The Army Engineer School at Washington Barracks, D.C., used the tract for training and drills for which its own facilities were too restricted. On 23 December 1917, Camp A.A. Humphreys was established at the Belvoir reservation as an engineer training camp. The Engineer School moved to Camp Humphreys in 1918. The post was redesignated Fort Humphreys in 1922, indicating permanent status. The name was changed to Fort Belvoir in 1935, in recognition of the area's historic colonial associations. For 71 years Fort Belvoir trained engineers. Since departure of the Engineer School in 1989, the post's new mission is to provide essential administrative and BASOPS support to assigned and tenant organizations.

Current Mission: Fort Belvoir is a strategic sustaining base for the Army. It provides essential logistical and administrative support to the 78 tenant organizations currently located there. Its responsibility is to provide support to the attached troop units, resident tenant activities, resident and non-resident family members, and a large active and retired military population residing in the greater Northern Virginia area. Additionally, it provides support services on an area basis to a substantial number of satellite activities throughout the Greater Washington Area. It services a geographical area of 20 counties in Virginia, plus the City of Alexandria; three counties in West Virginia; two counties in Maryland; and the District of Columbia (ROTC only). Included are 38 elements or headquarters of nine Army Major Commands MACOMs. Other DoD activities supported include Defense Systems Management College and Defense Mapping School, as well as activities from the Air Force, Army Reserve, Army National Guard, Coast Guard, and Department of Treasury.

2. ENVIRONMENTAL

Fort Belvoir consists of 8,650 acres, of which 600 acres are wetlands. The Federally listed endangered species, Bald Eagle, is known to occur on the installation. In addition, The Federal candidate, Pygmy Shrew, and the State listed threatened, Wood Turtle, were previously reported on Fort Belvoir. There are 150 structures potentially eligible for the National Register of Historic Places. Of the 7,000 acres surveyed, 180 archeological sites have been identified as potentially eligible for the National Register.

All potable water is from surface water sources and provided under contract with the Fairfax County Water Authority. The maximum capacity is 4.4 million gallons per day (MGD) with an average daily usage of 1.9 MGD. National Pollutant Disposal Elimination System (NPDES) permitted waste water treatment is also provided by contract with Fairfax County. Waste water maximum capacity is 3.0 MGD with an average daily usage of 1.5 MGD. Commercially contracted solid waste disposal quantity is 33 tons/day at a cost of \$123/ton.

The installation is in an air quality region in non-attainment for ozone (moderate) and sulfur dioxide. Major projects have been identified to meet/maintain air compliance. There is a Resource Conservation Recovery Act (RCRA) Part B permit for four storage areas for greater than 90 days (3 - main post & 1 - Engineer Proving Grounds). Twenty-seven Defense Environmental Restoration Account (DERA) eligible contaminated sites have been identified on the Engineer Proving Grounds. The installation is on the National Priority List (NPL). All 142 active underground storage tanks (UST) have been tested of which none failed and 27 have been replaced or repaired. Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC) or Department of the Army (DA) licenses are held for Atomic Number 1-95 and Hydrogen 3. There is also one deactivated sealed nuclear power plant on the installation.

Revenue generating programs (firewood) generate approximately \$5 K a year. Funded and unfunded compliance costs for FY 94 - FY 99 total \$43.11 M, and funded and unfunded restoration costs for FY 94 - FY 96 total \$2.4 M.

INSTALLATION REVIEW

FORT BUCHANAN, PUERTO RICO

1. BACKGROUND

Location: Fort Buchanan is located approximately six miles southeast of metropolitan San Juan, Puerto Rico. The primary area of economic impact in the metropolitan area consists of the following cities: San Juan, Guaynabo, Bayamon, Caguas, Carolina, Toa Baja, and Catano. The combined population of these municipalities is approximately 1.2 million.

History: Camp Buchanan was established in 1923 on a 300 acre site on the south shore of San Juan Bay to provide the 65th Infantry Regiment with a training area. Named in honor of Lieutenant Colonel (later Brigadier General James A. Buchanan), first commander of the Puerto Rico Regiment, U.S. Volunteers (1900-1903) that served in the Spanish American War, from 1923 to 1939 the post served as a target range and maneuver area for Army and National Guard troops and as a Citizens Military Training Camp (CMTTC). On May 1, 1940, it was designated as Fort Buchanan, expanded to 1,514 acres, and permanent facilities were constructed which included a general depot and an induction center/training area for the Antilles Command. The industrial complex included pier facilities and ammunition storage areas. During the Korean Conflict, it housed a depot which supplied the Army Antilles Department and also served as a troop replacement center. It remained a Command Depot with post facilities, a personnel center, and a special training center until the end of 1966 when, concurrent with the inactivation of the Antilles Command, it came under U.S. Navy control. During this time the installation was reduced in size with over 750 acre excised. In 1971, the post returned to the Army and since that time has provided area wide support to Reserve units throughout Puerto Rico. As a result of army reorganization and activation of the U.S. Army Forces Command (FORSCOM) in July 1973, Fort Buchanan became a subinstallation Fort McPherson.

Current Mission: Fort Buchanan, a subinstallation of Fort McPherson, is one of fifteen lead mobilization stations in the United States, coordinating and supporting mobilization of Army Reserve and National Guard forces in Puerto Rico and the U.S. Virgin Islands. During full mobilization, the installation supports approximately 17,000 reserve component soldiers. It provides peacetime base operations and other support to 56 Department of the Army and Defense activities (including eleven U.S. Army Reserve Centers), and to 24 other federal government activities which are tenants of, supported by, or satellited to Fort Buchanan. Total population supported, including active duty, reserves, family members, retirees, and civilian employees, exceeds 50,000. As the only Active Army installation in Puerto Rico and the Antilles, Fort Buchanan plans, programs, allocates, and supervises the use of resources and facilities for FORSCOM missions, functions, and responsibilities in Puerto Rico and U.S. Virgin Islands. It coordinates all Army terrorism counteraction activities in Puerto Rico and provides personal protection services to distinguished visitors.

2. ENVIRONMENTAL

Fort Buchanan consists of 746 acres, of which 11 acres are wetlands. Four threatened or endangered species (Puerto Rico Boa, Ruddy Duck, Coccoloba Rujusa, & Ottoschulzia Rhodoxylon) are reported to occur on the installation.

Potable water is supplied by surface water and is contracted. Design capacity is 2.16 million gallons per day (MGD) with an average usage rate of 0.3 MGD. Wastewater capacity is 1.2 MGD with an average use of 0.24 MGD, and is provided through contract. Solid waste is disposed of by commercial contract at a rate of 10.5 tons/day.

No assessment to determine contamination has been conducted. Asbestos removal in 350 family housing units is 70% complete.

Funded and unfunded compliance costs for FY 94 - FY 99 total \$5.8 M. No restoration costs were provided.

INSTALLATION REVIEW

FORT GILLEM, GEORGIA

1. BACKGROUND

Location: Fort Gillem is located in the city of Forest Park, Georgia, within the Atlanta metropolitan area. Like Fort McPherson, it is only eight miles from Hartsfield International Airport. The Economic Area is Clayton County. Surrounding counties are Fulton, Henry, DeKalb, and Fayette.

History: Fort Gillem was established in 1941 when the Atlanta General Depot moved its Candler Warehouse Plant to what is now Fort Gillem. The depot has served as trainer and supplier throughout World War II, the Korean Conflict, the Berlin Airlift, the Cuban Crisis, and the Vietnam Conflict. Thousands of soldiers trained at the installation and tons of equipment destined for war zones processed through it. In 1956, a transportation supply section was added to provide field maintenance support and supplies to Army aircraft in the Third U.S. Army area; therefore, construction of Morris Army Airfield, with a 3,000 foot runway, was necessary. Coupled with the rail system already in existence, the runway expanded Fort Gillem's transportation capacities tremendously. In 1973, the installation was transferred to Forces Command, renamed Fort Gillem, and made a subinstallation of Fort McPherson. Fort Gillem was named in honor of Lieutenant General Alvan C. Gillem, Jr., who began his career as a private at Fort McPherson in 1910 and retired 40 years later as Commanding General of Third U.S. Army.

Current Mission: Fort Gillem, a subinstallation of Fort McPherson, shares responsibility with Fort McPherson for its mission of providing base operations support to 142 tenant and satellite units within the geographic area of Forts McPherson and Gillem (46 tenant organizations are located on Fort Gillem). Fort Gillem's contribution to Fort McPherson's mission is that it houses the industrial and logistical operations support base needed to provide support services to the numerous and diverse tenants and satellite organizations at Forts McPherson and Gillem. Fort Gillem's history, as described above, required construction of many industrial and logistical facilities. Today, these same facilities are effectively used by the Fort McPherson garrison for supply and storage, maintenance, transportation, contracting public works, publications warehousing, and distribution.

2. ENVIRONMENTAL

Fort Gillem consists of 1,426 acres. A survey of threatened or endangered species (TES) has not been conducted; however, the Pink Lady Slipper is a State Endangered Listed species suspected of occurring on the installation. There are 31 eligible structures for the National Register of Historic Places. No archeological survey has been conducted.

Potable water is supplied by contract with a capacity of 1.4 million gallons per day (MGD) and a daily usage of 0.13 MGD. Wastewater treatment is also by contract with a reported capacity of 1.1 MGD by gravity flow and 3.3 MGD by forced flow. Average daily usage is 0.1 MGD. Solid waste disposal is done by contract at a rate of 7 tons/day.

The installation is in a region in non-attainment for ozone (serious). There are 14 Defense Environmental Restoration Account (DERA) eligible sites identified by the installation.

Funded and unfunded compliance costs for FY 94 - FY 99 total \$3.9 M, and funded and unfunded restoration costs for FY 94 - FY 99 total \$32.34 M.

INSTALLATION REVIEW

FORT HAMILTON, NEW YORK

1. BACKGROUND

Location: Fort Hamilton is located in southeastern New York State in New York City's Borough of Brooklyn. Brooklyn is located in Kings County and is surrounded by the counties of Queens, Manhattan, and Richmond. Fort Hamilton is physically located at the foot of the Verrazano Narrows Bridge, the end of which is on former Fort Hamilton property.

History: The British used its environs as a landing site on the morning of August 22, 1776, to begin their assault on George Washington's forces in New York. Col. Henry Knox and a small party of colonists held off this amphibious force in the first battle for Long Island. During the war of 1812, a blockhouse and earth works, defended by a battery of 30 guns and known as Fort Lewis, was constructed near the site of Fort Hamilton. Shortly thereafter, Congress approved the construction of a permanent fort here to defend the New York harbor. In 1819, the U.S. Army began to plan for a fort on the Brooklyn side of the Narrows. The cornerstone was laid on June 11, 1825 in the building that now houses the officers' open mess. The coast artillery post was completed on October 17, 1831 at cost \$485,599. On November 1, 1831, Battery F, 4th Artillery marched in as its first garrison. Additional batteries were later constructed east of the main works to command the entrance of Gravesend Bay.

In 1839, the 27th Regiment of the New York National Guard conducted what is believed to be the first National Guard Summer Training encampment. Today's Building Number 117, was the home for General (then Captain) Robert E. Lee of the Corps of Topographical Engineers and his family during his tour of duty there from 1814 to 1846, while Lee was selecting sites for future coastal fortifications in the New York area. The years preceding the Civil War were quiet ones for Fort Hamilton. Although its guns would never be fired during the conflict, the fort did its part in the war effort. At the turn of the century, the fort lost its seaward wall to make way for the installation of disappearing guns. It was then garrisoned by four companies of the 18th Infantry and one artillery battery. Its armaments consisted of 25 guns of various calibers. After World War I, Fort Hamilton became an infantry post. Prior to 1941, many of its heavy guns were removed.

The name "Fort Hamilton," was officially confirmed in 1938 when General Order Number 2 named the installation in honor of Alexander Hamilton, a distinguished New York soldier in the American Revolution and the First Secretary of the Treasury who was killed by Aaron Burr in a duel. By the 1940s, Fort Hamilton held a garrison of about 1,000 officers and enlisted men and the home for the Headquarters of the 1st Division. During World War II, it was one of the ports of embarkation in the New York area for men being sent overseas.

Most of the remaining batteries and the majority of the buildings were torn down in the late 1950s to make way for the Verrazano Narrows Bridge. Only 22 of Fort Hamilton's original 191 buildings, including a portion of the original fort and the site of Robert E. Lee's home, remain to tie the post to American history. In 1974, the Fort Hamilton Officers' Open Mess was declared a National Historic Landmark.

Current Mission: Fort Hamilton's Headquarters, New York Area Command, provides the full range of support to active duty military, Army Reserve, Army National Guard, and military retirees. Fort Hamilton houses both families and bachelor personnel. Fort Hamilton hosts a Recruiting Battalion, a Military Entrance Processing Station, many smaller units, and the Headquarters, 8th Medical Brigade, the largest deployable medical unit in the Army Reserve. It also serves as the Headquarters for a subinstallation, Fort Totten, located 25 miles to the northeast in Queens, New York. Fort Hamilton has a commissary, a post exchange, and health facilities. Its foreign liaison mission requires meeting and assisting foreign VIPs and students transiting the New York Area. The protocol function consists of providing transportation, security, lodging and other assistance to DoD dignitaries. It is one of only a few Army saluting stations with salutes fired by the ceremonial platoon for visiting warships.

2. ENVIRONMENTAL

Fort Hamilton consists of 166 acres. The habitat of the Shortnose Sturgeon adjoins the installation in the local waterway. The Biological Assessment states that a natural recourse plan should be used when doing work on the installation which may affect its habitat. Three structures are eligible for or listed on the National Register of Historic Places. An archeological survey has been done for approximately 93 acres. Two potentially eligible sites and seven areas have been determined to have medium to high resource preservation potential.

Potable water is acquired through contract. The capacity is 0.194 million gallons per day (MGD) and average daily rate is 0.04 MGD. Wastewater is also handled by contract with a capacity of 5.6 MGD and average daily use of 0.041 MGD. Solid waste is removed by contract at a rate of 15 tons/day.

The installation is in a region in non-attainment for carbon monoxide (moderate) and ozone (severe). There are three major projects identified to meet/maintain compliance.

There is one known Defense Environmental Restoration Account (DERA) site identified by the installation. All Polychlorinated Biphenyl (PCB) contaminated transformers have been replaced. Eighteen out of 45 underground storage tanks (UST) have been tested. Eight UST failed and were replaced.

Funded and unfunded compliance costs for FY 94 - FY 96 total \$5.775 M, and funded and unfunded restoration costs FY 94 - FY 99 total \$0.03 M.

INSTALLATION REVIEW

FORT MCPHERSON, GEORGIA

1. BACKGROUND

Location: Fort McPherson is located in East Point, Georgia, four miles southwest of the center of Atlanta within the metropolitan area. It is conveniently located eight miles from Hartsfield International Airport. The Economic Area is Fulton County. Surrounding counties are Clayton, DeKalb, Gwinnett, Forsyth, Cherokee, Cobb, Douglas, Carroll, Coweta, and Fayette.

History: Beginning in 1889, Fort McPherson has been the site for the 4th Artillery Regiment, a general hospital, confinement facility for spies and prisoners of war, general supply depot, and reception center. In 1947 the post became home for Headquarters, Third U.S. Army, which was deactivated in 1973 with the creation of Headquarters, U.S. Army Forces Command (FORSCOM) and reactivated in 1982 to serve as the Army component of U.S. Central Command. The U.S. Army Reserve Command (USAR) was established at Fort McPherson in 1990 to command all Army Reserve units in the continental United States, except those reporting to Army Special Operations Command. FORSCOM was converted to a Specified Command on July 28, 1987, retained its major command role, its Army mission, and added missions to plan and execute land defense of the United States, provide a general reserve of deployable Army forces to reinforce other commands conduct joint training, and support law enforcement authorities' fight against illegal drugs. On October 1, 1993, FORSCOM reverted to a major Army command with the mission to train, sustain, mobilize, and project strategic land forces world-wide, providing combat ready units to unified commands.

Current Mission: U.S. Army Garrison, Fort McPherson, is charged with providing base operations support to all tenant and satellite organizations at Fort McPherson and its two subinstallations, Fort Gillem in Forest Park, Georgia, and Fort Buchanan, Puerto Rico. It includes 96 tenant and satellite organizations at Fort McPherson, 46 at Fort Gillem, and 39 at Fort Buchanan. Tenants include Forces Command, a four-star command; Third U.S. Army, a three-star command; Second U.S. Army, a three-star command; and the U.S. Army Reserve Command, a two-star command. It also provides many services for 45 North Georgia counties, several states, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands. Base operations support includes supply requisitioning, maintenance of Army vehicles and equipment, transportation of personnel and property, laundry/dry cleaning, food services, counseling, military and civilian personnel services, bachelor/family housing, utilities, engineer/environmental support, chaplain support, safety support, legal services, mobilization support, Public Affairs support, automation support, sports, libraries, recreation centers, law enforcement and security, contracting services, postal and publications support, and family programs.

2. ENVIRONMENTAL

Fort McPherson consists of 487 acres. No threatened or endangered species (TES) survey has been conducted; however, no TES or critical habitats are known to occur on the installation. A total of 40 structures are listed and 56 are potentially eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places. An archeological survey has not been conducted for the installation.

All potable water is purchased from the City of Atlanta with a maximum capacity of 3.1 million gallons per day (MGD) and the average use of 0.2 MGD. Wastewater and sewage is treated by the City of Atlanta with a maximum capacity of 2.87 MGD and average effluent of 0.2 MGD. Solid waste collection and disposal is provided by contract with a daily volume of 6 tons/day.

The air quality region is in a region of non-attainment for ozone (serious) and major air compliance projects have been identified by the installation. Two Defense Environmental Restoration Account (DERA) eligible contaminated sites were identified by the installation.

Funded and unfunded compliance costs for FY 94 - FY 99 total \$20.19 M, and funded and unfunded restoration costs for FY 94 - FY 99 total \$0.71 M.

INSTALLATION REVIEW

FORT MEADE, MARYLAND

1. BACKGROUND

Location: Fort George G. Meade, Maryland, is located in Anne Arundel County, approximately 14 miles from Baltimore and 20 miles from Washington, D.C. The post is part of the Washington-Baltimore metropolitan statistical area (MSA). Neighboring counties include Howard, Prince George, Baltimore, and Montgomery.

History: The post was established in May 1917 on land purchased from property owners of Admiral, Maryland, and became a cantonment area for troops during World War I. During the 1920s, Fort Meade was the home and training center for the Army's armor forces, and handled over 200 units and 3.5 million soldiers during World War II. In 1947, the post became the home of Headquarters, Second U.S. Army. During the 1950s, the National Security Agency and other intelligence activities were established on Fort Meade. In 1966, the First and Second U.S. Army headquarters merged into First U.S. Army. In 1993, Fort Meade (minus its Pennsylvania subinstallations) was transferred from U.S. Army Forces Command to the U.S. Army Military District of Washington. In 1994, Fort Meade became the new home of the Defense Information School, a combined tri-service multimedia training facility.

Current Mission: Fort Meade provides a home for, and base operations support to several intelligence activities and various other tenants, including the National Security Agency, First U.S. Army; Defense Information School; Naval Security Group Activity; 902nd Military Intelligence Group; First Recruiting Brigade; and 48 other tenants. Fort Meade supports its Fort A. P. Hill subinstallation, and the remaining real property and real estate at Fort Holabird, Maryland and Delaware, Pennsylvania, West Virginia, Ohio, and the District of Columbia.

2. ENVIRONMENTAL

Fort Meade consists of 5,142 acres, of which 287 acres are wetlands. There are 134 buildings eligible to be listed on the National Register of Historic Places and four potentially eligible archeological sites.

Potable water sources are from surface water (78%) and six wells (22%). The surface water treatment plant usage is 3.3 million gallons per day (MGD) with capacity of 8.2 MGD and well source usage is 0.73 MGD with a capacity of 3.64 MGD. Wastewater treatment usage is 2.5 MGD with a capacity of 12.3 MGD. There is sufficient solid waste disposal capacity in the existing landfill for 20 years.

The installation is in a non-attainment area for ozone (severe). The installation has a Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) part B permit for all 33 sites (32-90 day storage & one greater than 90 day). There is one Defense Environmental Restoration Account (DERA) eligible contaminated site identified by the installation. Fort Meade contains 102 Polychlorinated Biphenyl (PCB) contaminated transformers of which 58 have been replaced. Of 136 active underground storage tanks (UST), 25 were upgraded or replaced.

Funded and unfunded compliance costs from FY 94 - FY 97 total \$28.54, and funded and unfunded restoration costs for FY 94 - FY 97 total \$11.9 M.

INSTALLATION REVIEW

FORT MONROE, VIRGINIA

1. BACKGROUND

Location: Located at Old Point Comfort on the Chesapeake Bay at the tip of the Virginia Peninsula, adjacent to the City of Hampton, in southeastern Virginia, Fort Monroe is 569 acres surrounded almost entirely by water with an additional 499 acres at Big Bethel, northwest of Fort Monroe. Fort Monroe's Economic Area, population 1.5M, includes Norfolk-VA Beach-Newport News-MSA.

History: Fortified in 1609 as Fort Algernourne, and an active garrison since 1823, Fort Monroe is the third oldest continuous active Army post in the United States. Predating the Capitol, the original fortress guarded Hampton Roads and the James River. Construction of Fort Monroe's moat, under the supervision of Lieutenant Robert E. Lee, began during 1819 and continued for 15 years. During the Civil War, Fort Monroe remained in Union hands, serving as Freedom's Fortress for thousands escaping slavery, and was the launch pad for campaigns against Confederate cities and ports. After the Civil War, Fort Monroe became the home of the Coastal Artillery School. Since 1946, Fort Monroe has been home to a sequence of the Army's major headquarters: Army Field Forces, Army Ground Forces, and Continental Army Command. Since 1973, Fort Monroe has hosted Headquarters U.S. Army Training and Doctrine Command (TRADOC). Fort Monroe is also home to the Continental Army Band, the Naval Surface Weapons Center (NSWC), Joint Warfighting Center (JWFC), the Mobility Concepts Agency (MCA), and more than 15 other tenant commands and activities.

Current Mission: Fort Monroe's primary mission is to command all units and activities assigned or attached to Fort Monroe, and to support HQ, TRADOC. It provides administrative and logistical support as directed or covered by agreement; and commands, operates, and administers the use of Fort Monroe resources to accomplish all assigned missions. A Major Army Command, TRADOC's mission is to develop doctrine for future Army missions and to guide training in preparing the Army to execute those missions. TRADOC provides the Army with trained individual soldiers, develops the doctrine and designs the Army's leaders--TRADOC is the architect of the future. Fort Monroe provides a full range of administrative, logistical, engineering, communications, medical, and recreational support. Support is also provided to Cadet Command, JWFC, and MCA, all of which are residents on Fort Monroe due to their need to work closely and continuously with TRADOC.

2. ENVIRONMENTAL

Fort Monroe consists of 1068 acres, of which 67 acres are wetlands. The 500 acre cantonment area is a National Landmark and is deeded from the State of Virginia. A total of 319 buildings are

potentially eligible for the National Register of Historic Places. One archeological site is on the National Register and 50 additional sites are eligible for listing.

Potable water is supplied by surface water and was previously reported as having a capacity of 4.0 million gallons per day (MGD) and an average daily usage of 1.5 MGD. Contracted National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permitted wastewater disposal has a capacity of 0.4 MGD and average daily usage of 0.3 MGD. Solid waste is disposed of by contract with daily volume of 8.85 tons/day.

The air quality region is in a region non-attainment for ozone (marginal). One Defense Environmental Restoration Account (DERA) eligible site has been identified by the installation. A total of 76 out of 80 identified Polychlorinated Biphenyl (PCB) contaminated transformers have been replaced. The installation has 93 active and 32 abandoned underground storage tanks (UST) of which 43 were tested, 27 failed, and 27 were replaced. All 14 regulated UST have passed testing. There is an unexploded ordnance (UXO) survey currently underway and is expected to be completed in December 1994.

Funded and unfunded compliance costs for FY 94 - FY 98 total \$4.63 M, and funded and unfunded restoration costs for FY 94 total \$1.53 M.

INSTALLATION REVIEW

FORT MYER, VIRGINIA

1. BACKGROUND

Location: Fort Myer is located in the western portion of Arlington County, Virginia, directly across the Potomac River from Washington, D.C., bounded by several major highways, Arlington Cemetery, and Henderson Hall Marine Corps Base. The Metropolitan Statistical Area is Washington, D.C.; the surrounding county is Fairfax.

History: Fort Myer traces its ownership to George Washington's family and its origin to the Civil War. The acres encompassing Fort Myer and Arlington National Cemetery were called Arlington Heights when owned in the mid-1800s by Mrs. Mary Custis Lee, wife of Confederate General Robert E. Lee and a descendant of George Washington. After General Lee's departure to lead the Confederate Army in 1861, the United States confiscated the land for military uses, including defenses of Washington, D.C. and the burial of civil war dead. In 1863, Fort Whipple was constructed, and in 1864, the government bought the land at auction when the Lees could not pay their taxes in person. Subsequent litigation awarded General and Mrs. Lee's son \$150,000 for the estate. Home of the Army Signal Corps, Fort Whipple was renamed Fort Myer in 1881, after BG Albert J. Myer. From 1887 to 1909, the post was a cavalry showplace, stabling up to 1,500 horses. In 1908, the first military test flight of an airplane occurred at Fort Myer. In 1948, the 3rd U.S. Infantry (The Old Guard), was reactivated and assigned to Fort Myer as the Army's official ceremonial unit.

Current Mission: Support the 3rd U.S. Infantry (the Old Guard) and provide base operations support to other Army and Department of Defense organizations within the National Capital Region, and the Military District of Washington, for contingency and ceremonial operations.

2. ENVIRONMENTAL

Fort Myer consists of 256 acres, of which 1.05 acres are wetlands. There are 27 buildings proposed for the National Register of Historic Places and 137 potentially eligible archeological sites.

Average daily use of potable water is 0.51 million gallons per day (MGD) with an unknown capacity. Waste water usage is 0.47 (MGD) with an unknown capacity. Daily volume of solid waste disposal is 13-15 tons per day with no limitations on increasing contract quantity.

Air quality is in non-attainment for ozone (severe) and carbon monoxide (moderate). The installation has an interim 90 day Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) permit. There is one Defense Environmental Restoration Account (DERA) eligible contaminated site by the

installation. Nine Polychlorinated Biphenyl (PCB) contaminated transformers were replaced and two retrofilled. Forty-nine of fifty storage tanks (UST) failed testing, of which nine were replaced and 20 removed. Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC) licenses are required for X-ray equipment.

Funded and unfunded compliance costs for FY 94 - FY 99 total \$12.7 M, and funded and unfunded restoration costs for FY 94 - FY 99 total \$2.6 M.

INSTALLATION REVIEW

FORT RITCHIE, MARYLAND

1. BACKGROUND

Location: Fort Ritchie is located in Washington County, Maryland, on the Maryland/Pennsylvania state line, 70 miles northwest of Washington, D.C. The installation is included in the Hagerstown, Maryland, Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA). Surrounding counties are Frederick (Maryland), and Adams and Franklin (Pennsylvania).

History: In 1926, land was purchased by the State of Maryland to establish the garrison as a training area with the Maryland National Guard; the camp was named Camp Albert C. Ritchie. The first permanent buildings were constructed from natural stone found in the area. In June 1942, Camp Ritchie was activated as a War Department Military Intelligence Training Center. Additional temporary buildings were erected and 20,000 intelligence troops were housed and trained at Camp Ritchie over a four-year period. In 1945, the Camp was inactivated and reinstated as a National Guard training station. In October 1952, Fort Ritchie was reactivated by the Department of the Army to provide essential support for the contingency operations of the Joint Chiefs of Staff at Site R. Today, Garrison Fort Ritchie also provides support to DoD and United States Army administrative command and control missions.

Current Mission: Provide base operations and real property maintenance for the Garrison Fort Ritchie installation, the National Military Command Center Facility at Site R, satellite activities, and other tenants, including Camp David, which utilize installation facilities. Fort Ritchie provides the sole base operations, real property maintenance, and security support for the underground Joint Communications Center (AJCC) and the National Military Command Center (NMCC) at Site R in support of the Joint Staff and Continuity of Operations Plan. The installation serves as host to 33 tenant activities and provides support to two satellite activities and five U.S. Army Reserve Centers in Maryland and West Virginia. Fort Ritchie is the sponsoring federal agency facilitator supporting the city of Hagerstown, Maryland, Cooperative Administrative Support Unit (CASU), in executing the initiative.

2. ENVIRONMENTAL

Fort Ritchie consists of 638 acres, of which 16 acres are wetlands. Sixty-four stone buildings have been identified as eligible for or are listed on the National Register of Historic Places. A threatened or endangered (TES) survey is currently underway.

Potable water sources are from surface water (20%) and eight ground wells (80%). The surface water treatment plant usage is 0.1 million gallons per day (MGD) with a capacity of 0.3 MGD, and

well source usage is 0.149 MGD with a pumping capacity of 0.39 MGD. Wastewater treatment usage is 0.25 MGD with a contract capacity of 0.7 MGD. Solid waste disposal is commercially contracted and there are no limitations on increasing the contract quantity.

The installation is in a non-attainment region for ozone (moderate). There is one Defense Environmental Restoration Account (DERA) eligible contaminated site (old artillery impact area). There is one Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC) license required for a Lead Detection Device, which is self contained.

Funded and unfunded compliance costs from FY 94 - FY 99 total \$7.82 M. Restoration costs are currently unknown.

INSTALLATION REVIEW

FORT SHAFTER, OAHU, HAWAII

1. BACKGROUND

Location: Fort Shafter is located on the island of Oahu and is approximately 5 miles from the city of Honolulu, Hawaii. Fort Shafter is in the County of Honolulu, which encompasses the entire island of Oahu, and is assigned to the Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA) of Honolulu, HI, which is the only MSA in the State.

History: In 1899, lands passed to the United States Government from the Government of Hawaii. The Kahauiki Military Reservation (KMR) was established in 1905. In 1907, KMR was renamed Fort Shafter after Major General William R. Shafter, a recipient of the Congressional Medal of Honor for heroism during the Civil War. Fort Shafter, since its inception, has served as the home for the theater-level Army headquarters in this region, and currently serves as the home for Headquarters, U.S. Army, Pacific (USARPAC), the Army Component Command for the Commander in Chief, U.S. Pacific Command (USCINCPAC). The Army headquarters at the installation has supported U.S. Army operations during five wars: World War I, World War II, the Korean War, the Vietnam War, and the Persian Gulf War. Because of its significant contribution to the defense effort in the past, and its intrinsic historical nature, Palm Circle, along with its surrounding buildings, was placed on the National Register of historical places by the Department of Interior in 1984.

Current Mission: Fort Shafter is the home of Headquarters, USARPAC, the Army component of USCINCPAC providing the command control function in the Asia/Pacific Theater, less the Republic of Korea. USARPAC's sphere of influence includes Alaska, Hawaii, Japan, and U.S. possessions and trust territories in the Pacific. USARPAC also represents the U.S. Army to the armed forces of nations in the Pacific and Indian Ocean areas, and those in most of Asia. The headquarters contains critical command, control, and communications necessary to manage, and support warfighting efforts in this vast geographic theater. In addition, Fort Shafter provides base support to 39 tenant activities and 12 satellite activities, such as the Corps of Engineers, Pacific Ocean Division, and the Central Identification Laboratory, Hawaii which contribute significantly to activities within the Pacific. Other mission related activities include assistance to Pacific Rim countries via humanitarian and civic action missions.

2. ENVIRONMENTAL

Fort Shafter consists of 592 acres. Thirty-two buildings in the Palm National Historic Landmark District are eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places.

Potable water is supplied by two wells with a total pumping capacity of 3.2 million gallons per day

(MGD) and an average daily use of 0.8 MGD. Wastewater disposal is under contract with the City and County of Honolulu with a maximum capacity of 5.0 MGD and an average use of 1.5 MGD. However, the city and county presently restrict maximum use to 2.3 MGD. Solid waste is disposed of under contract with an average volume of 24 tons/day.

The installation has identified 20 Defense Environmental Restoration Account (DERA) eligible contaminated sites. A Polychlorinated Biphenyl (PCB) survey is 95% complete. There are 14 active and 16 inactive underground storage tanks (UST), of which 10 have been tested, one failed and two were replaced/repared.

Funded and unfunded compliance costs for FY 94 - FY 99 total \$19.02 M, and funded and unfunded restoration costs for FY 94 - FY 99 total \$5.12 M.

NOTE: The Environmental Narratives for Dillingham Military Reservation, Helemano Military Reservation, Kahuku Training Area, Kawaihae Military Reservation, Kawaihoa Training Area, Makua Military Reservation, Pohakuloa Training Area, and Wheeler Army Airfield, sub-installations of Fort Shafter, are attached.

Wheeler Army Airfield consists of 1,390 acres. A threatened or endangered species (TES) survey is ongoing. Fifteen structures are reported as eligible for or listed on the National Register of Historic Places.

Potable water is supplied entirely by groundwater from the Schofield Barracks Water System. Wastewater service is supplied through the Schofield Barracks Wastewater Treatment Plant. Solid waste disposal is by contract with an average volume of 19 tons/day.

There are 20 Defense Environmental Restoration Account (DERA) eligible sites identified by the installation. A Polychlorinated Biphenyl (PCB) survey is 95% complete. The installation has 28 active and 46 inactive underground storage tanks; of which, 23 were tested, six had failed, and none were replaced.

Funded and unfunded compliance cost for FY 94 - FY 99 total \$1.575 M, and funded and unfunded restoration costs for FY 94 - FY 99 total \$3.11 M.

INSTALLATION REVIEW

FORT TOTTEN, NEW YORK

1. BACKGROUND

Location: Fort Totten is located in southeastern New York State in the Whitestone area of New York City's Borough of Queens. Queens County is surrounded by the counties of Nassau, Bronx, Manhattan, and Kings. Fort Totten is situated on a peninsula surrounded by the waters of Long Island Sound.

History: Fort Totten is located on Willets Point on the south shore of Long Island across from Fort Schuyler. The site for the military reservation, later known as Fort Totten, was purchased in two parts, the first in 1857 and the second in 1863. The reservation was not used for military purposes until 1862 when fortifications, based on preliminary plans drawn up by then Captain Robert E. Lee in 1857, were begun but never actually completed. It was then known as Fort at Willets Point. During the Civil War, a portion of the post was used as recruit depot and temporary encampment for troops.

After the completion of the war, the post was made a depot for engineer material and headquarters for a battalion of engineers. The location of the Army's first Engineer School, aside from the one at West Point, was established at Fort Totten as early as July 1866 under the command of Gen. Henry L. Abbott. Engineer officers were sent in 1872 to Willets Point, as Fort Totten was then called, immediately after graduation from West Point for instruction in torpedoes. In 1885, the Engineer School of Application of the Army of the United States was officially established at Willets Point. By General Orders No. 117, 1901, this school was transferred to Washington Barracks, DC, three years later.

By direction of President McKinley, the name of the post was changed from Willets Point to Fort Totten in 1898 in honor of Brig. Gen. Joseph Gilbert Totten, Chief Engineer of the Army from 1838-1864. After the move of the engineer school, Fort Totten became a coast artillery post. During World War I, it was used as a training camp for troops designated for service overseas. In 1922, because war planes added a new dimension to New York harbor's forts, the 62nd Coast Artillery at the fort set up the prototype U.S. anti-aircraft installation.

During World War II, Fort Totten served as anti-aircraft artillery headquarters for the Eastern Defense Command, coordinating guns throughout New York and New Jersey for the city's defense. In 1954, it received Nike anti-aircraft missiles, which remained there for the next twenty years.

Later the fort served as the home of the 1362nd Garrison which was responsible for providing administrative and logistical support for all Army activities throughout the Fort Totten zone, which included New York City, Southern Connecticut counties, and those New York counties east of the

Hudson River and included Nike sites, Fort Tilden, USAR centers, ROTC detachments, recruiting stations and the combined field maintenances shops.

Fort Totten has also served as the location of the Armed Forces Medical Research Laboratory. Stationed in 1947, the activity was responsible for developing or improving medical equipment peculiar to the needs of the armed services.

Current Mission: Fort Totten provides installation support for active duty military of all services residing in the area. Support provided includes housing, morale, welfare and recreation programs, and a post exchange. Fort Totten is host to a variety of civilian organizations and the Headquarters of the 77th U.S. Army Reserve Command (ARCOM), one of the largest reserve commands in the country.

2. ENVIRONMENTAL

Fort Totten consists of 136.8 acres. One building is on the National Register of Historic Places. Four buildings and one additional site with an unknown number of batteries and vaults are eligible. In addition, there are 62 buildings and structures in a potentially eligible historic district, which is in the nomination process. No potentially eligible archeological sites were identified.

Potable water is supplied under contract with a design capacity of 0.15 million gallons per day (MGD) and average daily use of 0.023 MGD. Wastewater is contracted with a plant design of 1.3 MGD and usage rate of 0.024 MGD. Solid waste disposal is by contract with an average disposal rate of 24 tons/day.

The installation is in a region in non-attainment for ozone (severe) and carbon monoxide (moderate). The installation has major projects to meet/maintain air compliance. There is one Defense Environmental Restoration Account (DERA) eligible site identified by the installation. There is also a Preliminary Assessment and Site Inspection (PA/SI) underway for three suspected contaminated sites. All three Polychlorinated Biphenyl (PCB) contaminated transformers were replaced. Out of 23 underground storage tanks (UST), 11 were tested, two failed, and two were replaced.

Funded and unfunded compliance cost for FY 94 - FY 99 total \$ 7.6 M, and funded and unfunded restoration cost for FY 94 - FY 99 total \$1.41 M.

INSTALLATION REVIEW

CHARLES E. KELLY SUPPORT FACILITY, PENNSYLVANIA

1. BACKGROUND

Location: Charles E. Kelly Support Facility is located in Southwestern Pennsylvania, 12 miles southwest of Pittsburgh, PA, within Allegheny County. Surrounding counties include Beaver, Butler, Westmoreland, Fayette and Washington.

History: In 1961, the U.S. Army Support Detachment, Oakdale, moved into the new facility. The first units involved the 18th Artillery Group (Air Defense) and the 662nd Radar Squadron, U.S. Air Force. In 1962, the Federal Aviation Authority assumed the radar mission from the Air Force. By 1974, the U.S. Army Support Detachment and the Federal Aviation Authority were the only remaining activities at Oakdale. The detachment's mission was revamped to increase the readiness posture of the reserve component units in Western Pennsylvania and West Virginia. The U.S. Army Forces Command implemented the one-post concept during 1977 by de-activating the support detachment, redesignating the post as the Oakdale Support Element and transferring the remaining support elements to existing directorships at Fort Indiantown Gap, PA. The Oakdale Support Facility became a sub-installation of Fort George G. Meade, MD, during 1983. All of the Oakdale army family housing was closed during 1990-91 as direct result of the 1988 Base Realignment and Closure Commission's work. On 1 Oct 93, the Charles E. Kelly Support facility was realigned under Fort Drum, NY.

Current Mission: The Charles E. Kelly Support Facility provides administrative and logistical support to tenant and satellite units and activities, organizations, departments, or agencies of the Government as prescribed in appropriate regulations, directives, or agreements covering a 55,000 square mile area. It's main customer is units of the 99th U.S. Army Reserve Command. A second major tenant is the U.S. Army Readiness Group Pittsburgh. It also provides support to approximately 25,000 active, reserve and military retirees in the area.

2. ENVIRONMENTAL

The Charles E. Kelly Support Facility consists of 125 acres. A threatened or endangered species (TES) survey has not been conducted.

Potable water is acquired through contract with a maximum capacity of 1.8 million gallons per day (MGD). The wastewater treatment plant has a design capacity of 0.12 MGD. The municipal authority is scheduled to assume this function in January 1995. Solid waste is disposed of through contract at a daily volume of 23 tons/day.

The installation is in a region in non-attainment for ozone (moderate). A total of 19

Polychlorinated Biphenyl (PCB) contaminated transformers have been identified of which seven were replaced and 12 were either eliminated or out of service.

Funded and unfunded compliance cost for FY 94 - FY 98 total \$0.68 M, and funded and unfunded restoration costs for FY 94 - FY 95 total \$0.15 M.

INSTALLATION REVIEW

CHARLES MELVIN PRICE SUPPORT CENTER, ILLINOIS

1. BACKGROUND

Location: The Charles Melvin Price Support Center (CMPSC) is located in southern Illinois near Granite City, IL. It is located in Madison County which is part of the St. Louis, MO Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA).

History: Though selected as the site of a major Army supply installation during World War I, the center did not actually see use until the next world war. The Granite City Engineer Depot opened on 1 Aug 42. During the war the depot grew rapidly. In July 1943, over 4,500 railroad cars of materiel passed through its gates. In 1944, employment reached 5,200 people. Over 1,500 officers and over 2,000 enlisted men received training in engineer supply and maintenance functions at the depot. Except for the Korean War, the two postwar decades saw a sharp drop in depot activities. On 1 Aug 62, the depot received a new name--Granite City Army Depot--as it shifted from the control of the Corps of Engineers to that of the U.S. Army Materiel Command. The depot's mission, however, remained much the same until December 1966, when it assumed support missions for the greater St. Louis area from the deactivated U.S. Army Support Center. In 1971, the Granite City Army Depot was assigned to the U.S. Army Aviation Systems Command (AVSCOM), now the U.S. Army Aviation and Troop Command (ATCOM), for command/control and administrative support. Some of the depot's administrative responsibilities were expanded to include various AVSCOM related/counterpart functions. In 1975, its mission was reduced to post operations and St. Louis area support, and was renamed as the St. Louis Area Support Center. On 1 Jul 88, in formal recognition of the long time Congressman Price's contribution to our nation and its uniformed services, the installation received its present name.

Current Mission: CMPSC provides administrative, logistics, and quality of life services to DoD and Federal agencies within the St. Louis metropolitan area as delineated by Inter/Intra-Service Support Agreements (ISSAs). Altogether, CMPSC serves many agencies through ISSAs. CMPSC exercises command and control and discharges the responsibilities of an Army Installation Command. Over the years, CMPSC missions have been seriously underfunded. Consequently, ATCOM has found it necessary to subsidize CMPSC mission by reallocating funds from ATCOM materiel and support mission areas to sustain CMPSC function at minimum acceptable levels. Under current funding restraints, this practice cannot be continued. ATCOM cannot jeopardize its primary mission to provide for this base operations mission. The CMPSC mission must be recognized and adequately funded, if continued support is to be sustained.

2. ENVIRONMENTAL

The Charles Melvin Price Support Facility consists of 686 acres, of which three acres are reported as wetlands. It is not currently known if there are any archeological sites eligible for the National Register, however the American Bottoms area is known to have a high density of prehistoric and archeological sites.

Potable water is supplied by contract at a rate of 0.095 million gallons per day (MGD). Contracted wastewater treatment is provided at a rate of 0.098 MGD. Solid waste disposal is also provided via commercial contract.

The installation is in a region in non-attainment for ozone (moderate) and particulates (moderate). A Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC) license is held for bulk storage of radioactive ore stored in the 1960's and 1970's. The facilities where the ore was stored, require decommissioning surveys for reuse, which may include the entire installation.

Funded and unfunded compliance costs for FY 94 - FY 99 total \$1.8 M. No restoration costs were reported for the installation.

INSTALLATION REVIEW

TACOM SUPPORT ACTIVITY, SELFRIDGE, MICHIGAN

1. BACKGROUND

Location: The U.S. Army Tank Automotive Command Support Activity (TACOMSA) is located on Selfridge Air National Guard Base, 20 miles north of Detroit. Selfridge is located in southeastern Michigan, near the City of Mount Clemens. Surrounding counties are Macomb, Oakland, and Wayne. Selfridge borders Lake St. Clair.

History: Selfridge was officially established as a military installation on 1 July 1917 at City of Mount Clemens, Michigan, on 641 acres of leased land owned by aviation enthusiast, Mr. Henry B. Joy. It was made a permanent military post in 1922 and grew to its present 757 acres. In the 1920's and 1930's Selfridge was a microcosm in the development of aviation and air power. Since 1917, almost 150 officers who served at Selfridge later earned their stars, resulting in Selfridge being nicknamed "Home of The Generals". Historical importance includes: WWI pilot training; aeromechanical instruction and aerial gunnery training; 1st Pursuit Group's formulation of maneuver tactics, strategic; top-level command headquarters for the Air Force; continual aviation training to include the famed all black 332nd Fighter Group, one of whose trainees was Daniel "Chappie" James, who went on to become the U.S. military's first black four-star general.

Current Mission: Selfridge is a joint community of Army, Navy, Air Force, Marine and Coast Guard units. TACOMSA is charged with providing installation support and services to include bachelor and family housing; medical support; facility engineering; recreational facilities; programs and activities; family and youth programs; commissary and post exchange facilities. As the major Army component on a multi-service base, TACOMSA occupies or is responsible by permit or inter-service support agreement for approximately 757 acres within the 3,600 acre base. Installation housing and facility engineering functions are performed by a contractor with TACOMSA oversight. In all, approximately 100 industrial buildings totaling 727,000 square feet and 965 family housing dwelling units totaling 1.44 million square feet are managed by TACOMSA.

2. ENVIRONMENTAL

The TACOM Support Activity, Selfridge consists of 622 acres, of which 68 acres are wetlands. An archeological survey has not been conducted, however 86 sites are reported as potentially eligible for the National Register.

Potable water is provided by contract with a maximum capacity of 1.5 million gallons per day (MGD) and daily usage rate of 0.4 MGD. Wastewater disposal is also provided by contract with a maximum capacity of 0.629 MGD and an average daily usage of 0.44 MGD. Contracted solid waste

disposal volume is 18.3 tons/day.

The installation is in a region of non-attainment for ozone (moderate). Twenty-six Polychlorinated Biphenyl (PCB) contaminated transformers have been identified with six being replaced and five drained/refilled.

Funded and unfunded compliance costs for FY 94 - 99 total \$112K. No restoration costs are available at Selfridge.

INSTALLATION REVIEW

PRESIDIO OF SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA

1. BACKGROUND

Location: The Presidio of San Francisco is located in Northern California within the boundaries of the City and County of San Francisco. Surrounding counties are Marin, Contra Costa, Alameda, and San Mateo.

History: The Presidio of San Francisco was established by the Spanish in 1776 as the northern most outpost of their American Empire. Between 1821 and 1846, it continued its role as a military post under the flag of the Mexican Empire. Since 1847, and the annexation of California by the United States, it has been manned by soldiers of the United States Army. At various times since, it has been the site for training, command, administration and artillery and coastal defense. Its defense of the San Francisco Bay Area gained it the nickname of "Guardian of the Golden Gate." The Presidio was also the location of the West Coast's first major air field called Crissey Field. Home for Sixth United States Army since its reactivation in 1946, the Presidio was the administrative home for over thirty Army commands when selected for closure during BRAC I in 1988, to include the Army's first installation hospital, Letterman Army Medical Center.

Current Mission: Provides support to Sixth U.S. Army who commands Readiness Groups, military forces assigned to support civil authorities, and Reserve Component units upon mobilization. Supervises, supports, assists, inspects, assesses, and evaluates training in Army National Guard and United States Army Reserve commands to ensure readiness. Command State Area Commands upon federalization and exercises operational control of Army Reserve Commands/General Officer Commands and mobilization stations during post mobilization/demobilization and executes emergency peacetime military support to civil authorities and performs assigned wartime missions.

2. ENVIRONMENTAL

The Presidio of San Francisco currently consists of 1,487 acres. One hundred and fifty-one out of 277 buildings contribute to the National Landmark District. Archeological surveys have determined that there are 54 eligible sites for the National Register. Approximately 27 of these sites are within the Army footprint.

Ninety percent of potable water is from a surface water source and ten percent is from wells. The two wells have a total pumping capacity of 0.004 million gallons per day (MGD) and average daily usage of 0.004 MGD. The surface water treatment plant has a design capacity of 2.0 MGD and an average daily usage of 1.0 MGD. The treatment plant is 92 years old and is scheduled to be replaced in 1996. Solid waste disposal is provided by contract.

The installation is in a region not in attainment for ozone (moderate), carbon monoxide (moderate), and particulates (moderate). There are 12 Defense Environmental Restoration Account (DERA) eligible sites identified by the installation. A total of 85 Polychlorinated Biphenyl (PCB) contaminated transformers have been identified and are under contract to be replaced. Out of 173 underground storage tanks (UST), 22 have been tested, none failed, and 22 were replaced.

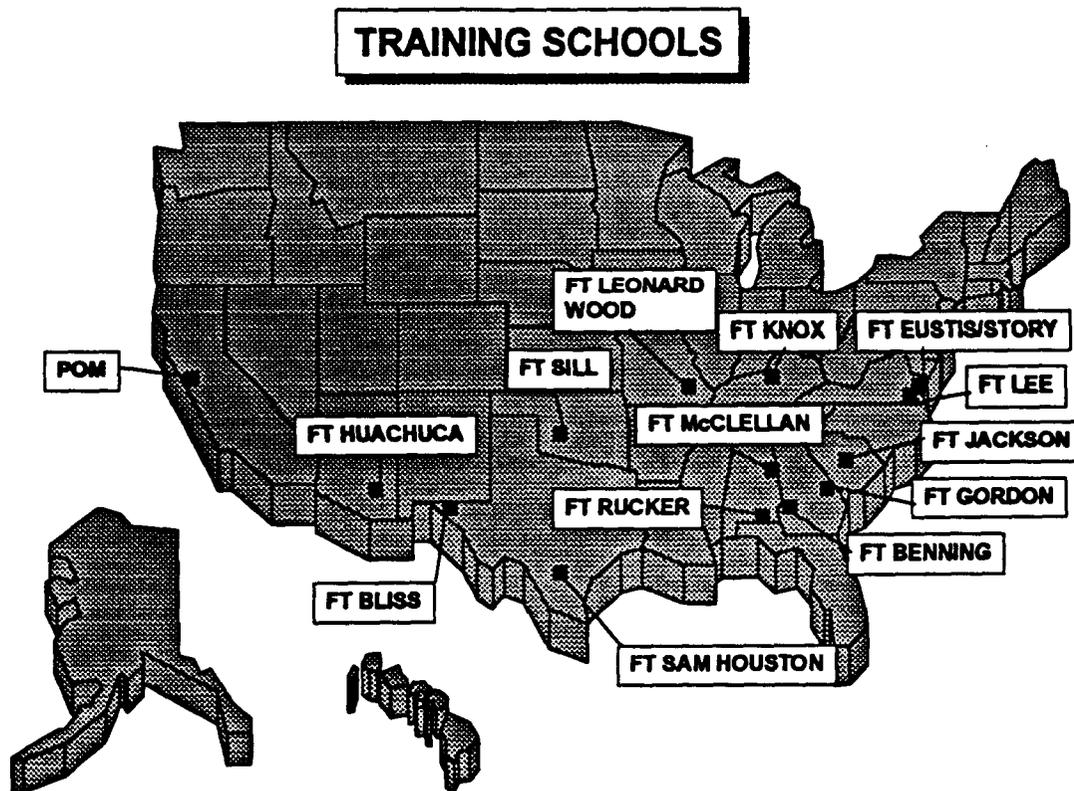
Funded and unfunded compliance costs for FY 94 - FY 99 total \$3.12 M, and funded and unfunded restoration costs for FY 94 - FY 99 total \$80.53 M.

CHAPTER 4 - TRAINING SCHOOLS

The installations listed below were evaluated within the Training School Category.

- Fort Benning, Georgia
- Fort Bliss, Texas
- Fort Eustis and Fort Story, Virginia
- Fort Gordon, Georgia
- Fort Huachuca, Arizona
- Fort Jackson, South Carolina
- Fort Knox, Kentucky
- Fort Lee, Virginia
- Fort Leonard Wood, Missouri
- Fort McClellan, Alabama
- Presidio of Monterey
- Fort Rucker, Alabama
- Fort Sam Houston, Texas
- Fort Sill, Oklahoma

The following map shows the geographic location of each installation.



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INSTALLATION REVIEW

FORT BENNING, GEORGIA

1. BACKGROUND

Location: Fort Benning is located in the lower Piedmont region of central Georgia and Alabama, six miles southeast of Columbus, Georgia and Phoenix City, Alabama on U.S. Highway 27 and I-185, occupying portions of Muscogee and Chattahoochee Counties in Georgia and Russell County in Alabama. Surrounding counties in Georgia are Stewart, Harris, and Marion. Ideal terrain and average annual temperatures of 51 in the winter and 79 in the summer offers the maximum annual training days.

History: Camp Benning, named after Confederate General Henry Lewis Benning, was established 7 October 1918 on the former Bussey Plantation site that featured the kind of terrain considered ideal for the training of infantrymen. The plantation would serve as the core of the camp and the large frame house, known as Riverside, would serve as quarters for a long line of commanders. General Order #1, dated 9 January 1922, established Fort Benning as a permanent military installation. Fort Benning is home to the U.S. Army Infantry School which includes the Army's only Ranger, Airborne, and Officer Candidate Schools. On 1 October 1985, the U.S. Army School of the Americas was established at the installation.

Current Mission: Fort Benning provides command/support to forces under three major commands and a variety of tenant units. Premier organizations are the U.S. Army Infantry School and the School of the Americas, TRADOC; the deployable 75th Ranger Regiment and its 3d Battalion, USASOC; and deployable units of FORSCOM: 3d Brigade, 24th Infantry Division; 36th Engineer Group (Combat); and the 988th Military Police Company. The U.S. Army Marksmanship Unit, Medical and Dental Activities, U.S. Customs Service and National Firearms Program Staff, and other tenant units also receive support from Fort Benning. A total of 30,833 students, 17,762 trainees, and 16,917 Reserve Component personnel received training in FY 93 ranging from initial entry to professional and leader development in such courses as One Station Unit Training, Officer Basic, Officer Advanced, Airborne, Ranger, Bradley Fighting Vehicle Leader and Master Gunner, and Basic and Advance NCO development courses. Comparable training missions are expected to continue. Fort Benning is the mobilization station for 110 Reserve Component units ranging in size from a 3-man detachment to an Infantry division. It is designated a Conus Replacement Center to perform mobilization missions of providing the flow of combat casualty replacements to affected commands.

2. ENVIRONMENTAL

Fort Benning consists of 181,400 acres, of which approximately 22,100 acres are wetlands. Federally listed threatened or endangered species occurring on the installation include the Federally endangered *Picoides Borealis* and *Trillium Reliquum*, and the Federally threatened American Alligator, Gopher Tortoise and Bald Eagle. A historic building inventory found approximately 551 buildings to be either listed or potentially eligible for the National Register of Historic Places. Approximately 45,500 acres have been surveyed for archeological resources and approximately 386 sites were found potentially eligible for the National Register.

Ninety-nine percent of the potable water is supplied from surface water and one percent from nine wells. The design capacity of the surface water treatment plant is 18 million gallons per day (MGD) with an average use of 8.0 MGD. The nine wells have a total pumping capacity of 4.0 MGD and about 0.003 MGD are used. There are two National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permitted waste water treatment plants. Plant #1 has a design capacity of 4.6 MGD and an average daily usage of 2.37 MGD. Plant #2 has a design capacity of 3.8 MGD and an average daily usage of 1.94 MGD. The installation's 25 acre landfill has a total remaining capacity of 96,000 tons and an estimated life expectancy of two years. Solid waste disposal is also provided by contract with an average daily volume of 280 tons/day at a cost of \$30/ton.

Fort Benning has a Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) Part B permitted hazardous waste storage site. In addition, the installation is in the process of obtaining a RCRA Part B Subpart X permit for groundwater monitoring. There are 12 known Defense Environmental Restoration Account (DERA) contaminated sites, 11 DERA eligible contaminated sites, and six sites requiring monitoring. There is an ongoing Lead Based Paint abatement program for 3,608 family housing units. Out of 94 active and 37 abandoned underground storage tanks (UST), 92 have been tested, 12 were replaced and six repaired. The medical activity holds Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC) and Department of the Army (DA) authorizations to use bi-products. Currently the Nuclear Medicine Department operates a group of four rooms plus one detached room in the basement of building 9200 which require routine surveys.

Revenue generating programs (hunting/fishing and forestry) generated an estimated \$841 K in FY 94. Funded and unfunded compliance costs for FY 94 - FY 99 total \$135.89 M, and funded and unfunded restoration costs for FY 94 - FY 99 total \$36.72 M.

INSTALLATION VIEW

FORT BLISS, TEXAS

1. BACKGROUND

Location: Fort Bliss cantonment area is located in west Texas within the city limits of El Paso (El Paso County Metropolitan Statistical Area). The remainder of the installation's contiguous 1.1 million acres are in the states of Texas (El Paso County) and New Mexico (Dona Ana and Otero Counties), extending 45 miles north to White Sands Missile Range and 75 miles northeast to Lincoln National Forest.

History: Established in 1848 on land donated by the city of El Paso, Fort Bliss began as a border outpost for infantry and cavalry units responsible for patrolling the Mexican border. The post experienced many changes over the years, including moving six times until it settled permanently on La Noria Mesa in 1893. Ownership of La Noria Mesa provides Fort Bliss exclusive rights to mineral deposits and subterranean water reservoirs. Fort Bliss is the home of the Air Defense Artillery (ADA) School. It is also a major training area and serves as a projection platform for the Army's 3d Armored Cavalry Regiment and the 11th ADA Brigade. Training and power projection capabilities played a key role in support of Operation Desert Storm as 12,000 trained and ready soldiers deployed from Fort Bliss to Southwest Asia in 1990-1991. From its early beginnings as a cavalry and infantry post to its current identity as the home of the ADA, 3d ACR and, 11th ADA Brigade, Fort Bliss is postured to meet the warfighting demands of the 21st Century.

Current Mission: Fort Bliss is a multi-mission installation providing simultaneous support for training, testing, maneuver, mobilization and deployment into a single service, joint or combined arms environment. The ADA School trains the Army's air defenders, develops doctrine, organizations and equipment requirements. The U. S. Army Sergeants Major Academy, the premier senior enlisted school, prepares NCOs for leadership positions Army-wide. Fort Bliss is currently performing as a power projection platform, with a mission to deploy two brigade-sized units simultaneously to crises around the globe. Fort Bliss maintains early deploying units in a high state of readiness; conducts specialized training in air defense artillery for 4,445 Active Army and 372 soldiers from 23 allied nations annually; supports annual training for 22,146 Reserve and National Guard personnel; conducts advanced individual training (AIT); serves as a major mobilization station for Army Reserve and National Guard forces; and provides support services and facilities to William Beaumont Army Medical Center, the German Air Force Air Defense School, Joint Task Force Six and 73 other tenant and satellite activities.

2. ENVIRONMENTAL

Fort Bliss consists of 1,119,471 acres, of which approximately 120 acres are wetlands. Federally

listed threatened or endangered species (TES) occurring on the installation are the endangered Peregrine Falcon, Seed's Pincushion Cactus and Lloyd's Hedgehog Cactus; and the threatened Bald Eagle and Mexican Spotted Owl. In addition, Fort Bliss is considered a habitat for the endangered Northern Aplomado Falcon, since the species is reported to occur north and south of the installation. One building is listed on the National Register of Historic Places and 234 buildings are eligible. Out of the 350,000 acres surveyed for archeological resources, a total of 11,778 potentially eligible sites are reported and 31 sites are listed on the National Register.

Potable water used is obtained by both installation owned wells and through contract with the City of El Paso, Texas. The City of El Paso draws 50% of water from wells and 50% from surface water during the months of March - October and 100% from ground wells during the months of November - February. The total pumping capacity of the 18 installation wells is 13.0 MGD and the average use is 3.56 million gallons per day (MGD). The average daily consumption of potable water supplied by contract is 1.59 MGD. Approximately 99% of wastewater is disposed of under contract with the City of El Paso. The historical peak load for Fort Bliss is reported to be 5.36 MGD; however, 6.0 MGD is possible with some surcharge of the trunk sewers. The average daily usage for 1993 was 1.49 MGD. Additional waste water treatment is provided by septic tanks and four remote evaporation lagoons. Solid waste disposal is provided by contract with an average daily volume of 75 tons/day.

The air quality region is in non-attainment for ozone (serious), particulate (moderate), and carbon monoxide (moderate). The installation has a Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) Part B permit to store hazardous waste. There is also a hazardous waste 90-day storage unit. Fort Bliss is also in the process of obtaining a RCRA Part B Subpart X permit for open burning/open detonation for an existing facility. Twenty-one Defense Environmental Restoration Account (DERA) eligible sites are currently being studied or are proposed for site investigation. A total of 206 regulated underground storage tanks (UST) were tested, of which 20 failed. Initiatives to correct failures are in progress and currently eight tanks have been repaired.

The installation has two revenue generating recycling programs with estimated revenues for FY 94 of \$188,000. Funded and unfunded compliance costs for FY 94 - FY 99 total \$184.18 M, and funded and unfunded restoration costs for FY 94 - FY 98 total \$25.66 M.

INSTALLATION REVIEW

FORT EUSTIS, VIRGINIA

1. BACKGROUND

Location: Fort Eustis is located in southern Virginia on the North bank of the James River, west of the City of Newport News. Fort Story is located at Cape Henry, north of the City of Virginia Beach. Both installations are in the economic area of York County, Williamsburg, Newport News, Hampton, Norfolk, and Virginia Beach, Virginia.

History: Fort Eustis, established in 1918 as a Coastal Artillery training installation, became the U.S. Army Transportation Center in 1950. Since then, it has been responsible for the training and doctrine of the Transportation Corps, as well as a mobilization center in the post World War II era. The U.S. Army Aviation Logistics School was established at Fort Eustis in 1983 in support of aviation as a separate branch. Fort Story was established as a Coast Artillery installation in 1914; in 1948 it became the U.S. Army Amphibious Training Center. Together the installations trained over 16,000 soldiers for Korea; 65,000 for Vietnam; and 7,300 for Desert Shield/Desert Storm. For the latter, they also mobilized 3,000 active duty and 900 Reserve Component (RC) soldiers. The 7th Transportation Group (Composite), the Army's only active composite transportation unit with components at both Fort Eustis and Fort Story, was reactivated in the 1960's in support of the Vietnam conflict.

Current Mission: Fort Eustis and its major sub-installation, Fort Story, are the home of and provides command and support to the Transportation Center and School, the Aviation Logistics School, and the Joint Strategic Deployment Training Center. Additionally, Fort Eustis is the home of the U.S. Army Training and Doctrine Command's Army Training Support Center, a worldwide training support and development activity; the Army Materiel Command's Applied Aviation Technology Division, a research and development lab; and the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration's Officer Training School. Fort Story is the Army's Logistics-Over-The Shore (LOTS) training and testing site. Fort Eustis and Fort Story are the home base for units of the U.S. Army Forces Command's 7th Transportation Group (Composite). Fort Eustis also provides regional installation support to Fort Monroe and Fort Lee, Virginia. Altogether, Fort Eustis and Fort Story serve 43 Army and Joint Service tenants.

2. ENVIRONMENTAL

Fort Eustis consists of 8,228 acres, of which 2,329 acres are wetlands. No threatened or endangered species (TES) study has been conducted, however the Bald Eagle and Peregrine Falcon are known to occur on Fort Eustis. A historic building survey is in progress and currently one building, Mathew Jones House, is potentially eligible for the National Register of Historic Places.

Archeological surveys have been conducted on 100% of Fort Eustis and 214 potentially eligible sites have been identified.

Potable water is acquired from a contracted surface water source. Maximum capacity of the surface water source is 4.0 million gallons per day (MGD) with a usage rate of 1.7 MGD. The one ground well, which is used as a backup source, has a pumping capacity of 1.8 MGD. There is a National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permitted wastewater treatment facility on Fort Eustis with a design capacity of 3.0 MGD and a average usage rate of 1.7 MGD. The NPDES is currently under review. Solid waste is disposed of by contract at the rate of 36.28 tons/day.

The installation is in a region in non-attainment for ozone. Permits restrict the use of oil burning and dual fire boilers. Major projects have been identified to meet/maintain air compliance. There are 26 (16 active & 10 inactive) Defense Environmental Restoration Account (DERA) eligible sites identified by the installation. The installation is proposed for the National Priority List (NPL) for January 1994. All 17 Polychlorinated Biphenyl (PCB) contaminated transformers have been replaced. The majority of WWII structures contain asbestos. Out of 226 (219 active & 7 abandoned) underground storage tanks (UST), 45 have been tested, three failed, and one has been replaced/repared.

Revenue generating programs (forestry & hunting/fishing) are forecast to earn \$40 K in FY 94. Funded and unfunded compliance costs for FY 94 - FY 99 total \$38.29 M, and funded and unfunded restoration costs for FY 94 - FY 99 total \$27.24 M.

Fort Story consists of 1451 acres, of which 270 acres are wetlands. There is one building, the Cape Henry Lighthouse, on the National Register of Historic Places.

Potable water is acquired by contract with a capacity of 4.14 million gallons per day (MGD) and an average usage of 0.2 MGD. Wastewater is also contracted with a design capacity of 1.78 MGD, a daily usage of 0.2 MGD, and permit limit of 0.4 MGD. Solid waste is contracted with a total daily volume of 8.98 tons/day.

The installation is in a region in non-attainment for ozone. There are 11 Defense Environmental Restoration Account (DERA) eligible sites identified by the installation. Of 130 underground storage tanks (UST), seven were tested, one failed, and none were replaced.

Funded and unfunded compliance costs for FY 94 - FY 99 total \$7.01 M, and funded and unfunded restoration costs total \$7.8 M.

INSTALLATION REVIEW

FORT GORDON, GEORGIA

1. BACKGROUND

Location: Fort Gordon is located in eastern Georgia, near the city of Augusta, Georgia. Counties included in the Central Savannah River Area (CSRA) Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA) are Richmond, Columbia, McDuffie, Aiken and Edgefield. Surrounding counties are Burke, Warren, Washington, and Wilkes.

History: Established in 1941 as Camp Gordon, the installation was initially instituted as a divisional training base at the beginning of World War II. From 1948-1956, Camp Gordon served as host for several Army schools which included the Signal Corps Training Center, U.S. Army Civil Affairs School, and U.S. Army Military Police School. On March 21, 1956, Camp Gordon was designated a permanent military installation and became Fort Gordon. During the Vietnam War, Infantry, Military Police, and Signal soldiers trained at Fort Gordon. At the conclusion of the Vietnam War, the Army established the Southeastern Signal School, consolidating the bulk of its communications training. In 1974, Fort Gordon was redesignated the United States Army Signal Center and is currently the largest communications-electronics facility in the free world.

Current Mission: Fort Gordon is the "Home" of the Signal Corps and provides command and support to the U.S. Army Signal School, Computer Science School, National Science Center for Communications and Electronics, Eisenhower Army Medical Center, two Intelligence and Security Command (INSCOM) organizations, the 513th Military Intelligence Brigade and the Regional Signals Intelligence Operations Center (RSOC), Headquarters, Second Army, Regional Training Site-Medical (RTS-MED), U.S. Army Area Dental Laboratory, 902 MI Group, and 235th Tactical Satellite Company. Fort Gordon serves as a mobilization site and provides annual reserve and national guard training for approximately 35,680 personnel each year. The Signal School trains signal soldiers and leaders, develops doctrine, designs signal organizations, and defines signal equipment requirements. Fort Gordon serves 27 tenant activities and 15 satellite activities.

2. ENVIRONMENTAL

Fort Gordon consists of 55,588 acres, of which 11,000 acres are wetlands. Federally listed threatened or endangered species (TES) occurring on the installation are the threatened Bald Eagle and the endangered Red-Cockaded Woodpecker. Approximately 44,176 acres have been surveyed for archeological resources and a total of 180 archeological sites were found potentially eligible for listing on the National Register.

Ninety-seven percent of potable water comes from surface water sources and 3% from 13 wells.

The total groundwater well pumping capacity is 0.5 million gallons per day (MGD), with an average usage of 0.25 MGD. The total surface water source design capacity is 5.414 MGD with an average daily use of 3.5 MGD. An additional 4.1 MGD is available commercially for a total combined potable water capacity of 10.0 MGD. The National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permitted wastewater treatment plant has a design capacity of 5.0 MGD and an average usage of 1.7 MGD. The installation has a 25 acre landfill, which has a total remaining capacity of 36,000 tons with an estimated life of four years.

The installation has a Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) Part B hazardous waste permit for one year storage in one facility. Twenty-three Defense Environmental Restoration Account (DERA) eligible sites have been identified by the installation. A total of 154 Polychlorinated Biphenyl (PCB) contaminated transformers were identified and 62 were replaced.

A total of \$156 K is expected to be generated by revenue generating programs. Funded and unfunded compliance costs for FY 94 - FY 99 total \$51.29 M, and funded and unfunded restoration costs for FY 94 - FY 99 total \$5.16 M.

INSTALLATION REVIEW

FORT HUACHUCA, ARIZONA

1. BACKGROUND

Location: Fort Huachuca is located in the western portion of Cochise County in the southeast corner of the State of Arizona. The Fort is a distinct geographic entity within the City of Sierra Vista. Surrounding counties are Pima, Santa Cruz, and Graham. Hidalgo County in New Mexico is to the east, and the Republic of Mexico forms the southern boundary.

History: As part of the 1848 treaty of Guadalupe-Hidalgo between the U.S. and Mexico, the U.S. promised to control the Indian tribes in the newly acquired land and to protect the border from Indian incursions into Mexico. After a series of bloody raids in 1877, segments of the 6th U.S. Cavalry were ordered to establish a temporary camp in the Huachuca mountains, which became known as Camp Huachuca. In 1881, a recommendation that the Post be given permanent status was accepted, and the camp was redesignated Fort Huachuca.

Current Mission: Fort Huachuca (FHU) is the home of and provides command and support to the U.S. Army Intelligence Center and Fort Huachuca. The Intelligence Center and School trains Army, Air Force, and Navy Intelligence, Counterintelligence and Electronic Warfare personnel. It develops, tests, and evaluates concepts, doctrine, training, field organizations and materials. Fort Huachuca also supports the following major tenant organizations: U.S. Army Information Systems and Information Systems Engineering Command; 11th Signal Brigade (the deployable signal contingency unit for DoD and the Army); U.S. Army Material Command - Electronic Proving Ground, U.S. Army Communications and Electronics Command Communication Security Logistics Activity; U.S. Army Test Measurement and Diagnostic Equipment Support Center; U.S. Army Medical Activity Command; U.S. Army Operational Test and Evaluation Agency; DoD's Joint Interoperability Test Center; Defense Investigative Service; Defense Reutilization & Marketing Office; and joint services training for Unmanned Aerial Vehicle. Altogether, FHU serves 25 tenant activities.

2. ENVIRONMENTAL

Fort Huachuca consists of 102,825 acres, of which 35 acres are wetlands. Federally listed threatened or endangered species (TES) reported to occur on the installation are the endangered Lesser Long-nosed Bat, Peregrine Falcon, Southwestern Bald Eagle and the threatened Mexican Spotted Owl. There are 62 structures listed and 84 structures potentially eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places. Archeological surveys have been conducted for 42,000 acres and a total of 295 sites have been found eligible or potentially eligible for listing on the National Register. The Native American community was consulted during recording of the Rocky Mountain

Sites (National Register Site). Individual agreements allow Native Americans to collect plant specimens.

Potable water is provided by eight production wells with a total pumping capacity of 6.0 million gallons per day (MGD) and an average use of 2.1 MGD. A system to deliver spring water with a capacity of 0.11 MGD is in place but not used. The current National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permitted wastewater treatment plant has a design capacity of 1.688 MGD and an average daily usage of 2.1 MGD. However, the plant is being upgraded to a design capacity of 3.85 MGD and will be "on line" in the Summer of 1995. The installation uses a regional solid waste landfill under contract with a daily volume of 17.3 tons/day.

Twenty-six Defense Environmental Restoration Account (DERA) eligible contaminated sites have been identified. There are 39 active and five abandoned underground storage tanks (UST), 13 have been tested with no failures, and 13 tanks have been repaired or replaced. Installation reports one Department of the Army (DA) Radiation Authorization used for lead paint survey.

Fish and wildlife permits are the only revenue generating programs reported with an estimated revenue for FY 94 being \$2,216.00. Funded and unfunded compliance costs for FY 94 - FY 99 total \$33.21 M, and funded and unfunded restoration costs for FY 94 - FY 99 total \$3.69 M.

INSTALLATION REVIEW

FORT JACKSON, SOUTH CAROLINA

1. BACKGROUND

Location: The Fort Jackson reservation includes 52,301 acres of partially wooded land annexed entirely within the City of Columbia and Richland County, South Carolina. Fort Jackson is centrally located within the state and is five miles east of Columbia's central business district. Fort Jackson is adjacent to three major interstate networks, I-77, I-26, and I-20.

History: On June 2, 1917, Fort Jackson was established to train fighting men for World War I. Known as Camp Jackson, Fort Jackson served as the Army's premier training installation. After the initial cantonment area was purchased by the citizens of Columbia, the land was donated to the federal government and eventually incorporated into the City of Columbia in October 1968. The installation itself was named in honor of Major General Andrew Jackson, a native of South Carolina and seventh president of the United States. Three months after construction began on the installation, approximately 8,000 draftees arrived and began training. Fort Jackson's first military unit, the 81st "Wildcat" Division, was organized followed by the 30th "Old Hickory" Division. More than 45,000 troops from these famed divisions soon found themselves in France as part of the American Expeditionary Forces. In 1940, Fort Jackson was organized as an infantry training center. Thousands of troops were also trained at Fort Jackson during both the Korean and Vietnam conflicts. In June 1993, Fort Jackson was designated as a U.S. Army Training Center and redesignated Soldier Support Warfighting Center for 1994.

Current Mission: Fort Jackson's mission is initial entry training, and to provide a high quality of life for soldiers and families. Fort Jackson is the largest training center in the United States with the capability to train 60,000 soldiers a year in Basic Training and 24,000 soldiers in Advanced Individual Training. Fort Jackson is one of only two installations that conducts Basic Combat Training for females. The 1991 Base Realignment and Closure Commission directed the Adjutant General, Finance, Recruiting and Retention Schools to relocate from Fort Benjamin Harrison, Indiana. This represents a significant additional "Schoolhouse" mission because it will be training company grade officers, enlisted soldiers, civilians, and international students. FY95 projections are 3,338 civilians and 3,567 permanent military personnel. There are also over 69,877 (Based on Retired Army Personnel System RAPS) military retirees and family members living in the support area. Fort Jackson is responsible for operating a CONUS Replacement Center capable of processing 2,000 soldiers during a four day period. The 1993 Base Realignment and Closure Commission directed the Chaplain School at Fort Monmouth, New Jersey to relocate to Fort Jackson.

2. ENVIRONMENTAL

Fort Jackson consists of 52,301 acres, of which 5,559 acres are wetlands. Three Federally listed

endangered species are reported to occur on the installation; Red-Cockaded Woodpecker (decreasing), Rough-leaved loosestrife (increasing), and the Smooth Conflower (stable). A historical building survey is ongoing and, to date, 30 structures have been found to be potentially eligible for the National Register of Historic Places. Archeological surveys have been conducted for approximately 42,548 acres, with 128 sites found to be potentially eligible for the National Register.

Ninety-nine percent of potable water is supplied by the City of Columbia with an average usage of 3.5 million gallons per day (MGD). The remaining one percent of potable water is supplied by eight wells with a maximum pumping capacity of 0.05 MGD and average use of 0.04 MGD. Total potable water capacity is 9.35 MGD. Wastewater disposal is carried out through contract with the City of Columbia with a maximum capacity of 9.2 MGD and an average use of 2.9 MGD. The installation also holds a National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permit for a storage tank containment wall and small waste water treatment plant at Weston Lake Recreational Area. Solid waste disposal is by contract with an average daily volume of 25 tons/day.

Fort Jackson holds a Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) Part B permit (90 day or longer) for a hazardous waste storage facility site. The installation has also submitted an application for a RCRA Subpart X permit for open burning/detonation of RCRA regulated waste munitions. The installation has identified 46 solid waste management units (SWMU). Work plan for SWMU investigations are currently under review by the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA). Out of 66 active underground storage tanks (UST) (7 regulated & 59 non-regulated), seven were tested and none failed. The installation holds a nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC) license for medical use.

Revenue generating programs (forestry, hunting/fishing, & recycling) are estimated to generate \$714 K in FY 94. Funded and unfunded compliance costs for FY 94 - FY 99 total \$32.01 M, and funded and unfunded restoration costs for FY 94 - FY 99 total \$47.35 M.

INSTALLATION REVIEW

FORT KNOX, KENTUCKY

1. BACKGROUND

Location: Fort Knox is located in north central Kentucky approximately 35 miles south of Louisville in portions of Hardin, Meade, and Bullitt counties. The primary area of economic impact is Hardin County. Fort Knox consists of 109,054 acres. With a daytime population of over 30,000, this certified city is Kentucky's 6th largest urban community and the state's largest single employer.

History: The first large-scale maneuvers took place in 1903 at the village of Stithton near the present traffic circle. Fort Knox has served as an Army reservation since 1918 when Camp Knox was established. It was named for MG Henry Knox, Chief of Artillery in the Revolutionary War. In 1932 it was designated as a permanent garrison and selected by Congress as the site for the U.S. Bullion Depository. Completed in 1936, the "Gold Vault" is the primary depository for this nation's gold reserves. Although owned and operated by the Treasury Department, Fort Knox provides facility logistical and security support. In 1940 the Armor Force and School were established, and in 1946 the Armored Center was established. An Armor Branch Museum was formed in 1949 and dedicated to General George S. Patton, Jr., and over 350 thousand visitors tour the museum each year. The 194th Armored Brigade arrived at Fort Knox in 1968 as the largest maneuver brigade and the only separate armored brigade in the Regular Army. CONUS Combat Replacement Center (CRC) support of Operation Desert Storm began in December 1990; 10 active and 14 reserve component units were deployed to Saudi Arabia in 1991.

Current Mission: Fort Knox prepares the Total Armor Force (TAF) for war and is the architect for the Future TAF. The Armor Center/School trains armor soldiers and leaders for the Army, USMC, and 70 allied nations. Fort Knox develops doctrine, designs organizations, and defines equipment requirements for heavy forces. On-site training is innovatively supplemented with battlefield digitization, a virtual brigade training program, distributed training, and simulation. Fort Knox is comprised of an Initial Entry Training brigade, officer basic and advanced training and professional development training regiment, a Noncommissioned Officer Academy, a reception battalion, a regional correctional facility (RCF), and a personnel control facility (PCF). Fort Knox is the Army's focal point for a TRADOC-wide Battle Lab initiative. The Mounted Lab has been instrumental in battlefield digitization/reduced acquisition time, and will expand its horizons with an National Training Center Task Force rotation in 95 and a brigade event in 96. Fort Knox hosts an RC mounted warfare training center and ten RC units. There are 27 tenants, which includes a deployable FORSCOM heavy armor unit. The Mobilization mission includes deploying an AC and an RC brigade-size unit with personnel and equipment, establishing a Conus Replacement Center, and expanding the student training mobilization load.

2. ENVIRONMENTAL

Fort Knox consist of 109,054 acres, of which 900 acres are wetlands. Federally listed threatened or endangered species (TES) known to occur on the installation are the endangered Gray Bat and the Indiana Bat. There are also suspected existence of some endangered flora at the installation. Five buildings/structures have been submitted as potential eligibility for the National Register of Historic Places. Approximately 30,000 acres have been surveyed for archeological resources and a total of 12 sites have been found potentially eligible for the National Register.

Sixty-six percent of potable water is acquired from 12 wells and 34% from one surface water source. The total pumping capacity of the wells is 7.0 million gallons per day (MGD) and the average use is 2.5 MGD. The average use from the surface water source is 1.5 MGD, which is processed through a water treatment plant with a design capacity of 3.5 MGD. Total potable water capacity is 10.5 MGD. The design capacity of the current wastewater treatment plant is 6.0 MGD and has an average use of 3.5 MGD. A new 6.0 MGD wastewater treatment facility is under construction and will be in operation in 1994. The installation operates under a National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permit. Residential solid waste is transported to a regional landfill under contract with an average daily volume of 70 tons/day at a cost of \$24.8/ton. A 35 acre construction/debris landfill is on post with an average daily use of 244.5 tons/day. The landfill has a capacity of 1,314,000 cubic yards and has a life expectancy of 23 years.

The installation has a Part B permit (90 day or longer) for one hazardous waste storage site. A Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA), Subpart X for open burning/detonation is currently being negotiated. An assessment to determine contamination has been conducted and an assessment is ongoing for all identified solid waste management units (SWMU). A total of 18 Defense Environmental Restoration Account (DERA) eligible sites have been identified at the installation. A Polychlorinated Biphenyl (PCB) survey 95% complete. Out of 244 active and 45 abandoned underground storage tanks (UST), 269 were tested, 25 failed, 80 removed and none replaced/repared. Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC) licenses are held for medical treatment materials.

Revenue generating programs (forestry & hunting/fishing) are estimated to generate \$51 K in FY 94. Funded and unfunded compliance costs for FY 94 - FY 99 total \$30.995 M, and funded and unfunded restoration costs for FY 94 - FY 99 total \$10.43 M.

INSTALLATION REVIEW

FORT LEE, VIRGINIA

1. BACKGROUND

Location: Fort Lee is located in central Virginia, 25 miles southeast of Richmond. Fort Lee is in the Petersburg-Richmond Metropolitan Statistical Area, to include the surrounding counties of Prince George, Dinwiddie and Chesterfield; and the cities of Hopewell, Petersburg and Colonial Heights.

History: The installation, activated in 1917, served as a state mobilization camp. After World War I, Camp Lee became a game preserve. In October 1940, the War Department ordered construction of another Camp Lee on the earlier site to serve as a Replacement Training Center. By the end of 1941, Camp Lee was the center of both basic and advanced training of Quartermaster (QM) personnel. In 1946 the War Department announced it would retain Camp Lee as a center for Quartermaster training. Official recognition of its permanent status was obtained in 1950 and the post was designated as Fort Lee. In 1962, the post became a Class One military installation and home of the Quartermaster Corps. In July 1973 it came under the control of the U.S. Army Training and Doctrine Command. In 1989 the U.S. Army Logistics Center assumed command of the installation. In 1990 the U.S. Army Logistics Center was renamed the U.S. Army Combined Arms Support Command and was designated a Major Subordinate Command of TRADOC.

Current Mission: Fort Lee is the home of the U.S. Army Combined Arms Support Command (CASCOM) which provides command and support to the garrison, the Quartermaster Center and School (QMCS), the U.S. Army Logistics Management College, and the other Combat Service Support schools sited at other installations. Various deployable FORSCOM units, including the 49th QM Group (the only petroleum group of its kind on active duty with 11 Reserve Battalions and one active Battalion, the 240th QM Bn), are also sited at Fort Lee. Fort Lee is home to the Defense Commissary Agency (DCA), U.S. Army Information Systems Software Development Center-Lee (SDC-L) and 21 other tenants; it supports two satellites and 22 Reserve Centers. Fort Lee is the Army's center for logistics and operates the CSS Battle Lab. All quartermaster and the majority of all logistics training is accomplished here. The Secretary of the Army approved consolidation of all CASCOM subordinate schools' non-teaching functions (combat and training developments, pronency, and evaluation and standardization) at Fort Lee. This reorganization makes Fort Lee the TRADOC focal point for all future logistics initiatives.

2. ENVIRONMENTAL

Fort Lee consists of 5,574 acres, of which 1000 acres are wetlands. One Federally listed endangered species (Bald Eagle) and four State listed threatened species (Damselfly Attenuated Bluet, Lesser Siren, Beakrush, & Virginia Thistle) occur on the installation. Fort Lee has three potentially eligible

structures for the National Register of Historic Places. There are 15 archeological sites identified as potentially eligible.

Potable water is by contract with two suppliers. The two contacts provide a total capacity of 6.0 million gallons per day (MGD) and the average usage is 1.3 MGD. Wastewater treatment is also by contract with a capacity of 2.5 MGD and an average rate of 1.06 MGD, however the primary treatment plant is near capacity. Solid waste is disposed of by contract at a rate of 10 tons/day.

Fort Lee has two projects to meet/maintain compliance for air quality. Fort Lee does not have a Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) Part B permit, but is under a "permit by rule," and has declared itself a large quantity generator. Three 90-day temporary storage facilities are operated on the installation. Thirty-one Polychlorinated Biphenyl (PCB) contaminated transformers remain on Fort Lee with all others having been replaced. Ninety-five underground storage tanks (UST) remain on the installation.

Revenue generating programs (forestry & hunting) for FY 94 are estimated to generate \$475.00 for FY 94. Funded and unfunded restoration costs for FY 94 - FY 99 total \$10.32 M, and funded and unfunded restoration costs for FY 94 - FY 99 total \$4.36 M.

INSTALLATION REVIEW

FORT LEONARD WOOD, MISSOURI

1. BACKGROUND

Location: Fort Leonard Wood is located in south central Missouri near the town of Waynesville. Surrounding counties include Pulaski, Phelps, Laclede, and Texas. The installation is within the Mark Twain National Forest and is in a rural area with a very low population density. Interstate 44 provides access at the front gate of the fort. The fort owns and operates its own railway which connects to the nearby Burlington-Northern main line.

History: Originally planned to be constructed in Iowa, Fort Leonard Wood was moved to south central Missouri because of the vast supply of water. Construction of Fort Leonard Wood began in early December 1940 with some 1,600 "temporary" buildings substantially completed by May 1941. Many divisions rotated through Fort Leonard Wood for training during the war, and a total of 320,000 persons received training there before the war ended. The average military strength was slightly more than 40,000 persons, and the recorded peak was 56,000. The fort was inactivated in March 1946 and reactivated in August 1950 as part of the Korean War buildup. In March 1956, the Secretary of the Army designated Fort Leonard Wood a permanent installation. The first permanent barracks and supporting buildings were completed in 1958, as were the unaccompanied officer quarters on Sturgis Heights. A program of family housing construction under the Capehart Act led to completion of 2,848 units of family housing. The permanent hospital was completed in 1965 and expanded to its present 500 bed capacity in 1978. Buildup for the Vietnam War caused training loads at Fort Leonard Wood to increase to a peak of 25,000 trainees; the peak daily population during this era was again around 50,000 people. Moved to Fort Leonard Wood in 1988, the U.S. Army Engineer Center now conducts essentially all engineer training for the U.S. Army.

Current Mission: Fort Leonard Wood's mission is to operate the United States Army Engineer Center and the United States Army Engineer School, conduct basic training and other assigned training, provide training support, and provide community services. Fort Leonard Wood provides the U.S. Army and Warfighting CINCs with trained soldiers and leaders; also, conducts engineer and environmental training and evaluation programs with supporting literature. It generates engineer material to perform mobility, countermobility, survivability, sustainment, and topographic missions. Fort Leonard Wood develops engineer concepts and doctrine and the mission support leading to readiness of all deployable units and execution of mobilization, contingency, and disaster plans. Six MTOE units and 121 Reserve Component units are supported and deployed through Fort Leonard Wood.

2. ENVIRONMENTAL

Fort Leonard Wood consists of 62,911 acres, of which 695 acres are wetlands. There are three known Federally Endangered Species (Gray Bat, Indiana Bat, and Bald Eagle), three Federal Candidate Species (Cerulean Warbler Butternut, Royal Catchfly, and Central Missouri Cave Amphipod), and one State Candidate Species (Grotto Salamander). There are 13 structures eligible for the National Register of Historic Places. Approximately 46% of the installation has been surveyed for archeological sites and 94 potential eligible sites have been identified.

Potable water is acquired 95% by surface water and 5% by wells. The water treatment facility has a capacity of 9.8 million gallons per day (MGD) with an average daily usage of 3.76 MGD. Only one of the six wells is connected to the central water distribution system. That one well has a pumping capacity of 0.32 MGD and a daily usage rate of 0.19 MGD. The National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permitted wastewater treatment plant has a design capacity of 8.4 MGD and a usage rate of 2.3 MGD. Solid waste is disposed of through contract at a daily rate of 32 tons/day. A 2.11 acre installation owned demolition landfill has a life expectancy of two years.

There is a Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) interim permit in effect with a RCRA Part B permit being processed. There are seven Defense Environmental Restoration Account (DERA) eligible sites identified by the installation. There are Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC) and Department of the Army (DA) licenses required for radioactive materials for equipment used in the hospital.

Estimated revenue from revenue generating programs for FY 94 is \$110 K. Funded and unfunded compliance costs for FY 94 - FY 99 total \$15.475 M, and funded and unfunded restoration costs for FY 94 - FY 99 total \$2.89 M.

INSTALLATION REVIEW

FORT McCLELLAN, ALABAMA

1. BACKGROUND

Location: Fort McClellan is located in north central Alabama about 80 miles west of Atlanta, Georgia and 55 miles east of Birmingham, Alabama, near Interstate 20 which connects the two large metropolitan areas. The post adjoins the city of Anniston, Alabama and is located totally within Calhoun County.

History: Established in 1917 as Camp McClellan on land donated by the local community, the Army purchased an additional 22,245 acres (Pelham Range) in 1940. In the early 1950's, the Chemical Corps and the Women's Army Corps were established at McClellan. These Corps' were joined for a 4-year period in 1966 by an Advanced Infantry Brigade which trained over 30,000 men for the Vietnam war. In the mid-1970's the Chemical Corps merged with the Ordnance Corps and the school moved to Aberdeen Proving Grounds. The Army's Military Police School was then moved to McClellan when the Women's Army Corps was disestablished. In 1979, the Chemical School returned to McClellan and basic training was added to the growing training mission. An integrated chemical and military police one station unit training brigade evolved and the basic training mission was phased out. The DoD Polygraph Institute was established in 1986. The Chemical Defense Training Facility (CDTF) came on-line in 1987 and has trained over 30,000 military personnel and civilians.

Current Mission: Fort McClellan has become a Joint Training Center with three schools that train Army, Marine, Air Force, Navy, or other Federal personnel: the U.S. Army Chemical School, U.S. Army Military Police School, and DoD Polygraph Institute. All Army chemical and military police One Station Unit Training (OSUT) is conducted at McClellan. The installation's role has become diverse as chemical and biological threats, treaty inspector training, and policing actions involving emerging nations have come to the forefront of DoD's global responsibility. The CDTF has become the international source for toxic agent training because it is a "one of a kind" facility. The "America's Army" concept further increases the installation's role of training the Army Reserve and National Guard. McClellan is the home of the Alabama National Guard (largest in the nation) and is the mobilization center for 96 units and about 20,000 Individual Ready Reservists. The installation extends its support through reimbursement and special funding to the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, and Firearms (ATF), Smithsonian Institute, counterdrug, and others.

2. ENVIRONMENTAL

Fort McClellan consists of 45,679 acres and an additional 182,500 acres of permitted land in the Talladega National Forest. Fort McClellan contains 1,451 acres of wetlands. One Federally listed threatened species (Mohr's Barbara's Buttons) and one endangered species (Xyris Tennesseeensis) are

known to occur on the installation. Eighty-nine buildings are reported to be eligible for the National Register of Historic Places. There are also 32 archeological sites potentially eligible for the National Register.

Almost all of the installation's potable water supply (99.9%) is acquired through a municipal contract and the rest is acquired from five installation wells. The five wells have a total pumping capacity of 0.05 - 0.06 million gallons per day (MGD) and an average daily usage of 0.005 MGD. The maximum capacity of the contracted potable water source is 15.0 MGD with an average daily use of 1.5 MGD. The contracted National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permitted wastewater treatment facility has a design capacity of 2.2 MGD and an average daily usage rate of 1.2 MGD. The installation has a 12.5 acre construction and debris landfill with a remaining capacity of 13,000 tons. Sanitary waste is disposed of via commercial contract at a daily rate of 20 tons/day.

A Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) Part B permit has been requested for open burning/detonation. Thirty Defense Environmental Restoration Account (DERA) eligible contaminated sites have been identified by the installation. Three Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC) and one Department of the Army (DA) licenses are held for radioactive materials and sources (by-product materials, calibration equipment, Cobalt 57, Post Hot Cell, CO-60, & CS 137).

Revenue generating programs (forestry & fish/game) are estimated to account for \$208 K in FY 94. Funded and unfunded compliance costs for FY 94 - FY 99 total \$29.28 M, and funded and unfunded restoration costs for FY 94 - FY 99 total \$18.7 M.

INSTALLATION REVIEW

FORT RUCKER, ALABAMA

1. BACKGROUND

Location: Fort Rucker is located in southeastern Alabama near Ozark, Alabama. Fort Rucker is assigned to the Dothan, Alabama Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA). This MSA is comprised of Dale and Houston Counties. Other surrounding counties within the Region of Influence include Barbour Co., AL; Coffee Co., AL; Covington Co., AL; Crenshaw Co., AL; Geneva Co., AL; Henry Co., AL; Pike Co., AL; Holmes Co., FL; and Jackson Co., FL.

History: Established on 1 May 1942 in southeast Alabama near Ozark, Alabama. Approximately half Ft Rucker was of the land occupied by Camp Rucker was already federally owned and the remainder was acquired from private owners. Fort Rucker has evolved from a World War II mobilization camp to its current role as home of the U.S. Army Aviation Center and School. During World War II, four infantry divisions as well as dozens of smaller units trained at Rucker. The post was closed in 1946 and reopened in 1950. During the Korean conflict, Camp Rucker was used for training replacement troops for combat units in Korea. After again becoming inactive in June 1954, the post was reactivated two months later as the new home of the Army Aviation School. Following the transfer of the school, along with supporting tenant activities, the Army Aviation Center was established at Camp Rucker in February 1955. In October 1955, Rucker became a permanent Army post, and its name was changed to Fort Rucker. Evolving along with Army Aviation since that time, Fort Rucker has become a major center of Army training, doctrine, and combat development.

Current Mission: Fort Rucker is the home of and provides command and support to the U.S. Army Aviation School, U.S. Army Aviation Centers, U.S. Army Aviation Branch as well as several aviation related tenants, including U.S. Army School of Aviation Medicine, U.S. Army Safety Center, U.S. Army Aviation Technical Test Center, and U.S. Army Aeromedical Research Laboratory. The Fort Rucker Commander is also Commander of the U.S. Army Aviation Logistics School at Fort Eustis, VA. Fort Rucker trains aviation personnel, integrates and coordinates the Army Aviation Program for DA, serves as proponent for management and development of Aviation Officer/Warrant Officer personnel, manages the Aviation Branch, functions as the U.S. Army TRADOC proponent for aviation flight training, Aviation Leader Development, and the worldwide U.S. Army Aviation Evaluation/Standardization Program in concert with other HQDA agencies. Fort Rucker also develops the tactics and techniques for the employment of Army Aviation; develops doctrine, concepts, organization, and materiel requirements for Army aviation. Fort Rucker also provides aviation training to some 35 foreign nations.

2. ENVIRONMENTAL

Fort Rucker consist of 63,503 acres, of which 9,573 acres are wetlands. Currently Fort Rucker's only resident Federally listed species is the threatened American Alligator. There have been sightings of a Bald Eagle(s) in the vicinity of Lake Tholocco; however, until nesting is confirmed or sightings increase significantly, the assumption is that the birds are not resident. A total of 43,329 acres have been surveyed for archeological resources and seven prehistoric sites and one historic site were identified. The seven prehistoric sites have been recommended as being potentially eligible for the National Register.

The potable water source for the installation is from 15 wells with a total capacity of 6.0 million gallons per day (MGD), and an average daily usage of 3.2 MGD. Two National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permitted wastewater treatment plants exist with a design capacity of 2.5 MGD and an average usage of 1.5 MGD. Solid waste removal is provided through contract with an average volume of 16.7 tons/day.

The installation has a Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) Part B permitted hazardous waste container storage site. The installation has also applied for a permit for open burning/open detonation. There are 33 Defense Environmental Restoration Account (DERA) eligible contaminated sites identified on the installation. Fifty-two Polychlorinated Biphenyl (PCB) contaminated transformers were identified, of which 32 have been replaced. The installation has 109 active underground storage tanks (UST) and 60 abandoned tanks; of which, 53 have been tested, 18 failed, 17 replaced with above ground tanks and one awaiting repair. All of Fort Rucker has been surveyed for Radon and only two houses had readings that were slightly above the action level. The Radon will be mitigated when the houses are renovated. Lead-based paint is an issue in some family housing units and in some WW II wood buildings. There is one Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC) license on Fort Rucker for the radiological materials; Cesium 137, Iodine 125, Carbon 14, and Hydrogen 3. There are three laboratories where radioactive materials are used and the extent of decommissioning required is limited to these three areas and would require very limited surveying and/or cleanup.

Revenue generating programs (forestry, fish/wildlife, & agricultural lease) are estimated to generate \$670.7 M in FY 94. Funded and unfunded compliance costs for FY 94 - FY 99 total \$16.45, and funded and unfunded restoration costs for FY 94 - FY 98 total \$8.54 M.

INSTALLATION REVIEW

FORT SAM HOUSTON, TEXAS

1. BACKGROUND

Location: Fort Sam Houston (FSH) is located in south central Texas in the heart of the City of San Antonio, Bexar County, approximately 140 miles north of the Gulf of Mexico. A sub-installation, Camp Bullis, is located 17 miles northwest of Fort Sam Houston and borders both Kendall and Comal counties. Both Fort Sam Houston and Camp Bullis are located in the San Antonio Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area.

History: Established as the Army Post at San Antonio in 1845, the post initially operated out of rented buildings, including the famed Alamo, until the present day Quadrangle was built on ground donated by the City in 1876. Fort Sam Houston grew to its present size through the expansions of the Infantry Post, Cavalry and Light Artillery Posts, Camps Wilson and Travis, Dodd Field, and the New Post. The post served as the birth place of military aviation, the concepts of modern warfare prior to and during World Wars I and II, and the home of military medicine in the post World War II era, a role it retains today. The installation has served as a supporter and deployer of troops in all actions since the Mexican wars to include all current day actions. Camp Bullis was founded in 1917 as the southern extension of the Leon Springs Military Reservation established in 1906. Throughout its history, Camp Bullis has been used as a training area extension of FSH. Today, it serves as a primary combat service and combat service support field training site for all military elements in San Antonio and south Texas.

Current Mission: Fort Sam Houston is the home of Fifth U.S. Army; U.S. Army Medical Command (Prov); U.S. Army Health Services Command; U.S. Army Medical Department Center and School (AMEDDC&S); the new technologically advanced Brooke Army Medical Center; U.S. Army 5th Recruiting Brigade; and the 90th U.S. Army Reserve Command. The post also serves as the home and supporting/coordinating installation for over 100 tenant and satellite activities in a 13-state area under AR 5-9. The Fort Sam Houston Information System Support Area extends to FORSCOM installations on both coasts; the Logistic Support Area extends to the Great Lakes. This post also serves as a central command and control and training base for Army medicine throughout the free world and a support base for satellite activities throughout the United States from Mexico to Canada. Additionally, the installation serves as home for six III Corps deployable medical units and an EOD Control Team. Fort Sam Houston (and Camp Bullis) is a training base for all services and members of the medical services throughout the world.

2. ENVIRONMENTAL

Fort Sam Houston consists of 3,150 acres, of which 120 acres are wetlands. No threatened or endangered species (TES) survey has been conducted; however, it was previously reported that the endangered Black-capped Vireo and Golden-cheeked Warbler may occur on the installation. A total of 795 buildings are eligible or potentially eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places.

Potable water is from five wells with a total pumping capacity of 10.0 million gallons per day (MGD) and an average daily use of 3.11 MGD. Wastewater disposal is accomplished by contract with the City of San Antonio with an average effluent of 4.04 MGD. There is a National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permit on the installation. Solid waste is now disposed of under contract with an average volume of 57.5 tons/day.

The installation has identified one Defense Environmental Restoration Account (DERA) eligible contaminated site. A Polychlorinated Biphenyl (PCB) survey is 50% complete. Asbestos removal and lead-based paint programs are ongoing. The installation holds Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC) or Department of the Army (DA) license(s) for medical radiological materials used by Brooke Army Medical Center.

Real property leases generate \$18.5 K per year. Funded and unfunded compliance costs for FY 94 - FY 99 total \$40.26 M, and funded and unfunded restoration costs for FY 94 - FY 99 total \$0.265 M.

INSTALLATION REVIEW

FORT SILL, OKLAHOMA

1. BACKGROUND

Location: Fort Sill is located in the great plains of southwest Oklahoma and borders the city of Lawton, Oklahoma. Lawton/Fort Sill is in Comanche County and employs residents from 19 surrounding counties. Counties which border Comanche County are Caddo, Cotton, Grady, Kiowa, Stephens, and Tillman.

History: The site of Fort Sill was staked out on January 8, 1869 by Major General Philip H. Sheridan who led a campaign into Indian Territory. Sheridan's massive winter campaign involved six cavalry regiments accompanied by frontier scouts such as "Buffalo Bill" Cody, "Wild Bill" Hickok, Ben Clark, and Jack Stilwell. In 1894, Geronimo and 341 other Apache prisoners-of-war were brought to Fort Sill where they lived in villages on the range. With the disappearance of the frontier, the mission of Fort Sill gradually changed from cavalry to field artillery. The School of Fire for the Field Artillery was founded at Fort Sill in 1911. At various times, Fort Sill has also served as home to the Infantry School of Musketry, the School for Aerial Observers, the Air Service Flying School, and the Army Aviation School. Today, as the U.S. Army Field Artillery Center, Fort Sill remains the only active Army installation of all the forts on the south plains built during the Indian Wars. It serves as a National Historic Landmark Area and home of the Field Artillery for the free world.

Current Mission: As the Firebase of America's Army, the mission of Fort Sill is to train, equip, mobilize, and rapidly deploy field artillery forces as an integral part of our nation's power projection strategy. Fort Sill is intimately involved in the entire spectrum of training: It conducts basic and advanced individual training and one station unit training; it trains leaders at all levels, from sergeants at the NCO Academy and junior officers at the Field Artillery Basic and Advanced Courses to our most senior artillery leaders. Fort Sill supports the training of III Corps Artillery, whose four brigades make it the largest artillery organization in the Army. Fort Sill trains and supports the second largest branch in the Army with more than 101,000 Field Artillery soldiers, including the Reserve Components. In addition, it trains more than 1,150 Field Artillery Marines, both active and reserve, and international students from 50 countries. It provides annual training support, facilities and ranges for approximately 8,378 Reserve Component soldiers and Marines and ROTC and West Point cadets.

2. ENVIRONMENTAL

Fort Sill consist of 94,220 acres, of which 1,200 acres are wetlands. The Federally listed endangered Black-capped Vireo is reported to occur on the installation. A historic building inventory is on-going; however, the installation reports a total of 49 historic properties listed and 716 eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places. Fort Sill has a National Historic Landmark District

composed of 45 buildings and associated parade ground dating from the early 1870's through 1910's. An archeological survey has been conducted of 51,706 acres and 251 sites were found potentially eligible for listing on the National Register. Several nearby Native American groups (Apache, Kiowa and Comanche) frequent Fort Sill for ceremonies.

Ninety-nine percent of potable water is supplied by contract with the City of Lawton with a maximum capacity of 12.5 million gallons per day (MGD) and an average daily use of 4.0 MGD. An installation ground well has a pumping capacity of 0.004 MGD and an average use of 0.002 MGD. The installation water treatment plant, with a design capacity of 0.05 MGD, has been shut down for five years and is due to be back in operation on or about May 1994. The upgraded National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permitted wastewater treatment plant has a design capacity of 4.3 MGD and an average usage of 2.2 MGD. A 188 acre landfill exists on the installation with a total remaining capacity of 4.1 M tons and an estimated useful life of 35 years. The installation is beginning to implement a composting operation, which will reduce the solid waste stream by 50-60% by the end of 1996; which, will double the landfill useful life.

An ongoing assessment to determine contamination has identified 27 active Defense Environmental Restoration Account (DERA) eligible sites. A total of 66 sites are identified on the installation action plan (IAP). Out of 226 underground storage tanks (UST), 17 are active and 209 inactive. All 209 inactive tanks will be removed by the end of 1994. A total of 121 above ground storage tanks have replaced UST. Reynolds Army Community Hospital holds a Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC) license for medical use of radioactive materials currently used in five areas and two bathroom facilities. The Nuclear Medical Service is scheduled for immediate decommissioning and relocation to the newly built Reynolds Army Community Hospital. The installation also holds several NRC and Department of the Army (DA) licenses for self-luminous sources on captured enemy equipment, analyzers employing sealed sources and unserviceable radioactive items (sights, fire control devices, chemical agent detectors, etc.).

Revenue generating programs (hunting/fishing & firewood) are estimated to generate \$97 K in FY 94. Funded and unfunded compliance costs for FY 94 - FY 99 total \$35.09 M, and funded and unfunded restoration costs for FY 94 - FY 99 total \$21.25 M.

INSTALLATION REVIEW

PRESIDIO OF MONTEREY, CALIFORNIA

1. BACKGROUND

Location: The Presidio of Monterey (POM) is located on the central coast of California, 125 miles south of San Francisco in the Salinas-Seaside-Monterey Metropolitan Statistical Area. The POM Annex is located approximately 9 miles north of the Presidio of Monterey. It is situated on a small parcel of land that used to be part of Fort Ord (closed by BRAC 91). The Annex is not a subinstallation of the POM but merely an extension of the post.

History: Imperial Spain first established the Presidio of Monterey in 1770. It was captured by the United States in 1846 during the War with Mexico, and briefly occupied by the U.S. Army. The War Department reactivated the post in 1902 for troops returning from the Philippine Insurrection and the oldest buildings on post date from this period. From 1919 to 1940 the post was the home of the 11th Cavalry. During World War II it served as a corps headquarters, reception training center for inductees, and civil affairs staging area for military government teams deploying to occupy Japan.

The Army Language School took over the Presidio of Monterey in 1946 as a subinstallation of Fort Ord. Over the years the Army gradually transformed the post through new construction and remodeling to provide the specialized facilities necessary for foreign language instruction. In the 1970's all major service language training programs were consolidated here and the school was renamed Defense Language Institute Foreign Language Center. The school has trained thousands of military linguists from all four services who served in every conflict since World War II. When Fort Ord closed on 1 October 1994, the Presidio became a separate installation, and the POM Annex was established, containing family housing and limited support facilities.

Current Mission: The Presidio of Monterey has been the home of the Defense Language Institute Foreign Language Center since World War II. The Institute now has a worldwide mission in support of all four services and several other federal agencies. It trains more than 3,000 active and Reserve Component students annually in more than 24 languages and dialects, most of them seldom taught in American schools and universities. It also provides sustainment training around the world for perishable language skills, to include distance education course materials, mobile training teams, and video teletraining. The Institute also devotes extensive resources to develop and execute an extensive DoD worldwide testing system that measures individual linguist proficiency and unit readiness. In recent years the Institute has provided tailored support to contingency operations and domestic emergencies in Somalia, the Balkans, the Los Angeles earthquake, and elsewhere. The Presidio also provides support for a variety of tenant organizations.

2. ENVIRONMENTAL

The Presidio of Monterey consists of 392 acres. No threatened or endangered species (TES) were reported. However, two Federally listed TES (Monterey Spineflower & Sand Gila) were previously reported. Ninety-six buildings in the historic district are contributory to the National Register of Historic Places. The El Castillo site (8.8 acres, 6 sites) is identified as a potentially eligible archeological site for the National Register.

Potable water is supplied by contract with a capacity of 5.85 million gallons per day (MGD) day and a consumption rate of 0.4 MGD. The regional wastewater treatment plant has a total capacity of 2.2 MGD and the installation usage rate is 0.2 MGD. Solid waste disposal is by contract with a projected waste generation of 70,000 tons/year (after relocation of Fort Ord base operations (BASOPS) staff).

The installation is in a region in non-attainment for ozone (moderate). There are three Defense Environmental Restoration Account (DERA) eligible contaminated sites identified on the installation.

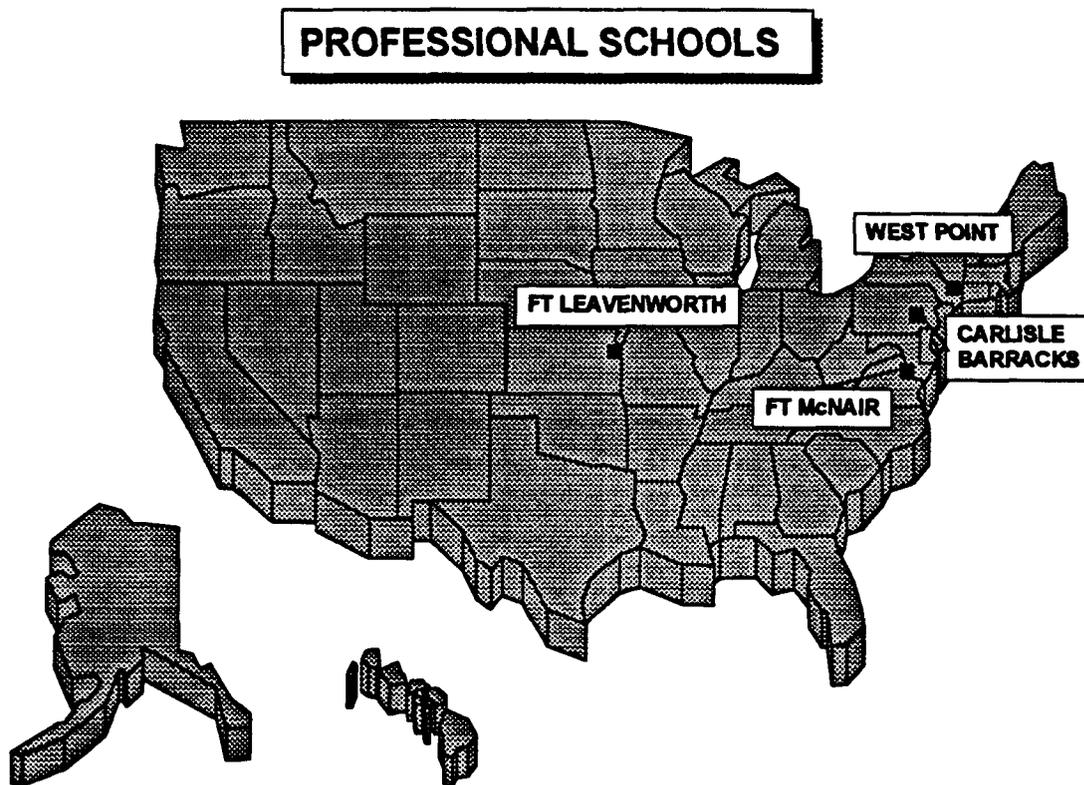
Funded and unfunded compliance costs for FY 94 - FY 99 total \$3.19 M, and funded and unfunded restoration costs for FY 94 - FY 99 total \$6.38 M.

CHAPTER 5 - PROFESSIONAL SCHOOLS

The installations listed below were evaluated within the Professional Schools installation category.

- Carlisle Barracks, Pennsylvania
- Fort Leavenworth, Kansas
- Fort Leslie McNair, Washington D.C.
- United States Military Academy, West Point, New York

The following map shows the geographic distribution of each installation.



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INSTALLATION REVIEW

CARLISLE BARRACKS, PENNSYLVANIA

1. BACKGROUND

Location: Carlisle Barracks is located in south central Pennsylvania, bordering Carlisle, Pennsylvania. Situated in Cumberland County, Carlisle Barracks' Economic Area includes Carlisle, Harrisburg, and Lebanon, Pennsylvania.

History: Carlisle Barracks is among the oldest active military posts in the United States. The first regular military garrison at Carlisle Barracks was established May 30, 1757. Founded in 1838, the Cavalry School of Practice marked the first use of the barracks exclusively as a military training station. In 1879, Carlisle Barracks was transferred to the Department of Interior for use as an Indian Industrial School. In 1918, the Army reclaimed Carlisle Barracks for use as a hospital which then gave way to the Medical Field Service School. Beginning in 1946, Carlisle Barracks was the temporary home, at one time or another, of the School for Government of Occupied Area, the Adjutant General's School, the Army Chaplain School, the Military Police School, the Army Security Agency School, and the Armed Forces Information School. Since 1951, Carlisle Barracks has been the home of the U.S. Army War College.

Current Mission: Carlisle Barracks supports the U.S. Army War College (USAWC). The mission of the USAWC is to prepare military officers and civilians for senior leadership responsibilities in a strategic security environment. They study the role of landpower, as part of a unified, joint, or combined force, in support of U.S. national military strategy. Other collocated organizations are an integral part of the USAWC, but also perform external missions. The Center for Strategic Leadership is an education center and high technology laboratory focused on decision making at the strategic and operational levels. The U.S. Army Military History Institute preserves historical books and papers relating to U.S. military history. An Operations Group operates a Worldwide Military Command and Control System. Other institutes include the U.S. Army Physical Fitness Research Institute and the Strategic Studies Institute.

2. ENVIRONMENTAL

Carlisle Barracks consists of 402 acres, of which 6.3 acres are wetlands. There are 104 historic buildings reported on Carlisle Barracks, of which twenty-two buildings are listed and 82 eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places. An archeological survey has been completed for 90 acres and two archeological sites have been found to be potentially eligible for listing on the Historic Register.

Potable water is supplied from an installation spring with a pumping capacity of 1.0 million

gallons per day (MGD) and average usage of 0.35 MGD. The spring produces approximately 3.0 MGD. Wastewater is disposed under contract with the Borough of Carlisle, Carlisle, Pennsylvania with a maximum capacity of 0.25 MGD and average daily usage of 0.245 MGD. Solid waste is disposed under contract with a daily volume of 4.8 tons/day at a cost of \$85/ton.

The air quality region is in non-attainment for ozone (marginal). An assessment has been conducted to determine contaminated sites. A Polychlorinated Biphenyl (PCB) survey has been completed and 13 of the 15 contaminated transformers identified have been replaced. There are 25 active and six abandoned underground storage tanks (UST) on the installation. Fourteen tanks have been tested and the three failed tanks are to be removed.

INSTALLATION REVIEW

FORT LEAVENWORTH, KANSAS

1. BACKGROUND

Location: Fort Leavenworth is located in northeast Kansas along the west bank of the Missouri River. It is bounded on the south by the city of Leavenworth. A U.S. Department of Justice Federal Penitentiary is along the western boundary. Fort Leavenworth is located approximately 35 miles northwest of the metro Kansas City area along US 73 and Kansas Route 92. The Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA) is comprised of the following counties: in Kansas (Leavenworth, Wyandotte, Johnson, Douglas, Jefferson, Shawnee, Jackson, Atchison, Brown and Doniphan); and in Missouri (Platte, Buchanan, Clinton, Clay, and Jackson).

History: Fort Leavenworth has been in continuous service to the nation for more than 166 years and possess a rich history. The Post is named after Colonel Henry Leavenworth, who chose the area as the site of a new cantonment during his expedition in 1827. Upon its establishment, Fort Leavenworth became the first permanent fort established west of the Missouri River and the first continuously occupied settlement in Kansas. Fort Leavenworth served as the chief military post on the Santa Fe and Oregon Trails which passed through the post. Fort Leavenworth played a major role as a training and supply station in the Mexican and Civil Wars. In 1881 General William T. Sherman established the School of Application for Cavalry and Training. That school has evolved into the present day U.S. Army Command and General Staff College. Fort Leavenworth served as a training camp for draftees and newly commissioned officers during World War I. During World War II, some 19,000 officers completed various Leavenworth courses. Today, Fort Leavenworth continues to be on the leading edge of the Army's future and is the home of many unique Army activities. Fort Leavenworth is the training site for tomorrow's Army leaders and is engaged in designing the Army of the future.

Current Mission: The Combined Arms Center (CAC) will be the Army's center of excellence for Battle Command of the Combined Arms. CAC will: educate and train officers in the art of Command and Staff functions of the Combined Arms at the tactical level; educate selected officers in the Operational Art; write the doctrine for warfighting of the Division and Corps and for Leader Development. CAC will retain a Training Development function for Leader Development and Battle Command and will experiment with the concepts, methods, procedures, and means of Battle Command. It will provide vigorous training exercises for Commanders and Staffs, Brigade through Corps, in the exercise of Battle Command. Another major mission is the United States Disciplinary Barracks (USDB), the nation's only maximum security military prison, which houses 1500 inmates from all of the military services. Fort Leavenworth also hosts the TRADOC Analysis Center (TRAC); the Foreign Military Studies Office (FMSO); the Center for Army Lessons Learned (CALL); and the Combat Studies Institute (CSI). In addition to major mission activities, Fort Leavenworth hosts 19 tenant units

2. ENVIRONMENTAL

Fort Leavenworth consists of 5,634 acres, of which 1,359 acres are wetlands. The Federally threatened species, American Bald Eagle, is reported to occur on the installation as a transient only. There are 99 buildings listed and 269 buildings eligible for the National Register of Historic Places. A total of 5,000 acres have been surveyed for archeological resources and one site is listed and 45 potentially eligible for listing on the National Register.

Potable water is supplied by five wells, with a total pumping capacity of 5.58 million gallons per day (MGD) and an average use of 1.2 MGD. Wastewater service is contracted with a maximum capacity of 5.45 MGD and average daily use of 2.175 MGD. Solid waste disposal is provided by contract with a daily volume of 210 tons/day.

The installation is in the process of renewing a Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) Part B permit for one hazardous waste storage site. There are 18 Defense Environmental Restoration Account (DERA) eligible sites (6 at one location) identified by the installation. A Department of the Army (DA) license for radioactive materials is held for two sealed sources.

There are no revenue generating programs except for the Disciplinary Barracks farm and greenhouse, which only offset operations costs. Funded and unfunded compliance costs for FY 94 - FY 99 total \$7.45 M, and funded and unfunded restoration costs for FY 94 - FY 99 total \$9.555 M.

INSTALLATION REVIEW

FORT LESLEY J. McNAIR, WASHINGTON, D.C.

1. BACKGROUND

Location: Fort Lesley J. McNair is located on Greenleaf Point, in the southwest section of Washington, D.C., at the junction of the Anacostia River and the Washington Channel of the Potomac River. The Metropolitan Statistical Area is Washington, D.C.; surrounding counties include Arlington (Virginia), and Montgomery and Prince Georges (Maryland).

History: Fort Lesley J. McNair is among the oldest active U.S. Army post. In 1771, Pierre L'Enfant, planner of the new federal district, designated Greenleaf's Point (28.5 acres) as a military reservation for the defense of Washington. By 1807, an arsenal was built on the site. Destroyed by the British in the War of 1812, the arsenal was rebuilt by 1817. The first federal penitentiary was built by the late 1820s on land purchased north of the arsenal. In 1865, the conspirators accused of assassinating President Lincoln were imprisoned, tried, and hung from the gallows erected on post. A general hospital established by MAJ Walter Reed was located on post from 1898 until 1909. In 1903, construction of the Army War College began, and the post became the Army's center for the education and training of senior officers. In 1924, the Army Industrial College was founded, later evolving into the Industrial College of the Armed Forces (ICAF). The Army War College and ICAF joined to form the National Defense University in 1977. The post is currently named after LTG Lesley J. McNair, killed in Normandy, France, in July, 1944.

Current Mission: Support the tenant activities stationed on post, including the National Defense University, the Inter-American Defense College, and the Headquarters, Military District of Washington. Provide housing for general and flag officers assigned to various elements of the Department of Defense.

2. ENVIRONMENTAL

Fort McNair consists of 99.2 acres, of which there is four miles of surface water frontage. Fifty-eight structures have been identified as eligible or listed on the National Register of Historic Places. The entire installation has been surveyed for archeological resources and 16 sites were identified as eligible for listing on the National Register.

Fort McNair receives its water from the Army Corps of Engineers facility, Washington Aqueduct, in Washington, DC. There is no contract limit and the average daily consumption is 0.45 million gallons per day (MGD). The City of Washington disposes of wastewater with no daily limits and an average discharge of 0.45 MGD. Solid waste disposal is by contract with a daily volume of 3-5 tons/day.

The air quality region is in non-attainment; however, the pollutants and their severity were to be determined during the city inspection in June 1994. Major air compliance projects have been identified by the installation. An environmental assessment determined that there is one Defense Environmental Restoration Account (DERA) eligible contaminated site. The dental clinic holds a Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC) or Department of the Army (DA) license for x-ray equipment. The clinic is under the control of the Walter Reed Army Medical Center.

Funded and unfunded compliance costs for FY 94 - FY 99 total \$2.16 M, and funded and unfunded restoration costs for FY 94 - FY 98 total \$0.5 M.

INSTALLATION REVIEW

UNITED STATES MILITARY ACADEMY, WEST POINT, NEW YORK 10996

1. BACKGROUND

Location: West Point is located on the Hudson River, about 50 miles north of New York city in Orange County, New York. Stewart Army Subpost (STAS), located about 14 miles north of West Point, and Galeville Army Training Site, located another 20 miles north of STAS in Ulster County, are the responsibility of the United States Military Academy (USMA). Surrounding counties include Putnam, Rockland, and Dutchess.

History: The United States Military Academy (USMA) was established by Act of Congress of 16 March 1802. Prior to that date, West Point had served as an important Revolutionary War site. USMA was this nation's first engineering school, and its graduates built the American West, while also leading the Army during virtually all the wars of the past two centuries. Among the more than 50,000 graduates of the Military Academy are Grant, Lee, Pershing, MacArthur, Eisenhower, Patton, Bradley, Westmoreland, Abrams, and Schwarzkopf.

Current Mission: The mission of the United States Military Academy is to educate and train the Corps of Cadets so that each graduate shall have the attributes essential to professional growth throughout a career as an officer of the Regular Army and to inspire each to a lifetime of service to the nation. STAS supports the mission of the USA by providing some family housing. Other services include aviation support and transient billeting. Galeville Army Training Site is currently being leased to the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) for law enforcement training. Galeville has been declared excess and is being disposed of according to Public Law and Regulations.

2. ENVIRONMENTAL

West Point Military Reservation consists of 17,103 acres, which includes Stewart Army Subpost, 402 acres, and Galeville, 621 acres. Total wetlands acreage total 1,091 acres (West Point - 867 & Galeville - 234). During the winter migratory period, the Federally threatened Bald Eagle occasionally occurs on the installation. A total of 259 structures are eligible or listed on the National Register of Historic Places. A Memorandum of Agreement (MOA) for Stony Lonesome II (2 redoubts and 6 hut sites) exists. A total of 250 acres are set aside as a National Historic Landmark.

All potable water is supplied by surface water through two treatment plants with a combined maximum capacity of 6.0 million gallons per day (MGD) and an average daily usage of 2.254 MGD. One facility is under the control of the Town of New Windsor with the finalized contract being completed. The South post is on the Village of Highland Falls system and metered/billed as used. The

Indian Point Nuclear Reactor is a potential source of water contamination. Three waste water treatment facilities have a combined design capacity of 4.0 MGD an average daily usage of 2.0 MGD. One facility is in the negotiation process of being turned over to the Town of Windsor. Solid waste is disposed of by contract at a daily volume of 30 tons/day.

The air quality region is in non-attainment for ozone (severe). Major projects have been identified to meet/maintain air compliance. The installation is in the process of obtaining a Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) Subpart X permit for open burning and is currently under an interim status. Six Defense Environmental Restoration Account (DERA) eligible sites are active. Twenty-eight Polychlorinated Biphenyl (PCB) contaminated transformers have been identified, 14 replaced and 14 retrofilled. Out of 250 underground storage tanks (UST); 100 were tested, 10 failed and seven replaced/repared. Two Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC) licenses are held for small quantities of radioactive materials used in the training of cadets.

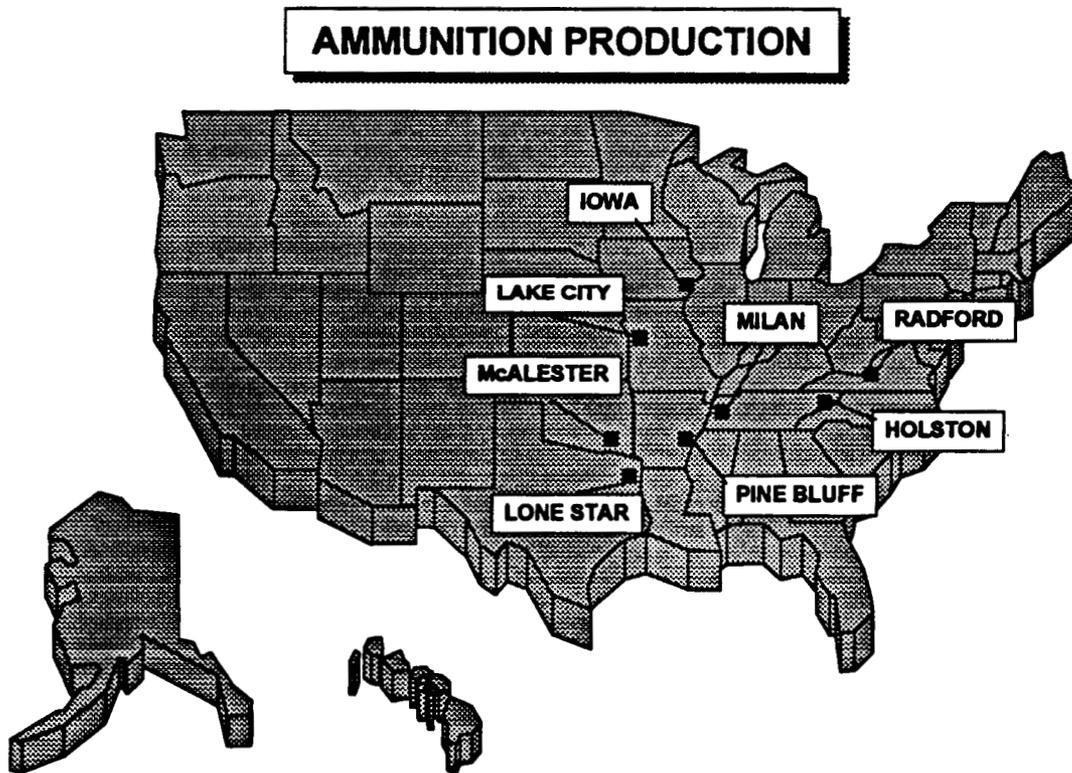
Revenue generating programs (forestry & fish/wildlife) are estimated to generate \$58 K in FY 94. Funded and unfunded compliance costs for FY 94 - FY 99 total \$37.98 M, and funded and unfunded restoration costs for FY 94 - FY 99 total \$15.925 M.

CHAPTER 6 - AMMUNITION PRODUCTION

The installations listed below were evaluated within the Ammunition Production installation category:

- Holston Army Ammunition Plant, Tennessee
- Iowa Army Ammunition Plant, Iowa
- Lake City Army Ammunition Plant, Missouri
- Lone Star Army Ammunition Plant, Texas
- McAlester Army Ammunition Plant, Oklahoma
- Milan Army Ammunition Plant, Tennessee
- Pine Bluff Arsenal, Arkansas
- Radford Army Ammunition Plant, Virginia

The following map shows the geographic location of each installation.



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INSTALLATION REVIEW

HOLSTON ARMY AMMUNITION PLANT, TENNESSEE

1. BACKGROUND

Location: Holston Army Ammunition Plant is located in Kingsport, Tennessee in the northeastern corner of the state bordering Virginia. Surrounding counties are Sullivan and Hawkins in Tennessee and Scott in Virginia. The primary area of economic impact is the Tri-City area which includes Bristol, Johnson City, and Kingsport, TN.

History: In January 1942 the National Defense Research Committee asked Tennessee Eastman Corporation (TEC) to undertake research and development work on a process to make Research Department Explosive (RDX) and to build a pilot plant. The RDX (a component of Composition B) was essential to conduct successful anti-submarine warfare against the Germans. Construction on Holston Ordnance Works began in July 1942 and production at the plant began in April 1943. Production at Holston during World War II fell just short of one billion pounds of Composition B. TEC's innovative process (the Bachmann Process) not only increased production capability, but it recovered and reused raw materials which previously were lost in the process. Holston Ordnance Works was redesignated as Holston Army Ammunition Plant effective 1 Jul 63.

Current Mission: Holston Army Ammunition Plant produces quality Research Department and High Melting Explosives (RDX/HMX) for ammunition and development purposes. It also maintains active and standby facilities and equipment in support of National defense objectives. It disposes of inactive facilities as required.

2. Environmental

Holston Army Ammunition Plant consists of 6,024 acres, of which 63 acres are wetlands. There were no Federally listed endangered species reported. However, the Indiana Bat, Gray Bat, and Bald Eagle were previously reported to occur at the installation. A total of 115 buildings are reported as being potentially eligible for the National Register of Historic Places. One prehistoric archeological site has been recorded for the installation and many of the installation lands are recommended in the overview as having a high potential for possessing archeological resources.

Potable water is provided by contract with an usage rate of 0.282 million gallons per day (MGD). The installation operates one sanitary treatment plant which has a capacity of 0.75 MGD. Current use is 0.475 MGD and the useful life of the plant is 25 years. The installation also contracts sewage treatment with the City of Kingsport Water Department. The installation operates one industrial wastewater plant with 7.5 MGD capacity and a usage rate of 3.9 MGD. The plant has a

useful life of 25 years and requires two upgrades. A National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permit exists which requires the installation to discharge cleaner than river water. The two landfills (9 acre flash & 13 acre sanitary) were scheduled for closure in March 1994, however the State has allowed an extension until 1996. Uncontaminated waste disposal was previously reported at a rate of 13 tons per day.

The installation is in the process of obtaining Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) Part B permit for the treatment of D003 explosive waste by open burning. Currently the installation has an Interim status permit open burning. There are 24 Defense Environmental Restoration Account (DERA) eligible sites identified by the installation. Forty-six transformers contain Polychlorinated Biphenyl (PCB)s and are being replaced only as they fail. There are two underground storage tanks (UST) remaining and are scheduled for removal in December 1994. The installation currently does not hold a Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC)/Department of the Army (DA) license for radioactive material.

Revenue generating programs (agriculture, forestry, fish & wildlife, & industrial) for FY 94 are estimated to generate \$27 K. Funded and unfunded compliance costs for FY 94 - FY 99 total \$17.02 M, and funded and unfunded restoration costs for FY 94 - FY 99 total \$16.87 M.

INSTALLATION REVIEW

IOWA ARMY AMMUNITION PLANT, IOWA

1. BACKGROUND

Location: The Iowa Army Ammunition Plant (IAAP) is located in Des Moines County in southeastern Iowa near Burlington, Iowa. Surrounding counties are Louisa, Lee, and Henry.

History: Negotiations to buy the land to build the IAAP (then known as the Iowa Ordnance Plant) began in November of 1940. The IAAP is built on over 19,000 acres with more than 1,200 production, support, and administration buildings. Fifteen of the buildings have in excess of 30,000 square feet of floor space. Throughout its history the plant has adapted to the existing needs of the Army. During World War II the plant produced a high volume output of 75MM and 155MM artillery rounds, ammunition components (detonators, igniter, fuzes, primers, etc.) and large aerial bombs. During the 1970s and 1980s production included an assortment of artillery rounds, anti-tank ammunition, warheads loaded with conventional explosives, demolition blocks, anti-personnel mines, fuzes, detonators, igniters, and related ammunition components.

Current Mission: The IAAP is a Government owned, contractor operated ammunition manufacturing facility operated by Mason & Hanger-Silas Mason Co., Inc. (M&H). The basic mission of Team Iowa is to load, assemble, and pack (LAP) ammunition. The IAAP also has a research and development (R&D), demil, and ammo retrograde mission. The work base comes directly from the government or via subcontract work which is contracted directly with various prime contractors. The IAAP has a prime contract with the Army in excess of \$32 million. In addition to the prime contract there are 53 subcontracts totaling in excess of \$28 million. The IAAP has been designated as a Group Technology Center (GTC) for missile warheads, artillery, 120MM cartridges and demo charges.

2. ENVIRONMENTAL

The IAAP consists of 19,124 acres, of which 191 acres are wetlands. A threatened or endangered species (TES) survey is underway. However, the Bald Eagle is a TES known to occur on the installation. Two structures are eligible for the National Register of Historic Places. Additionally, most of the buildings on the installation may be potentially eligible due to their association with WW II. Approximately half of the installation has undergone archeological surveys with 25 potentially eligible sites identified.

Potable water is acquired via commercial contract. Maximum capacity is 3.0 million gallons per day (MGD) with a average daily use of 0.575 MGD. The National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permitted wastewater treatment plant has a design capacity of 0.85

MGD and an average daily use of 0.413 MGD. Industrial wastewater treatment is at seven different sites with a capacity of 0.432 MGD, three are active averaging 0.036 MGD. There is one installation owned seven acre flash landfill with an estimated life expectancy of 20 years. Contracted solid waste is disposed of at an average volume of 8.68 tons/day.

Major projects have been identified to meet/maintain air compliance. The installation has five Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) Part B permitted facilities. There are 30 Defense Environmental Restoration Account (DERA) eligible sites identified by the installation. The installation is on the National Priority List (NPL). In mid-FY 93, an Interim Remedial Action provided bottled water to residences affected by contamination from explosives to the public water supply.

Revenue generating programs (agriculture, fish & wildlife, & industrial) total \$623 K for FY 94. Funded and unfunded compliance costs for FY 94 - FY 99 total \$15.16 M, and funded and unfunded restoration costs for FY 94 - FY 99 total \$ 16.95 M.

INSTALLATION REVIEW

LAKE CITY ARMY AMMUNITION PLANT, MISSOURI

1. BACKGROUND

Location: Lake City Army Ammunition Plant (LCAAP) is located in western Missouri, just east of Independence, Missouri, in Jackson County. The surrounding counties are Lafayette and Clay, MO; and Wyandotte and Johnson, KS.

History: LCAAP is a Government-owned, contractor-operated plant and is currently the only active small caliber ammunition manufacturing facility within the Department of Defense. On 26 December 1940, a public ground breaking ceremony was held and was presided over by former President (then Senator) Harry S. Truman. The first loaded cartridge (Caliber .30) was produced 12 September 1941. Since then, LCAAP has produced over 41 billion rounds of ammunition. Production levels have varied over the years as the country's arms needs fluctuated with employment ranging between 21,229 personnel during the peak to its current level of approximately 1400. Remington Arms Company, Inc., operated the plant from 1941 to 1985 and Olin Corporation - Winchester Group has operated it from 1985 to present.

Current Mission: To operate and maintain active and standby facilities to meet current and mobilization requirements for manufacture of small caliber ammunition.

2. Environmental

LCAAP consists of 3,935 acres, of which 39 acres are wetlands. No threatened or endangered species (TES) survey has been completed, however five State listed species were previously reported. The installation reports that virtually all WW II era permanent and semi-permanent buildings (approximately 286) are potentially eligible for the National Register of Historic Places. Approximately 17% of the installation's lands have been surveyed for archeological resources with one archeological site found.

All potable water is from 14 wells with a total pumping capacity of 1.5 million gallons per day (MGD) and average use of 1.1 MGD. The installation has three treatment plants. The industrial plant has a capacity 1.5 MGD and average usage of 0.7 MGD, the neutralized explosive plant has a capacity of 0.36 MGD and an average usage of 0.18 MGD, and the pyrotechnic plant capacity is 0.0015 MGD with an average usage of 0.001 MGD. The sanitary sewer capacity is 0.85 MGD. There is one active construction debris landfill with a two year life expectancy. Contracted solid waste average daily disposal is 4 tons/day.

The installation has a Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) Part B incinerator

permit and is in the process of obtaining a RCRA Part B permit for container storage, explosive storage, and treatment tank. There are 35 Defense Environmental Restoration Account (DERA) eligible sites identified by the installation. The installation is on the National Priority List (NPL) and an Interagency Agreement (IAG) was signed in 1989. Three sites are in the Remedial Investigation/Feasibility Study (RI/FS) stage and one is in remedial design stage. Two Polychlorinated Biphenyl (PCB) contaminated transformers were identified and are to be replaced on a routine basis. Out of five underground storage tanks (UST) (4 active & 1 abandoned), four were tested and none failed. Two UST have been replaced and one is new.

Funded and unfunded compliance costs for FY 94 - FY 99 total \$37.57 M, and funded and unfunded restoration costs for FY 94 - FY 99 total \$22.51 M.

INSTALLATION REVIEW

LONE STAR ARMY AMMUNITION PLANT, TEXAS

1. BACKGROUND

Location: Lone Star Army Ammunition Plant is located in the extreme northeast corner of Texas, approximately 12 west of Texarkana, Texas/Arkansas. Surrounding counties are Bowie, Cass, Red River, Titus, and Morris in Texas; Miller, Little River, Hempstead, and Lafayette in Arkansas; McCurtain in Oklahoma; and Caddo and Bossier parishes in Louisiana.

History: Lone Star Army Ammunition Plant was established in 1941 as Lone Star Ordnance Plant and construction started on ammunition production facilities in the same year. Upon completion of this initial construction phase, a total of 14 production lines and ancillary support facilities were operational. The plant was operated by a subsidiary of B. F. Goodrich from 1941 until production was halted in 1945 at the end of World War II. In 1945, Lone Star was placed under its neighbor, Red River Ordnance Depot, and the two installations were renamed Red River Arsenal. At the outbreak of the Korean Conflict, the ammunition production lines and support facilities were reactivated and a contract was awarded to Day & Zimmermann, Inc. for plant operation. Day & Zimmermann has remained the operating contractor since then. Lone Star has produced a wide range of munition items in support of WWII, Korea, Vietnam and Desert Shield/Desert Storm.

Current Mission: Lone Star Army Ammunition Plant has been designated as a Group Technology Center for Improved Conventional Munitions, Family of Scatterable Mines (FASCAM), M67 hand grenade, detonators, and artillery primers under ammunition facilities strategy for the 21st century. As such, production of these items and various other munitions is on-going to meet current DoD needs. In addition, Lone Star is very active in the production of other DoD related munitions with various subcontracts to systems contractors, foreign military, sales and other customers. Lone Star provides a wide range of support services to Red River Army Depot and their tenants, to include the Defense Logistics Agency Defense Distribution Depot. Under the auspices of the ARMS Act, Day & Zimmermann has leased several portions of the plant to commercial firms to reduce maintenance and overhead costs.

2. Environmental

Lone Star Army Ammunition Plant consist of 15,546 acres, of which 158 acres are wetlands. A threatened or endangered species (TES) survey has not been conducted, however the Federally listed threatened American Bald Eagle has been previously reported as occurring on the installation. A total of 9,017 acres have been surveyed for archeological resources and 45 sites have been identified as eligible for the National Register. The archeological overview also found that there

may be 425 potential historic archeological sites on the installation.

Potable water is provided by contract with a capacity of 7.7 million gallons per day (MGD) and average daily use of 0.472 MGD. The sanitary treatment facility has a capacity of 3.0 MGD and an average daily outflow of 1.5 MGD. There are seven industrial wastewater treatment plants (1 - lead with a 20 gallons per minute (GPM) capacity, 1 - chrome with a 10 GPM capacity, & 5 - "pink water" with a capacity 170 GPM capacity). All of the plants are National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permitted. There is a 9.32 acre construction debris landfill with a remaining capacity of 7,500 tons and a life expectancy of 29 years. The Red River Army Depot also uses this landfill. There is a new 68 acre landfill under construction with a capacity of 1.28 million tons and an estimated useful life of 28 years. Solid waste is also disposed of by contract with a daily volume of 18 tons/day at cost of \$90.16/ton.

The installation has a Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) Part B permit for hazardous waste storage. The installation is in the process of obtaining a Subpart X permit for open burning/detonation. Twenty-five Defense Environmental Restoration Account (DERA) eligible sites have been identified. The installation is on the National Priority List (NPL). A total of 133 Polychlorinated Biphenyl (PCB) contaminated transformers have been identified, of which 49 were replaced. The contractor holds four NRC licenses and five permits for sealed sources. The contractor is required to survey and cleanup radioactive materials and sources for decommissioning purposes.

The only revenue generating program is industrial and is estimated to generate \$4.0 M in FY 94. Funded and unfunded compliance costs for FY 94 - FY 99 total \$8.72 M, and funded and unfunded restoration costs for FY 94 - FY 99 total 11.79 M.

INSTALLATION REVIEW

McALESTER ARMY AMMUNITION PLANT, OKLAHOMA

1. BACKGROUND

Location: McAlester Army Ammunition Plant (MCAAP) is located in southeastern Oklahoma near McAlester, Oklahoma. Surrounding counties are Pittsburg, McIntosh, Haskell, Latimer, Pushmataha, Atoka, Coal, and Hughes. MCAAP's Economic Area consists of all surrounding counties in southeastern Oklahoma, and the Metropolitan Statistical Area Tulsa county, OK..

History: MCAAP was Established in June 1942 as a Naval Ammunition Depot (NAD). Located near McAlester, Oklahoma on land taken under the Second War Powers Act, construction of the plant commenced August 1942 and terminated July 1943. Effective 1 October 1977 under DOD Directive 5150.25 NAD McAlester was transferred to the Army as MCAAP. Its mission since inception has been to load, assemble, and pack (LAP) various munitions for all U.S. Military Services, including, but not limited to projectiles, gun ammunition, rockets, and bombs. MCAAP'S other vital mission has been to store, renovate, demil, ship, and receive conventional munitions for all services.

Current Mission: MCAAP is the only active conventional bomb loading facility in the U.S. With state of the art PBX cast cure and melt pour high density loading facilities. The facilities are capable of Load Assemble Packing M117, M118, BLU/109, 110, and 113 penetrator bombs, and Mk 80 series bombs. MCAAP also does LAP of 20MM, 40MM, 5" Rocket, 5" Propellant charge, BDU 45, 50, and MK80 series Inert bombs. Under Title 10 U.S.CODE, two third party LAP contracts, the Harpoon and High Speed Anti-Radar Missiles. Extensive metal and wood pallet fabrication facilities. MCAAP has Tier 1 storage and Power Projection designation. Nine million sq ft of ammunition storage (5.9 igloo, 1.6 whse, 1.5 open), readily accessible by rail 0 miles., hwy 40 miles., air 67 miles., and port 403 miles. With two demilitarization grounds containing 52 pits and 5 burning pads for open burn/open detonation (OB/OD) of obsolete munitions, and 3 dedicated breakdown, steamout, and washout facilities for resource recovery and recycle. Two ammunition renovation complexes, and it's own industrial area consisting of machine, tool, die, and welding shops with chemical and gage labs.

2. Environmental

MCAAP consists of 44,964 acres, of which 150 acres are wetlands. Habitats exist on post for the Federally endangered species, American Burying Beetle. A historic building survey has not been conducted, however, the installation is reported to have over 1,474 structures potentially eligible for the National Register of Historic Places. A total of 44,965 acres have been surveyed for

archeological resources and 449 sites are reported as potentially eligible for listing on the National Register.

All potable water (and process water) is from a surface water impoundment. There is one treatment plant with a design capacity of 1.5 million gallons per day (MGD) and average daily usage of 0.7 MGD. The sewage treatment plant has a design capacity of 0.95 MGD and an average daily usage of 0.35 MGD. There is one National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permitted industrial wastewater treatment plant with a capacity of 0.03 MGD. There is a permitted 50 acre Type IV "Other Industrial Waste Landfill," with a remaining useful life of eight years. There is also a non-industrial solid waste removal contract with a daily volume of 15 tons/day at cost of \$10.2/ton.

The installation has a Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) Part B permit for a hazardous waste storage facility. The installation is also in the process of obtaining three RCRA permits: Subpart O permit for the Deactivation Furnace, Subpart X permit for open burning/open detonation, and another Subpart X permit. The installation contains ten Defense Environmental Restoration Account (DERA) eligible contaminated sites.

Total revenue generating programs (agriculture and hunting) generated for FY 92 - FY 95 are \$199 K. Funded and unfunded compliance costs for FY 94 - FY 99 total \$7.87 M, and funded and unfunded restoration costs for FY 94 - FY 99 total \$15.36 M.

INSTALLATION REVIEW

MILAN ARMY AMMUNITION PLANT, TENNESSEE

1. BACKGROUND

Location: Milan Army Ammunition Plant (MAAP) is located in western Tennessee, near the city of Milan. Surrounding counties are Madison, Henderson, and Weakley. The plant is located on Gibson and Carroll Counties. Milan AAP is 25 miles north of Jackson, 100 miles west of Memphis, and 130 east of Nashville.

History: Construction of MAAP started in January 1941 and was completed in January 1942. Initially, the plant was divided into two separate units: Wolf Creek Ordnance Plant, operated by Procter & Gamble Defense Corp., and the Milan Ordnance Depot, which was government operated. In 1943 the plant was combined into the Milan Ordnance Center. During World War II, the mission included the production of fuzes, boosters, minor and major caliber ammunition, the operation of an ammonium nitrate plant, and the receiving, storage, and shipping of ammunition. On 14 October 1957, Harvey Aluminum Sales, Inc. became the operating contractor. On 22 December 1969, Harvey Aluminum Sales, Inc. was acquired by Martin Marietta Inc. On 18 April 1972, the name was changed to Martin Marietta Aluminum Sales, Inc. On 7 January 1985, Martin Marietta Corp. sold the aluminum business and organized Martin Marietta Ordnance Systems, Inc., to operate MAAP. Today six production lines (A, B, D, H, X and Z), the washout/rework Line O, and the field service depot activities are in operation plus all or portions of the various support facilities.

Current Mission: Milan AAP is a Government-owned, contractor-operated military industrial installation under the jurisdiction of the Commanding General, Headquarters, United States Army Armament, Munitions and Chemical Command. MAAPs major mission responsibilities are: (1) operation and maintenance of active facilities in support of current operations and maintenance and/or layaway of standby facilities (including machinery and package lines received from industry or other Government installations) in condition to permit rehabilitation and resumption of production within prescribed time limitations; (2) receipt, surveillance, maintenance, renovation, storage, physical inventory, issue, demilitarization, and salvage of field service stocks, items of industrial stocks and international logistics requirements stocks; (3) industrial readiness planning, master planning and emergency mobilization planning, including preparation, review, and revision of prescribed plans; (4) load, assemble, and pack ammunition items which include 40MM grenades, mortars, tank ammo, artillery ammo, and fuzes.

2. ENVIRONMENTAL

Milan Army Ammunition Plant consists of 22,436 acres, of which 336 acres are wetlands. A threatened or endangered species (TES) survey is currently underway. One building, Governor

Browning House, is on the National Register of Historic Places. A total of 405 sites have been identified as potentially eligible for the National Register.

Potable water is supplied by five active and three inactive wells. The five active wells have a combined pumping capacity of 6.5 million gallons per day (MGD) and an average daily usage of 1.0 MGD. The three inactive wells have a combined pumping capacity of 3.45 MGD. The two National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permitted wastewater plants have a combined capacity of 1.75 MGD and an average daily usage of 0.22 MGD. In addition, there are seven industrial wastewater treatment plants. The existing 37 acre sanitary landfill has a remaining capacity of 540 tons and is schedule for closure in FY 95. A new 225 acre Class 2 State permitted landfill will have a 100 year life expectancy. A commercial contract for solid waste disposal also exist with a disposal volume of 2.3 tons/day.

There is one project identified to meet/maintain air compliance. The installation has Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) Part B permits for storage of hazardous waste. In addition, the installation is in the process of obtaining a RCRA Part B Subpart X permit for open burning/open detonation. The installation is on the National Priority List (NPL) and an Interagency Agreement (IAG) was signed in 1989. The installation holds six Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC)/Department of the Army (DA) licenses for radioactive materials and sources.

Revenue generating programs (forestry, agriculture, industrial, & hunting/fishing) are expected to generate \$321 K in FY 94. Funded and unfunded compliance costs for FY 94 - FY 99 total \$12.99 M, and funded and unfunded restoration costs for FY 94 - FY 99 total \$64.71 M.

INSTALLATION REVIEW

PINE BLUFF ARSENAL, ARKANSAS

1. BACKGROUND

Location: Pine Bluff Arsenal (PBA) is located in Jefferson County, Arkansas, between Little Rock and Pine Bluff. Surrounding counties are Pulaski, Grant, Cleveland, Lonoke, Lincoln, Arkansas, and Saline.

History: PBA was established in November 1941. The original construction cost was \$60 million and it created 21,000 jobs. PBA's initial mission in World War II was the manufacture of magnesium and thermite munitions. In the years that followed, the mission expanded to include production and storage of pyrotechnic, riot control, and chemical filled munitions. PBA became the only U.S. site for the production of biological munitions in the late 1950's. In the 1980's, PBA served as the primary site for the Binary Munitions Production Program, the "Rock-Ready" Chemical Defensive Equipment Preparedness Program and the world-wide site for Chemical/Biological Defense Equipment Recertification. PBA entered the waste management and demilitarization arena upon completion of a unique multi-furnace incinerator complex in 1978, and completion of the first permitted hazardous waste landfill in the U.S. in 1983. PBA products and services were heavily utilized in World War II, the Korean War, Vietnam and Desert Storm. PBA is currently valued at over \$1.0 billion and continues to respond quickly and efficiently to the Army's changing needs.

Current Mission: PBA's current missions can best be categorized into five capabilities: ammunition production; chemical/biological defense production and repair; depot storage; waste management; and chemical weapons management. PBA produces ammunition ranging from 40MM to 175MM, including white and red phosphorus, pyrotechnics, practice, and training items. PBA supports the engineering and manufacturing development for munition items with a Production Engineering Laboratory, smoke test facilities, and chemical/physical laboratories. PBA is a world-wide chemical/biological (C/B) center for certification and testing of C/B defense equipment. Large filter fabrication, protective clothing impregnation, and decontaminating kit production are also PBA missions. As a depot, PBA has 1.3 million square feet of storage capacity with over 45,000 tons of field service material. PBA's waste management mission provides fully permitted waste treatment, storage, and disposal facilities. The RCRA's permitted multi-furnace incinerator complex is designed to handle a variety of pyrotechnic mixes, small ammunition, and bulk wastes.

2. ENVIRONMENTAL

Pine Bluff Arsenal consists of 14,943 acres, of which 134 acres are wetlands. Two threatened or endangered species (TES) are known to occur on the installation, but one is transient (Bald

Eagle) and one is non-resident (American Alligator). Seven archeological sites were recommended for additional investigation to determine their eligibility for the National Register.

All potable water is supplied by 11 raw water wells (5 active & 6 stand-by) with a total pumping capacity of 11 million gallons per day (MGD). The potable water treatment plant capacity is 2.0 MGD. Average daily usage of potable water is 1.0 MGD. The two National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permitted wastewater treatment plants have a combined design capacity of 4.0 MGD and an average daily usage rate of 0.65. The industrial wastewater treatment capacity is 1.0 MGD and has an average daily usage of 0.4 MGD. There is an interim contract for disposal of solid waste at an average daily volume of 2 tons/day.

Pine Bluff has one Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) Part B permit covering five sites, solid waste storage, liquid waste storage, waste container magazine (incinerator complex), phosphorus storage, and tank farm storage (incinerator complex). In addition, there is an Interim Status permit authority for the storage of chemical agent munitions and munitions related items identified as hazardous waste. A RCRA Part B Subpart X permit has been requested for open burning/open detonation and for the Waste Volume Reduction Unit. A total of 190 Polychlorinated Biphenyl (PCB) contaminated transformers remain at Pine Bluff. The installation holds one Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC) license for two sealed sources and one Department of the Army (DA) license for two sealed sources. Pine Bluff contains two hazardous waste landfills, an incinerator complex, a Rotary Kiln Deactivation Furnace (RDF), a Fluized Bed Incinerator, and two environmental laboratories.

Revenue generating programs (forestry, Sikes Act, recycling, & outgrants) are estimated to account for \$76 K in revenues in FY 94. Funded and unfunded compliance costs for FY 94 - FY 99 total \$22.7 M, and funded and unfunded restoration costs for FY 94 - FY 99 total \$1.453 M.

INSTALLATION REVIEW

RADFORD ARMY AMMUNITION PLANT, VIRGINIA

1. BACKGROUND

Location: Radford Army Ammunition Plant (RAAP) is located in Pulaski and Montgomery Counties in southwest Virginia, 220 air miles from Washington, D.C. The plant is comprised of two major areas: The Radford unit located between the City of Radford and the Town of Blacksburg and the New River storage unit, near the Town of Dublin.

History: It was Established in 1941 at Radford, Virginia, on land purchased from private landowners. Construction began on the Radford unit in September 1940. This facility was named Radford Ordnance Works, the name was changed to Radford Arsenal in October 1945, renamed Radford Ordnance Plant in November 1961, and given its present name in August 1963. The plant was built under contract with Hercules Powder Company (now Hercules Aerospace Company), Wilmington, Delaware. Construction continued from 1940 to the end of World War II in 1945. The Radford Unit produced its first smokeless powder April 5, 1941, the first installation producing smokeless powder under the Defense Plant Program inaugurated by the government in the summer of 1940. The RAAP has cycled through various levels of production, and since 1941, responded on three occasions of national emergency: World War II, the Korean War, and Vietnam conflict. It has produced beyond its rated capacity while rehabilitating its production processes to meet changing demands.

Current Mission: The RAAP has a three-fold mission involving the production of propellants and explosives in peacetime as well as during national emergencies. Under the auspices of the U.S. Army Armament, Munitions and Chemical Command (AMCCOM), RAAP produces: propellant, explosives, and related products for peacetime training and stockpile replenishment.

2. ENVIRONMENTAL

The RAAP consists of 6,901 acres, of which two acres are wetlands. A threatened or endangered species (TES) survey is not complete, however it was previously reported that the endangered Virginia Coil Snail occurs on the installation. The installation reports that all buildings (WW II era) are potentially eligible for the National Register. No archeological survey has been conducted, however 17 sites are identified as potentially eligible for the National Register.

Potable water is acquired through two surface water intakes. Combined design capacity is 3.0 million gallons per day (MGD) and the average usage was reported as 14.7 million gallons in 1991. Five wastewater treatment discharge points have a combined capacity of approximately 19.96 MGD with a sanitary sewer capacity of 1.1 MGD. The installation holds an expired National Pollutant

Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permit, but is allowed to continue to discharge wastewater by the State of Virginia. A new NPDES permit is expected to be released for public comment in July 1994. The new NPDES permit limits are based on the Organic Chemical, Plastics, Synthetic Fiber, Explosive Manufacture, and Nitric Acid effluent guidelines. The State has granted variance for the continued use of a 10 acre fly ash/industrial waste landfill and 3.75 acre construction debris landfill. Total remaining capacity for the flash landfill is 125,000 tons with a 3-4 year life expectancy and 6,500 tons for the construction debris landfill with a six year life expectancy.

The installation has identified major projects to meet/maintain air compliance. Radford has a Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) Part B Corrective Action Permit and two Incinerator Treatment, Storage, Disposal Facility (TSDF) permits. The installation has identified 98 Defense Environmental Restoration Account (DERA) eligible contaminated sites. A Polychlorinated Biphenyl (PCB) survey is 98% complete with 270 out of 313 identified contaminated transformers having been replaced. All 29 underground storage tanks (UST) were tested, one failed, and 21 have been replaced or repaired. Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC)/Department of the Army (DA) licenses are required for multiple radiological materials and sources.

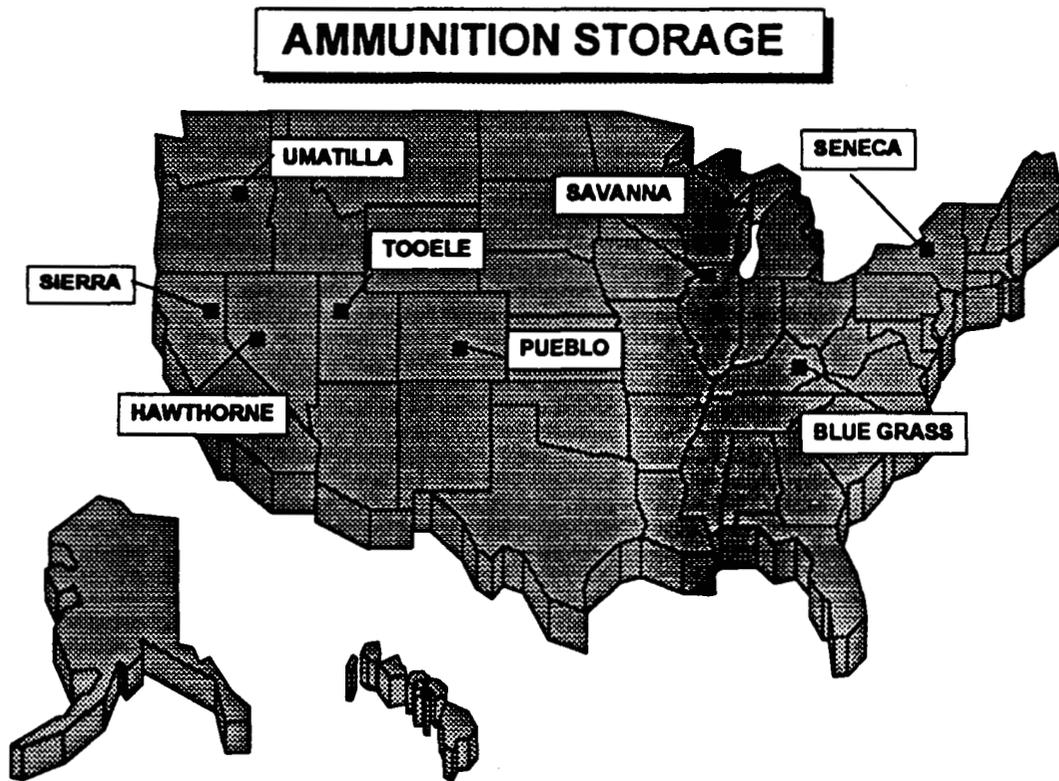
Revenue generating programs (mineral, agriculture, forestry, fish/wildlife, & industrial) are estimated to generate \$39 K in FY 94. Funded and unfunded compliance cost for FY 94 - FY 99 total \$180.625 M, and funded and unfunded restoration costs for FY 94 - FY 99 total \$8.66 M.

CHAPTER 7 - AMMUNITION STORAGE

The installations listed below were evaluated within the Ammunition Storage installation category.

- Blue Grass Army Depot, Richmond, Kentucky
- Hawthorne Army Ammunition Plant, Mineral County, Nevada
- Pueblo Army Depot Activity, Pueblo, Colorado
- Savanna Army Depot Activity, Savanna, Illinois
- Seneca Army Depot Activity, Romulus, New York
- Sierra Army Depot, Herlong, California
- Tooele Army Depot, Tooele, Utah
- Umatilla Army Depot Activity, Hermiston, Oregon

The following map depicts the geographic location of each installation.



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INSTALLATION REVIEW

BLUE GRASS ARMY DEPOT, KENTUCKY

1. BACKGROUND

Location: Blue Grass Army Depot (BGAD) is located in south central Kentucky near the City of Richmond in Madison County. Surrounding counties are Fayette, Clark, Estill, Jackson, Rockcastle, Garrard and Jessamine. BGAD is included in the Lexington Metropolitan Statistical Area.

History: Blue Grass Ordnance Depot was established under Title II of the First War Powers Act 1941 which authorized the purchase of up to 14,596 acres in Madison County, Kentucky for use as an ammunition and general supply depot. Ammunition and supply operations began in 1942 and have progressed without interruption to the present time. In 1964, Blue Grass merged with the Lexington Signal Depot (35 miles north) and became the Lexington-Blue Grass Army Depot (LBAD). In addition to ammunition and general supply, LBAD provided communications and electronics, allied trades and depot maintenance support to the Nation's defense for the next 28 years. With the pending closure of Lexington as directed by BRAC 1988, the renamed and reorganized Blue Grass Army Depot has now returned to its core business of providing a full range of ammunition and supply support services.

Current Mission: BGAD is a Tier I Army Material Command/Industrial Operations Command depot performing ammunition, general supply, logistic support to Special Operations Forces (SOF), chemical surety, chemical defense equipment (CDE), allied trades and fabrication missions; providing support to a Government owned contractor operated, ten tenants and two satellite DoD organizations. BGAD is also a key training site for Reserve Component combat support and combat service support units. Conventional ammunition operations include receipt, storage, issue, renovation and demilitarization of small arms, artillery rounds, bombs, rockets, flares, and mines. Chemical surety operations include storage, security, and surveillance of toxic chemical munitions awaiting demilitarization. BGAD is a Department of Defense primary center for receipt, storage, issue, testing and minor maintenance of 278 lines of CDE. BGAD hosts ServAir, U.S. Special Operations Command SOF Support Activity contractor which modifies airframes, and installs and repairs special mission aviation electronics; provides 24-hour on-call munitions support to SOF units.

2. ENVIRONMENTAL

Blue Grass Army Depot consists of 14,596 acres, of which 1,400 acres are wetlands. The Federally listed endangered Running Buffalo Clover was previously reported to occur on the

installation. A historic building survey is in progress, with no buildings yet identified as eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places. A total of 200 acres are reported to have been surveyed for archeological resources, with two sites identified as potentially eligible for the National Register. One site, a 10 acre Indian Mound, is not available for development or operations.

The water supply is entirely from a surface water source and the treatment plant has a design capacity of 0.72 million gallons per day (MGD). The two National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permitted wastewater treatment plants have a design capacity of 0.12 MGD and an average daily usage of 0.06 MGD. Solid wastes are disposed under contract.

The installation is currently operating under an Interim Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) Status (Part A). The installation has three RCRA Part B permits applications under review: storage of hazardous waste, including chemical munitions in 42 igloos; other treatment of hazardous waste including open burning/open detonation; and incineration of conventional munitions in an APE1236 deactivation furnace (popping plant). A fourth application is to be submitted in the near future for the construction and operations of a chemical demil facility. Fifty-four Defense Environmental Restoration Account (DERA) eligible sites have been identified by the installation. A Polychlorinated Biphenyl (PCB) survey identified 73 (11 > 500 ppm & 62 > 50 ppm < 500 ppm) contaminated transformers, of which 27 have been replaced. The installation holds Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC) and Department of the Army (DA) licenses for Chemical Agent Detectors (Nickel 63, 250 microcurie).

The installation reported \$89 K in revenue generating programs for FY 92 - FY 94. Funded and unfunded compliance costs for FY 94 - FY 99 total 3.01 M, and funded and unfunded restoration costs for FY 94 - FY 99 total \$17.68 M.

INSTALLATION REVIEW

HAWTHORNE ARMY AMMUNITION PLANT, NEVADA

1. BACKGROUND

Location: Hawthorne Army Ammunition Plant (HWAAP) is located in Mineral County, in the west central portion of Nevada, nearly surrounding the town of Hawthorne which is approximately 135 miles southeast of Reno. Surrounding counties are Churchill, Esmeralda, Lyon, and Nye. Hawthorne Army Ammunition Plant is assigned to the Rural Nevada Economic Area.

History: It was established on 15 September 1930 as Hawthorne Naval Ammunition Depot at Hawthorne, Nevada, on Federal withdrawn land. The decision to build the Naval Ammunition Depot in the sparsely populated area of Hawthorne was the result of an explosion and fire at Lake Denmark, New Jersey Ammunition Depot in which several hundred people were injured and 50 were killed. Peak population levels occurred during the latter stages of World War II, with civilian employment levels reaching 2,620 and military personnel peaking at a high of 3,889. Hawthorne was redesignated Hawthorne Army Ammunition Plant on 1 October 1977 as part of the implementation of the assignment of the Commanding General, Headquarters, ARRCOM (currently AMCCOM), as the Single Manager for Conventional Ammunition. Hawthorne Army Ammunition Plant was converted from government-owned, government-operated to government-owned, contractor-operated on 1 December 1980. Hawthorne is the world's largest ammunition facility and is one of the largest industrial activities in the state of Nevada.

Current Mission: Hawthorne AAP provides for the receipt, storage (rewarehousing, preservation and packaging), surveillance, renovation, testing, demilitarization/disposal, and issue of conventional ammunition. It supports approved Operations Plans and meets peacetime munitions movement requirements (training, FMS, troop support, and CONUS depot redistribution for demilitarization and maintenance/renovation projects identified by the Single Manager for Conventional Ammunition). Additionally it maintains the capability to ship/receive containerized munitions; operate a calibration lab, maintain an International Standard Organization (ISO) container maintenance/repair facility; and perform ammunition maintenance. It provides support to tenant activities located at Hawthorne AAP: Marine Corps Programs Office, HWAAP, which performs ballistic testing and component recertification for munitions ranging from small arms to 105MM projectiles for the Army, Marine Corps, and Navy; and the Naval Undersea Warfare Center Detachment operates underwater mine and torpedo maintenance facilities.

2. ENVIRONMENTAL

Hawthorne Army Ammunition Plant consists of 144,830 acres, of which 296 are wetlands. Federally listed threatened or endangered species (TES) occurring on the installation are the

threatened Bald Eagle and the endangered Peregrine Falcon. At least 36 structures are reported as eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places. Approximately 2,936 acres have been surveyed for archeological resources and 15 archeological sites are reported as potentially eligible for the National Register.

From November to March, 90% of the potable water is obtained from surface water with an average daily usage of 1.0 million gallons per day (MGD). From March through October (high demand) about 30% comes from installation wells, which have a total pumping capacity of 3.8 MGD. Total potable water capacity is 5.4 MGD. The National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permitted wastewater system design capacity is 3.0 MGD and average daily usage is 0.032 MGD. There is a NPDES permitted industrial wastewater treatment facility with a design capacity of 2.88 MGD and an average usage of 0.03 MGD. There is a 53 acre construction debris landfill with a remaining useful life of about 20 years.

There are three Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) permits for 90 day or longer storage of hazardous waste. The installation is also in the process of obtaining a Sub-part X permit for open burning/open detonation. A total of 126 Defense Environmental Restoration Account (DERA) eligible sites have been identified. The installation possesses both Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC) and Department of the Army (DA) licenses for depleted uranium.

Revenue generating programs (fish/wildlife & industrial) are estimated to generate 5,300 for FY 94. Funded and unfunded compliance costs for FY 94 - FY 99 total \$4.01 M, and funded and unfunded restoration costs for FY 94 - FY 99 total \$52.49 M.

INSTALLATION REVIEW

PUEBLO ARMY DEPOT ACTIVITY, COLORADO

1. BACKGROUND

Location: Pueblo Army Depot Activity is located in southern Colorado on 22,654 acres of rolling prairie just north of the Arkansas River and 14 miles east of the city of Pueblo. The base is in the Pueblo Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA). Surrounding counties are Pueblo, Crowley, Otero, Fremont, and El Paso.

History: Construction of the Pueblo Ordnance Depot began in February 1942 on land which the Army holds a Quit Claim deed negotiated by a prominent local rancher. The first carload of ammunition was received in August 1942. Although originally planned as an ammunition depot, almost immediately the mission expanded to general supplies to support the World War II effort. After the war, Pueblo was assigned the mission of maintenance and overhaul of artillery, fire control, optical equipment, and renovation/demilitarization of ammunition. During the Korean War the Depot reached its highest civilian strength of nearly 8,000 employees. The first inspection conducted by the Soviet Union under the auspices of the Intermediate Range Nuclear Forces (INF) Treaty as well as the destruction of the first Pershing Missile under that treaty was a Pueblo Army Depot Activity in July 1988 and December 1988 respectively.

Current Mission: Pueblo is one of eight bases storing chemical munitions in the Continental United States and also a BRAC I site. The BRAC Commission recommended, and subsequent legislation mandated, the realignment of the base not later than September 1995. The internal goal to realize realignment by 30 September 1994 was achieved. The initial post realignment mission will be static storage of chemical munitions. Destruction of those assets is currently mandated by Congress to take place prior to the year 2004. Planning continues that will lead to construction of a chemical demilitarization facility. Ground breaking for the initial support structure is to take place in the summer of 1994. Construction of the main plant is to begin in the second quarter of FY 1996.

2. ENVIRONMENTAL

Pueblo Army Depot Activity consists of 22,654 acres, of which 1,000 acres are wetlands. No threatened or endangered species (TES) survey has been conducted, however approximately 10 threatened or endangered species (TES) are reported to occur on the installation. There are 332 structures reported as potentially eligible for the National Register of Historic Places. An archeological survey is in progress.

Potable water is drawn from nine wells with a daily usage rate of 0.3 million gallons per day

(MGD). The National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permitted wastewater treatment plant has a design capacity of 3.5 MGD and a daily usage rate of 0.114 MGD. The treatment plant has been inactive since June 1991, because of low input to the plant. Wastewater is instead diverted into a lagoon. Solid waste disposal is contracted and has a disposal rate of 628 tons/month.

There are three Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) Part B (90 day or longer) and one RCRA Part B 90 days permitted storage sites on the installation. A study is currently underway to determine the presence and extent of Defense Environmental Restoration Account (DERA) eligible sites. Contaminates identified on Pueblo include heavy metals, petroleum, oil, solvents, pesticides, and explosives. Of 59 Polychlorinated Biphenyl (PCB) contaminated transformers, 13 have been replaced. All eight underground storage tanks (UST) were tested. The installation maintains a Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC) license for calibration sources. The NRC considers the installation to be exempt from decommissioning, however two rooms in one building will still be surveyed prior to reuse.

Revenue generating programs consists of leased grazing land with an unspecified revenue amount. Funded and unfunded compliance cost for FY 94 - FY 99 total \$4.86 M, and funded and unfunded restoration costs for FY 94 - FY 99 total \$156.17 M.

INSTALLATION REVIEW

SAVANNA ARMY DEPOT ACTIVITY, ILLINOIS

1. BACKGROUND

Location: The Savanna Army Depot Activity (SVADA) is located in northwestern Illinois in the counties of Carroll and Jo Daviess, 7 miles north of Savanna, IL (approximately 150 miles west of Chicago, IL). Illinois Route 84 comes within 1 mile of the depot entrance and Interstate 80 is located 52 miles to the south.

History: SVADA was created by the "Sundry Civil Act" of 1917, in which Congress authorized an appropriation of \$1,500,000 for "Increasing the Facilities for the Proof and Test of Field Artillery and Ammunition including the purchase of lands and the development thereof." Savanna Proving Ground officially opened on 26 December 1918 with proof firing of 75MM field guns and 155MM howitzers. Increased activities to store artillery vehicles and other material used during WW I necessitated a building expansion in 1919. In 1921, the installation was redesignated as the Savanna Ordnance Depot and subsequently changed to Savanna Army Depot in 1962. The manufacturing and storage facilities were greatly expanded during WW II. The bomb loading plant was selected to load the bombs used by Gen Doolittle in his historic Tokyo raid. A special weapons mission was assigned from 1961 through 1975. In 1976, the depot was renamed Savanna Army Depot Activity.

Current Mission: The receipt, storage, issue, renovation, and demilitarization of conventional ammunition and general supplies for Army, Navy, Air Force, Marines, and Defense Logistics Agency (DLA) materiel; center of technical excellence for the demilitarization of depleted uranium ammunition; receipt and shipment of containerized cargo; fabricate, rebuild, store and issue ammunition peculiar equipment and related repair parts for worldwide DoD support; conduct ammunition function testing for CONUS under the Centralized Controlled Function Test Program; provide ammunition surveillance inspection/tests/audits of assigned mission stocks; and; provide backup general supply storage support for Red River Army Depot. SVADA also provides host support to five tenant activities, most principally the U.S. Army Defense Ammunition Center and School (USADACS).

2. ENVIRONMENTAL

Savanna Army Depot Activity consists of 13,062 acres, of which 6,174 are wetlands. The Bald Eagle is the only Federally listed endangered species known to occur on the installation. Regulators requests that a 1/4 mile buffer zone be established around eagle nests during the nesting season. The Historic Structure Report recommended that 52 buildings may be historically or architecturally significant enough to merit nomination to the National Register. Five archeological

sites have been found to be potentially eligible for the National Register.

Potable water is supplied by 4 wells with a total pumping capacity of 7.6 million gallons per day (MGD) and an average use of 0.25 MGD. The National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permitted wastewater treatment plant has a design capacity of 0.36 MGD and has an average use of 0.154 MGD and a 50 year life expectancy. Solid waste is disposed of by contract with an average daily volume of 2.5 tons/day.

An air emissions inventory is necessary to meet/maintain air quality compliance. There are currently four Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) interim status permitted storage sites (converted igloos). In addition, four RCRA sites are under review for permitting at the State. There are 74 Defense Environmental Restoration Account (DERA) eligible sites currently being assessed. The installation is on the National Priority List (NPL) and an Interagency Agreement (IAG) was signed in 1989. Fifty-nine out of 100 Polychlorinated Biphenyl (PCB) contaminated transformers have been replaced. There are 40 active underground storage tanks (UST), none have failed, and a total 16 have been replaced. The Army, Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and the State of Illinois approved a Record of Decision for the incineration of TNT-contaminated soil and sediment in FY 92. Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC)/ Department of the Army (DA) licenses are held for the storage, shipment, maintenance and demil of depleted uranium ammunition and components. Decommissioning surveys are required for 31 storage and operations buildings, however cleaning is unlikely for radioactive materials.

The installation estimated \$31 K (cattle grazing, commercial fishing contracts, & firewood sales) in revenue generating programs for FY 94. Funded and unfunded compliance costs for FY 94 - FY 97 total \$4.9 M, and funded and unfunded restoration costs for FY 94 - FY 99 total \$78.38 M.

INSTALLATION REVIEW

SENECA ARMY DEPOT ACTIVITY, NEW YORK

1. BACKGROUND

Location: Seneca Army Depot Activity is located in the Finger Lakes region in central New York State. It occupies about 10,581 relatively flat acres in Seneca County. The installation is 65 miles from the industrial centers of Rochester and Syracuse, and 35 miles north of Ithaca. Seneca County is bounded by Seneca Lake to the west, Cayuga Lake to the east, Ontario and Wayne Counties to the north and Tompkins County to the south.

History: On June 11, 1941, the War Department announced approval of \$8 million to begin construction of a munitions storage facility in Seneca County, New York. The Army selected the 10,581-acre site because of the suitability of the terrain and the proximity to the Atlantic Coast. The Army's decision to acquire the site affected 105 families, primarily farmers. Seneca Ordnance Depot was officially established on August 9, 1941. Over the years, the Army expanded the installation and its capabilities by acquiring an airstrip owned by the former Sampson Air Force Base. In 1956, Seneca added a special weapons site known as the North Depot Activity. In July 1992, the Army announced the elimination of two of Seneca's four major missions. This action reduced Seneca's personnel strength from 850 to 300 civilians and from 500 soldiers to two. With fewer missions and people, Seneca was downgraded from a depot to a depot activity and aligned under Tobyhanna Army Depot. Seneca recently began the excessing process for the former North Depot Troop Area, representing about 185 acres, and 94 of the installation's 180 sets of family quarters.

Current Mission: Seneca has two primary missions: the receipt, storage, issue, maintenance, and demilitarization of conventional munitions; and the receipt, storage, and issue of general supplies including hazardous materials and prepositioned war reserve stocks. Seneca also has several secondary missions. These include: Special Weapons demilitarization; Radiological Assistance Team assessment and decontamination; Reserve Component and National Guard training; continental U.S. Care of Materials in Storage (COMIS) for First Army U.S. Army Reserve Command; Prepositioned Ships Inventory Control Support; and Ammunition Prototype Fabrication. The installation is the home for five tenant organizations: the U.S. Coast Guard LORAN-C Transmitting Station; Defense Finance & Accounting Service; U.S. Army Test, Measurement and Diagnostic Equipment Support Operations; Defense Reutilization and Marketing Office-Romulus Branch; and the U.S. Army Health Clinic.

2. ENVIRONMENTAL

Seneca Army Depot Activity consists of 10,581 acres, of which 418 acres are wetlands. One building is eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places.

Potable water is supplied from a surface water source with a capacity of 1.6 million gallons per day (MGD) and average use of 0.15 MGD. The total design capacity of the two National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permitted wastewater treatment plants is 0.625 MGD with an average use of 0.35 MGD. Solid waste is disposed of under contract at an average daily volume of 1.1 tons/day.

The installation is a Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) permitted facility and is in the process of obtaining RCRA Part B permits. There are 53 Defense Environmental Restoration Account (DERA) eligible contaminated sites identified by the installation. The installation is listed on the National Priority List (NPL) and an Interagency Agreement (IAG) was signed in January 1993. Twenty out of 152 underground storage tanks (UST) have been tested. One failed and was replaced with an above ground tank. A Preliminary Assessment and Site Inspection (PA/SI) identified an open burning ground and ash landfill. The remedial investigation identified a localized area of heavy contamination within the landfill. The groundwater is contaminated with trichloroethylene and dichloroethylene at the boundary. There is no detected groundwater contamination off site.

Seven Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC) and one Department of the Army (DA) licenses are held for various types of depleted uranium ammunition, radioactive ore (no longer required), sealed sources, equipment, and weapons. Surveys are required for decommissioning purposes of up to 114 igloos, 11 buildings, and two rooms. A survey has already been conducted for the storage site of the radioactive ore and is awaiting NRC approval.

Revenue generating programs (hunting & timber) are estimated to generate \$1,125 for FY 94. Funded and unfunded compliance cost for FY 94 - FY 99 total \$35.49 M, and funded and unfunded restoration costs for FY 94 - FY 99 total \$247.86 M.

INSTALLATION REVIEW

SIERRA ARMY DEPOT, CALIFORNIA

1. BACKGROUND

Location: Sierra Army Depot is located in Herlong, California. The depot is in Lassen County in northeastern California, 40 miles southeast of Susanville, and 55 northwest of Reno, Nevada. Surrounding counties are Plumas in California and Washoe in Nevada.

History: Although considered during World War I, it was not until 1941 that serious thought was given to locating a major west coast facility in the Honey Lake Valley. During World War II, it became obvious that there was a great need for a reserve arsenal situated near enough to Pacific ports, but far enough from the coast to be sheltered from possible attack. Then on 2 February, 1942, General George Marshall signed General Order 9 establishing Sierra Ordnance Depot. The first mission, reserve storage of general supplies and Treasury Department inert materials was assigned in 1942. After completion of the igloo storage area, the mission of receipt, storage, and issue of ammunition was assigned. In 1943, Amedee Army Airfield was constructed. In 1962, the installation was officially renamed Sierra Army Depot. The expanding mission for operational stocks began in 1991. In 1993, SIAD was designated as the Center of Technical Excellence for the processing and maintenance of operational stocks.

Current Mission: Sierra Army Depot is the home of the three largest operational project stocks in the Army, i.e. the Inland Petroleum Distribution System, the Water Support System, and the three Force Provider projects. As a result of these missions, SIAD was designated as the Center for Technical Excellence for the processing and maintenance of operational project stocks in February 1993. In addition, SIAD has new operational stocks missions for landing mat, bridging materials, and the Bare Base Life Support System. Sierra has also been designated as the receiving depot for the new Army Field Feeding System-Future. The operational stocks missions include the receipt, storage, issue and maintenance of assigned systems. SIAD continues the missions of the receipt, issue, storage, maintenance, and demilitarization of ammunition. SIAD has the USA Military Police Unit- Sierra assigned as a TDA organization, and the 34th Explosive Ordnance Detachment and USA Health Clinic as major tenant organizations.

2. ENVIRONMENTAL

Sierra Army Depot consists of 96,430 acres. No threatened or endangered species (TES) were reported. However, the Federally listed endangered Bald Eagle, Peregrine Falcon, Swainson's Hawk had been previously reported to occur at the installation. No archeological survey has been conducted; however, one site is reported as potentially eligible for the National Register.

Potable water comes from four wells that have a combined pumping capacity of 2.98 million gallons per day (MGD) and a daily usage of 0.7 MGD. Heavy pumping on well #2 may cause migration of a trichloroethylene (TCE) plume towards the well. There is a wastewater plant with a design capacity of 0.336 MGD and a daily effluent volume of 0.105 MGD. There is a 40 acre landfill with a useful life of 28.5 years.

The installation is in the process of obtaining Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) Part B permits for the deactivation furnace, June 1994, and the demolition grounds, June 1995. There are 23 Defense Environmental Restoration Account (DERA) eligible contaminated sites identified by the installation. There are 75 Polychlorinated Biphenyl (PCB) contaminated transformers and 10 have been replaced. The installation has a Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC)/Department of the Army (DA) license to handle depleted uranium munitions. There are approximately 120 igloos and eight buildings that require a radiological survey for decommissioning purposes.

Funded and unfunded compliance costs for FY 94 - FY 99 total \$9.34 M, and funded and unfunded restoration costs for FY 94 - FY 98 total \$15.7 M.

INSTALLATION REVIEW

TOOELE ARMY DEPOT, UTAH

1. BACKGROUND

Location: Tooele Army Depot (TEAD) is located in central Utah approximately 30 miles southwest of Salt Lake City. Surrounding counties are Juab, Davis, Salt Lake, Tooele, Utah, and Box Elder. Tooele County is Utah's second largest county with a land area of 4,423,040 acres, with available work force population of 1,866,000.

History: Construction of the Tooele Ordnance Depot began in 1942. Tooele's first mission was to store vehicles, small arms, and fire control equipment. Soon, the Defense Department ordered that a maintenance shop be established. The Ammunition Equipment Directorate began its mission in 1956. In 1962, the name was changed to Tooele Army Depot reflecting the broad technical role being performed. The 1993 BRAC Commission directed that TEAD be realigned to a conventional and chemical ammunition mission only.

Current Mission: TEAD remanufactures and repairs troop support equipment, including generators, topographical equipment, and a wide selection of tactical truck, and secondary items. TEAD also is the only DoD facility capable of depot level overhaul of rail equipment for the 60, 80, and 100-ton locomotives. TEAD designs, develops, and fabricates equipment used to renovate and dispose of ammunition at Department of Defense installations throughout the world. TEAD also conducts basic research studies to establish design criteria for ammunition equipment and performs munitions testing of prototype design and pilot modern equipment. In addition TEAD provides mission functions for the storage, maintenance, modification, and demilitarization of conventional and chemical ammunition. TEAD is a BRAC 93 site.

2. ENVIRONMENT

TEAD consists of 44,096 acres (North Depot - 24,732 & South Depot - 19,364). It was previously reported that the Federally listed threatened Bald Eagle was a frequent visitor to the installation. A survey for archeological resources has identified three sites (Petroglyph rock art formations, Steward Pit House Mounds & family cemetery) potentially eligible for listing on the National Register.

Potable water is supplied by eight wells with a total pumping capacity of 8.9 million gallons per day (MGD) and an average usage of approximately 1.1 MGD. The contractor operated wastewater facility has a design capacity of 0.17 MGD and a daily usage of 0.03 MGD. No National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permit is required, since effluent discharges to the local potable water is regulated through a pre-treatment agreement with Tooele

City. An existing 89 acre landfill, with unlimited remaining capacity, was to be closed in October 1993; however, an extension was obtained until November 1995. The existing landfill will be replaced by class IV landfills pending State approvals. Future collection of solid waste will be done on a contract basis. The yearly quantity of solid waste is about 80,000 cubic yards. There is a Class IV contract for solid waste disposal with an average volume of 5 tons/day at a cost of \$22/ton.

The installation has Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) Part B permit(s) for 28 hazardous waste treatment facilities (10 - incinerators, 2 brine reduction, & 16 treatment tanks) and 51 hazardous waste storage sites. In addition, the installation is in the process of obtaining RCRA Subpart X permit(s) for open burning/open detonation. An assessment to determine contamination is ongoing. There are currently 75 Defense Environmental Restoration Account (DERA) eligible contaminated sites identified on the installation. The installation is on the National Priority List (NPL). Within the North Depot there are 17 sites being investigated under Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act (CERCLA), and 29 sites being investigated under RCRA. There are approximately 141 Polychlorinated Biphenyl (PCB) transformers currently in operation, of which 131 are reported as contaminated and 36 having been replaced. The installation has two Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC) licenses for Nickel 63 & Gas Chromatograph and Depleted Uranium munitions, and one Department of the Army (DA) licenses for miscellaneous calibration equipment.

Revenue generating programs (grazing & fishing) are estimated to generate \$260.6 K in FY 94. Funded and unfunded compliance costs for FY 94 - FY 99 total \$20.93 M, and funded and unfunded restoration costs for FY 94 - FY 99 total \$113.055 M.

INSTALLATION REVIEW

UMATILLA ARMY DEPOT ACTIVITY, OREGON

1. BACKGROUND

Location: Umatilla Army Depot Activity (UMDA) is located thirty-five miles west of Pendleton, Oregon and three miles south of the Columbia River. The county line between Umatilla and Morrow Counties passes through the Depot north and south. The economic area for UMDA is Umatilla County.

History: UMDA was designated a Military Reservation by General Order of the War Department, No. 11, October 14, 1941, (as Umatilla Ordnance Depot) and exclusive jurisdiction was taken by the United States on March 20, 1942. The land was secured from various parties, including the Counties of Umatilla and Morrow, Western Irrigation Company, Northern Pacific Railroad Company, and Department of the Interior by condemnation and purchase. On October 27, 1941 of 20,000 one hundred pound bombs from Ogden Arsenal, were first stored marking the point where the history of the Depot as an operating ammunition storage point began.

Current Mission: UMDA is a storage facility. It receives, stores, performs care and preservation of class V ammunition, and ships class V ammunition as directed by higher headquarters. Additionally, UMDA operates open burning/open pit demilitarization grounds, and provides ammunition surveillance. Ammunition containing toxic chemical agents with or without explosives to include bulk agent is also stored at Umatilla. As of FY95 the storage mission will be one of static storage solely for toxic chemical munitions.

2. ENVIRONMENTAL

UMDA consists of 19,728 acres. No threatened or endangered species (TES) survey has been conducted. It has been previously reported that the Bald Eagle and Peregrine Falcon were known to occur in the area. In addition, it was mentioned that the candidate species Ferruginous Hawk, Swainson's Hawk, and Long-billed Curlew had been observed. There are two installation structures eligible for the National Register of Historic Places.

Potable water comes from seven wells with a total pumping capacity of 3.38 million gallons per day (MGD) and an average daily usage of 0.3 MGD. Two Imhoff tanks provide wastewater treatment with a total capacity of 0.585 MGD and average daily effluent of 0.015 MGD. Solid waste disposal is provided by contract.

The installation has a Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) Part B permit for a collection site. The installation is also in the process of applying for a RCRA Part B air operating

permit for a chemical demilitarization incinerator. The permit is currently in an interim status. A possible RCRA Subpart X permit may be required for open detonation of non-stockpile items. There are 13 Defense Environmental Restoration Account (DERA) eligible sites identified by the installation. The installation is on the National Priority List (NPL), with an Interagency Agreement (IAG) signed in October 1989. Contaminants identified at Umatilla include explosives, metals, pesticides, nitrate, and unexploded ordinance (UXO). Two underground storage tanks (UST) were identified and tested and both are in compliance. A Department of the Army (DA) license is held for radiological by product materials for M8 Alarms. No radiological cleanup is expected for the buildings where the M8 Alarms are used and stored. Umatilla stores 12% of the nation's chemical agents.

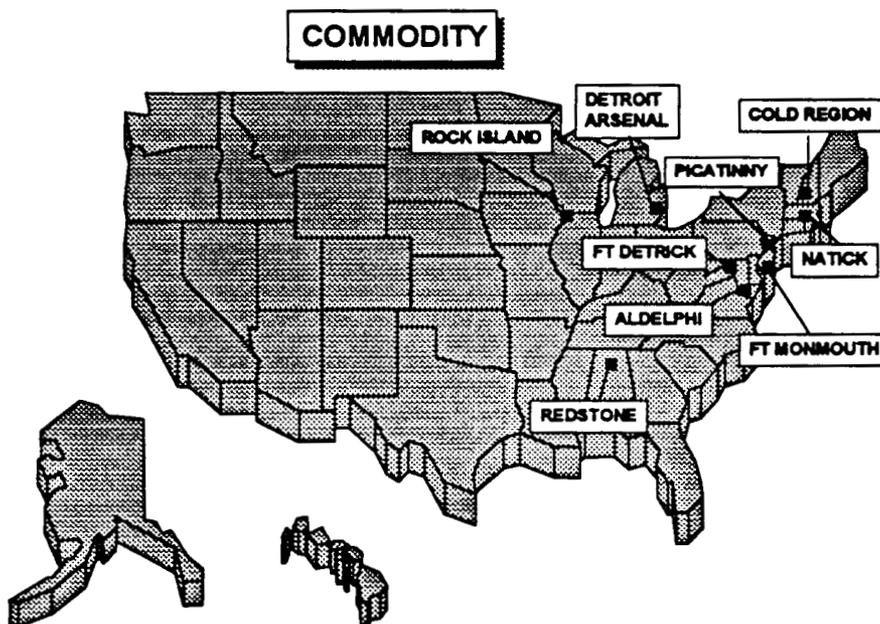
Revenue generating programs (recycling & reuse programs) generated \$212.00. Funded and unfunded compliance costs for FY 94 - FY 99 total \$1.0 M, and funded and unfunded restoration costs for FY 94 - FY 99 total \$31.7 M.

CHAPTER 8 - COMMODITY INSTALLATIONS

The installations listed below were evaluated within the Commodity installations category.

- Adelphi Laboratory Center, Adelphi, Maryland
- Cold Regions Research & Engineering Laboratory, Hanover, New Hampshire
- Detroit Arsenal, Warren, Michigan
- Fort Detrick, Frederick, Maryland
- Fort Monmouth, Eatontown, New Jersey
- Natick Research, Development & Engineering Center, Natick, Massachusetts
- Picatinny Arsenal, Dover, New Jersey
- Redstone Arsenal, Huntsville, Alabama
- Rock Island Arsenal, Rock Island, Illinois

The following map shows the geographic location of each installation.



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INSTALLATION REVIEW

ADELPHI LABORATORY CENTER, MARYLAND

1. BACKGROUND

Location: The Adelphi Laboratory Center (ALC) is located in Adelphi, Maryland. The ALC complex occupies land in two counties, Montgomery and Prince Georges.

History: In 1969, the Navy transferred a portion of land belonging to the Naval Ordnance Laboratory to the Army. The land was used to relocate Harry Diamond Laboratories (HDL) which was located in Washington, D.C. In 1971, the Army Materiel Command transferred the Woodbridge Research Facility, VA, to HDL for nuclear effects testing. New facilities were constructed and occupied during 1974-1976. In 1978, the Army formed the Electronics Research and Development Command (ERADCOM) with its headquarters collocated with HDL at the Adelphi Site. In 1980, the HDL purchased Blossom Point Field Test Facility, MD, for fuze and ordnance testing. Woodbridge and Blossom Point are subinstallations to Adelphi. In 1985, the Army reorganized ERADCOM to form the Laboratory Command (LABCOM). LABCOM's headquarters remained at Adelphi. In 1989, the HDL site was renamed the Adelphi Laboratory Center.

BRAC 91 called for the realignment of LABCOM and selected Research and Development (R&D) elements into the Army Research Laboratory (ARL) and the closure of Woodbridge Research Facility. ARL, established in 1992, is located at two main sites, ALC and Aberdeen Proving Ground, MD. The ALC includes the ARL Director's Office; Sensors, Signatures, Signal and Information Processing Directorate (including a unit relocating from Fort Belvoir); Electronics and Power Sources Directorate (relocating from Fort Monmouth and Fort Belvoir); Battlefield Environment Directorate (partially relocating from White Sand Missile Range); the Nuclear/Directed Energy Division of the Weapons Technology Directorate; White Sands Missile Range and units of the Advanced Computational and Information Sciences Directorate.

Current Mission: Executes fundamental and applied research for the Army and provides key technologies and analytical support necessary to assure supremacy in future land warfare. Current technical missions located at ALC include: sensor and signal/data processing, adaptive operation and automatic fusion, and real time information distribution; nuclear weapons effects and directed energy technologies; and advanced computing in the form of high performance computers, high-speed networks, and advanced system software. Future missions to be transferred to ALC under BRAC 91 are: solid state physics, nanotechnology, chemical sciences and technology, behavior and bio-sciences, manufacturing sciences, and atmospheric battlefield environment R&D.

2. ENVIRONMENTAL

Adelphi Laboratory Center consists of 137.17 acres, of which 75.5 acres are wetlands. Approximately 20 acres were found to have a high potential for containing archeological sites.

Potable water is supplied from surface water sources with an average daily use of 0.159 million gallons per day (MGD) and the maximum capacity is 3.83 MGD. Wastewater disposal is provided under contract and the maximum capacity is 4.6 MGD and average daily usage is 0.146 MGD. Solid waste disposal is provided by contract at a cost of \$64.39/ton.

The air quality region is in non-attainment for ozone (serious). The installation currently operating under a consent order with the State of Maryland for the storage of hazardous waste containers in building 104 before transporting off post during disposal and is awaiting State issuance of the Part B permit. There is no further remedial action planned (NFRAP) for 39 Defense Environmental Restoration Account (DERA) eligible sites. A Polychlorinated Biphenyl (PCB) survey has been completed and all 36 contaminated transformers have been replaced. All 17 underground storage tanks (UST) have been tested of which 13 were replaced/repared and four are scheduled for replacement. The installation holds four Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC) licenses for radiological materials and sources.

The only revenue generating programs is firewood sales with estimated FY 94 revenues of \$150.00. Funded and unfunded compliance costs for FY 94 - FY 99 total 6.27 M. No restoration costs were reported at the installation.

INSTALLATION REVIEW

COLD REGIONS RESEARCH & ENGINEERING LAB, NEW HAMPSHIRE

1. BACKGROUND

Location: The U.S. Army Cold Regions Research and Engineering Laboratory (CRREL) is located in west central New Hampshire within the town of Hanover. CRREL is in an economic area that includes Grafton and Sullivan Counties in New Hampshire and Windsor and Orange Counties in Vermont. Hanover is near the junction of two interstates (I89 and I91) and is accessible from major airports in Boston MA and Manchester NH in addition to a local commuter airport.

History: CRREL was established in 1961 as a merger of the Snow, Ice, and Permafrost Research Establishment and the Arctic Construction and Frost Effects Laboratory. CRREL's heritage is closely tied to strategic structures in the Arctic, military operability in cold regions, base construction and operation in the northern tier and, Corps of Engineers water resources mission. The expertise that assisted in constructing the Ballistic Missile Early Warning System (BMEWS) facilities and the Trans-Alaska Pipeline evolved to provide the engineering basis for the North Warning System, the proposed Alaska Chilled Gas Pipeline, and extending the life of the Greenland ice cap BMEWS Radar sites, as well as constructing new facilities at Fort Wainwright, AK, and Fort Drum, NY. The life extension of the Greenland radar sites saved taxpayers more money than the cumulative Research, Development, Test and Evaluation (RDTE) budget of CRREL from 1961 through 1988, over \$125 million. CRREL's internationally recognized research program is focused on support for the field Army with operational procedures and techniques; support to materiel development by characterization and modeling of the winter environment; facility design, operation, and environmental cleanup in cold climates; and Corps of Engineers Civil Works missions for inland waterways in winter, cold regions hydrology, and civil works remote sensing.

Current Mission: The mission of CRREL is to advance knowledge of the cold regions through scientific and engineering research and putting that knowledge to work for the Army, DoD and the Nation. Operating in cold regions requires appropriate equipment, training and doctrine, which is different from those used in more temperate conditions. These special requirements cover a broad range of military activities and can incur significant cost or capability penalties. Special challenges of cold regions exist on more than 30% of the earth's surface which is covered by ice or underlain with permafrost. In addition, persistent and severe winter conditions occur in areas of Europe, Asia, and North and South America. Bosnia and Herzegovina and North and South Korea are areas of interest today that experience severe winter conditions that could significantly impact military operations. CRREL provides the technology to allow the Army and DoD to operate effectively in cold regions environments. CRREL provides expertise to DoD, federal, state, local agencies and the private sector. It is an internationally recognized center with unique state-of-the-art facilities.

2. ENVIRONMENTAL

Cold Regions Research and Engineering Laboratory consists of 30 acres. No survey for threatened or endangered species (TES) has been conducted.

Potable water is provided by contract with an average daily use of 0.004 million gallons per day (MGD). Wastewater treatment is also provided by contract with an average daily use of 0.004 MGD and a capacity of 0.08 MGD. Industrial cooling water is obtained from on site wells. A National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permit is required for discharge of industrial cooling water. Ground water is contaminated with Trichloroethylene (TCE) and is treated in a ground water treatment plant prior to discharge. Solid waste disposal is provided by off post contract.

No tests have been conducted for Polychlorinated Biphenyl (PCB) contaminated transformers. Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC) and/or Department of the Army (DA) licenses are required for radioactive materials in various sealed instruments. Three rooms and one small storage building require surveying prior to decommissioning.

Funded and unfunded compliance costs for FY 94 - FY 99 total \$0.25 M, and funded and unfunded restoration costs for FY 94 - FY 99 total \$2.7 M.

INSTALLATION REVIEW

DETROIT ARSENAL AND DETROIT ARSENAL TANK PLANT, MICHIGAN

1. BACKGROUND

Location: Detroit Arsenal (DTA) and Detroit Arsenal Tank Plant (DATP) are located in southeastern Michigan in the city of Warren in Macomb County. Surrounding counties are Wayne and Oakland.

History: DTA and DATP are contiguous installations with DTA wholly surrounding DATP. DTA is bisected by Conrail railroad lines into east and west sites. DATP is within the east site. In 1940 the US Army and Chrysler Corporation jointly selected a 113 acre parcel in Warren Township as the site for the tank plant (now known as the east site). Chrysler purchased the land, built the tank plant, started tank production in 1941 and deeded the property to the Army in 1945 as a part of their contract with the U.S. Government. From 1941 to 1951 adjacent property purchases expanded the installation to 153.6 acres. In 1952, the Army purchased parcels west of the installation bringing the installation to 340.7 acres. This allowed the Tank Automotive Command headquarters to move from downtown Detroit, MI to the Arsenal and to start research and development of weapons systems and vehicles. This also allowed the separation of the installation into the current DTA/DATP configuration. Later land acquisitions brought the total acreage to 341 acres.

Current Mission: DTA is the home of and provides command support to the U.S. Army Tank-Automotive & Armaments Command (TACOM), the Tank-Automotive Research, Development, and Engineering Center (TARDEC), and the National Inventory Control Point (NICP) and Acquisition Center for tracked and wheeled vehicles. TACOM's major mission elements are the design, testing, acquisition, manufacturing, fielding, spares, and demilitarization of tracked and wheeled vehicles for the Department of Defense. Functional areas include TARDEC, product assurance, engineering data, logistics and materiel management, weapon systems management, and acquisition. DATP supports production of the M-1 Main Battle Tank and its related coproduction and foreign military sales and is managed by Defense Plant Management Office-Warren of DLA. Satellite installations of DTA are DATP, Lima Army Tank Plant (LATP), and TACOM Support Activity-Selfridge (TACOMSA and Seville Manor). Picatinny Arsenal, NJ will be a satellite installation as of 1 Oct 94. Subinstallations are Arsenal Acres (AA) housing area and Pontiac Storage Facility (PSF).

2. ENVIRONMENTAL

Detroit Arsenal Tank Plant consists of 341 acres. A threatened or endangered species (TES) survey has not been conducted. Historic building and archeological resource surveys are currently

ongoing.

All potable water is provided by the City of Warren, MI with a maximum capacity of 10.856 million gallons per day (MGD) and an average daily usage of 0.465 MGD. The National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permitted wastewater service provided by the City of Warren has a maximum capacity of 7.52 MGD and an average daily usage of 0.325 MGD. Solid waste removal is provided through commercial contract with an average daily volume of 15.27 tons/day.

The air quality region is in a non-attainment for serious levels of particulates, sulfur dioxide, nitrogen dioxide, and lead. The installation has identified major air compliance projects. The installation has identified one Defense Environmental Restoration Account (DERA) eligible site. Twenty-two Polychlorinated Biphenyl (PCB) contaminated transformers have been identified and four were replaced. The installation holds two Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC) licenses, a Department of the Army (DA) authorization and a DA permit for radioactive materials and sources.

The only revenue generating program is recycling, which generates approximately \$3.0 K per year. Funded and unfunded compliance costs for FY 94 - FY 99 total \$3.0 M, and funded and unfunded restoration costs for FY 94 - FY 99 total \$3.45 M.

INSTALLATION REVIEW

FORT DETRICK, MARYLAND

1. BACKGROUND

Location: Fort Detrick is located off Interstate 270, within the city limits of Frederick, MD, in the western part of Maryland. Surrounding counties are Montgomery, Carroll, Howard and Washington. Fort Detrick is only 50 minutes from Washington, DC and Baltimore, MD. The installation is within the Washington Metropolitan Statistical Area.

History: Fort Detrick was established in 1943 in Frederick MD, on land purchased by the U.S. Army. The installation was converted from a National Guard airfield to a quad-service, world-renowned biomedical research, development and medical logistical center, and a world-wide telecommunications center.

Current Mission: Fort Detrick provides technical expertise and installation support to 29 multiple agencies and non-Department of Defense tenant organizations involved in biomedical research and development, medical materiel management, medical intelligence, and long-haul communications serving the White House, Department of Defense, and other governmental agencies. Fort Detrick soldiers and civilians provide base operations support and engineering support for biomedical research on infectious disease agents and critical worldwide telecommunications. Support is also provided to Army and Marine reserve units operating on the installation. In addition, the installation supports 6,500 active duty family members, military retirees, and family members within the tri-states: Maryland, West Virginia and Pennsylvania.

2. ENVIRONMENTAL

Fort Detrick consists of 1,143 acres, of which 22 acres are wetlands. Three buildings and one object are on the Historic Register of Historic Places. Two other buildings appear eligible when included as a group with the three listed buildings as part of a "historic district".

All potable water is supplied by surface water. Potable water maximum capacity is 4.25 million gallons per day (MGD) and average daily usage is 1.37 MGD. A 1994 renovation project will increase filter capacity to 7.0 MGD, however transmission capacity will still be limited to 4.25 MGD. The maximum capacity of the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) waste water treatment is 2.0 MGD and the average daily usage is 0.925 MGD. The installation landfill is approved for 60.9 acres with 6.5 acres in current operation and an estimated useful life of 31 years.

The air quality region is in non-attainment for ozone (serious). There are two Defense

Environmental Restoration Account (DERA) eligible sites identified on the installation. Out of 29 underground storage tanks (UST), 17 have been tested, one failed and was replaced. The installation holds three Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC) licenses for by-product materials in sealed sources and the conduct of radiation waste brokerage for tenants.

Revenue generating programs (agriculture & grazing) are estimated to generate \$2.65 k in FY 94. Funded and unfunded compliance costs for FY 94 - FY 99 total \$ 3.58 M, and funded and unfunded restoration costs for FY 94 - FY 96 total \$4.01 M.

INSTALLATION REVIEW

FORT MONMOUTH, NEW JERSEY

1. BACKGROUND

Location: Fort Monmouth is located in east central New Jersey near Eatontown. Surrounding counties are Monmouth, Ocean, and Middlesex. The fort is located within a hub of world renowned laboratories, academic institutions, and high technology industry, all of which play an active role in executing the fort's mission. Major rail and air ways are proximate and easily accessible. The fort includes the main post and Charles Wood subpost (Evans closes IAW BRAC 93).

History: Fort Monmouth evolved from a training camp for the Signal Corps to its current role as the Army's Communication, Command, Control, Computers, Intelligence and Electronic Warfare (C4IEW) Center of Excellence. The Army established Camp Little Silver on 16 May 1917 to provide communications support at the outbreak of World War I. On 6 Aug 1925, the camp was named Fort Monmouth and designated a permanent post. The U.S. Army Electronics Command (ECOM) was established at Fort Monmouth on 1 Aug 1962. In 1974, ECOM, hampered by geographic dispersion of its operational elements since its inception, consolidated activities at Fort Monmouth. In 1978, ECOM was reorganized into one readiness and two development commands only to be merged in 1981, to achieve efficiencies and unity of command, into the present U.S. Army Communications-Electronics Command (CECOM). Establishment of key program executive offices (PEO) in 1987 enhanced the fort's C4IEW focus and allowed provision of critical matrix support by CECOM to the PEO. The departures of the Signal School in 1976, the 513th MI Brigade in 1994, and the pending BRAC 93 Chaplain School departure and Vint Hill Farms Station move here, more sharply define the fort's orientation toward developing, deploying, and sustaining C4IEW systems for soldiers.

Current Mission: Fort Monmouth provides support to DOD's preeminent concentration of C4IEW experts at the forefront of efforts to digitize the battlefield and win the information war. These organizations are CECOM; the PEOs for Communications Systems, Command and Control Systems, Intelligence and Electronic Warfare, and their 13 project managers; the Joint Interoperability Engineering Organization, the Information Systems Management Agency, and the Electronics Power Sources Directorate of ARL. Their mission is to provide and sustain technologically superior and integrated C4IEW system that will enable our forces world-wide to communicate, command and control, own the night, own the spectrum, and know the enemy. Team Fort Monmouth's multifunctional focus on research, development, engineering, acquisition, and sustainment of C4IEW will be strengthened by the BRAC 93 directed movement to Fort Monmouth of CECOM and PEO IEW elements from Vint Hill Farms Station. The unique group of organizations at Fort Monmouth is a magnet attracting similar activities such as the potential siting

of NATO's Project Group for Tactical Communication System Post 2000. Altogether, the fort serves multiple resident activities including the U.S. Military Academy Preparatory School, the FBI, Patterson Army Hospital, Army Dental Activity, the Vulnerability Assessment Lab, and the U.S. Army Reserve. CECOM is the host and largest activity at Fort Monmouth.

2. ENVIRONMENTAL

Fort Monmouth consists of 1,097 acres, of which 80 acres are wetlands. No threatened or endangered species (TES) survey has been conducted; however, no TES or critical habitats are known to occur on the installation. The historic structure report recommended that 104 buildings be nominated to the National Register of Historic Places. No archeological surveys have been conducted for this installation; however, the archeological overview found that Fort Monmouth property is extremely disturbed and has only a low potential for possessing intact archeological resources.

Potable water is supplied under contract with no contract restrictions and an average daily use of 0.69 million gallons per day (MGD). The capacity of the Fort Monmouth distribution system is 4.17 MGD. Wastewater discharge is accomplished under contract with an average daily effluent of 0.65 MGD. The capacity of the collection system is 5.4 MGD. Forty-two percent of solid waste is recycled under contract to the base operations commercial activities contractor. The remaining solid waste is handled by contract and hauled to the Monmouth County Reclamation Center at an average volume of 8 tons/day.

The air quality region is in non-attainment for ozone (severe) and nitrogen oxide (severe). Major air compliance projects have been identified by the installation. A Polychlorinated Biphenyl (PCB) survey has been completed and 84 contaminated transformers were identified. All 32 Polychlorinated Biphenyl (PCB) Class contaminated transformers (>499 ppm) have been replaced. The remaining 52 contaminated transformers (50 - 499 ppm) are still in use. There are 193 active underground storage tanks (UST) remaining on Fort Monmouth, of which one is abandoned. A total of 105 underground storage tanks (UST) are not in use, 11 have been tested and passed and 45 have been replaced with above ground storage tanks. The installation holds three Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC) licenses for research and development for training, and instrument calibrations and irradiation of materials for purposes of research and development. These materials are in use at the Evans area, scheduled for disposal as a result of BRAC 93. Some of the radioactive sources will be moved to the Charles Wood Area. Decommissioning requirements are currently under study for inclusion in the BRAC 93 Decommissioning Plan.

Funded and unfunded compliance costs for FY 94 - FY 99 total \$11.26 M, and funded and unfunded restoration costs for FY 94 - FY 99 total \$0.9 M.

INSTALLATION REVIEW

U.S. ARMY NATICK RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT AND ENGINEERING CENTER (NRDEC), MASSACHUSETTS

1. BACKGROUND

Location: The U.S. Army Natick RD&E Center (NRDEC) is located in Middlesex County, Massachusetts. Surrounding counties include Norfolk, Suffolk, Bristol, Essex, Plymouth, and Worcester. NRDEC is in close proximity to a complex of over 80 highly recognized academic institutions. NRDEC is readily accessible to major highways, airports, rail heads and the Port of Boston.

History: NRDEC finds its origin in Public Law 424 enacted by the 81st Congress in 1949. This law authorized the construction of a Quartermaster (QM) Research Laboratory. The facility's location was approached from a nation-wide perspective favoring New England because of the proximity to established educational centers, nearby textile industry as well as a breadth of climatic variation. NRDEC was dedicated in March 1954 with the consolidation of QM R&D elements in Washington, D.C., Indiana, Pennsylvania, and Massachusetts. The airdrop R&D mission from the Air Force was established in 1961. The Food Container Institute, Chicago, completed the consolidation plan by 1963. Army Research Institute Environmental Medicine (ARIEM) and Navy Clothing Textile Research Facility (NCTRF) were co-located with NRDEC in 1961 and 1967, respectively. The tactical Rigid-Walled Shelters Program was initiated in 1975 and the Army Shelter Management Office established in 1988. For 40 years NRDEC has served the soldier developing new rations, protective body armor, airdrop, shelters, and organizational equipment which serve to sustain, feed and protect soldiers with state-of-the-art technology. In 1993, NRDEC received the Department of the Army R&D Organization of the Year Award.

Current Mission: As DoD's world class RD&E team providing global customers with the essentials of life, NRDEC's unique mission and technical programs are focused solely on the readiness of the primary weapon system, the warfighter. The superior products and equipment are the resulting from NRDEC's R&D efforts are critical to the survivability, sustainability, supportability, combat effectiveness, and quality of life of the warfighter operating under world wide environmental extremes and hazardous conditions. NRDEC performs research, development and engineering in the areas of combat clothing systems and individual protection, airdrop, rations, organizational equipment, tactical shelters and tentage for use in wartime, peacetime, force projection, peacekeeping, and humanitarian aid. NRDEC is the DoD Project Reliance Center of Excellence for Clothing, Textile and Food Science, and Technology. It's also the center of excellence for airdrop and anthropometry.

2. ENVIRONMENTAL

The Natick Research, Development, and Engineering Center consists of 174 acres, of which 19 acres are wetlands.

Potable water is supplied by two wells with a combined pumping capacity of 0.374 million gallons per day (MGD) and average usage rate of 0.162 MGD. Natick's wastewater operates under a State sewer permit. The National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permit is used for mechanical cooling only. Potential permit restrictions are Ph, flow, and temperature restrictions. The sewer capacity is 0.4 MGD. Solid waste is disposed of under contract with an average daily volume of 14.3 tons/day.

The installation is in a region in non-attainment for ozone (serious). There are 13 Defense Environmental Restoration Account (DERA) eligible contaminated sites identified by the installation. In May 1994 the installation was placed on the National Priority List (NPL). Nineteen Polychlorinated Biphenyl (PCB) contaminated transformers have been identified, 16 were replaced, and three were retrofilled. A Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC) license is maintained for research as required under 10 CFR 30.4, Animal Studies. The installation is currently addressing Mercury contamination in the sewer system. In addition, a Biological Waste Incinerator Permit is required for operations.

Funded and unfunded compliance costs for FY 94 - FY 99 total \$28.3 M, and funded and unfunded restoration costs for FY 94 - FY 99 total \$3.01 M.

INSTALLATION REVIEW

PICATINNY ARSENAL, NEW JERSEY

1. BACKGROUND

Location: Picatinny Arsenal is located in a natural gorge on 6,493 acres in Morris County, some 40 miles west of New York City in the northwest section of New Jersey, near Dover, New Jersey. Surrounding counties are Essex, Warren, Sussex, and Union. Picatinny Arsenal is in the Newark, NJ primary metropolitan statistical area.

History: Picatinny Arsenal was established in 1880 as an Army powder depot on the historic site of the Middle Forge, one of New Jersey's early iron forges. (The Middle Forge, later to become part of the Mount Hope Iron Works, provided cannonballs and implements to the Continental Army.) By 1902, the depot was storing sodium nitrate, armor piercing projectiles and high explosives. The base began manufacturing powder in 1907 and because of its new mission, was designated as an "arsenal." By 1926, Picatinny Arsenal was manufacturing all types of munitions. When World War II began in 1941, it was the only plant in the country capable of producing anything larger than small caliber ammunition. In 1977, the Arsenal's mission changed when the Army consolidated its weapons research and development (R&D) mission. The base became the site of the headquarters for the U.S. Army Armament Research and Development Command. Five years later, Picatinny Arsenal was realigned under a new organization, the U.S. Army Armament, Munitions, and Chemical Command which was headquartered in Rock Island, IL. In October 1994, Picatinny Arsenal became an integral part of the U.S. Army Tank-Automotive and Armaments Command in.

Current Mission: Picatinny Arsenal is the headquarters of the U.S. Army Armament Research, Development, and Engineering Center (ARDEC). Its missions are to conduct and manage R&D and life-cycle engineering, including product assurance; engineering in support of items in production; and integrated logistic support for assigned armament, munitions systems, and materiel. It provides procurement and management of initial production quantities and technically support soldiers/equipment in the field, and maintain a technology base to facilitate the design, development, procurement, production, and life-cycle engineering support of assigned materiel or transitioned technologies. Business Area are: Smart Munitions, Indirect and Direct Fire, Soldier Weapons, Mines and Demolitions, Gun Propulsion (including Electric Armaments), Fuzing and Lethal Mechanisms, Fire Control, Insensitive Munitions, and R&D Pollution Prevention. Assigned Materials are: Artillery, Infantry, Surface Vehicle Mounted, and Aircraft Mounted Weapons, Air Defense Guns, Ammunition for above, Rocket and Missile Warheads, Fuze/Safing and Arming, Fire Control Systems, Demolition Munitions, Mines, Bombs, Grenades, Pyro System and Munitions, Explosives and Propellants, Launch and Dispenser Systems, Practice and Training Munitions and Electric Armaments. There are numerous tenant activities located at Picatinny Arsenal.

2. ENVIRONMENTAL

Picatinny Arsenal consists of 6,493 acres, of which 1,183 acres are wetlands. No threatened or endangered species (TES) survey has been conducted. Three buildings have been found to be potentially eligible for the National Register of Historic Places.

Potable water is supplied by three active wells and one emergency well. The three active wells have a combined pumping capacity of 1.76 million gallons per day (MGD) and the emergency well has a pumping capacity of 0.75 MGD. The average daily consumption is 0.728 MGD. There are plans to upgrade existing water treatment with corrective technology in FY 95. Wastewater is treated under contract and the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permitted treatment plant has a design capacity of 0.5 MGD and an average daily usage of 0.37 MGD. The contracted solid waste disposal daily volume is 5.4 tons/day.

The air quality region is in non-attainment for ozone (severe). The installation has identified a plan to replace burners in two boilers to meet new emission limits for nitrogen oxide. There are four Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) Part B (90 days or longer) permitted sites for hazardous waste storage. The installation is in the process of obtaining a RCRA Part B Subpart X permit for open burning/open detonation and a RCRA Part B Hazardous Waste Incinerator permit. There are 156 Defense Environmental Restoration Account (DERA) eligible contaminated sites identified by the installation. Picatinny is on the National Priority List (NPL). A total of 112 Polychlorinated Biphenyl (PCB) contaminated transformers have been replaced or removed and an additional 673 are scheduled to be replaced/removed. An on-going asbestos survey has assessed that 274 structures contain asbestos containing materials, however all known friable asbestos has been removed or contained from occupied building areas. There are currently 47 active underground storage tanks (UST). Four Nuclear regulatory Commission (NRC) licenses (broad scope, source material, Californium Multiplier, & radiographic sources) are held by the installation.

Revenue generating programs (firewood & hunting/fishing) are expected to generate \$5 K in FY 94. Funded and unfunded compliance costs for FY 94 - FY 99 total \$47.0 M, and funded and unfunded restoration costs for FY 94 - FY 99 total \$128.24 M.

INSTALLATION REVIEW

REDSTONE ARSENAL, ALABAMA

1. BACKGROUND

Location: Redstone Arsenal is located in Madison County in northeast Alabama on the Tennessee River adjacent to the cities of Huntsville and Madison.

History: On 3 July 1941, the War Department announced the selection of a site southwest of Huntsville, AL for a munitions plant. Later that same year an additional tract east of Huntsville Arsenal was selected to build the Redstone Ordnance Plant. After World War II production, the two arsenals were deactivated. In 1949, the arsenal was reactivated as the Ordnance Rocket Center. Huntsville Arsenal was soon combined with Redstone Arsenal (RSA) with its selection to receive Dr. Wernher Von Braun and his team of German scientists. Known then as the Ordnance Guided Missile Center, the major missions of this famous team were subsumed in 1956 in the new Army Ballistic Missile Agency. Through various reorganizations, Redstone Arsenal became a geographical name only and home to successor and other activities, three of which are descendants of the earlier organizations: U.S. Army Missile Command (MICOM), the Ordnance Missile Munitions Center and School (OMMCS), and NASA's Marshall Space Flight Center.

Current Mission: MICOM is a major commodity command of the U.S. Army Materiel Command (AMC) and runs the installation. As the center for Army missile technology, RSA develops, acquires, and provides logistics support for all air defense and artillery missiles used by the Army and many foreign customers. All major Army missile program executive and management offices are located on or near RSA. Other Army Materiel Command tenants are the Test, Measurement, and Diagnostic Equipment Activity, the Logistics Support Activity and Redstone Technical Test Center (RTTC) which operates the ranges on the arsenal. Defense Megacenters Huntsville provides information processing support to Forces Command, Training and Doctrine Command, and Army Materiel Command. RSA also supports the U.S. Army Space and Strategic Defense Command (SSDC) located just off the arsenal. SSDC is the focal point of the national and theater missile defense development.

2. ENVIRONMENTAL

Redstone Arsenal consists of 37,910 acres, of which 9,559 are wetlands. A survey for threatened or endangered species (TES) is ongoing; however, the Alabama Cave Shrimp is known to occur on the installation. Ten Marshall Space Flight Center (MSFC) buildings are recommended for eligibility for the National Register. Surveys for archeological resources have been conducted

for approximately 10,000 acres and more than 300 archeological sites have been found by these surveys. Twenty of these sites are eligible for the National Register and the southern portion of the Arsenal is reported to have a high potential for possessing significant archeological resources. Contact has been made with the Chickasaw Indian Tribe regarding traditional cultural properties.

Potable water is supplied by two water treatment plants with a total design capacity of 9.0 million gallons per day (MGD) and an average use of 5.1 MGD. Bottled water and water purchased from the City of Huntsville is provided for some remote sites. Two industrial water treatment plants exist with a total design capacity of 34.0 MGD and an average use of 8.48 MGD. A third party contracted, National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permitted, sanitary wastewater treatment plant has a design flow of 6.0 MGD and an average usage of 2.7 MGD. One industrial wastewater treatment plant, owned and operated by MSFC, is nearing completion. The U.S. Army MICOM has a contract for the disposal of solid waste in the amount of up to 50 tons per day at no cost; however, transport is handled by separate contract. The installation has a 70-acre landfill which receives 150 - 225 cubic yards of solid construction debris per day. It has a remaining capacity of 2.5 million cubic yards and an estimated useful life of 22 years.

The installation is currently operating one hazardous waste site under a Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) Part B Permit and Part A Interim Status. Redstone Arsenal is in the process of obtaining a RCRA subpart X permit for thermal treatment. One hundred seven locations are suspected to contain hazardous waste from past disposal, treatment or storage practices. Fifteen sites were proposed for the National Priority List (NPL) in June 1994. A Polychlorinated Biphenyl (PCB) survey is 10% complete. Twenty-one of 67 underground storage tanks are regulated and all were tested in 1993 with only four failures. Eleven tanks have been replaced.

Revenue generating programs (timber, agriculture leases, wildlife, & mineral lease) are estimated to generate \$389.7 K in FY 94. Funded and unfunded compliance costs for FY 94 - FY 99 total \$31.97 M. Estimated FY 94 DERA restoration costs requested in the Dec 93, 1383 Report are \$11 million. Data was not provided for FY 95 through FY 99.

INSTALLATION REVIEW

ROCK ISLAND ARSENAL, ILLINOIS

1. BACKGROUND

Location: Rock Island Arsenal (RIA) is located on a 891 acre island in the Mississippi River between Illinois and Iowa. The local area consists of the cities of Rock Island, IL; Moline, IL; Davenport, IA; and Bettendorf, IA; commonly called the Quad City metropolitan area. Surrounding counties are Rock Island County, and Scott County, IA.

History: Rock Island Arsenal has been owned and operated by the government since the United States acquired title to the land in 1804 through a treaty with the Sac and Fox Indians. The U.S. Army established a military presence on the island with the building of Fort Armstrong in 1816. The United States Congress passed an act which established Rock Island Arsenal in July 1862. It served as a Confederate prison during the Civil War years of 1863-1865. Construction of the first manufacturing shop buildings began in 1866 and continued until the last stone shop was finished in 1893. The Arsenal has evolved over the past 100 years into a center of technical excellence for weaponry and support equipment. Completion of a multi-year, modernization project-Renovation of Armament Manufacturing (REARM) - in 1993 has greatly enhanced the Arsenal's physical plant, machine tool inventory, and data processing capabilities. Rock Island Arsenal serves as a valuable link in the national defense structure, providing manufacturing, supply, and support services to the Armed Forces. It is the free world's largest weapons manufacturing arsenal.

Current Mission: Rock Island Arsenal has three primary missions: (1) Manufacturing weapons and weapon components which are provided to both foreign and domestic markets. Products produced at the Arsenal include artillery, gun mounts, recoil mechanisms, small arms, aircraft weapons sub-systems, grenade launchers, weapon simulators, and associated spare and repair parts. (2) The Logistics mission includes a large scale tool set fabrication and assembly operation; Major End Item Basic Issue Item sets fabrication and assembly; and depot custodial functions of wholesale level stock for the Army and other military services. (3) Base Operations installation support for multiple tenant agencies which employ thousands of personnel. Support is also provided to approximately 40 satellite organizations through Inter-Service Support Agreements. Rock Island Arsenal has additional capacity in all three areas, manufacturing, logistics, and base operations.

2. ENVIRONMENTAL

Rock Island Arsenal consists of 891 acres, of which 27 acres are wetlands. No threatened or endangered species (TES) surveys have been conducted; however, the installation previously

reported that the Federally listed threatened Bald Eagle, Higgins' Eye Pearly Mussel, and Illinois Mud Turtle, were reported to occur on, and adjacent to the installation. Most of Rock Island Arsenal falls within a National Register district that is made up of approximately 55 buildings. Twenty-five additional buildings are eligible to be listed. Some of the more significant buildings within the National Register district make up two separate National Historic Landmark districts. Approximately 891 acres of the Arsenal have been surveyed for archeological resources and 12 sites and 36 potential eligible sites were recorded by these efforts.

The potable water treatment plant design capacity is 4.0 million gallons per day (MGD) and the average daily use is 1.0 MGD. The wastewater maximum design capacity is 9.0 MGD and average daily flow is 1.2 MGD for the Rock Island Sanitary District. The Arsenal has three industrial wastewater plants; which, pre-treat 0.018 MGD average discharge before releasing to the City of Rock Island's system. Contracted amount is 300,000 gallons/year. Maximum capacity for the industrial wastewater plants is 16.0 MGD and an average daily usage of 8.0 MGD. Solid wastes disposal is by contract at a cost of \$49.25/ton.

The installation has an Interim Resource Conservation Recovery Act (RCRA) Part A status as a storage unit. An assessment has identified 15 Defense Environmental Restoration Account (DERA) eligible sites. The installation holds Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC) or Department of the Army (DA) licenses for radioactive materials or sources; however, no further information was provided.

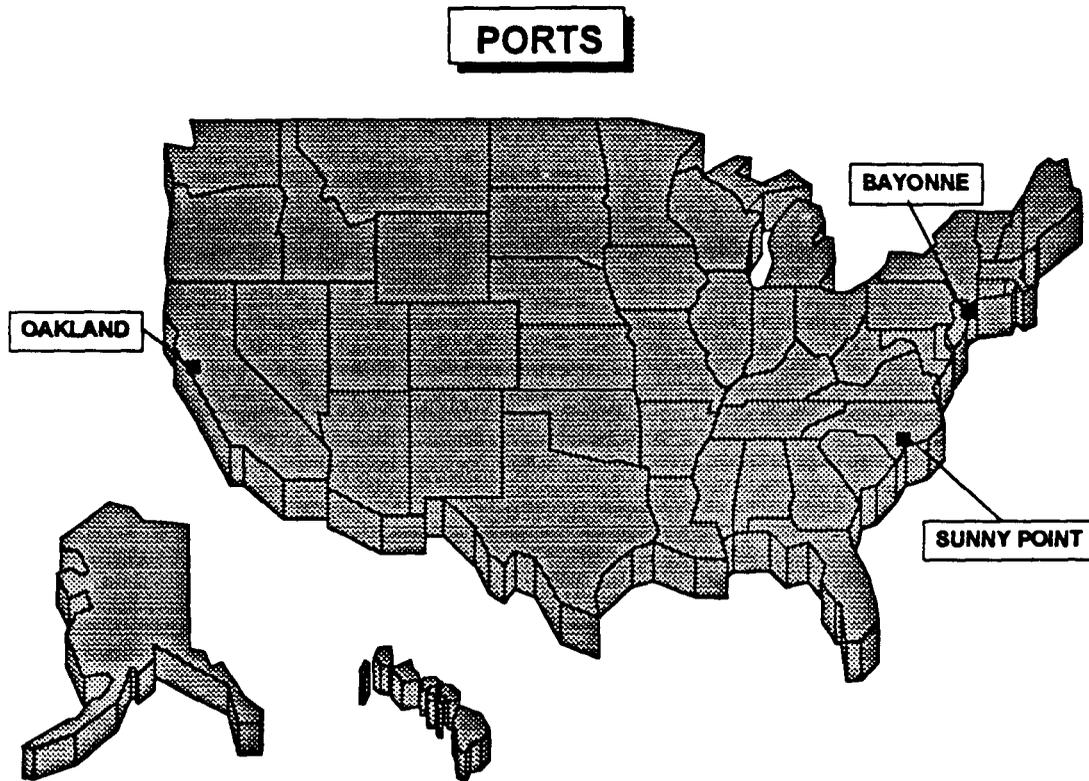
Installation reports revenues of \$54 K per year for 190 acres leased for a golf course. No environmental compliance costs were reported. Total environmental restoration costs are reported as \$22.8 M.

CHAPTER 9 - PORTS

The installations listed below were evaluated within the Ports installation category:

- Bayonne Military Ocean Terminal, Bayonne, New Jersey
- Oakland Army Base, Oakland, California
- Sunny Point Military Ocean Terminal, Sunny Point, North Carolina

The following map shows the geographic location of each installation.



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INSTALLATION REVIEW

BAYONNE MILITARY OCEAN TERMINAL, NEW JERSEY

1. BACKGROUND

Location: The 1301st Major Port Command (MPC), formerly, the Military Ocean Terminal, Bayonne (MOTBY), is located on a 678.8 acre, man-made peninsula, in Hudson County, Bayonne, New Jersey. The primary area of economic impact for the installation is Newark, NJ.

History: Commissioned as the U.S. Naval Supply Depot on 30 June 1942, 1301st MPC traces its roots back to 1937. In that year the City of Bayonne sank approximately 25,000 piles to provide the bedrock of a retaining wall into which 8 million cubic feet of mud was dredged and hydraulically placed for landfill. Title to the property passed from the city of Bayonne to the U.S. government in February 1941. In September 1959, the Depot was redesignated as the Naval Supply Center. On 1 October 1965, MOTBY became operational at its present location, collocated with the Naval Supply Center, and by early 1967, had assumed the cargo operations functions formerly handled at the Brooklyn (New York) Army Terminal. On 1 July 1967, the installation was transferred from the Navy to the Army under the control of the then Military Traffic Management and Terminal Services (MTMTS). In a phased move, completed in 1975, Eastern Area HQs moved to MOTBY from its Brooklyn Army Terminal location. Presently, the terminal has been redesignated as the 1301st MPC.

Current Mission: The 1301st MPC, Bayonne, is the only Army-owned, secure water terminal facility in support of the European, African, Mediterranean, and South America Theaters of Operation. It provides support for the Atlantic and Southern Theater Commanders, as well. It also provides secure government owned and operated water terminal facilities for the rapid projection of power into the theaters of operations around the world during conflict or fast-breaking contingencies.

2. ENVIRONMENTAL

The MOTBY consists of 678.8 acres, of which 20 acres are wetlands.

Potable water is acquired from the City of Bayonne as needed, with a daily usage of 0.45 million gallons per day (MGD). The wastewater plant design capacity of 0.35 MGD, with an average daily usage of 0.094 MGD, and a life expectancy of 15 years. Solid waste disposal is by contract with a daily quantity of 35 tons/day.

The air quality region is non-attainment for ozone (marginal). The installation has identified two Defense Environmental Restoration Account (DERA) eligible sites. All 114 Polychlorinated

Biphenyl (PCB) contaminated transformers were replaced. Of 13 active and five abandoned underground storage tanks (UST), three were tested, two failed, and eight are to be replaced.

Revenue generating programs (paper recycling & scrap metal sales) are estimated to earn \$36,444 in FY 94. Funded and unfunded compliance costs for FY 94 - FY 99 total \$10.5 M, and funded and unfunded restoration costs for FY 94 - FY 99 total \$0.52 M.

INSTALLATION REVIEW

OAKLAND ARMY BASE, CALIFORNIA

1. BACKGROUND

Location: The 1302nd Major Port Command (MPC), formerly, the Military Ocean Terminal, Bay Area, Oakland, CA, (MOTBA), is located on the east shore of San Francisco Bay in Alameda county. The surrounding counties are Contra Costa, Soleno, Sonoma, Napa, San Mateo, Santa Clara, San Francisco, and Marin. The primary area of economic impact for the installation is Oakland, CA.

History: At its commissioning on 8 December 1941, the new Army port facility on the San Francisco Bay was known as the Oakland Port and General Depot, part of the San Francisco Port of Embarkation (SFPE) Command. However, upon its commissioning it was designated as the Oakland Subport of the SFPE, but the title was changed to Oakland Army Base of the SFPE within a few months. In October 1955 the name was changed to Oakland Army Terminal. In 1964 a merger of cargo operations in the San Francisco Bay Area became effective under a new unit, Joint Army-Navy Ocean Terminal (JANOT). In 1965 Military Traffic Management and Terminal Service (MTMTS) was established and JANOT became a subordinate command of MTMTS. A few months later JANOT was redesignated as MOTBA. In July 1965 Oakland Army Terminal again became Oakland Army Base and the old SFPE organization ceased to exist. MTMTS was redesignated on 31 July 1974 as the Military Traffic Management Command, (MTMC). Presently, MOTBA has been redesignated as the 1302nd, MPC.

Current Mission: The 1302nd MPC, is the only Army-owned, secure water terminal facility in support of Alaska, Hawaii, Pacific and Far East Theaters of Operation. It provides secure government owned and operated water terminal facilities for the rapid projection of power into the theaters of operations around the world during conflict or fast-breaking contingencies.

2. ENVIRONMENTAL

The Military Ocean Terminal, Oakland consists of 422 acres. A total of 23 structures have been determined to be potentially eligible for the National Register of Historic Places.

Potable water is supplied by commercial contract with a design capacity of 13.536 million gallons per day (MGD) and an average daily usage of 0.166 MGD. Wastewater treatment is provided by both an Army treatment plant and a commercially contracted treatment plant. The Army owned system has sufficient residual capacity to support future expansion. The Army treatment plant has a capacity of 1.584 MGD and an average usage rate of 0.105 MGD. The contracted maximum capacity is 1.584 MGD and average usage is 0.105 MGD. A National

Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) storm water discharge permit has been acquired for storm water discharge into San Francisco Bay. Contracted solid waste disposal daily volume is 73.4 tons/day.

The region is in non-attainment for ozone (moderate) and carbon monoxide. One site is being considered for Defense Environmental Restoration Account (DERA) eligibility. Out of 13 active underground storage tanks (UST), 13 have been tested, one failed, 11 have been replaced, and two are scheduled for replacement.

Funded and unfunded compliance costs for FY 94 - FY 99 total \$5.335 M, and funded and unfunded restoration costs for FY 94 - FY 99 total \$1.725 M.

INSTALLATION REVIEW

SUNNY POINT, NC

1. BACKGROUND

Location: The 1303rd MPC, formerly, the Military Ocean Terminal, Sunny Point (MOTSU), is adjacent to the Cape Fear River in Southeastern North Carolina, in Brunswick and New Hanover counties, five miles north of Southport, NC. The surrounding counties are Dublin and Robeson. The primary area of economic impact is Wilmington, NC.

History: Beginning in 1950, a land area in Brunswick County, known as "Sunny Point", was selected as a suitable site for construction and development of facilities to safely handle military explosive cargo. Construction started in 1951 and the terminal was declared operational in September 1955. Determining factors in the decision to build at Sunny Point were its large relatively undeveloped land area in a remote location, availability of labor, accessibility to the Atlantic Ocean via the Cape Fear River deep channel, and proximity to rail, highway, air, and water connections. This location also provided shelter from the storms. The high trees and the peninsula forming the eastern side of the Cape Fear River make the area a haven for ships during Atlantic storms. Through the years the installation has been known by several names. In 1965, it was officially titled Military Ocean Terminal, Sunny Point (MOTSU). Presently, redesignated as the 1303rd MPC.

Current Mission: The 1303rd MPC, Sunny Point, NC, mission is to plan, coordinate and accomplish movement of ammunition and other dangerous cargo to support the Department of Defense. It is the sole common user ammunition terminal in the Army inventory.

2. ENVIRONMENTAL

The MOTSU consists of 16,396 acres, of which 4,000 acres are wetlands. Two Federally listed threatened or endangered species (TES), Red-Cockaded Woodpecker and Rough Leafed Loosetrife, occur on the installation. Approximately 2,600 acres have been surveyed for archeological resources, and 32 archeological sites have been found to be potentially eligible for the National Register.

Twenty-two percent of the installation's potable water is supplied by two wells and 78% by surface water. The wells have a total pumping capacity of 0.288 million gallons per day (MGD) and an average daily usage of 0.012 MGD. Surface water supply is provided by a contract with a contracted amount of 0.1 MGD. The maximum capacity is 0.4 MGD and average daily usage is 0.048 MGD. The installation's waste water treatment design capacity is 0.05 MGD with an average daily usage of 0.01 MGD. The three treatment lagoons are National Pollutant Discharge

Elimination System (NPDES) permitted for 0.01 MGD each. Solid waste disposal is contracted with an average daily volume of 1.2 tons/day.

Four Defense Environmental Restoration Account (DERA) eligible sites have been identified by the installation. Out of 32 Polychlorinated Biphenyl (PCB) contaminated transformers, 17 have been replaced. The installation has 19 (8 active & 1 abandoned) underground storage tank (UST). Seven UST have been tested, none failed, and 21 have been replaced.

Revenue generating programs (forestry, railroad usage, & reclaimed lumber) are estimated to generate \$846 K in FY 94. Funded and unfunded compliance costs for FY 94 - FY 99 total \$1.71 M, and funded and unfunded restoration costs for FY 94 - FY 99 total \$1.9 M.

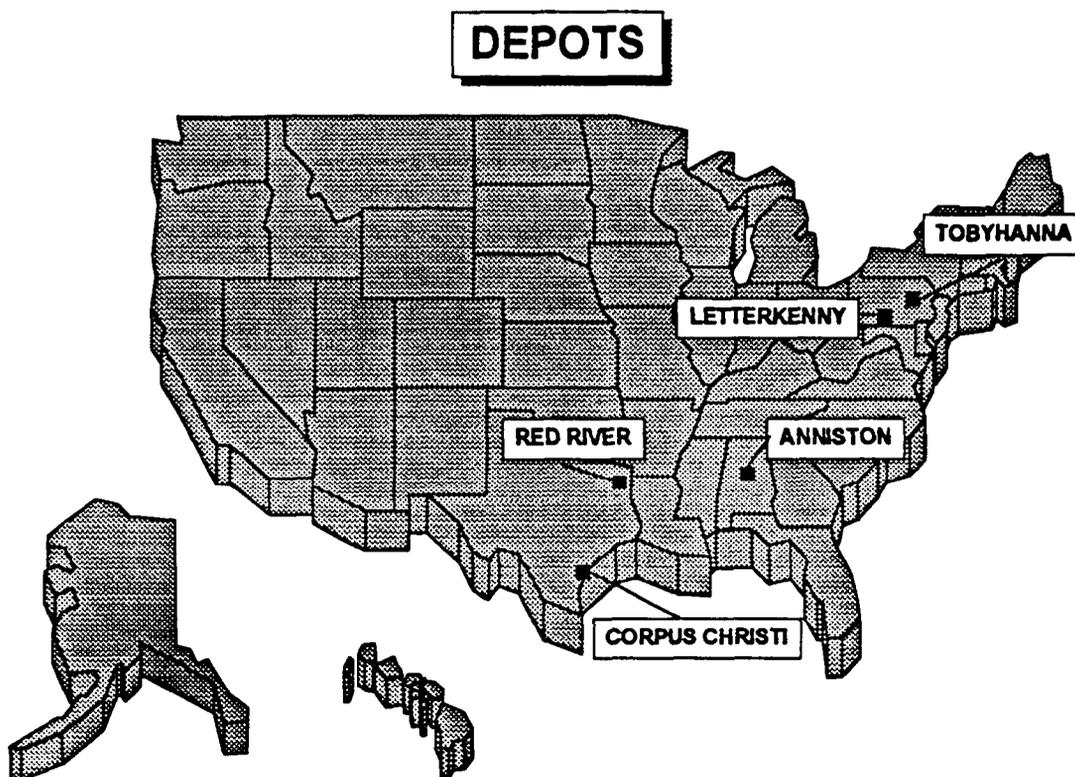
CHAPTER 10 - DEPOTS

The installations listed below were evaluated within the Depots installation category.

- Anniston Army Depot (ANAD), Anniston, Alabama
- Letterkenny Army Depot (LEAD), Chambersburg, Pennsylvania
- Red River Army Depot (RRAD), Texarkana, Texas
- Tobyhanna Army Depot (TOAD), Tobyhanna, Pennsylvania

The Army operates one additional maintenance depot. Corpus Christi Army Depot (CCAD) is a tenant activity of a Navy installation and falls outside the purview of the Army Base Closure and Realignment process.

The following map shows the geographic location of each installation.



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INSTALLATION REVIEW

ANNISTON ARMY DEPOT, ALABAMA

1. BACKGROUND

Location: Anniston Army Depot (ANAD) is nestled in the foothills of the Appalachian Mountains of northeast Alabama in Calhoun County. Near the city of Anniston, ANAD lies along Interstate 20, approximately 50 miles east of Birmingham and 100 miles west of Atlanta. The surrounding counties include Cleburne, Talladega, Saint Clair, Etowah and Cherokee.

History: In February 1941, construction began on the first 500 storage igloos, 20 warehouses and several administrative buildings. In 1952, the depot was assigned a maintenance mission for the overhaul and repair of combat vehicles. Shortly thereafter, the small arms mission was assigned to Anniston. With the advent of the '60s, the depot was involved with the M47, M48, M48A1, M48A2C, M42, M56, M59, M19, M38A1-D tank programs as well as a plethora of light-tracked and wheeled vehicle systems. The maintenance and storage of chemical munitions began in 1963. Beginning in the early '70s, overhaul of the M551 Sheridan began and in 1975 the depot was selected to overhaul and convert the M48A1 to the M48A5 model. The M60A1 to M60A3 conversion program began in 1979. As the decade of the '80s began, ANAD continued maintenance of the M88, M728, and the M60 AVLB vehicles, as well as adding maintenance of missile systems and the M1 Abrams tank - the newest addition to the Army inventory of main battle tanks.

Current Mission: Anniston Army Depot is a multi-mission installation and is the only depot capable of performing maintenance on the M1 Abrams Main Battle Tank and other heavy-tracked combat vehicles and their components. As such, the depot is designated as the Center of Technical Excellence for the M1 Abrams Tank family of vehicles. ANAD also performs maintenance on small arms and crew-served weapons. Additionally, the maintenance and storage of conventional ammunition and missiles, as well as the storage of chemical munitions, are significant parts of the depot's overall missions and capabilities.

2. ENVIRONMENTAL

Anniston Army Depot consists of 18,113 acres. A threatened or endangered species (TES) survey is currently ongoing. Approximately 14,515 acres have been surveyed for an ongoing archeological survey.

All of the installation's potable water is supplied from Coldwater Springs by contract with a maximum capacity of 5.7 million gallons per day (MGD) and average daily usage of 1.2 MGD. The

National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permitted wastewater treatment plant has a total capacity of 0.52 MGD and a average use of 0.2 MGD. The NPDES permitted industrial wastewater treatment plant has a capacity of 0.25 MGD and an average use of 0.113 MGD. Solid waste disposal is provided by contract with an average daily volume of 4.25 tons/day.

The installation operates under an interim status Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) permits and is in the process of obtaining four RCRA Part B permits for the storage of hazardous waste, chemical demil facility, deactivation and reclamation Incinerator, and open burning/open detonation. The installation has identified 44 Defense Environmental Restoration Account (DERA) eligible sites. The installation is on the National Priority List (NPL). Seventy Polychlorinated Biphenyl (PCB) contaminated transformers have been identified, of which four have been replaced and 23 have been disposed or are in storage. An asbestos survey is complete and all known friable asbestos has been removed. Non-friable asbestos is still present in several locations; however, an annual survey is conducted on their status. A lead based paint survey is complete in which preliminary results indicated several contaminated housing units. The installation has 48 underground storage tanks (UST), which are tested periodically and replaced/repared based on test results. The installation holds eight Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC) and three Department of the Army (DA) licenses for radiological materials and sources for various pieces of equipment and ammunition (i.e. Weapon sights, chemical detectors, fire control devices, gauges, laboratory instruments, Depleted Uranium (DU) rounds, etc.). It is reported that no radiological decommissioning is required, however 32 structures would require a final survey prior to release for other uses.

The installation reports revenue generating programs. Funded and unfunded compliance costs for FY 94 - FY 99 total 27.61 M, and funded and unfunded restoration costs for FY 94 - FY 99 total \$36.28 M.

INSTALLATION REVIEW

LETTERKENNY ARMY DEPOT, PENNSYLVANIA

1. BACKGROUND

Location: Letterkenny Army Depot is located in south central Pennsylvania, in the heart of the historic Cumberland Valley, 25 miles west of Gettysburg, near Chambersburg, in Franklin County.

History: Within a few days following the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor, a directive was issued to purchase the land for the depot. Construction began in early 1942 and the first shipment of supplies arrived here on September 23, 1942. Over the years, Letterkenny's mission has evolved from storing and shipping ammunition and other ordnance supplies to tactical missile and artillery maintenance. In 1993, the BRAC Commission recommended that all DOD tactical missile workload be consolidated at Letterkenny. Ten of the 23 systems currently scheduled for consolidation were transferred to LEAD during FY94.

Current Mission: Letterkenny's primary missions are maintenance and ammunition. Tactical missiles, artillery systems, and other support equipment is overhauled to like-new condition for far less than the cost of buying new items. Entire systems are repaired, modified, and integrated. Equipment is stripped down, rebuilt and tested on the depot, making it convenient and cost effective. Under a teaming effort, United Defense has collocated on-site to work with depot personnel to modify M109 Howitzers into the Paladin configuration. The Paladin has increased firepower, accuracy, range and speed. The depot's Directorate of Ammunition Operations stores, ships and demilitarizes ammunition; and maintains and up-grounds missiles. More than 1,400 short tons of conventional ammunition is destroyed on Letterkenny's demolition grounds each year. Letterkenny supports more than 15 tenants.

2. ENVIRONMENTAL

Letterkenny Army Depot consists of 19,243 acres, of which 345 acres are wetlands. There are no Federally listed threatened or endangered species known to occur on the installation. However, two State listed species (bag turtles - State endangered and Allegheny wood rat - State threatened) occur on the installation. There are six structures considered as Category II sites as defined by the National Historic Preservation. Of the 366 acres surveyed, a total of 345 archeological sites have been identified as potentially eligible for the national register.

Potable water source is surface water. The treatment plant has a design capacity of 1.0 million gallons per day (MGD) with an average daily usage of 0.684 MGD. There are two National Pollutant Discharge Environmental Elimination System (NPDES) permitted wastewater treatment

plants with a combined capacity of .51 MGD and an average daily use of 0.08 MGD. An NPDES permitted industrial wastewater plant also exist with a capacity of 0.288 MGD and average flow of 0.145 MGD. Contracted solid waste daily disposal is 12 tons/day.

Letterkenny is in a region in non-attainment for ozone. The installation has identified major projects to meet/maintain air compliance. The installation is in the process of obtaining a Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) Part B permit for drum/container storage and operation of a deactivation furnace. The installation currently has a RCRA Part A, Interim Status permit. Letterkenny Army Depot is on the National Priority List (NPL) with an Interagency Agreement (IAG) signed in February 1989. The installation has identified 66 Defense Environmental Restoration Account (DERA) eligible sites. Contaminants at Letterkenny include volatile organic compounds, petroleum/oil/ lubricants (POL) and heavy metals. Sixty-two of 92 PCB contaminated transformers have been replaced. All contaminated transformers with greater than 500 parts per million Polychlorinated Biphenyl (PCB) have been removed. All 44 underground storage tanks (UST) have been tested with three being replaced. The installation holds National Regulatory Commission (NRC)/Department of the Army (DA) licenses for tritium for optical sites, depleted uranium storage, and isotopes for calibrating/testing equipment. Thirty-five igloos require surveys for NRC licensing.

Revenue generating programs (agricultural outleasing, forestry, & wildlife) are estimated to generate \$72 K in FY 94. Funded and unfunded compliance cost for FY 94 - FY 99 total \$44.46 M, and funded and unfunded restoration cost for FY 94 - FY 99 total \$87.9 M.

INSTALLATION REVIEW

RED RIVER ARMY DEPOT, TEXAS

1. BACKGROUND

Location: Red River Army Depot (RRAD) is located in rural northeast Texas, 18 miles west of the Texas-Arkansas state line, which divides the city of Texarkana. Bowie and Miller counties are considered the primary metropolitan statistical area, but approximately 25% of RRAD employees live in the adjacent counties of Cass, Morris, Red River, and Little River.

History: Established from 116 East Texas farms and ranches, RRAD came into being on August 9, 1941. The depot reservation of 19,051 acres makes it one of the largest AMC installations. Originally established as an ordnance depot, World War II caused top defense planners to expand the mission to include maintenance and supply missions. Only eight days after the last igloo was completed, in April 1942, ammunition arrived for storage and by mid-winter of the same year the roar of tank engines was heard on the maintenance production lines.

Current Mission: RRAD has two major missions - maintenance and ammunition storage, and serves as host to one of three Defense Logistics Agency's (DLA) Area Oriented Depots and nine other tenant activities. Directorate of Maintenance's primary mission is depot level maintenance of combat (vehicles) and their support systems. RRAD is only source in DoD for organic depot maintenance of following CORE systems: M113 Family of Vehicles; Bradley Fighting Vehicles Systems; Multiple Launch Rocket System; Fire Support Team Vehicle; and M9 Armored Combat Earthmover and Reverse Osmosis Water Purification Unit (transfer from Tooele Army Depot). RRAD is only source in DoD for remanufacture of roadwheels, track shoes, and bias ply tires. The Directorate of Ammunition's primary maintenance mission is depot level maintenance of a variety of ammunition and missiles. This includes repair of missile guidance control systems and gyro optics and renovation of missiles, grenades, mortars, bombs, rockets, and large and small caliber ammunition.

2. ENVIRONMENTAL

Red River Army Depot consists of 19,081 acres, of which there are no wetlands reported. A threatened or endangered species (TES) survey has not been conducted. An archeological survey identified 58 sites potentially eligible for the National Register.

Potable water is supplied by surface water. The treatment plant has a design capacity of 3.0 million gallons per day (MGD) and an average daily usage of 1.2 MGD. The National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permitted wastewater treatment plant has design capacity of 3.0 MGD and an average daily usage of 0.4 MGD. There is also an industrial wastewater treatment plant which has a design capacity of 1.25 MGD and an average daily usage of 0.4 MGD. A new 59 acre landfill has a life expectancy of 20 years. In addition, solid waste is disposed of by contract with an average daily volume of 122 tons/day.

Red River has seven Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) Part B permitted sites for 90 day hazardous waste storage areas and hazardous waste storage buildings. A total of 28 Defense Environmental Restoration Account (DERA) eligible sites have been identified by the installation. Out of 76 Polychlorinated Biphenyl (PCB) contaminated transformers, 62 have been replaced. The installation holds three Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC) licenses for sealed sources (Tritium Fire Control Devices & chemical agent detectors & monitors).

Revenue generating programs (mineral leasing, agriculture, forestry, & fish/wildlife) are estimated to generate \$1.1 M in FY 94. Funded and unfunded compliance cost for FY 94 - FY 99 total \$10.495 M, and funded and unfunded restoration cost for FY 94 - FY 99 total \$4.98 M.

INSTALLATION REVIEW

TOBYHANNA ARMY DEPOT, PENNSYLVANIA

1. BACKGROUND

Location: Tobyhanna Army Depot is located in the Pocono Mountains of northeastern Pennsylvania approximately 1 1/2 hours drive west of New York City and 2 1/2 hours drive north of Philadelphia. Most of the employees live in Lackawanna and Luzerne counties. Monroe, the depot's location, provides the next largest contingent followed by Wayne and Carbon counties.

History: Tobyhanna Signal Depot, the newest of the Army depots, was established on February 1, 1953, in Tobyhanna, PA. It emerged from a 20,000-acre military reservation first utilized in 1913 by the Army and National Guard troops as an artillery site into the largest full service communications and electronics maintenance facility in DOD. During World War I, the tract was an Ambulance and Tank Regiment Training Center. Following the war, the site was idle until 1938 when the West Point Cadets used it for field artillery training. In December 1942, the reservation was reactivated as an Army Air Force Unit Training Center and later as a storage and supply depot for the Air Service Command. In 1944, the reservation became a prisoner-of-war camp. In 1948, the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania acquired Tobyhanna from the War Assets Administration with plans to convert to a recreation and sports area. However, the Army determined it needed a permanent depot on the east coast, near ports and electronics manufacturers and in 1951 directed the Corps of Engineers to proceed with the depot design and construction.

Current Mission: Tobyhanna's mission encompasses the repair, overhaul, and system integration for a multitude of communications and electronics systems for Army, other services, and non-DOD customers. The depot provides project design/development service for special projects/prototype systems. It has been designated as the Center of Technical Excellence (CTX) for new/improved systems and is the primary technical support center for all DOD ground-based satellite systems. The depot's logistics power projection extends worldwide through global maintenance support including forward repair facilities and operation of a Consolidated Maintenance and Support Service Facility in Panama. It operates an automated test system programming facility, maintains a Test Program Set repository, conducts Environmental Stress Screening (ESS) on electronic equipment, and performs depot maintenance and wholesale level supply for COMSEC equipment. Tobyhanna supports the Army Reserve and National Guard units with a comprehensive, year-round training program and provides installation support to both DOD and non-DOD attached organizations.

2. ENVIRONMENTAL

Tobyhanna Army Depot consists of 1,345 acres, of which 202 acres are wetlands. An

archeological survey of the installation has not been conducted.

Potable water is provided by six wells, with a total pumping capacity of 0.94 million gallons per day (MGD) and an average use of 0.338 MGD. Industrial water supply is also taken from the six wells and the average use is included in the above rates. The sewage treatment plant has a design capacity of 0.802 MGD and an average use of 0.128 MGD. There is an industrial treatment plant with a design capacity of 0.058 MGD and an average use of 0.014 MGD. The installation holds a National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permit. Solid wastes disposal is by contract with an average volume of 8.2 tons/day.

The air quality region is in non-attainment for ozone (marginal) and the installation has identified major air compliance projects. A Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) permitted storage facility exists for one year storage of hazardous wastes. The depot is applying for a RCRA Part B storage permit modification. The installation is on the NPL. Sixty-five Defense Environmental Restoration Account (DERA) sites are listed under the Federal Facility Agreement. This number includes two National Priority List (NPL) sites which are designated as one Operable Unit A & B. Fifty-four of the DERA sites require no further action. Groundwater contamination extends off-post. An extension of the depot water supply system was constructed to provide off-post residents with potable water. A Record of Decision (ROD) has been submitted for the remediation of soil and groundwater. Eight of nine identified Polychlorinated Biphenyl (PCB) contaminated transformers have been replaced. There are 47 regulated underground storage tanks (UST), 37 have been tested, two failed and 15 repaired/replaced. The U.S. Army Communications-Electronics Command (CECOM) holds a Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC) license for storage and shipment of CECOM commodities. The depot has seven areas consisting of 81,900 square feet of space which must be surveyed and closed to the extent necessary. Also, it is reported that a landfill on the Depot is contaminated with radioactive material.

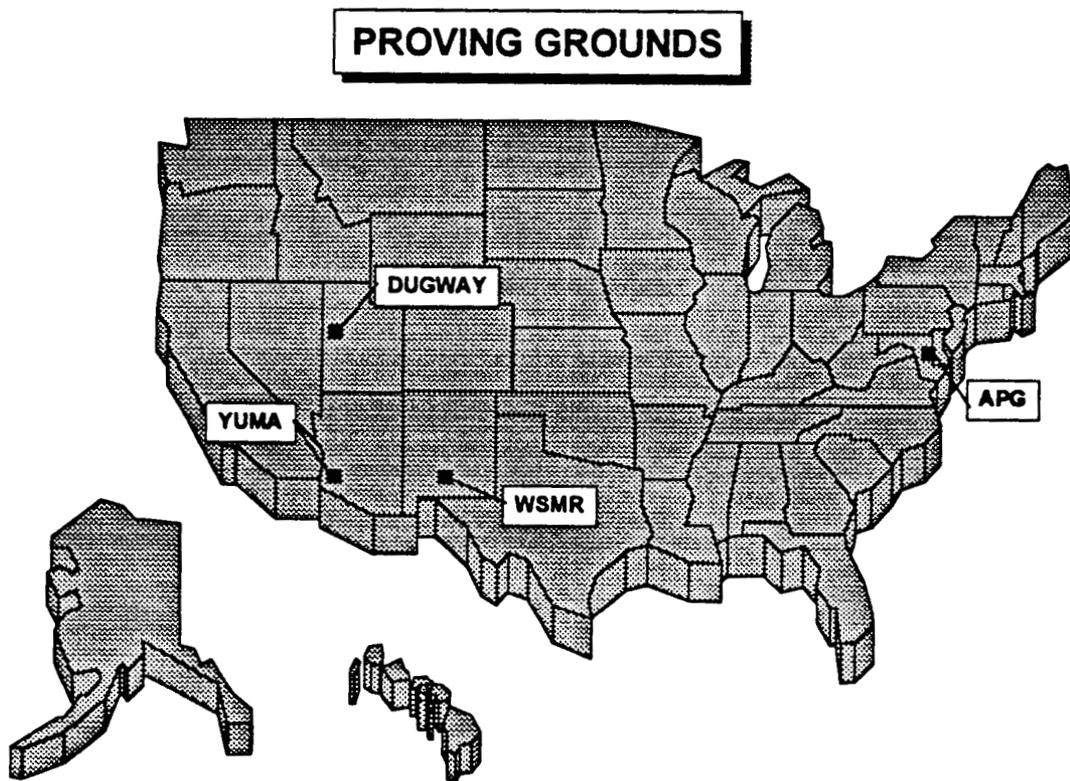
Funded compliance costs for FY 94 - FY 99 total \$13.48 M and restoration costs for FY 94 - FY 99 total \$15.045 M. Unfunded compliance and restoration costs were not available.

CHAPTER 11 - PROVING GROUNDS

The installations listed below were evaluated within the Proving Grounds installation category.

- Aberdeen Proving Ground (APG), Maryland
- Dugway Proving Ground (DPG), Utah
- White Sands Missile Range (WSMR), New Mexico
- Yuma Proving Ground (YPG), Arizona

The following map shows the geographic location of each installation.



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INSTALLATION REVIEW

ABERDEEN PROVING GROUND, MARYLAND

1. BACKGROUND

Location: Aberdeen Proving Ground (APG) is located in Aberdeen, Maryland. APG is located centrally on the eastern seaboard at the headwaters of the Chesapeake Bay, surrounded by the Maryland counties of Baltimore, Harford, Kent and Cecil. It is 40 miles north of Baltimore, Maryland, 70 miles south of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania and within easy driving/flying distance of Washington, D.C. (70 miles) and New York City (140 miles).

History: Aberdeen Proving Ground (APG) was established in December 1917. Its original mission was to proof test field artillery weapons, ammunition, air defense guns, trench mortars, and railway artillery, and later was expanded to include a school and test and development of small arms. In 1971 Edgewood Arsenal was merged with APG. Test and support facilities allowed instrumented firing of weapons to ranges up to 30,000 meters, testing of tanks and other tracked vehicles over engineered courses, and laboratory type investigations. In 1984, APG was divided into the Aberdeen Proving Ground Support Activity (APGSA) and the Combat Systems Test Activity (CSTA) (formerly APG's Materiel Testing Directorate). APGSA is responsible for base operations support for the installation, and CSTA is responsible for testing military weapons, ammunition, fire control systems, wheeled and tracked vehicles. APG is located on a Chesapeake Bay site of 72,516 acres.

Current Mission: The mission of Aberdeen Proving Ground is the management and operation of a major Army installation, devoted primarily to Research, Development, and Testing. In this capacity, APG serves as the host to 54 tenant, 37 supported, and 16 nongovernmental/private organizations representing 6 Major Army Commands (MACOMs). These organizations range in size from a small Special Security Detachment to a major TRADOC Service School. APG provides administrative management, logistics support and services, facilities engineering, morale, welfare, recreation (MWR), troop support, test operations and support, contracting, security, safety and environmental management, planning and operations, and general installation support services to these organizations. In addition, support services are provided to nonappropriated fund and contract personnel, family members of active duty military personnel, and to retirees and their families. Support to include readiness and mobilization preparedness is also provided to the U.S. Army Reserve and National Guard (USAR/NG). As AMC's only Mobilization Station, APG is the host to a potential of 25 to 50 company sized Army Reserve and National Guard units. In addition, APG is the host of the AMC Mobilization Deployment Processing Center. The combined talents of 54 tenant organizations span the full spectrum of technical, scientific and engineering fields, while providing world class service to domestic and foreign customers.

2. ENVIRONMENTAL

Aberdeen Proving Grounds consists of 72,516 acres, of which 13,546 acres are wetlands. The Federally listed threatened Bald Eagle is reported to roost on the installation. There are two structures listed and 912 potentially eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places. Many of Aberdeen's facilities were associated with the development of Cold War weapons systems and may later prove historically significant on that account. Of the 72,000 acres surveyed, 312 sites archeological sites were found potentially eligible for the National Register.

Potable water is provided entirely by surface water. The two water treatment plants have a combined design capacity of 8.0 million gallons per day (MGD) and average daily usage of 3.0 MGD. Two National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permitted wastewater treatment plants exist with a combined capacity of 5.8 MGD and an average daily effluent of 2.1 MGD. Two solid waste landfills exist with a total of 50 acres with a remaining capacity of 10,000 tons. Solid waste is also disposed of by contract with an average daily volume is 16 tons/day.

The air quality region is in non-attainment for ozone (severe) and the installation has identified 22 major air compliance projects. The installation has Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) Part B permits for storage in five facilities. The installation is also in the process of obtaining a State of Maryland permit for all five facilities and a RCRA Part B, Subpart X permit for open burning/detonation. There are a total of 360 Defense Environmental Restoration Account (DERA) eligible contaminated sites identified by the installation. The installation is on the National Priority List (NPL). There are 360 solid waste management units (SWMU) managed under an interagency agreement (IAG). These sites are further broken down in to 13 study areas of which ten are on the NPL. A Polychlorinated Biphenyl (PCB) survey has been completed and 222 contaminated transformers (156 - 50-499 ppm & 66 - > 500 ppm) have been identified. A total of 98 (37 - 50-499 ppm & 61 - > 500 ppm) have been replaced. There are 229 active and 391 abandoned underground storage tanks (UST) on the installation. A total of 355 UST have been tested of which 98 failed. A total of 400 UST have been replaced/repared. Tenant organizations on the installation hold at least 19 Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC), Department of the Army (DA), or other licenses for radiological materials and sources.

Funded and unfunded compliance costs for FY 94 - FY 99 total \$166.42 M, and funded and unfunded restoration costs for FY 94 - FY 99 total \$504.46 M.

INSTALLATION REVIEW

DUGWAY PROVING GROUND, UTAH

1. BACKGROUND

Location: Dugway Proving Ground is located in Dugway, Utah approximately 90 miles southwest of Salt Lake City.

History: Dugway Proving Ground (DPG) was established 12 February 1942 as a Chemical Warfare Service proving ground with the mission to provide for large scale tests of chemical munitions, incendiary devices and high explosives. The location, 90 miles southwest of Salt Lake City, Utah, was selected for its distance from human population centers. In October 1951, DPG was reactivated under the Chemical Corps Research and Engineering Command with meteorological and natural environmental testing missions added. In August 1962, DPG was assigned to the U.S. Army Test and Evaluation Command. In September 1980, DPG was designated as a DoD Major Range and Test Facility. In 1984, a five year \$137 million program to modernize the proving ground began. Ammunition storage igloos, laboratories, test support facilities, community facilities, and family housing have been expanded/constructed.

Current Mission: As the primary DoD Reliance site for chemical and biological (C/B) defense testing, DPG conducts C/B defense testing which includes acquisition cycle testing of C/B defense systems; NBC survivability testing of all DoD materiel commodities; acquisition cycle testing of smoke/obscurant materiel and systems; DoD Joint Chemical and Biological Contact Point and Test (Project DO49) studies, laboratory, and field tests; Chemical Weapons Convention (CWC) treaty verification testing; and chemical demilitarization and remediation technology and materiel testing. DPG also conducts open burn/open detonation (OB/OD) emissions characterization testing and tests of alternative destruction technologies in support of conventional weapons demilitarization and developmental illumination mortar testing. DPG operates bachelor quarters and 600 sets of family housing, and a full community to support testing, range users, and 11 tenants, including a consortium of universities who operate the world's largest cosmic ray research observatory. DPG hosts international teams as an inspection site for the Intermediate Nuclear Forces and CWC treaties and confidence building measures for the Biological Weapons Convention.

2. ENVIRONMENTAL

Dugway Proving Grounds consists of 802,724 acres, of which 15,000 acres are wetlands. Two buildings are eligible for the National Register of Historic Places.

Potable water is acquired by six ground wells with a pumping capacity of 3.49 million gallons per day (MGD) and an average usage of 0.55 MGD. Four non-National Pollutant

Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permitted aerated lagoon systems provide wastewater treatment with a total capacity of 1.0 MGD. Solid waste disposal is conducted using a 150 acre landfill on post. It is utilized at a rate of 3 tons/day and has a life expectancy of 15 years.

The Central Hazardous Waste Storage Facility has 18 90-day Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) Part B permitted sites. Two additional permits are pending approval. A Comprehensive Environmental Response Compensation and Liability Act (CERCLA) Preliminary Assessment is in progress. No radioactive testing has been conducted at Dugway, though testing was conducted in the early 1950's using materials with a short half-life. The extent of testing and residual effects is not known.

Funded and unfunded compliance costs for FY 94 - FY 99 total \$31.69 M, and funded and unfunded restoration costs for FY 94 - FY 99 total \$58.7 M.

INSTALLATION REVIEW

WHITE SANDS MISSILE RANGE, NEW MEXICO

1. BACKGROUND

Location: White Sands Missile Range is located in southern New Mexico near the cities of Las Cruces, Socorro, Alamogordo, New Mexico and El Paso, Texas. Economic Area counties include: Dona Ana, Socorro, Lincoln, and Otero in New Mexico, and El Paso in Texas. WSMR is about 40 miles east to west and 100 miles north to south. WSMR conducts operations at Fort Huachuca, Kirtland AFB, and a number of remote locations in New Mexico, Texas, and Utah.

History: White Sands Missile Range was established on July 9, 1945 as a testing range for development of rocket technology and missile weapons. The world's first atomic device was detonated at Trinity site and Launch Complex 33 was activated in 1945 with the first Tiny Tim rocket launch. WSMR performed the American V-2 and HERMES rocket firings from 1946-52. Developmental testing for Nike series missiles, the Viking research rockets, Corporal, Lance, PATRIOT, Multiple Launch Rocket System (MLRS), and Army Tactical Missile System (ATCMS) Army systems was done at WSMR. Extended launch corridors were developed in the 1960s for testing the Athena and Pershing from Utah and Idaho. Air Force and Navy testing on the range included B-58 supersonic ordnance, Sidewinder, Sparrow, AIM-120 AAM, and the Standard and Rolling Airframe missiles. NASA has maintained a presence at WSMR since the 1960s, testing APOLLO components, performing rocket motor development and operating a flight training program for the Space Shuttle. The Defense Nuclear Agency executed the MINOR SCALE nuclear simulation tests in WSMR's north range, developing the Permanent High Explosive Test Area (PHETS).

Current Mission: White Sands Missile Range supports research, development, testing, and evaluation for the Army, Navy, Air Force, Defense Nuclear Agency (DNA), NASA, approved U.S. and foreign government activities, and commercial programs by executing several thousand tests and over 300 missile/rocket launches a year on the largest fully instrumented overland test range in the U.S. WSMR plans and conducts developmental testing and evaluation of DoD missiles, rockets, and material systems; conducts a comprehensive range of nuclear effects, directed energy, and electronic warfare testing; develops and acquires instrumentation systems, equipment, and facilities for members of the Major Range and Test Facility Base (MRTFB), as well as supporting a varied mix of other test efforts, including the Navy managed commercial rocket launch and Ballistic Missile Defense Single-Stage-to-Orbit programs. Critical infrastructure, public works, and BASOPS services are provided to a total workforce of 7,000 and a residential population exceeding 3,000 in support of range operations, a major National Guard training activity and over 50 Research Development, Test & Engineering (RDTE) oriented DoD tenant activities such as: the TRADOC Analysis Activity, and Army Research Laboratory which perform Research & Development (R&D)

on items as varied as future force structure, battlefield environments, and electronic combat survivability.

2. ENVIRONMENTAL

White Sands Missile Range consists of 2,164,244 acres, of which 4,660 acres are wetlands. No threatened or endangered species (TES) surveys have been conducted; however, it was previously reported that four Federally listed TES occur on the installation; Bald Eagle, Peregrine Falcon, Northern Aplomado Falcon, and Todsen's Pennyroyal (plant). In addition, it was previously reported that the installation was identified as a potential reintroduction site for the Federally listed endangered Mexican Wolf. Archeological surveys have been conducted for 101,000 acres and, to date, 247 registered historic sites, 1,345 registered archeological sites and 1,908 identified but uncategorized sites have been identified. The 43,360 acre Trinity site was the location of the first atomic test, and is a National Historic Landmark. There are restrictions on development and operations on Trinity site.

Potable water is provided by 22 wells at 11 sites. Total pumping capacity is 5.885 million gallons per day (MGD) and average usage is approximately 2.8 MGD. The main installation and Soledad Canyon well fields are susceptible to horizontal saline-water encroachment caused by the depletion of the fresh water aquifer. Vertical saline-water encroachment is also possible. There is one wastewater treatment plant with a design capacity of 1.0 MGD and an average use of 0.54 MGD. Throughout the rest of the installation, sites are serviced by either septic tank systems or individual holding tanks. A National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permit is under discussion with the State of New Mexico. The installation has four landfills: 60-acre Main Post landfill, a contractor's 15 acre landfill, a 15 acre asbestos landfill, and a 10 acre Stallion Range Center landfill. The main landfill is currently listed as having 8-12 months remaining useful life. The other three landfills have a life expectancy of at least two years. Negotiations are ongoing with commercial disposal companies for contract following existing landfill closures.

There is one Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) Part B permitted hazardous waste storage facility. There is also a Interim RCRA Part X Open burning/open detonation (OB/OD) facility at the Hazardous Test Area. The installation has identified 73 Defense Environmental Restoration Account (DERA) eligible sites. A total of 125 Polychlorinated Biphenyl (PCB) contaminated transformers have been identified and 100 replaced. The installation has numerous Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC) and Department of the Army (DA) licenses used primarily for radioactive material under controlled laboratory conditions, requiring a large scale decommissioning effort for reuse.

For FY 94 - FY 99, funded and unfunded compliance and restoration costs total \$20.45 M and \$29.03 M respectively.

INSTALLATION REVIEW

YUMA PROVING GROUND, ARIZONA

1. BACKGROUND

Location: Yuma Proving Ground (YPG) is located in the southwest corner of Arizona, twenty three miles northeast of the city of Yuma. On its western edge is the Colorado River and the state of California. It is largely in the county of Yuma, but its northern third is in La Paz County. To the west of YPG is Imperial County, CA. YPG occupies 830,000 acres of Sonoran Desert land.

History: Testing of military equipment at Yuma began in 1943, during WWII, when the Yuma Test Branch was opened along the banks of the Colorado River with the mission to test bridge designs and other equipment. General George Patton established a training center here to train thousands of soldiers for the North African campaign. U.S. Army Test and Evaluation Command assumed control in 1962. The growth of YPG over the last twenty years has been driven largely by the movement toward the western ranges as the small size of the eastern ranges inhibits their ability to execute tests of modern weapons. In 1969 the development of the Cheyenne attack helicopter was sited at YPG due to its range requirements; this was followed by a large rocket fire control test for the same reason. Finally, in 1971 the complete mission of helicopter armament testing was transferred to YPG. In the mid-eighties long range artillery had outgrown its eastern home and that mission too was transferred to YPG. This year, \$60 million in construction is underway to facilitate the transfer of the ammunition acceptance test mission from Jefferson Proving Ground, closed by BRAC I. YPG has been test firing conventional munitions since 1952 and depleted uranium (DU) rounds since 1954. Approximately 587,819 acres of impact area are contaminated with several million rounds of unexploded ordnance (UXO) and low level radioactive material.

Current Mission: YPG is a Test and Evaluation installation assigned the T&E missions for: long range tube artillery (e.g. M-109A6 paladin, Advanced Field Artillery System); aircraft armament and fire control (e.g. AH-64D Longbow Apache, OH-58D Kiowa Warrior, RAH-66 Comanche); tank and automotive systems (e.g. M1 Abrams Tank, M2 Bradley Fighting Vehicle, Family of Medium Tactical Vehicles); air delivery/parachute (e.g. support Air Force C-17 development, Advanced Precision Airborne Delivery System); artillery and mine ammunition production acceptance testing (e.g. GATOR mines, M913 Rocket Assisted Projectile). YPG is the Army's desert test center and in October 1994 was assigned responsibility for all natural environment testing including arctic and tropic. The USMC Light Armored Vehicle Test Directorate and test center is at YPG. YPG is used extensively for training, particularly for desert operations. Every year, YPG is the winter training home of the Army's Golden Knights. YPG has also been the training site for the 205th (light) Infantry Brigade, USMC 2nd Light

Antiaircraft Missile LAAM; Special Forces Division; Joint Readiness Training Center; 2nd Bn 229th Attack Helicopter Regiment; and many others.

2. ENVIRONMENTAL

Yuma Proving Ground consists of 834,174 acres. A threatened or endangered species (TES) survey is ongoing; however, the Federally listed endangered Peregrine Falcon, threatened Bald Eagle, and Brown Pelican are reported as transient visitors to the installation. Approximately 320 acres have been surveyed for archeological resources and two of the sites may be eligible for the National Register. The Quechan and Yavapai Nations have conducted site visits to the installation.

Potable water is provided by 16 wells, with a total pumping capacity of 6.0 million gallons per day (MGD) and an average use of 1.3 MGD. An evaporative lagoon system provides wastewater treatment and two of five locations requires expansion. The design capacity totals 0.552 MGD and the average use is 0.47 MGD. The installation operates under an Arizona Aquifer Protection Program which permits the use of the five waste water disposal systems. Newly tightened environmental regulations will require, Best Available Demonstrated Control Technology (BADCT), zero discharge to groundwater. In addition, a septic tank and grease trap pumping service contract exists with a total annual use of 123,000 gallons. A 44 acre landfill exists with a total capacity of 63,000 tons and an useful life of 10 years. Solid waste is removed to the landfill by contract at a volume of 17 tons/day.

Four percent of the installation is located in an air quality region in non-attainment for particulates (moderate). The installation has applied for a Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) Part B permit for hazardous waste storage for over 90 days. Additionally, the installation has applied for a RCRA Subpart X permit for open burning/open detonation, which is currently under an interim status. Assessments for contamination have been conducted and numerous Defense Environmental Restoration Account (DERA) eligible sites have been identified. The installation will receive RCRA Notice of Decision (NOD) in Spring 1995 requiring action be taken on three contaminated sites. Remediation has already begun on two DERA funded projects. Fifty-six out of 66 Polychlorinated Biphenyl (PCB) contaminated transformers have been replaced. There are seven active and 10 closed underground storage tanks (UST); of which, seven have been tested with no failures and 10 replaced. The installation has two Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC) licenses for depleted Uranium penetrators and American-241 & Cesium-137, and two Department of the Army (DA) licenses for recovery of fired artillery rounds and shooting down drone UH-1 helicopters

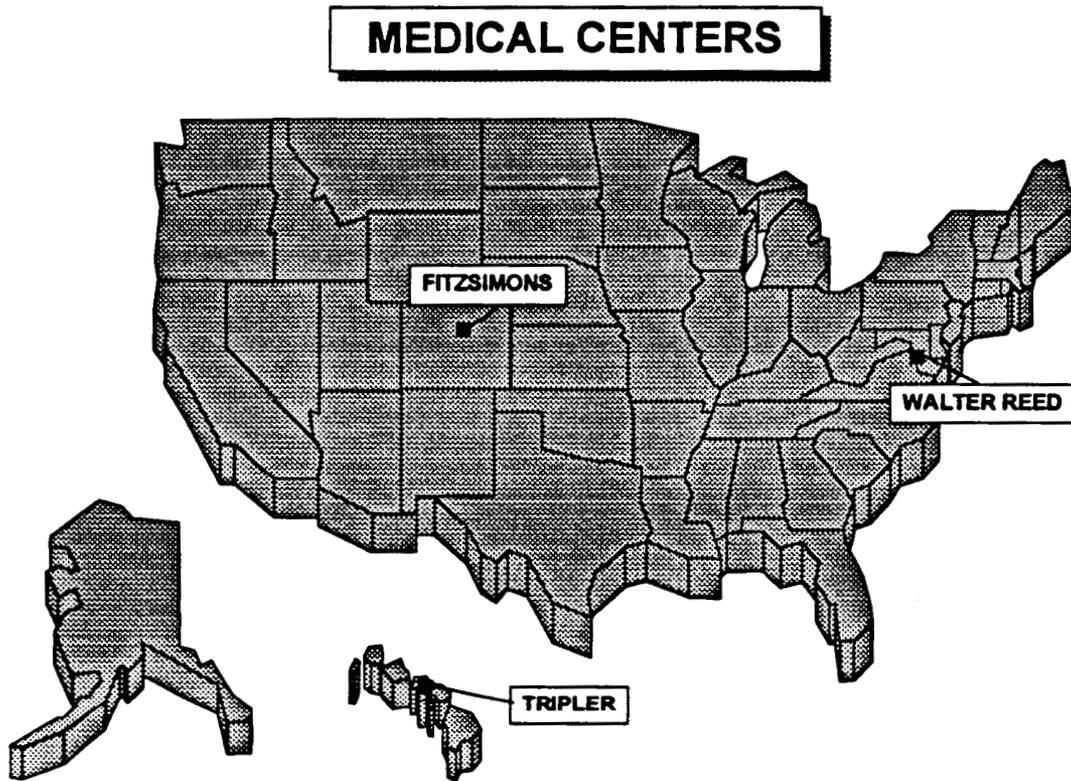
The revenue generating programs (hunting & out grants) are estimated to generate \$9.6 K in FY 94. Funded and unfunded compliance costs for FY 94 - FY 99 total \$22.296 M, and funded and unfunded restoration costs for FY 94 - FY 99 total \$8.48 M.

CHAPTER 12 - MEDICAL CENTERS

The installations listed below were evaluated within the Medical Centers installation category.

- Fitzsimons Army Medical Center, Denver, Colorado
- Tripler Army Medical Center, Hawaii
- Walter Reed Army Medical Center, Washington, D.C.

The following map shows the geographic distribution of these Medical Centers.



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INSTALLATION REVIEW

FITZSIMONS ARMY MEDICAL CENTER, COLORADO

1. BACKGROUND

Location: Fitzsimons Army Medical Center (FAMC) is located in Aurora, CO, seven miles east of downtown Denver. Surrounding counties are Adams, Araphahoe, Denver, and Douglas.

History: FAMC traces its beginnings to 1918, when the Army established General Hospital #21 in Aurora, CO, for the recuperation of patients with respiratory disorders. Later it was dedicated to First Lieutenant William Thomas Fitzsimons, an Army physician, who was the first American officer killed in World War I.

Current Mission: Missions are to maintain or restore health, train health care providers, and to obtain excellence through research. Graduate medical education is offered at the intern, resident, and fellowship levels. FAMC is one of seven Army Medical Centers in the United States and it has two catchment areas of service. Within a 40-mile radius, primary care is provided to more than 7,000 active duty personnel, more than 10,000 family members, and more than 41,000 retirees and their families. The second catchment area includes Illinois, Wisconsin, North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska, Minnesota, Colorado, Utah, Wyoming, Montana, Missouri, Idaho, and Iowa. One million beneficiaries in this area may be referred to FAMC for tertiary care. FAMC provides direct hospital support to Buckley Air National Guard, the Air Reserve Personnel Center, the Defense Finance & Accounting Service-Denver Center, ROTC personnel, and the local recruiting battalion.

2. ENVIRONMENTAL

Fitzsimons Army Medical Center consists of 577 acres, of which none are wetlands. Structures eligible for the National Register of Historic Places number 125.

Potable water is contracted at 1.08 million gallons per day (MGD) and the daily usage rate is 0.5 MGD. The National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permitted wastewater plant has a design capacity of 1.0 MGD and a daily usage rate of 0.35 MGD. Solid waste disposal is by contract and disposed at a rate of 17 tons/day.

The installation is in a region of non-attainment for particulate matter, carbon monoxide and ozone (serious). One Defense Environmental Restoration Account (DERA) eligible site has been identified by the installation. There is a Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC) byproduct material license required for human use, research, diagnostic, therapy, and laboratory animal studies. The Decommissioning Plan calls for 10 buildings and numerous rooms to be surveyed and cleaned.

The only revenue generating program is agricultural lease and the FY 94 revenue estimate is \$900. No compliance costs were provided for the installation. Funded and unfunded restoration costs are reported to total \$0.7 M.

INSTALLATION REVIEW

TRIPLER ARMY MEDICAL CENTER, HAWAII

1. BACKGROUND

Location: Tripler Army Medical Center is located in Hawaii, city of Honolulu, Hawaii.

History: The genesis of Tripler was from the Fort Shafter Post Hospital established in 1907. It was redesignated as Tripler General Hospital on Jun 26, 1920. In 1944, construction of the new Tripler General Hospital began on land donated by the Damien Estate. Construction was completed and the hospital was dedicated on September 10, 1948. Tripler General Hospital was redesignated Tripler Army Medical Center in 1965. In 1975, DoD approved a \$240 million renovation and new construction program for Tripler. From 1981 to 1991, Tripler was renovated and new construction was completed that virtually doubled the hospital's capacity and brought all other existing facilities to a "state of the art" level of quality.

Current Mission: The mission of Tripler Army Medical Center is to insure readiness through the delivery of quality health care. The critical components of Tripler's mission are: Readiness, Comprehensive Health Services, Graduate Medical Education, and Clinical Research. Tripler is the only DoD (Federal) Medical Center providing tertiary care for the Pacific Basin. Tripler supports more than 279,000 active duty, dependents, retirees, and veterans locally, and an additional 579,000 beneficiaries throughout the Pacific. Tripler Army Medical Center is established as the federal health care hub of the Pacific. Tripler has a Readiness/Deployment mission to augment U.S. forces in Korea with more than 700 physicians, nurses, and enlisted medical technicians as a part of the KMAP (Korean Medical Augmentation Package).

2. ENVIRONMENTAL

Tripler Army Medical Center consists of 367 acres. No threatened or endangered species (TES) survey has been conducted.

Potable water is supplied by two wells with a maximum pumping capacity of 1.9 million gallons per day (MGD) and average use of 0.3 MGD. Wastewater service is provided by the Fort Shafter Pump Station through a contract with the City and County of Honolulu. Solid waste disposal is by contract with an average volume of 53 tons/day at a cost of \$58.41/ton.

Five Defense Environmental Restoration Account (DERA) eligible contaminated sites have been identified by the installation. A Polychlorinated Biphenyl (PCB) transformer survey is 95% complete. The installation has 13 active and one inactive underground storage tanks; of which, eight have been tested, two failed and none have been replaced. The installation holds both a

Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC) license and a Department of the Army (DA) Radiation Authorization for radiological materials and sources used for medical purposes.

Funded and unfunded compliance costs for FY 94 - FY 99 total \$1.05 M, and funded and unfunded restoration costs for FY 94 - FY 99 total \$4.44 M.

INSTALLATION REVIEW

WALTER REED ARMY MEDICAL CENTER, WASHINGTON, D.C.

1. BACKGROUND

Location: Walter Reed Army Medical Center (WRAMC) is located in the District of Columbia. In addition to serving beneficiaries in the District, the medical treatment facility also serves the military community in Montgomery, Prince George's, Howard, Anne Arundel, and Frederick counties in Maryland, and Loudon, Fairfax, and Prince William counties in Virginia.

History: Walter Reed General Hospital was founded on the principle of integrating patient care, teaching, and research, and admitted its first patients 1 May 1909. It was named for MAJ Walter Reed, the discoverer of the method of transmission of yellow fever. On 26 September 1977, a new Walter Reed Army Medical Center was dedicated.

Current Mission: WRAMC is the Army's largest medical center and has more than 61,400 beneficiaries in the immediate Washington metropolitan area. In addition, Walter Reed is the tertiary care facility for the northeastern United States, and has more than 681,400 beneficiaries in the area. The WRAMC mission is to provide the best in health care to soldiers, their families, and a large community of retired service members. WRAMC also provides extensive support to service members of the Navy and Air Force, members of Congress, Supreme Court Justices, and VIPs from numerous countries. WRAMC supports the Army in three important areas of medical science: patient care, or the maintenance of the Army's fighting strength; medical education; and training and medical research. WRAMC is the principal clinical teaching hospital for the Uniformed Services University of the Health Sciences as well as a teaching hospital for medical students from George Washington, Howard, and Georgetown Universities.

2. ENVIRONMENTAL

Walter Reed Army Medical Center consists of a total of 297 acres (Main - 113, Forest Glen - 164, & Glen Haven - 20). Twenty-seven acres of wetlands are reported in the Forest Glen Section. A historic building survey is ongoing for the Main section; however, 66 structures (Main - 40 & Forest Glen - 26) have been identified as eligible for or listed on the National Register of Historic Places. Neither a historic building survey nor an archeological survey have been conducted for the Glen Haven section.

Potable water is supplied by commercial contract with a total maximum capacity of 4.4 million gallons per day (MGD). Average daily usage is 1.652 MGD. The National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permitted waste water treatment plant has an average daily usage of 1.393 MGD. Commercially contracted solid waste disposal average daily volume is 800

tons/month.

The air quality region is in non-attainment for ozone (serious). Twelve major projects have been identified to meet/maintain air compliance. There are 63 Polychlorinated Biphenyl (PCB) contaminated transformers on the installation of which 43 have been replaced. Out of 31 (16 active & 15 abandoned) underground storage tanks (UST), 23 have been tested of which 12 failed and 13 have been replaced. On 22 Dec 92, a Notice of Violation (NOV) was received for leaking UST at building 500 in the Forest Glen Section.

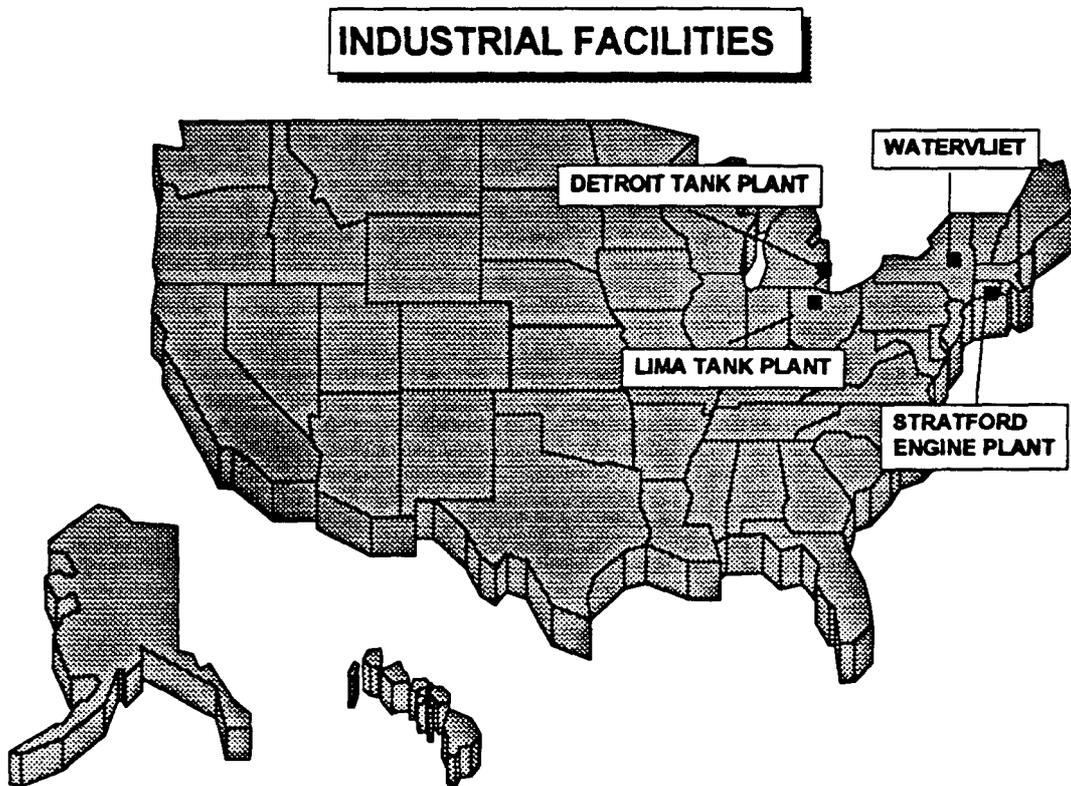
Funded and unfunded compliance costs for FY 94 - FY 99 total \$14.595 M, and funded and unfunded restoration costs for FY 94 - FY 99 total \$6.63 M.

CHAPTER 13 - INDUSTRIAL FACILITIES

The installations listed below were evaluated within the Industrial Facilities installation category:

- Detroit Tank Plant, Warren, Michigan (Data under Detroit Arsenal)
- Lima Army Tank Plant, Lima, Ohio
- Stratford Army Engine Plant, Stratford, Connecticut
- Watervliet Arsenal, Watervliet, New York

The following map shows the geographic location of each installation.



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INSTALLATION REVIEW

LIMA ARMY TANK PLANT, OHIO

1. BACKGROUND

Location: The Lima Army Tank Plant (LATP) is located on the south edge of Lima, Ohio, in Allen County, approximately midway between Dayton and Toledo, Ohio. It is surrounded by Hardin, Putnam, Van Wert and Auglaize Counties.

History: With the sinking of test holes on a 169.78 acre tract of land south of Lima, Ohio, construction was started on a 13 acre government financed gun plant on 12 March 1942. Ownership of the tract passed from the Wise Investment Company to the U.S. Government with a purchase price of \$27,850 on 17 June 1942. In September 1942, work on the Gun Plant was suddenly abandoned and that same month, United Motors Service Division of General Motors Corporation was asked to operate the Lima Tank Depot. The Depot modified/shipped over 100,000 combat vehicles from 1 November 1942-30 November 1945. In September 1946, the Depot was designated as a Class II industrial installation. During the Korean hostilities, the depot modified/shipped tanks and fabricated wiring harnesses. In March 1959, the installation was placed in inactive status and in February 1967 was placed under the jurisdiction of the U.S. Army Tank Automotive Command. From 1975 - 1976, 12,400 M880 1/2 ton commercial trucks were processed/shipped. In August 1976, the facility was selected as the initial production site for the XM-1 tank.

Current Mission: Today, designated as the Lima Army Tank Plant, the installation is currently operated as a government-owned, contractor-operated (GOCO) facility accomplishing the assigned mission through the operating contractor, General Dynamics Land Systems Division. LATP is the single operating U.S. production site for the M1 Abrams Tank Systems and related structures, components, and materials. The contract administration function at LATP currently is under the purview of the Defense Contract Management Command Mid-Atlantic District which is part of the Defense Logistics Agency (DLA). The present production programs at LATP are: Abrams Upgrade Tank (AUT), which rehabs M1 to M1A2 Upgrade Tanks with support R&D; the Government of Egypt Coproduction M1A1 Tanks and Egyptian Tank Plant Facilitization; the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia M1A2 Tanks; the Government of Kuwait M1A2 Tanks, with logistics support to all three countries; and the Republic of Korea K-1 Tank armor (hull and turret armor), K-1 Tank gunshields, and K1 Tank Skirts.

2. ENVIRONMENTAL

The Lima Army Tank Plant consists of 369.2 acres, of which there are no wetlands. No threatened or endangered species (TES) survey has been conducted.

Municipally supplied potable water capacity is 4.32 million gallons per day (MGD) and has a daily usage of 0.12 MGD. The contracted wastewater treatment capacity is 0.374 MGD and average daily usage is 0.06 MGD. The installation possesses a National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permit that was issued when the installation had a process water discharge. Contracted solid waste disposal daily volume of boiler ash and refuse is 43.09 tons/day.

Of 11 underground storage tanks (UST), none have been tested, replaced/repared. One Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC) license is held for Depleted Uranium (DU) (U-238). Seven Department of the Army (DA) licenses are held MRS Tritium (H-3) cell for M1 tanks, Thorium Combutor liner, GPS Night Sights, DU and check source, DU as shield in a Varian Linatron and Cesium - 137 as a Dosimeter calibrator, X-ray machine (medical), and X-ray machine (production).

Funded and unfunded compliance cost for FY 94 - FY 99 total \$15.343 M. There are no restoration costs to date.

INSTALLATION REVIEW

STRATFORD ARMY ENGINE PLANT, CONNECTICUT

1. BACKGROUND

Location: The Stratford Army Engine Plant (SAEP) is located in southwestern Connecticut in the city of Stratford and Fairfield County. The Metropolitan Statistical Area consists of an area marked by New Haven, Bridgeport, Stamford, Danbury, and Waterbury, CT.

History: The Sikorsky Aero Engineering Corporation built the first manufacturing facility at the current SAEP property in 1929. Prior to that time, the land use was agricultural. Sikorsky used the facility to develop and manufacture sea planes from 1929 to 1939. Chance Vought relocated into the facility in 1939 to become Vought-Sikorsky Aircraft Division. In 1939, Sikorsky developed the helicopter, and the prototype made its first free flight at the Stratford plant in May 1940. Meanwhile, Chance Vought developed the Corsair from 1938 to 1940; mass production began in June 1941. Sikorsky left the site in 1943 and additions to the buildings and site were made to accommodate production. Chance Vought developed its first jet aircraft from 1944 to 1946. Production was underway when its operations were moved to Texas in 1948. The Air Force purchased the plant in 1951 and provided it to Avco Corporation to produce the Curtis Wright nine cylinder radial engine and major components of the J-47 jet aircraft engine. In 1959, Avco started manufacturing the T-53 engine for the Army UH-1 (Huey) and AH-1 (Cobra) Helicopters. In 1961, manufacture expanded to include the Army's T-55 turbine engine for the CH-47 (Chinook). The plant was transferred to the Army in 1976 and renamed the Stratford Army Engine Plant.

Current Mission: The Stratford Army Engine Plant is the home of Textron Lycoming, manufacturer of military turbine engines. Textron Lycoming manufactures and supports the Army's T-53, T-55, and AGT1500 turbine engines and the U.S. Navy landing craft air cushion (LCAC) TF40B turbine engine. Current efforts at SAEP are supplying spare components and engines for military and commercial application, and conducting development projects that include the new LV100 tank or common platform engine for the Army and the Universal Jet Air Start Unit (UNJASU) for the Navy. The M1 and M1A1 tank engine (AGT1500) has the highest current production rate of all military engines at SAEP.

2. ENVIRONMENTAL

Stratford Army Engine Plant consists of 116.5 acres. No threatened or endangered species (TES) are known to occur on the installation; however, the wetlands have a high potential of being a TES habitat.

Potable water is supplied by contract with a daily use of 2.5 million gallons per day (MGD).

The chemical waste treatment plant has an average daily use of 0.12 gallons per day (GPD) and a maximum capacity of 0.36 MGD. The oil abatement treatment plant has a daily average use of 0.89 MGD and a maximum capacity of 6.0 MGD. Sanitary waste is disposed through the local sanitary waste disposal plant. The installation disposes of approximately 240 short tons of hazardous material and 1,127 short tons of non-hazardous solid waste.*

The installation is in a region in non-attainment for ozone (severe) and carbon monoxide (moderate). The contractor, Textron Lycoming, has applied for a Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) Part B permit for hazardous waste storage. A survey is currently on-going to determine whether any Defense Environmental Restoration Account (DERA) eligible sites exist. Twelve of 17 Polychlorinated Biphenyl (PCB) contaminated transformers have been replaced. Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC) and Department of the Army (DA) licenses are held for radioactive material (low level thorium for engine components).

Funded and unfunded compliance costs for FY 94 - FY 99 total \$6.02 M, and funded and unfunded restoration costs for FY 94 - FY 99 are estimated to be \$175 M.

INSTALLATION REVIEW

WATERVLIET ARSENAL, NEW YORK

1. BACKGROUND

Location: Watervliet Arsenal is located in upstate New York, within the City of Watervliet, 6 miles from the state capital of NY, Albany. Watervliet is in the Albany-Schenectady-Troy Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA), Albany County.

History: Watervliet Arsenal was originally established as a result of the War of 1812. Part of a system of arsenals, Watervliet was selected as a location which could support defensive military action against British attacks which were likely to come at Niagara Falls, New York City or down Lake Champlain. The new arsenal was also designated to be the primary producer of smaller pieces of equipment for artillery trains. The role of the arsenal changed with the development of the breech-loading cannon. Manufacture of these weapons required delicate and complicated work in contrast to the muzzle-loading versions which could be quickly cast at most foundries. In 1883, Congress authorized the establishment of a national gun factory and Watervliet Arsenal was selected to be converted for that purpose. By 1890, the arsenal was a showcase for the federal government, able to make cannon as large as a 20 inch smooth bore and producing its first 16 inch breech-loading rifle by 1902. A \$300 million modernization program was conducted during the 1980s to build new facilities, obtain the most sophisticated manufacturing equipment, and implement a revitalized work force training program.

Current Mission: Watervliet Arsenal's mission is: to perform manufacturing, industrial and value engineering for assigned materiel and the required production engineering to support procurement, production and mobilization. The Arsenal is recognized as a builder of tank cannon, howitzers, mortars, and battleship guns. In addition, the Arsenal produces a wide variety of other products, e.g., artillery cannon, marine drives, bomb racks, and rocket motors, for military needs. Watervliet fabricates prototype and advanced engineering models. Fabricate/produce major items, secondary items and repair parts. It manages a program for maintenance and sustainment of a skilled, economic, and responsive production base. Watervliet performs national procurement of cannon and cannon components. It accomplishes procurement of equipment, services and supplies in support of manufacturing, local requirements and tenants. Additionally, it performs product assurance actions, including simulated acceptance testing, in support of procurement and provide product acceptance services for in-house manufacturing.

2. ENVIRONMENTAL

Watervliet Arsenal consists of 140 acres. Seventy buildings have been identified as eligible for the National Register. The entire installation has been surveyed for archeological resources and 172

potential historic archeological sites were identified.

Potable water is obtained by contract with the City of Watervliet with a total capacity of 13.0 million gallons per day (MGD). Sewage treatment is provided through contract with the City of Watervliet with a design capacity of 1.9 MGD and average usage of 0.16 MGD. The city holds a National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permit. Solid waste disposal is provided by contract with a volume of 3.7 tons/day.

The air quality region is in non-attainment for ozone (moderate). An air compliance fee is required to meet/maintain air compliance requirements. The installation has identified 28 Defense Environmental Restoration Account (DERA) eligible contaminated sites. None of the 35 Polychlorinated Biphenyl (PCB) contaminated transformers identified have been replaced. Eight of the 35 transformers were declassified to non-PCB status in 1993 via filtration technology. There are 24 active underground storage tanks (UST); of which, nine have been tested, one failed, two replaced/repared and one scheduled for removal. The installation has Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC) licenses for; Depleted Uranium (DU) research; sealed sources for analyzers; and tritium in sealed sources. A Department of the Army (DA) Authorization is also held for H-3 for calibration of gassy liquids sealed sources for analyzers-lead paint analyzer. Decommissioning cost will be minor and limited to clean up and survey of a two room laboratory and one 12 foot storage room.

Funded and unfunded compliance costs for FY 94 - FY 99 total \$0.6 M, and funded and unfunded restoration costs for FY 94 - FY 99 total \$20.0 M.

APPENDIX A

This section provides historical economic data for Army installations and the Economic Areas (Regions of Influence) where they are located. The purpose of this data is to provide a quantitative measure of the economic vitality for the various Economic Areas.

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MANEUVER

Historical Economic Data

Activity: FORT BRAGG
Economic Area: Fayetteville, NC MSA

Total Population of Fayetteville, NC MSA (1992):	277,300
Total Employment of Fayetteville, NC MSA, BEA (1992):	160,544
Total Personal Income of Fayetteville, NC MSA (1992 actual):	\$4,451,067,000

Other Pending BRAC Actions at FORT BRAGG (Previous Rounds):

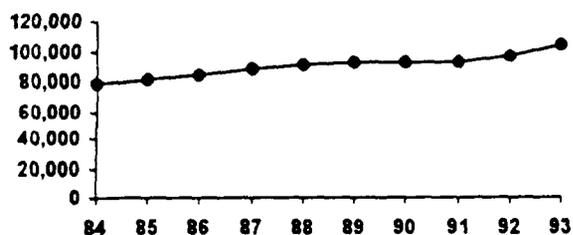
MIL	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CIV	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Fayetteville, NC MSA Profile:

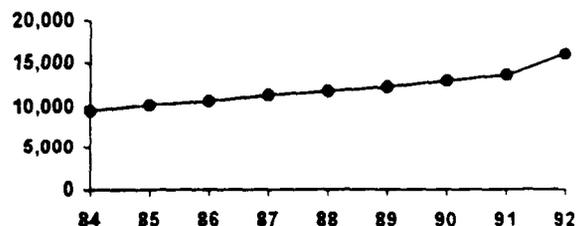
Civilian Employment, BLS (1993): 102,707

Average Per Capita Income (1992): \$16,050

Employment Data ¹



Per Capita Personal Income Data



Annualized Change in Civilian Employment (1984-1993)

Employment: 2,730
 Percentage: 3.1%
 U.S. Average Change: 1.5%

Annualized Change in Per Capita Personal Income (1984-1992)

Dollars: \$802
 Percentage: 6.7%
 U.S. Average Change: 5.3%

Unemployment Rates for Fayetteville, NC MSA and the US (1984 - 1993):

	<u>1984</u>	<u>1985</u>	<u>1986</u>	<u>1987</u>	<u>1988</u>	<u>1989</u>	<u>1990</u>	<u>1991</u>	<u>1992</u>	<u>1993</u>
Local	7.0%	5.6%	6.0%	5.4%	4.4%	4.3%	4.6%	6.4%	6.5%	5.2%
U.S.	7.5%	7.2%	7.0%	6.2%	5.5%	5.3%	5.5%	6.7%	7.4%	6.8%

Historical Economic Data

Activity: FORT CAMPBELL

Economic Area: Clarksville-Hopkinsville, TN-KY MSA

Total Population of Clarksville-Hopkinsville, TN-KY MSA (1992):	178,200
Total Employment of Clarksville-Hopkinsville, TN-KY MSA, BEA (1992):	93,815
Total Personal Income of Clarksville-Hopkinsville, TN-KY MSA (1992 actual):	\$2,546,810,000

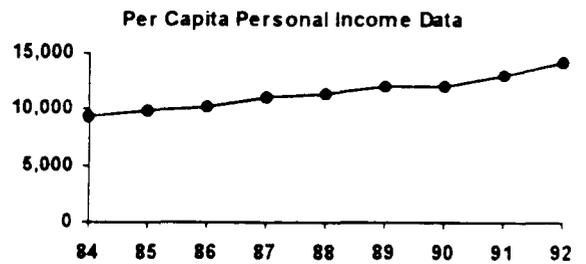
Other Pending BRAC Actions at FORT CAMPBELL (Previous Rounds):

MIL	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CIV	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Clarksville-Hopkinsville, TN-KY MSA Profile:

Civilian Employment, BLS (1993): 63,577

Average Per Capita Income (1992): \$14,295



Annualized Change in Civilian Employment (1984-1993)

Annualized Change in Per Capita Personal Income (1984-1992)

Employment: 1,866	Dollars: \$608
Percentage: 3.7%	Percentage: 5.4%
U.S. Average Change: 1.5%	U.S. Average Change: 5.3%

Unemployment Rates for Clarksville-Hopkinsville, TN-KY MSA and the US (1984 - 1993):

	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993
Local	9.1%	8.5%	8.4%	7.3%	6.7%	5.6%	6.5%	8.2%	7.8%	5.5%
U.S.	7.5%	7.2%	7.0%	6.2%	5.5%	5.3%	5.5%	6.7%	7.4%	6.8%

Historical Economic Data

Activity: FORT CARSON

Economic Area: Colorado Springs, CO MSA

Total Population of Colorado Springs, CO MSA (1992):	421,200
Total Employment of Colorado Springs, CO MSA, BEA (1992):	246,218
Total Personal Income of Colorado Springs, CO MSA (1992 actual):	\$7,707,732,000

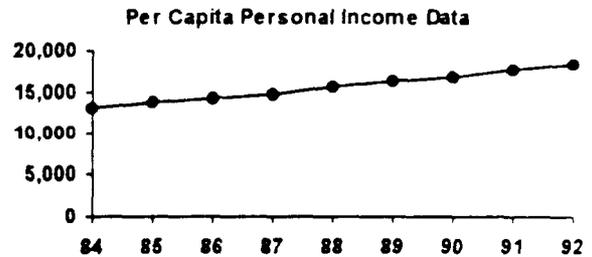
Other Pending BRAC Actions at FORT CARSON (Previous Rounds):

MIL	0	1,010	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,010
CIV	0	84	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	84

Colorado Springs, CO MSA Profile:

Civilian Employment, BLS (1993): 191,868

Average Per Capita Income (1992): \$18,300



Annualized Change in Civilian Employment (1984-1993)

Annualized Change in Per Capita Personal Income (1984-1992)

Employment: 3,324
 Percentage: 1.9%
 U.S. Average Change: 1.5%

Dollars: \$635
 Percentage: 4.2%
 U.S. Average Change: 5.3%

Unemployment Rates for Colorado Springs, CO MSA and the US (1984 - 1993):

	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993
Local	5.4%	5.9%	7.2%	8.2%	7.4%	6.9%	6.3%	6.1%	6.9%	5.9%
U.S.	7.5%	7.2%	7.0%	6.2%	5.5%	5.3%	5.5%	6.7%	7.4%	6.8%

Historical Economic Data

Activity: FORT DRUM

Economic Area: Jefferson County, NY

Total Population of Jefferson County, NY (1992):	113,700
Total Employment of Jefferson County, NY, BEA (1992):	59,332
Total Personal Income of Jefferson County, NY (1992 actual):	\$1,765,796,000

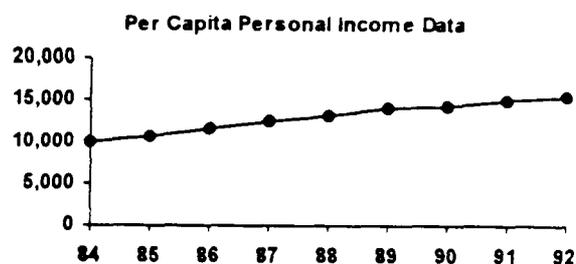
Other Pending BRAC Actions at FORT DRUM (Previous Rounds):

	MIL	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	CIV	0	298	0	0	0	0	0	0	298

Jefferson County, NY Profile:

Civilian Employment, BLS (1993): 39,527

Average Per Capita Income (1992): \$15,535



Annualized Change in Civilian Employment (1984-1993)

Employment: 746
 Percentage: 2.2%
 U.S. Average Change: 1.5%

Annualized Change in Per Capita Personal Income (1984-1992)

Dollars: \$689
 Percentage: 5.7%
 U.S. Average Change: 5.3%

Unemployment Rates for Jefferson County, NY and the US (1984 - 1993):

	<u>1984</u>	<u>1985</u>	<u>1986</u>	<u>1987</u>	<u>1988</u>	<u>1989</u>	<u>1990</u>	<u>1991</u>	<u>1992</u>	<u>1993</u>
Local	13.4%	12.5%	11.5%	8.1%	7.1%	8.8%	7.8%	11.1%	12.1%	10.8%
U.S.	7.5%	7.2%	7.0%	6.2%	5.5%	5.3%	5.5%	6.7%	7.4%	6.8%

Historical Economic Data

Activity: FORT HOOD

Economic Area: Kileen-Temple, TX MSA

Total Population of Kileen-Temple, TX MSA (1992):	254,900
Total Employment of Kileen-Temple, TX MSA, BEA (1992):	136,048
Total Personal Income of Kileen-Temple, TX MSA (1992 actual):	\$3,791,883.000

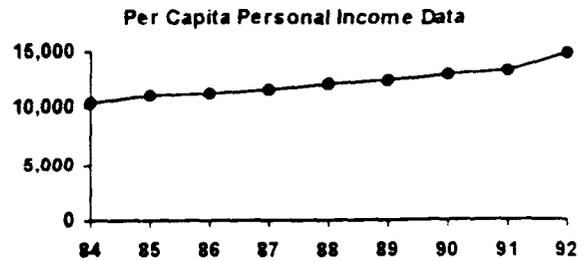
Other Pending BRAC Actions at FORT HOOD (Previous Rounds):

MIL	12.330	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	12.333
CIV	503	11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	514

Kileen-Temple, TX MSA Profile:

Civilian Employment, BLS (1993): 97,472

Average Per Capita Income (1992): \$14,878



Annualized Change in Civilian Employment (1984-1993) Annualized Change in Per Capita Personal Income (1984-1992)

Employment:	2,238	Dollars:	\$550
Percentage:	2.6%	Percentage:	4.5%
U.S. Average Change:	1.5%	U.S. Average Change:	5.3%

Unemployment Rates for Kileen-Temple, TX MSA and the US (1984 - 1993):

	<u>1984</u>	<u>1985</u>	<u>1986</u>	<u>1987</u>	<u>1988</u>	<u>1989</u>	<u>1990</u>	<u>1991</u>	<u>1992</u>	<u>1993</u>
Local	5.1%	6.9%	7.7%	7.9%	7.8%	7.5%	7.1%	7.0%	7.7%	5.8%
U.S.	7.5%	7.2%	7.0%	6.2%	5.5%	5.3%	5.5%	6.7%	7.4%	6.8%

Historical Economic Data

Activity: FORT LEWIS

Economic Area: Tacoma, WA MSA

Total Population of Tacoma, WA MSA (1992):	619,600
Total Employment of Tacoma, WA MSA, BEA (1992):	283,216
Total Personal Income of Tacoma, WA MSA (1992 actual):	\$11,377,327,000

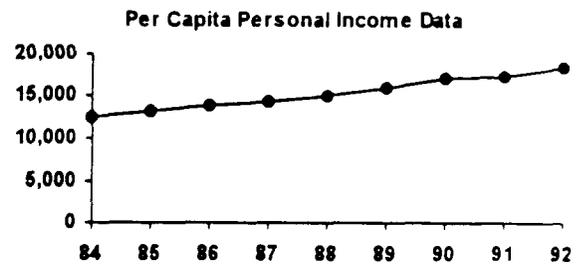
Other Pending BRAC Actions at FORT LEWIS (Previous Rounds):

MIL	3,081	52	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,133
CIV	327	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	336

Tacoma, WA MSA Profile:

Civilian Employment, BLS (1993): 268,819

Average Per Capita Income (1992): \$18,361



Annualized Change in Civilian Employment (1984-1993)

Employment:	8,290
Percentage:	3.7%
U.S. Average Change:	1.5%

Annualized Change in Per Capita Personal Income (1984-1992)

Dollars:	\$728
Percentage:	4.9%
U.S. Average Change:	5.3%

Unemployment Rates for Tacoma, WA MSA and the US (1984 - 1993):

	<u>1984</u>	<u>1985</u>	<u>1986</u>	<u>1987</u>	<u>1988</u>	<u>1989</u>	<u>1990</u>	<u>1991</u>	<u>1992</u>	<u>1993</u>
Local	9.2%	7.8%	8.2%	8.1%	6.3%	6.3%	4.8%	6.4%	7.9%	7.5%
U.S.	7.5%	7.2%	7.0%	6.2%	5.5%	5.3%	5.5%	6.7%	7.4%	6.8%

Historical Economic Data

Activity: FORT RILEY

Economic Area: *Riley & Geary Counties, KS

Total Population of *Riley & Geary Counties, KS (1992):	100,000
Total Employment of *Riley & Geary Counties, KS, BEA (1992):	61,953
Total Personal Income of *Riley & Geary Counties, KS (1992 actual):	\$1,487,743,000

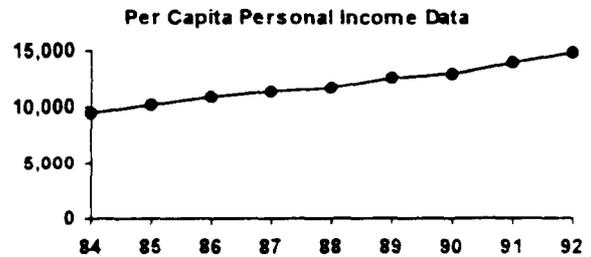
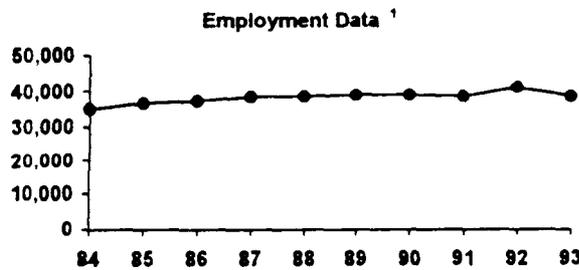
Other Pending BRAC Actions at FORT RILEY (Previous Rounds):

MIL	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CIV	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

***Riley & Geary Counties, KS Profile:**

Civilian Employment, BLS (1993): 38,134

Average Per Capita Income (1992): \$14,881



Annualized Change in Civilian Employment (1984-1993)

Annualized Change in Per Capita Personal Income (1984-1992)

Employment: 330
 Percentage: 1.0%
 U.S. Average Change: 1.5%

Dollars: \$665
 Percentage: 5.7%
 U.S. Average Change: 5.3%

Unemployment Rates for *Riley & Geary Counties, KS and the US (1984 - 1993):

	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993
Local	4.5%	4.5%	4.5%	4.1%	4.5%	3.7%	4.3%	4.7%	3.8%	6.2%
U.S.	7.5%	7.2%	7.0%	6.2%	5.5%	5.3%	5.5%	6.7%	7.4%	6.8%

Historical Economic Data

Activity: FORT RICHARDSON
 Economic Area: Anchorage, AK MSA

Total Population of Anchorage, AK MSA (1992):	245,900
Total Employment of Anchorage, AK MSA, BEA (1992):	161,989
Total Personal Income of Anchorage, AK MSA (1992 actual):	\$6,165,686,000

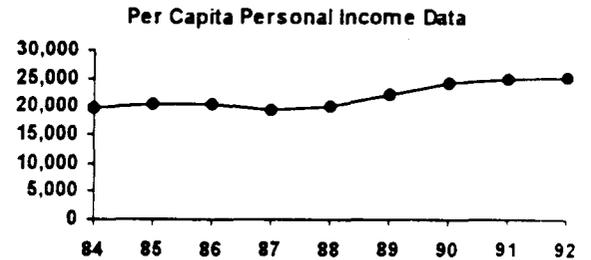
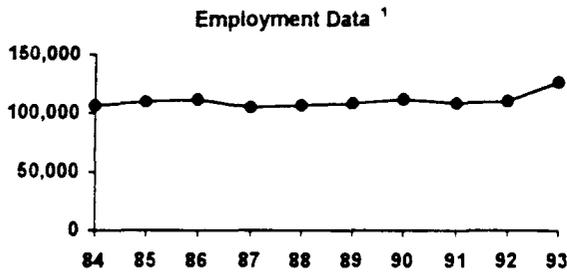
Other Pending BRAC Actions at FORT RICHARDSON (Previous Rounds):

MIL	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CIV	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Anchorage, AK MSA Profile:

Civilian Employment, BLS (1993): 125,206

Average Per Capita Income (1992): \$25,077



Annualized Change in Civilian Employment (1984-1993)

Annualized Change in Per Capita Personal Income (1984-1992)

Employment: 2,095
 Percentage: 2.0%
 U.S. Average Change: 1.5%

Dollars: \$669
 Percentage: 3.1%
 U.S. Average Change: 5.3%

Unemployment Rates for Anchorage, AK MSA and the US (1984 - 1993):

	<u>1984</u>	<u>1985</u>	<u>1986</u>	<u>1987</u>	<u>1988</u>	<u>1989</u>	<u>1990</u>	<u>1991</u>	<u>1992</u>	<u>1993</u>
Local	7.5%	7.4%	8.4%	8.5%	7.4%	5.1%	5.2%	6.7%	7.3%	5.9%
U.S.	7.5%	7.2%	7.0%	6.2%	5.5%	5.3%	5.5%	6.7%	7.4%	6.8%

Historical Economic Data

Activity: FORT STEWART

Economic Area: *Liberty & Bryan Counties, GA

Total Population of *Liberty & Bryan Counties, GA (1992):	74,700
Total Employment of *Liberty & Bryan Counties, GA, BEA (1992):	34,018
Total Personal Income of *Liberty & Bryan Counties, GA (1992 actual):	\$862,528,000

Other Pending BRAC Actions at FORT STEWART (Previous Rounds):

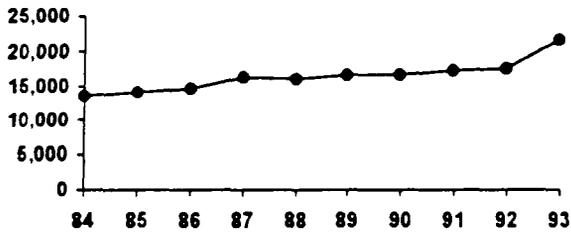
MIL	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CIV	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

***Liberty & Bryan Counties, GA Profile:**

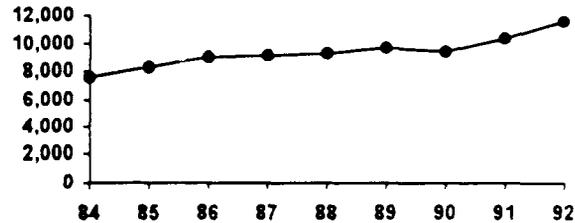
Civilian Employment, BLS (1993): 21,536

Average Per Capita Income (1992): \$11,537

Employment Data ¹



Per Capita Personal Income Data



Annualized Change in Civilian Employment (1984-1993)

Employment: 859
 Percentage: 5.3%
 U.S. Average Change: 1.5%

Annualized Change in Per Capita Personal Income (1984-1992)

Dollars: \$481
 Percentage: 5.3%
 U.S. Average Change: 5.3%

Unemployment Rates for *Liberty & Bryan Counties, GA and the US (1984 - 1993):

	<u>1984</u>	<u>1985</u>	<u>1986</u>	<u>1987</u>	<u>1988</u>	<u>1989</u>	<u>1990</u>	<u>1991</u>	<u>1992</u>	<u>1993</u>
Local	6.9%	7.9%	6.1%	5.7%	7.3%	5.8%	6.2%	5.6%	9.1%	7.4%
U.S.	7.5%	7.2%	7.0%	6.2%	5.5%	5.3%	5.5%	6.7%	7.4%	6.8%

Historical Economic Data

Activity: FORT WAINWRIGHT

Economic Area: Fairbanks North Star Borough, AK

Total Population of Fairbanks North Star Borough, AK (1992):	82,500
Total Employment of Fairbanks North Star Borough, AK, BEA (1992):	46,867
Total Personal Income of Fairbanks North Star Borough, AK (1992 actual):	\$1,521,825,000

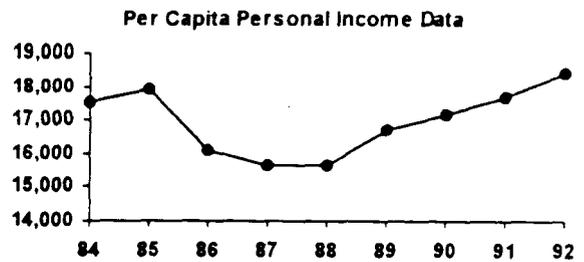
Other Pending BRAC Actions at FORT WAINWRIGHT (Previous Rounds):

MIL	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CIV	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Fairbanks North Star Borough, AK Profile:

Civilian Employment, BLS (1993): 36,977

Average Per Capita Income (1992): \$18,435



Annualized Change in Civilian Employment (1984-1993)

Annualized Change in Per Capita Personal Income (1984-1992)

Employment:	1,131	Dollars:	\$112
Percentage:	3.9%	Percentage:	0.7%
U.S. Average Change:	1.5%	U.S. Average Change:	5.3%

Unemployment Rates for Fairbanks North Star Borough, AK and the US (1984 - 1993):

	<u>1984</u>	<u>1985</u>	<u>1986</u>	<u>1987</u>	<u>1988</u>	<u>1989</u>	<u>1990</u>	<u>1991</u>	<u>1992</u>	<u>1993</u>
Local	13.1%	12.5%	14.3%	14.0%	11.8%	8.4%	8.5%	10.3%	10.3%	8.0%
U.S.	7.5%	7.2%	7.0%	6.2%	5.5%	5.3%	5.5%	6.7%	7.4%	6.8%

Historical Economic Data

Activity: **SCHOFIELD BARRACKS MIL RES**

Economic Area: **Honolulu, HI MSA**

Total Population of Honolulu, HI MSA (1992):	863,100
Total Employment of Honolulu, HI MSA, BEA (1992):	574,386
Total Personal Income of Honolulu, HI MSA (1992 actual):	\$20,597,030,000

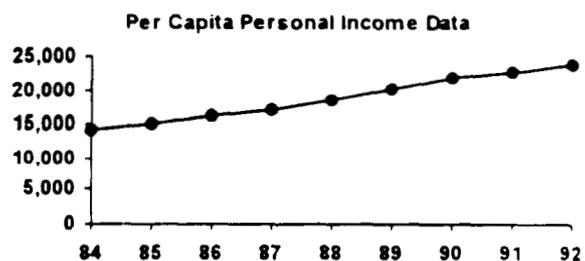
Other Pending BRAC Actions at SCHOFIELD BARRACKS MIL RES (Previous Rounds):

MIL	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CIV	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Honolulu, HI MSA Profile:

Civilian Employment, BLS (1993): 411,708

Average Per Capita Income (1992): \$23,864



Annualized Change in Civilian Employment (1984-1993)

Annualized Change in Per Capita Personal Income (1984-1992)

Employment: 8,187
 Percentage: 2.2%
 U.S. Average Change: 1.5%

Dollars: \$1,190
 Percentage: 6.6%
 U.S. Average Change: 5.3%

Unemployment Rates for Honolulu, HI MSA and the US (1984 - 1993):

	<u>1984</u>	<u>1985</u>	<u>1986</u>	<u>1987</u>	<u>1988</u>	<u>1989</u>	<u>1990</u>	<u>1991</u>	<u>1992</u>	<u>1993</u>
Local	5.3%	5.1%	4.4%	3.5%	2.8%	2.2%	2.6%	2.3%	3.5%	3.2%
U.S.	7.5%	7.2%	7.0%	6.2%	5.5%	5.3%	5.5%	6.7%	7.4%	6.8%

MAJOR TRAINING AREAS

Historical Economic Data

Activity: FORT A.P. HILL

Economic Area: Caroline County, VA

Total Population of Caroline County, VA (1992):	20,100
Total Employment of Caroline County, VA, BEA (1992):	5,806
Total Personal Income of Caroline County, VA (1992 actual):	\$302,701,000

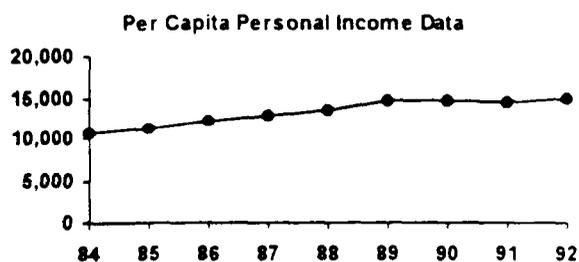
Other Pending BRAC Actions at FORT A.P. HILL (Previous Rounds):

MIL	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CIV	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Caroline County, VA Profile:

Civilian Employment, BLS (1993): 9,689

Average Per Capita Income (1992): \$15,078



Annualized Change in Civilian Employment (1984-1993)

Annualized Change in Per Capita Personal Income (1984-1992)

Employment: 217
 Percentage: 2.6%
 U.S. Average Change: 1.5%

Dollars: \$554
 Percentage: 4.5%
 U.S. Average Change: 5.3%

Unemployment Rates for Caroline County, VA and the US (1984 - 1993):

	<u>1984</u>	<u>1985</u>	<u>1986</u>	<u>1987</u>	<u>1988</u>	<u>1989</u>	<u>1990</u>	<u>1991</u>	<u>1992</u>	<u>1993</u>
Local	6.6%	6.6%	6.4%	4.9%	5.2%	5.3%	7.0%	10.4%	10.5%	7.5%
U.S.	7.5%	7.2%	7.0%	6.2%	5.5%	5.3%	5.5%	6.7%	7.4%	6.8%

Historical Economic Data

Activity: FORT CHAFFEE

Economic Area: Fort Smith, AR-OK MSA

Total Population of Fort Smith, AR-OK MSA (1992):	180,500
Total Employment of Fort Smith, AR-OK MSA, BEA (1992):	105,156
Total Personal Income of Fort Smith, AR-OK MSA (1992 actual):	\$2,853,726,000

Other Pending BRAC Actions at FORT CHAFFEE (Previous Rounds):

MIL	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CIV	(70)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(70)

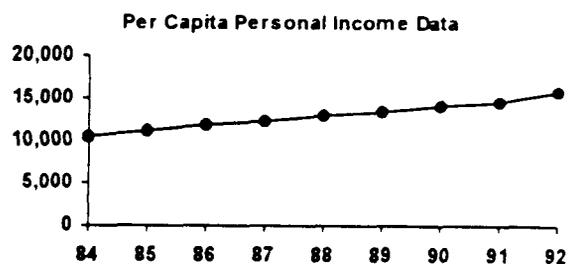
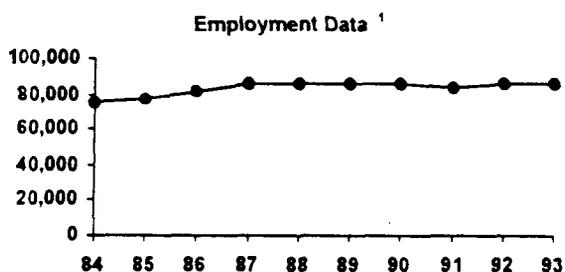
Fort Smith, AR-OK MSA Profile:

Civilian Employment, BLS (1993):

85,596

Average Per Capita Income (1992):

\$15,806



Annualized Change in Civilian Employment (1984-1993)

Employment: 1,195
 Percentage: 1.5%
 U.S. Average Change: 1.5%

Annualized Change in Per Capita Personal Income (1984-1992)

Dollars: \$673
 Percentage: 5.4%
 U.S. Average Change: 5.3%

Unemployment Rates for Fort Smith, AR-OK MSA and the US (1984 - 1993):

	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993
Local	8.1%	7.8%	7.3%	6.1%	6.7%	7.9%	7.5%	8.1%	7.3%	6.5%
U.S.	7.5%	7.2%	7.0%	6.2%	5.5%	5.3%	5.5%	6.7%	7.4%	6.8%

Historical Economic Data

Activity: FORT DIX

Economic Area: Philadelphia, PA-NJ PMSA

Total Population of Philadelphia, PA-NJ PMSA (1992):	4,943,700
Total Employment of Philadelphia, PA-NJ PMSA, BEA (1992):	2,604,793
Total Personal Income of Philadelphia, PA-NJ PMSA (1992 actual):	\$115,670,197,000

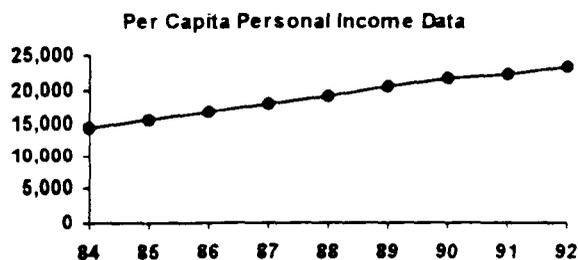
Other Pending BRAC Actions at FORT DIX (Previous Rounds):

MIL	0	36	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	36
CIV	(173)	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(172)

Philadelphia, PA-NJ PMSA Profile:

Civilian Employment, BLS (1993): 2,286,678

Average Per Capita Income (1992): \$23,397



Annualized Change in Civilian Employment (1984-1993)

Annualized Change in Per Capita Personal Income (1984-1992)

Employment: 17,200
 Percentage: 0.8%
 U.S. Average Change: 1.5%

Dollars: \$1,099
 Percentage: 6.1%
 U.S. Average Change: 5.3%

Unemployment Rates for Philadelphia, PA-NJ PMSA and the US (1984 - 1993):

	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993
Local	6.8%	5.9%	5.3%	4.4%	4.1%	3.8%	4.6%	6.4%	7.4%	6.8%
U.S.	7.5%	7.2%	7.0%	6.2%	5.5%	5.3%	5.5%	6.7%	7.4%	6.8%

Historical Economic Data

Activity: FORT GREELY BIG DELTA ARCTIC TRAINING CENTER
Economic Area: Southeast Fairbanks Census Area, AK

Total Population of Southeast Fairbanks Census Area, AK (1992):	5,700
Total Employment of Southeast Fairbanks Census Area, AK, BEA (1992):	2,672
Total Personal Income of Southeast Fairbanks Census Area, AK (1992 actual):	\$97,106,000

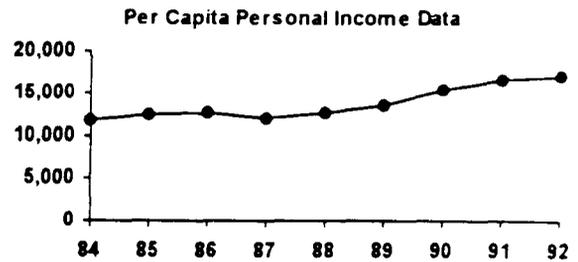
Other Pending BRAC Actions at FORT GREELY BIG DELTA ARCTIC TRAINING CENTER (Previous Round)

ML	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CIV	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Southeast Fairbanks Census Area, AK Profile:

Civilian Employment, BLS (1993): 2,078

Average Per Capita Income (1992): \$17,033



Annualized Change in Civilian Employment (1984-1993)

Annualized Change in Per Capita Personal Income (1984-1992)

Employment:	(70)	Dollars:	\$647
Percentage:	(1.9%)	Percentage:	4.8%
U.S. Average Change:	1.5%	U.S. Average Change:	5.3%

Unemployment Rates for Southeast Fairbanks Census Area, AK and the US (1984 - 1993):

	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993
Local	11.1%	9.3%	15.3%	15.9%	14.6%	10.6%	12.3%	13.9%	13.4%	12.1%
U.S.	7.5%	7.2%	7.0%	6.2%	5.5%	5.3%	5.5%	6.7%	7.4%	6.8%

Historical Economic Data

Activity: FORT HUNTER LIGGETT

Economic Area: Salinas, CA MSA

Total Population of Salinas, CA MSA (1992):	368,300
Total Employment of Salinas, CA MSA, BEA (1992):	198,186
Total Personal Income of Salinas, CA MSA (1992 actual):	\$7,484,834,000

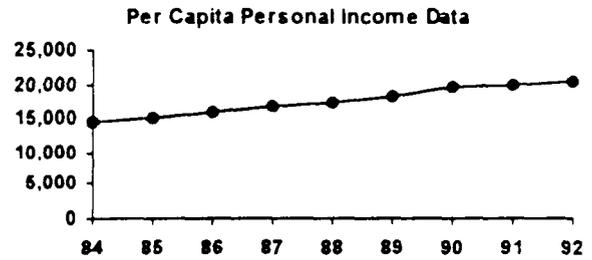
Other Pending BRAC Actions at FORT HUNTER LIGGETT (Previous Rounds):

MIL	0	17	0	0	0	0	0	0	17
CIV	0	146	0	0	0	0	0	0	146

Salinas, CA MSA Profile:

Civilian Employment, BLS (1993): 153,551

Average Per Capita Income (1992): \$20,322



Annualized Change in Civilian Employment (1984-1993)

Annualized Change in Per Capita Personal Income (1984-1992)

Employment: 2,809
 Percentage: 2.1%
 U.S. Average Change: 1.5%

Dollars: \$741
 Percentage: 4.4%
 U.S. Average Change: 5.3%

Unemployment Rates for Salinas, CA MSA and the US (1984 - 1993):

	<u>1984</u>	<u>1985</u>	<u>1986</u>	<u>1987</u>	<u>1988</u>	<u>1989</u>	<u>1990</u>	<u>1991</u>	<u>1992</u>	<u>1993</u>
Local	10.7%	10.6%	10.4%	8.7%	8.4%	8.1%	9.0%	10.9%	12.2%	12.3%
U.S.	7.5%	7.2%	7.0%	6.2%	5.5%	5.3%	5.5%	6.7%	7.4%	6.8%

Historical Economic Data

Activity: FORT INDIANTOWN GAP

Economic Area: Harrisburg-Lebanon-Carlisle, PA MSA

Total Population of Harrisburg-Lebanon-Carlisle, PA MSA (1992):	601,300
Total Employment of Harrisburg-Lebanon-Carlisle, PA MSA, BEA (1992):	386,060
Total Personal Income of Harrisburg-Lebanon-Carlisle, PA MSA (1992 actual):	\$12,393,644,000

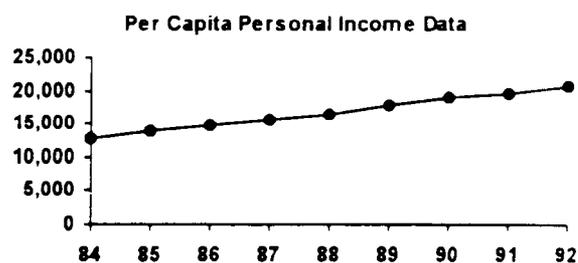
Other Pending BRAC Actions at FORT INDIANTOWN GAP (Previous Rounds):

MIL	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CIV	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Harrisburg-Lebanon-Carlisle, PA MSA Profile:

Civilian Employment, BLS (1993): 313,825

Average Per Capita Income (1992): \$20,609



Annualized Change in Civilian Employment (1984-1993)

Annualized Change in Per Capita Personal Income (1984-1992)

Employment: 4,825
 Percentage: 1.7%
 U.S. Average Change: 1.5%

Dollars: \$974
 Percentage: 6.1%
 U.S. Average Change: 5.3%

Unemployment Rates for Harrisburg-Lebanon-Carlisle, PA MSA and the US (1984 - 1993):

	<u>1984</u>	<u>1985</u>	<u>1986</u>	<u>1987</u>	<u>1988</u>	<u>1989</u>	<u>1990</u>	<u>1991</u>	<u>1992</u>	<u>1993</u>
Local	6.1%	5.6%	5.0%	4.1%	4.0%	3.8%	4.3%	5.3%	5.4%	5.1%
U.S.	7.5%	7.2%	7.0%	6.2%	5.5%	5.3%	5.5%	6.7%	7.4%	6.8%

Historical Economic Data

Activity: FORT IRWIN

Economic Area: Riverside-San Bernardino, CA PMSA

Total Population of Riverside-San Bernardino, CA PMSA (1992):	2,822,700
Total Employment of Riverside-San Bernardino, CA PMSA, BEA (1992):	1,032,616
Total Personal Income of Riverside-San Bernardino, CA PMSA (1992 actual):	\$48,047,908,000

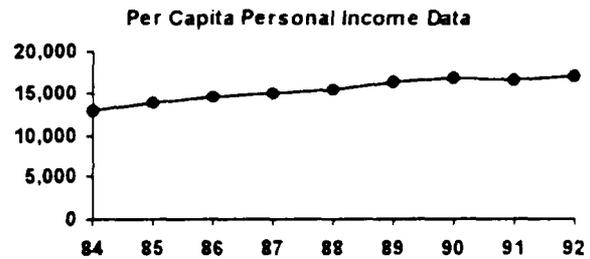
Other Pending BRAC Actions at FORT IRWIN (Previous Rounds):

MIL	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CIV	2	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5

Riverside-San Bernardino, CA PMSA Profile:

Civilian Employment, BLS (1993): 1,114,222

Average Per Capita Income (1992): \$17,021



Annualized Change in Civilian Employment (1984-1993)

Annualized Change in Per Capita Personal Income (1984-1992)

Employment: 47,514
 Percentage: 5.6%
 U.S. Average Change: 1.5%

Dollars: \$503
 Percentage: 3.5%
 U.S. Average Change: 5.3%

Unemployment Rates for Riverside-San Bernardino, CA PMSA and the US (1984 - 1993):

	<u>1984</u>	<u>1985</u>	<u>1986</u>	<u>1987</u>	<u>1988</u>	<u>1989</u>	<u>1990</u>	<u>1991</u>	<u>1992</u>	<u>1993</u>
Local	7.9%	7.2%	6.4%	5.6%	5.8%	5.7%	6.6%	9.2%	11.0%	10.5%
U.S.	7.5%	7.2%	7.0%	6.2%	5.5%	5.3%	5.5%	6.7%	7.4%	6.8%

Historical Economic Data

Activity: FORT MCCOY
 Economic Area: Monroe County, WI

Total Population of Monroe County, WI (1992):	37,700
Total Employment of Monroe County, WI, BEA (1992):	20,370
Total Personal Income of Monroe County, WI (1992 actual):	\$556,816,000

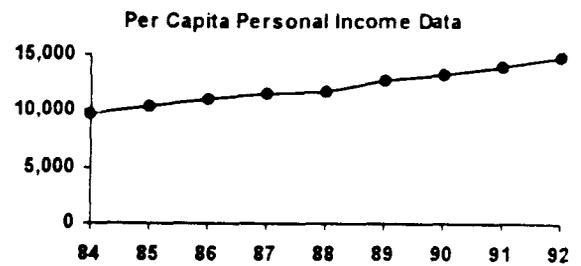
Other Pending BRAC Actions at FORT MCCOY (Previous Rounds):

MIL	0	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9
CIV	0	58	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	58

Monroe County, WI Profile:

Civilian Employment, BLS (1993): 17,892

Average Per Capita Income (1992): \$14,772



Annualized Change in Civilian Employment (1984-1993)

Annualized Change in Per Capita Personal Income (1984-1992)

Employment:	386	Dollars:	\$624
Percentage:	2.5%	Percentage:	5.3%
U.S. Average Change:	1.5%	U.S. Average Change:	5.3%

Unemployment Rates for Monroe County, WI and the US (1984 - 1993):

	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993
Local	8.6%	8.0%	7.5%	6.6%	4.8%	5.1%	5.9%	7.1%	6.5%	5.8%
U.S.	7.5%	7.2%	7.0%	6.2%	5.5%	5.3%	5.5%	6.7%	7.4%	6.8%

Historical Economic Data

Activity: FORT PICKETT

Economic Area: *Nottoway & Dinwiddie Counties, VA

Total Population of *Nottoway & Dinwiddie Counties, VA (1992):	92,000
Total Employment of *Nottoway & Dinwiddie Counties, VA, BEA (1992):	43,067
Total Personal Income of *Nottoway & Dinwiddie Counties, VA (1992 actual):	\$1,613,790,000

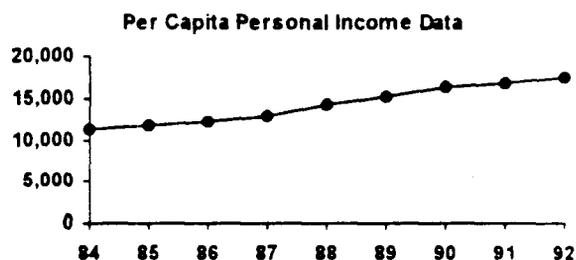
Other Pending BRAC Actions at FORT PICKETT (Previous Rounds):

MIL	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CIV	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

***Nottoway & Dinwiddie Counties, VA Profile:**

Civilian Employment, BLS (1993): 41,547

Average Per Capita Income (1992): \$17,548



Annualized Change in Civilian Employment (1984-1993)

Annualized Change in Per Capita Personal Income (1984-1992)

Employment: (320)
 Percentage: (0.6%)
 U.S. Average Change: 1.5%

Dollars: \$764
 Percentage: 5.5%
 U.S. Average Change: 5.3%

Unemployment Rates for *Nottoway & Dinwiddie Counties, VA and the US (1984 - 1993):

	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993
Local	7.0%	8.2%	9.0%	6.4%	5.4%	5.8%	5.9%	8.0%	8.7%	7.3%
U.S.	7.5%	7.2%	7.0%	6.2%	5.5%	5.3%	5.5%	6.7%	7.4%	6.8%

Historical Economic Data

Activity: FORT POLK
Economic Area: Vernon Parish, LA

Total Population of Vernon Parish, LA (1992):	64,000
Total Employment of Vernon Parish, LA, BEA (1992):	29,776
Total Personal Income of Vernon Parish, LA (1992 actual):	\$782,068,000

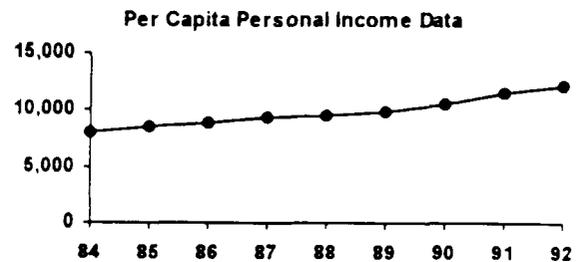
Other Pending BRAC Actions at FORT POLK (Previous Rounds):

MIL	(12,330)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(12,330)
CIV	(503)	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(502)

Vernon Parish, LA Profile:

Civilian Employment, BLS (1993): 15,277

Average Per Capita Income (1992): \$12,213



Annualized Change in Civilian Employment (1984-1993)

Employment: (72)
Percentage: (0.4%)
U.S. Average Change: 1.5%

Annualized Change in Per Capita Personal Income (1984-1992)

Dollars: \$535
Percentage: 5.6%
U.S. Average Change: 5.3%

Unemployment Rates for Vernon Parish, LA and the US (1984 - 1993):

	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993
Local	9.1%	9.1%	9.1%	9.1%	9.5%	7.5%	6.0%	7.1%	9.0%	8.1%
U.S.	7.5%	7.2%	7.0%	6.2%	5.5%	5.3%	5.5%	6.7%	7.4%	6.8%

**COMMAND AND
CONTROL /
ADMINISTRATIVE**

Historical Economic Data

Activity: CHARLES M. PRICE SUPPORT CENTER

Economic Area: St. Louis, MO-IL MSA

Total Population of St. Louis, MO-IL MSA (1992):	2,518,500
Total Employment of St. Louis, MO-IL MSA, BEA (1992):	1,428,582
Total Personal Income of St. Louis, MO-IL MSA (1992 actual):	\$54,651,920,000

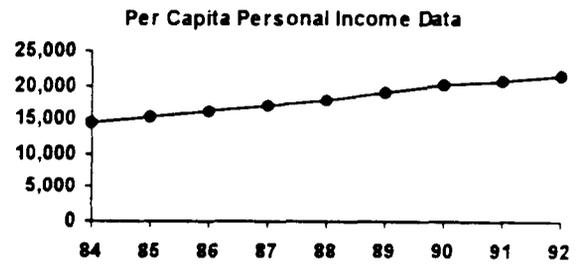
Other Pending BRAC Actions at CHARLES M. PRICE SUPPORT CENTER (Previous Rounds):

MIL	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CIV	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

St. Louis, MO-IL MSA Profile:

Civilian Employment, BLS (1993): 1,187,854

Average Per Capita Income (1992): \$21,700



Annualized Change in Civilian Employment (1984-1993)

Employment: 9,732
 Percentage: 0.9%
 U.S. Average Change: 1.5%

Annualized Change in Per Capita Personal Income (1984-1992)

Dollars: \$900
 Percentage: 5.2%
 U.S. Average Change: 5.3%

Unemployment Rates for St. Louis, MO-IL MSA and the US (1984 - 1993):

	<u>1984</u>	<u>1985</u>	<u>1986</u>	<u>1987</u>	<u>1988</u>	<u>1989</u>	<u>1990</u>	<u>1991</u>	<u>1992</u>	<u>1993</u>
Local	8.1%	7.4%	7.0%	7.0%	6.0%	5.5%	6.0%	6.9%	6.0%	6.5%
U.S.	7.5%	7.2%	7.0%	6.2%	5.5%	5.3%	5.5%	6.7%	7.4%	6.8%

Historical Economic Data

Activity: C. KELLY SUPPORT

Economic Area: *Allegheny, Fayette, Washington, & Westmoreland Counties, PA

Total Population of *Allegheny, Fayette, Washington, & Westmoreland Counties, PA (1992)	2,061,100
Total Employment of *Allegheny, Fayette, Washington, & Westmoreland Counties, PA, B	1,112,994
Total Personal Income of *Allegheny, Fayette, Washington, & Westmoreland Counties, PA	\$44,895,452,000

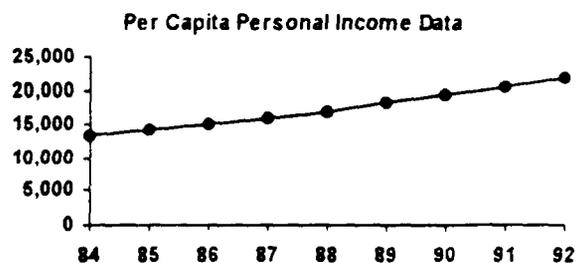
Other Pending BRAC Actions at C. KELLY SUPPORT (Previous Rounds):

MIL	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CIV	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

***Allegheny, Fayette, Washington, & Westmoreland Co**

Civilian Employment, BLS (1993): 922,880

Average Per Capita Income (1992): \$21,783



Annualized Change in Civilian Employment (1984-1993)

Annualized Change in Per Capita Personal Income (1984-1992)

Employment: 7,334
 Percentage: 0.8%
 U.S. Average Change: 1.5%

Dollars: \$1,041
 Percentage: 6.2%
 U.S. Average Change: 5.3%

Unemployment Rates for *Allegheny, Fayette, Washington, & Westmoreland Counties, PA and the US (1984 - 1993):

	<u>1984</u>	<u>1985</u>	<u>1986</u>	<u>1987</u>	<u>1988</u>	<u>1989</u>	<u>1990</u>	<u>1991</u>	<u>1992</u>	<u>1993</u>
Local	11.3%	9.4%	7.7%	6.7%	5.7%	4.6%	4.8%	6.0%	6.8%	6.8%
U.S.	7.5%	7.2%	7.0%	6.2%	5.5%	5.3%	5.5%	6.7%	7.4%	6.8%

Historical Economic Data

Activity: FORT BELVOIR

Economic Area: Washington, DC-MD-VA-WV PMSA

Total Population of Washington, DC-MD-VA-WV PMSA (1992):	4,360,300
Total Employment of Washington, DC-MD-VA-WV PMSA, BEA (1992):	2,948,259
Total Personal Income of Washington, DC-MD-VA-WV PMSA (1992 actual):	\$116,931,989,000

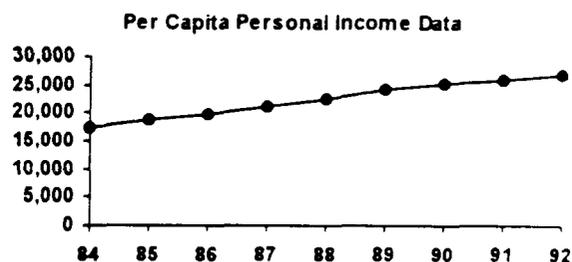
Other Pending BRAC Actions at FORT BELVOIR (Previous Rounds):

MIL	104	64	(5)	0	0	0	0	0	163
CIV	1,108	870	(162)	(100)	0	0	0	0	1,716

Washington, DC-MD-VA-WV PMSA Profile:

Civilian Employment, BLS (1993): 2,434,076

Average Per Capita Income (1992): \$26,817



Annualized Change in Civilian Employment (1984-1993)

Annualized Change in Per Capita Personal Income (1984-1992)

Employment: 52,735
 Percentage: 2.5%
 U.S. Average Change: 1.5%

Dollars: \$1,184
 Percentage: 5.6%
 U.S. Average Change: 5.3%

Unemployment Rates for Washington, DC-MD-VA-WV PMSA and the US (1984 - 1993):

	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993
Local	4.3%	4.0%	3.5%	3.2%	3.0%	2.8%	3.5%	4.7%	5.2%	4.5%
U.S.	7.5%	7.2%	7.0%	6.2%	5.5%	5.3%	5.5%	6.7%	7.4%	6.8%

Historical Economic Data

Activity: FORT BUCHANAN
Economic Area: San Juan, PR

Total Population of San Juan, PR (1992):	1,400,000
Total Employment of San Juan, PR, BEA (1992):	538,700
Total Personal Income of San Juan, PR (1992 actual):	

Other Pending BRAC Actions at FORT BUCHANAN (Previous Rounds):

MIL	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CIV	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

San Juan, PR Profile:

Civilian Employment, BLS (1993): 551,470

Average Per Capita Income (1992):



Per Capita Personal Income Data

Annualized Change in Civilian Employment (1984-1993)

Annualized Change in Per Capita Personal Income (1984-1992)

Employment: 61,274
Percentage:
U.S. Average Change: 1.5%

Dollars:
Percentage:
U.S. Average Change: 5.3%

Unemployment Rates for San Juan, PR and the US (1984 - 1993):

	<u>1984</u>	<u>1985</u>	<u>1986</u>	<u>1987</u>	<u>1988</u>	<u>1989</u>	<u>1990</u>	<u>1991</u>	<u>1992</u>	<u>1993</u>
Local										14.3%
U.S.	7.5%	7.2%	7.0%	6.2%	5.5%	5.3%	5.5%	6.7%	7.4%	6.8%

Historical Economic Data

Activity: FORT GILLEM
 Economic Area: Atlanta, GA MSA

Total Population of Atlanta, GA MSA (1992):	3,143,000
Total Employment of Atlanta, GA MSA, BEA (1992):	1,923,937
Total Personal Income of Atlanta, GA MSA (1992 actual):	\$68,667,765,000

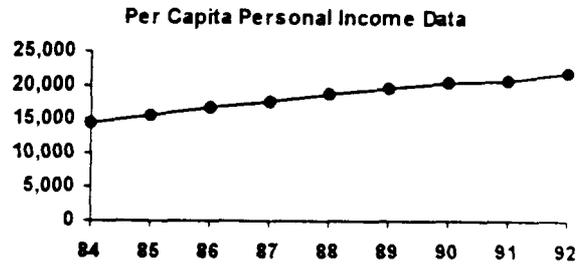
Other Pending BRAC Actions at FORT GILLEM (Previous Rounds):

MIL	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CIV	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Atlanta, GA MSA Profile:

Civilian Employment, BLS (1993): 1,681,250

Average Per Capita Income (1992): \$21,849



Annualized Change in Civilian Employment (1984-1993)

Annualized Change in Per Capita Personal Income (1984-1992)

Employment: 50,456
 Percentage: 3.6%
 U.S. Average Change: 1.5%

Dollars: \$914
 Percentage: 5.2%
 U.S. Average Change: 5.3%

Unemployment Rates for Atlanta, GA MSA and the US (1984 - 1993):

	<u>1984</u>	<u>1985</u>	<u>1986</u>	<u>1987</u>	<u>1988</u>	<u>1989</u>	<u>1990</u>	<u>1991</u>	<u>1992</u>	<u>1993</u>
Local	4.9%	5.1%	4.7%	4.7%	5.2%	5.2%	5.2%	4.8%	6.6%	5.2%
U.S.	7.5%	7.2%	7.0%	6.2%	5.5%	5.3%	5.5%	6.7%	7.4%	6.8%

Historical Economic Data

Activity: FORT HAMILTON

Economic Area: New York, NY PMSA

Total Population of New York, NY PMSA (1992):	8,551,900
Total Employment of New York, NY PMSA, BEA (1992):	4,569,531
Total Personal Income of New York, NY PMSA (1992 actual):	\$231,232,273,000

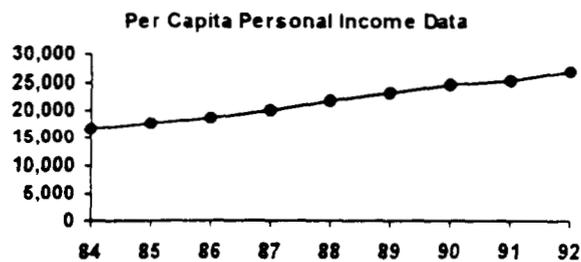
Other Pending BRAC Actions at FORT HAMILTON (Previous Rounds):

MIL	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CIV	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

New York, NY PMSA Profile:

Civilian Employment, BLS (1993): 3,534,617

Average Per Capita Income (1992): \$27,039



Annualized Change in Civilian Employment (1984-1993)

Annualized Change in Per Capita Personal Income (1984-1992)

Employment: 13,313
 Percentage: 0.4%
 U.S. Average Change: 1.5%

Dollars: \$1,313
 Percentage: 6.3%
 U.S. Average Change: 5.3%

Unemployment Rates for New York, NY PMSA and the US (1984 - 1993):

	<u>1984</u>	<u>1985</u>	<u>1986</u>	<u>1987</u>	<u>1988</u>	<u>1989</u>	<u>1990</u>	<u>1991</u>	<u>1992</u>	<u>1993</u>
Local	8.1%	7.4%	6.7%	5.3%	4.4%	5.4%	6.2%	8.1%	10.1%	9.4%
U.S.	7.5%	7.2%	7.0%	6.2%	5.5%	5.3%	5.5%	6.7%	7.4%	6.8%

Historical Economic Data

Activity: FORT MCPHERSON
 Economic Area: Atlanta, GA MSA

Total Population of Atlanta, GA MSA (1992):	3,143,000
Total Employment of Atlanta, GA MSA, BEA (1992):	1,923,937
Total Personal Income of Atlanta, GA MSA (1992 actual):	\$68,667,765,000

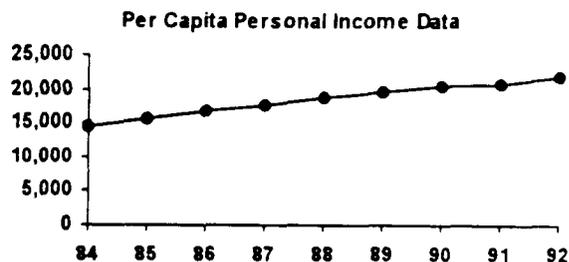
Other Pending BRAC Actions at FORT MCPHERSON (Previous Rounds):

MIL	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CIV	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Atlanta, GA MSA Profile:

Civilian Employment, BLS (1993): 1,681,250

Average Per Capita Income (1992): \$21,849



Annualized Change in Civilian Employment (1984-1993)

Annualized Change in Per Capita Personal Income (1984-1992)

Employment: 50,456
 Percentage: 3.6%
 U.S. Average Change: 1.5%

Dollars: \$914
 Percentage: 5.2%
 U.S. Average Change: 5.3%

Unemployment Rates for Atlanta, GA MSA and the US (1984 - 1993):

	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993
Local	4.9%	5.1%	4.7%	4.7%	5.2%	5.2%	5.2%	4.8%	6.6%	5.2%
U.S.	7.5%	7.2%	7.0%	6.2%	5.5%	5.3%	5.5%	6.7%	7.4%	6.8%

Historical Economic Data

Activity: FORT MEADE
Economic Area: Baltimore, MD PMSA

Total Population of Baltimore, MD PMSA (1992):	2,433,800
Total Employment of Baltimore, MD PMSA, BEA (1992):	1,357,930
Total Personal Income of Baltimore, MD PMSA (1992 actual):	\$54,545,477,000

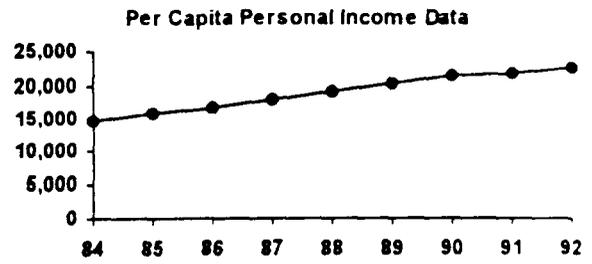
Other Pending BRAC Actions at FORT MEADE (Previous Rounds):

MIL	0	469	114	0	0	0	0	0	583
CIV	(14)	77	11	0	0	0	0	0	74

Baltimore, MD PMSA Profile:

Civilian Employment, BLS (1993): 1,125,762

Average Per Capita Income (1992): \$22,412



Annualized Change in Civilian Employment (1984-1993)

Employment: 9,434
 Percentage: 0.9%
 U.S. Average Change: 1.5%

Annualized Change in Per Capita Personal Income (1984-1992)

Dollars: \$956
 Percentage: 5.4%
 U.S. Average Change: 5.3%

Unemployment Rates for Baltimore, MD PMSA and the US (1984 - 1993):

	<u>1984</u>	<u>1985</u>	<u>1986</u>	<u>1987</u>	<u>1988</u>	<u>1989</u>	<u>1990</u>	<u>1991</u>	<u>1992</u>	<u>1993</u>
Local	6.2%	5.3%	5.2%	4.7%	4.9%	4.0%	5.1%	6.6%	7.4%	7.3%
U.S.	7.5%	7.2%	7.0%	6.2%	5.5%	5.3%	5.5%	6.7%	7.4%	6.8%

Historical Economic Data

Activity: FORT MONROE

Economic Area: Norfolk-Virginia Beach-Newport News, VA-NC MSA

Total Population of Norfolk-Virginia Beach-Newport News, VA-NC MSA (1992):	1,496,900
Total Employment of Norfolk-Virginia Beach-Newport News, VA-NC MSA, BEA (1992):	855,094
Total Personal Income of Norfolk-Virginia Beach-Newport News, VA-NC MSA (1992 actual)	\$27,055,568,000

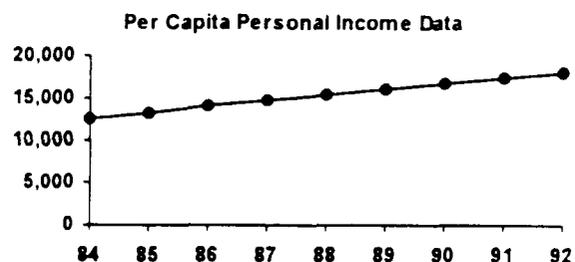
Other Pending BRAC Actions at FORT MONROE (Previous Rounds):

MIL	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CIV	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Norfolk-Virginia Beach-Newport News, VA-NC MSA P

Civilian Employment, BLS (1993): 654,954

Average Per Capita Income (1992): \$18,077



Annualized Change in Civilian Employment (1984-1993)

Annualized Change in Per Capita Personal Income (1984-1992)

Employment: 11,677
 Percentage: 2.0%
 U.S. Average Change: 1.5%

Dollars: \$697
 Percentage: 4.7%
 U.S. Average Change: 5.3%

Unemployment Rates for Norfolk-Virginia Beach-Newport News, VA-NC MSA and the US (1984 - 1993):

	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993
Local	4.5%	5.0%	5.2%	4.7%	4.5%	4.6%	4.7%	6.0%	6.9%	5.4%
U.S.	7.5%	7.2%	7.0%	6.2%	5.5%	5.3%	5.5%	6.7%	7.4%	6.8%

Historical Economic Data

Activity: FORT MYER

Economic Area: Washington, DC-MD-VA-WV PMSA

Total Population of Washington, DC-MD-VA-WV PMSA (1992):	4,360,300
Total Employment of Washington, DC-MD-VA-WV PMSA, BEA (1992):	2,948,259
Total Personal Income of Washington, DC-MD-VA-WV PMSA (1992 actual):	\$116,931,989,000

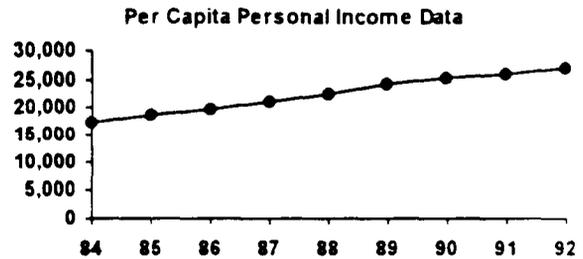
Other Pending BRAC Actions at FORT MYER (Previous Rounds):

MIL	0	15	0	0	0	0	0	0	15
CIV	0	177	0	0	0	0	0	0	177

Washington, DC-MD-VA-WV PMSA Profile:

Civilian Employment, BLS (1993): 2,434,076

Average Per Capita Income (1992): \$26,817



Annualized Change in Civilian Employment (1984-1993)

Employment: 52,735
 Percentage: 2.5%
 U.S. Average Change: 1.5%

Annualized Change in Per Capita Personal Income (1984-1992)

Dollars: \$1,184
 Percentage: 5.6%
 U.S. Average Change: 5.3%

Unemployment Rates for Washington, DC-MD-VA-WV PMSA and the US (1984 - 1993):

	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993
Local	4.3%	4.0%	3.5%	3.2%	3.0%	2.8%	3.5%	4.7%	5.2%	4.5%
U.S.	7.5%	7.2%	7.0%	6.2%	5.5%	5.3%	5.5%	6.7%	7.4%	6.8%

Historical Economic Data

Activity: FORT RITCHIE

Economic Area: Hagerstown, MD PMSA

Total Population of Hagerstown, MD PMSA (1992):	125,500
Total Employment of Hagerstown, MD PMSA, BEA (1992):	67,031
Total Personal Income of Hagerstown, MD PMSA (1992 actual):	\$2,113,808,000

Other Pending BRAC Actions at FORT RITCHIE (Previous Rounds):

MIL	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CIV	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

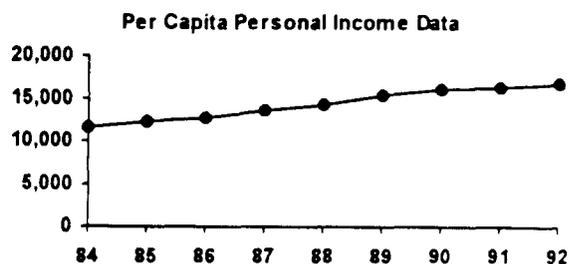
Hagerstown, MD PMSA Profile:

Civilian Employment, BLS (1993):

60,708

Average Per Capita Income (1992):

\$16,846



Annualized Change in Civilian Employment (1984-1993)

Employment: 1,325
 Percentage: 2.5%
 U.S. Average Change: 1.5%

Annualized Change in Per Capita Personal Income (1984-1992)

Dollars: \$660
 Percentage: 4.8%
 U.S. Average Change: 5.3%

Unemployment Rates for Hagerstown, MD PMSA and the US (1984 - 1993):

	<u>1984</u>	<u>1985</u>	<u>1986</u>	<u>1987</u>	<u>1988</u>	<u>1989</u>	<u>1990</u>	<u>1991</u>	<u>1992</u>	<u>1993</u>
Local	9.3%	7.7%	6.9%	6.3%	6.4%	5.3%	6.7%	8.3%	8.9%	8.2%
U.S.	7.5%	7.2%	7.0%	6.2%	5.5%	5.3%	5.5%	6.7%	7.4%	6.8%

Historical Economic Data

Activity: FORT SHAFTER
Economic Area: Honolulu, HI MSA

Total Population of Honolulu, HI MSA (1992):	863,100
Total Employment of Honolulu, HI MSA, BEA (1992):	574,386
Total Personal Income of Honolulu, HI MSA (1992 actual):	\$20,597,030,000

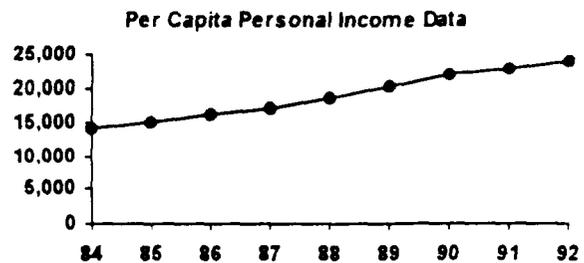
Other Pending BRAC Actions at FORT SHAFTER (Previous Rounds):

MIL	19	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	19
CIV	7	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8

Honolulu, HI MSA Profile:

Civilian Employment, BLS (1993): 411,708

Average Per Capita Income (1992): \$23,864



Annualized Change in Civilian Employment (1984-1993)

Annualized Change in Per Capita Personal Income (1984-1992)

Employment: 8,187
 Percentage: 2.2%
 U.S. Average Change: 1.5%

Dollars: \$1,190
 Percentage: 6.6%
 U.S. Average Change: 5.3%

Unemployment Rates for Honolulu, HI MSA and the US (1984 - 1993):

	<u>1984</u>	<u>1985</u>	<u>1986</u>	<u>1987</u>	<u>1988</u>	<u>1989</u>	<u>1990</u>	<u>1991</u>	<u>1992</u>	<u>1993</u>
Local	5.3%	5.1%	4.4%	3.5%	2.8%	2.2%	2.6%	2.3%	3.5%	3.2%
U.S.	7.5%	7.2%	7.0%	6.2%	5.5%	5.3%	5.5%	6.7%	7.4%	6.8%

Historical Economic Data

Activity: FORT TOTTEN

Economic Area: New York, NY PMSA

Total Population of New York, NY PMSA (1992):	8,551,900
Total Employment of New York, NY PMSA, BEA (1992):	4,569,531
Total Personal Income of New York, NY PMSA (1992 actual):	\$231,232,273,000

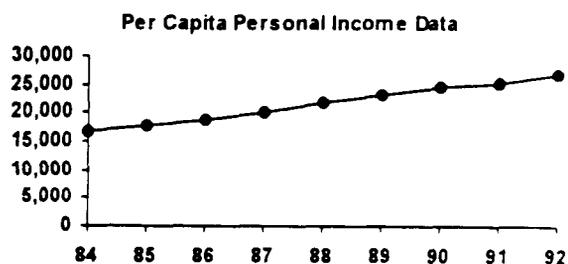
Other Pending BRAC Actions at FORT TOTTEN (Previous Rounds):

MIL	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CIV	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

New York, NY PMSA Profile:

Civilian Employment, BLS (1993): 3,534,617

Average Per Capita Income (1992): \$27,039



Annualized Change in Civilian Employment (1984-1993) Annualized Change in Per Capita Personal Income (1984-1992)

Employment: 13,313	Dollars: \$1,313
Percentage: 0.4%	Percentage: 6.3%
U.S. Average Change: 1.5%	U.S. Average Change: 5.3%

Unemployment Rates for New York, NY PMSA and the US (1984 - 1993):

	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993
Local	8.1%	7.4%	6.7%	5.3%	4.4%	5.4%	6.2%	8.1%	10.1%	9.4%
U.S.	7.5%	7.2%	7.0%	6.2%	5.5%	5.3%	5.5%	6.7%	7.4%	6.8%

Historical Economic Data

Activity: PRESIDIO OF SAN FRANCISCO
Economic Area: San Francisco, CA PMSA

Total Population of San Francisco, CA PMSA (1992):	1,626,100
Total Employment of San Francisco, CA PMSA, BEA (1992):	1,214,604
Total Personal Income of San Francisco, CA PMSA (1992 actual):	\$50,834,984,000

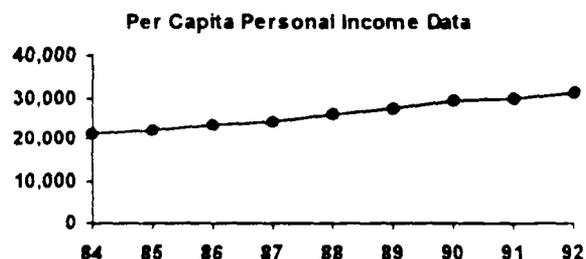
Other Pending BRAC Actions at PRESIDIO OF SAN FRANCISCO (Previous Rounds):

MIL (697)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(697)
CIV (1,364)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(1,364)

San Francisco, CA PMSA Profile:

Civilian Employment, BLS (1993): 844,914

Average Per Capita Income (1992): \$31,262



Annualized Change in Civilian Employment (1984-1993)

Annualized Change in Per Capita Personal Income (1984-1992)

Employment: 3,904
 Percentage: 0.5%
 U.S. Average Change: 1.5%

Dollars: \$1,256
 Percentage: 5.0%
 U.S. Average Change: 5.3%

Unemployment Rates for San Francisco, CA PMSA and the US (1984 - 1993):

	<u>1984</u>	<u>1985</u>	<u>1986</u>	<u>1987</u>	<u>1988</u>	<u>1989</u>	<u>1990</u>	<u>1991</u>	<u>1992</u>	<u>1993</u>
Local	5.3%	4.9%	4.5%	3.8%	3.6%	3.3%	3.5%	4.8%	6.1%	6.1%
U.S.	7.5%	7.2%	7.0%	6.2%	5.5%	5.3%	5.5%	6.7%	7.4%	6.8%

Historical Economic Data

Activity: US ARMY GARRISON, SELFRIDGE
 Economic Area: Detroit, MI PMSA

Total Population of Detroit, MI PMSA (1992):	4,307,600
Total Employment of Detroit, MI PMSA, BEA (1992):	2,197,742
Total Personal Income of Detroit, MI PMSA (1992 actual):	\$93,889,919,000

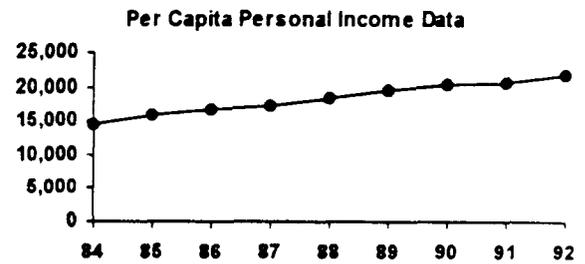
Other Pending BRAC Actions at US ARMY GARRISON, SELFRIDGE (Previous Rounds):

MIL	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CIV	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Detroit, MI PMSA Profile:

Civilian Employment, BLS (1993): 1,964,134

Average Per Capita Income (1992): \$21,796



Annualized Change in Civilian Employment (1984-1993)

Annualized Change in Per Capita Personal Income (1984-1992)

Employment: 17,062
 Percentage: 0.9%
 U.S. Average Change: 1.5%

Dollars: \$915
 Percentage: 5.3%
 U.S. Average Change: 5.3%

Unemployment Rates for Detroit, MI PMSA and the US (1984 - 1993):

	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993
Local	10.9%	9.2%	8.3%	8.2%	7.7%	7.2%	7.6%	9.3%	9.0%	7.1%
U.S.	7.5%	7.2%	7.0%	6.2%	5.5%	5.3%	5.5%	6.7%	7.4%	6.8%

TRAINING SCHOOLS

Historical Economic Data

Activity: FORT BENNING

Economic Area: Columbus, GA-AL MSA

Total Population of Columbus, GA-AL MSA (1992):	270,100
Total Employment of Columbus, GA-AL MSA, BEA (1992):	141,151
Total Personal Income of Columbus, GA-AL MSA (1992 actual):	\$4,353,572,000

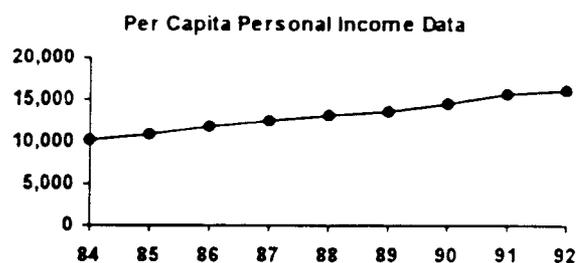
Other Pending BRAC Actions at FORT BENNING (Previous Rounds):

MIL	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CIV	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Columbus, GA-AL MSA Profile:

Civilian Employment, BLS (1993): 102,209

Average Per Capita Income (1992): \$16,115



Annualized Change in Civilian Employment (1984-1993)

Annualized Change in Per Capita Personal Income (1984-1992)

Employment: 899
 Percentage: 0.9%
 U.S. Average Change: 1.5%

Dollars: \$734
 Percentage: 5.8%
 U.S. Average Change: 5.3%

Unemployment Rates for Columbus, GA-AL MSA and the US (1984 - 1993):

	<u>1984</u>	<u>1985</u>	<u>1986</u>	<u>1987</u>	<u>1988</u>	<u>1989</u>	<u>1990</u>	<u>1991</u>	<u>1992</u>	<u>1993</u>
Local	7.2%	7.8%	7.3%	6.2%	6.5%	5.6%	5.9%	5.3%	7.1%	6.7%
U.S.	7.5%	7.2%	7.0%	6.2%	5.5%	5.3%	5.5%	6.7%	7.4%	6.8%

Historical Economic Data

Activity: FORT BLISS
Economic Area: El Paso, TX MSA

Total Population of El Paso, TX MSA (1992):	628,500
Total Employment of El Paso, TX MSA, BEA (1992):	283,116
Total Personal Income of El Paso, TX MSA (1992 actual):	\$7,853,918,000

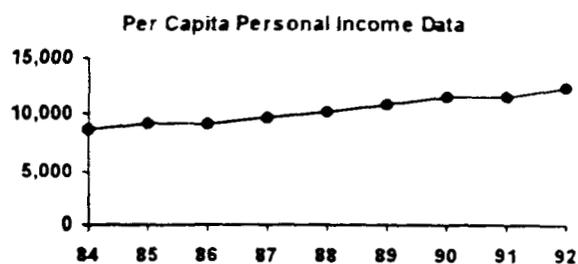
Other Pending BRAC Actions at FORT BLISS (Previous Rounds):

MIL	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CIV	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

El Paso, TX MSA Profile:

Civilian Employment, BLS (1993): 247,343

Average Per Capita Income (1992): \$12,497



Annualized Change in Civilian Employment (1984-1993)

Annualized Change in Per Capita Personal Income (1984-1992)

Employment: 6,412
Percentage: 3.0%
U.S. Average Change: 1.5%

Dollars: \$481
Percentage: 4.7%
U.S. Average Change: 5.3%

Unemployment Rates for El Paso, TX MSA and the US (1984 - 1993):

	<u>1984</u>	<u>1985</u>	<u>1986</u>	<u>1987</u>	<u>1988</u>	<u>1989</u>	<u>1990</u>	<u>1991</u>	<u>1992</u>	<u>1993</u>
Local	9.7%	10.8%	11.5%	10.7%	10.7%	10.2%	10.7%	10.7%	10.8%	10.3%
U.S.	7.5%	7.2%	7.0%	6.2%	5.5%	5.3%	5.5%	6.7%	7.4%	6.8%

Historical Economic Data

Activity: FORT EUSTIS

Economic Area: Norfolk-Virginia Beach-Newport News, VA-NC MSA

Total Population of Norfolk-Virginia Beach-Newport News, VA-NC MSA (1992):	1,496,900
Total Employment of Norfolk-Virginia Beach-Newport News, VA-NC MSA, BEA (1992):	855,094
Total Personal Income of Norfolk-Virginia Beach-Newport News, VA-NC MSA (1992 actual)	\$27,055,568,000

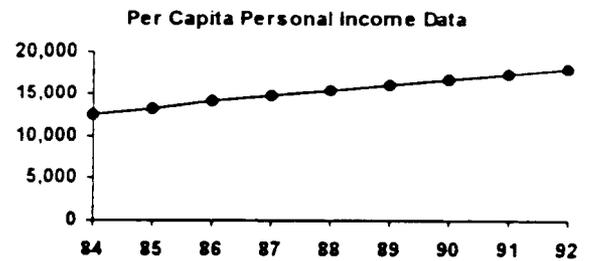
Other Pending BRAC Actions at FORT EUSTIS (Previous Rounds):

MIL	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CIV	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Norfolk-Virginia Beach-Newport News, VA-NC MSA P

Civilian Employment, BLS (1993): 654,954

Average Per Capita Income (1992): \$18,077



Annualized Change in Civilian Employment (1984-1993)

Annualized Change in Per Capita Personal Income (1984-1992)

Employment: 11,677
 Percentage: 2.0%
 U.S. Average Change: 1.5%

Dollars: \$697
 Percentage: 4.7%
 U.S. Average Change: 5.3%

Unemployment Rates for Norfolk-Virginia Beach-Newport News, VA-NC MSA and the US (1984 - 1993):

	<u>1984</u>	<u>1985</u>	<u>1986</u>	<u>1987</u>	<u>1988</u>	<u>1989</u>	<u>1990</u>	<u>1991</u>	<u>1992</u>	<u>1993</u>
Local	4.5%	5.0%	5.2%	4.7%	4.5%	4.6%	4.7%	6.0%	6.9%	5.4%
U.S.	7.5%	7.2%	7.0%	6.2%	5.5%	5.3%	5.5%	6.7%	7.4%	6.8%

Historical Economic Data

Activity: FORT GORDON

Economic Area: Augusta-Aiken, GA-SC MSA

Total Population of Augusta-Aiken, GA-SC MSA (1992):	443,600
Total Employment of Augusta-Aiken, GA-SC MSA, BEA (1992):	233,750
Total Personal Income of Augusta-Aiken, GA-SC MSA (1992 actual):	\$7,724,552,000

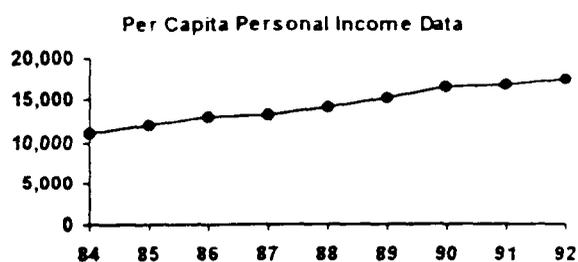
Other Pending BRAC Actions at FORT GORDON (Previous Rounds):

MIL	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CIV	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Augusta-Aiken, GA-SC MSA Profile:

Civilian Employment, BLS (1993): 189,446

Average Per Capita Income (1992): \$17,414



Annualized Change in Civilian Employment (1984-1993)

Annualized Change in Per Capita Personal Income (1984-1992)

Employment: 4,081
 Percentage: 2.5%
 U.S. Average Change: 1.5%

Dollars: \$780
 Percentage: 5.7%
 U.S. Average Change: 5.3%

Unemployment Rates for Augusta-Aiken, GA-SC MSA and the US (1984 - 1993):

	<u>1984</u>	<u>1985</u>	<u>1986</u>	<u>1987</u>	<u>1988</u>	<u>1989</u>	<u>1990</u>	<u>1991</u>	<u>1992</u>	<u>1993</u>
Local	6.5%	6.5%	5.8%	5.9%	5.8%	5.1%	4.4%	4.8%	6.4%	7.0%
U.S.	7.5%	7.2%	7.0%	6.2%	5.5%	5.3%	5.5%	6.7%	7.4%	6.8%

Historical Economic Data

Activity: FORT HUACHUCA
 Economic Area: Cochise County, AZ

Total Population of Cochise County, AZ (1992):	101,400
Total Employment of Cochise County, AZ, BEA (1992):	41,327
Total Personal Income of Cochise County, AZ (1992 actual):	\$1,436,554,000

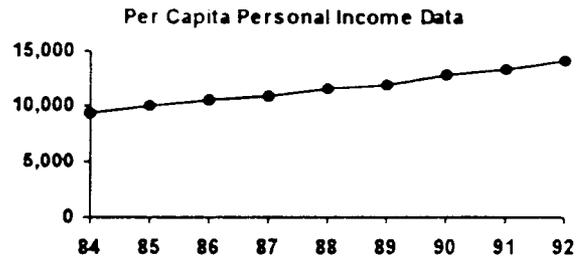
Other Pending BRAC Actions at FORT HUACHUCA (Previous Rounds):

MIL	865	625	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,490
CIV	0	128	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	128

Cochise County, AZ Profile:

Civilian Employment, BLS (1993): 35,280

Average Per Capita Income (1992): \$14,172



Annualized Change in Civilian Employment (1984-1993)

Annualized Change in Per Capita Personal Income (1984-1992)

Employment: 501
 Percentage: 1.6%
 U.S. Average Change: 1.5%

Dollars: \$596
 Percentage: 5.3%
 U.S. Average Change: 5.3%

Unemployment Rates for Cochise County, AZ and the US (1984 - 1993):

	<u>1984</u>	<u>1985</u>	<u>1986</u>	<u>1987</u>	<u>1988</u>	<u>1989</u>	<u>1990</u>	<u>1991</u>	<u>1992</u>	<u>1993</u>
Local	6.4%	8.0%	8.6%	8.7%	8.6%	6.3%	6.6%	7.1%	9.0%	9.0%
U.S.	7.5%	7.2%	7.0%	6.2%	5.5%	5.3%	5.5%	6.7%	7.4%	6.8%

Historical Economic Data

Activity: FORT JACKSON

Economic Area: Columbia, SC MSA

Total Population of Columbia, SC MSA (1992):	471,800
Total Employment of Columbia, SC MSA, BEA (1992):	302,852
Total Personal Income of Columbia, SC MSA (1992 actual):	\$8,715,547,000

Other Pending BRAC Actions at FORT JACKSON (Previous Rounds):

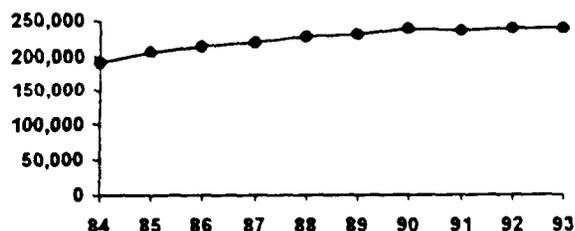
MIL	0	1,939	0	98	0	0	0	0	2,037
CIV	0	405	5	31	0	0	0	0	441

Columbia, SC MSA Profile:

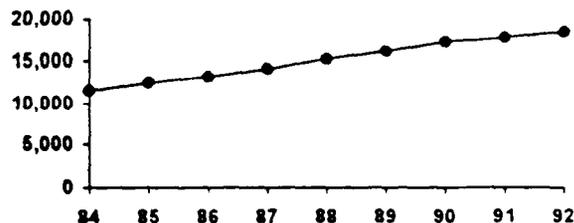
Civilian Employment, BLS (1993): 236,156

Average Per Capita Income (1992): \$18,472

Employment Data ¹



Per Capita Personal Income Data



Annualized Change in Civilian Employment (1984-1993)

Employment:	5,103
Percentage:	2.5%
U.S. Average Change:	1.5%

Annualized Change in Per Capita Personal Income (1984-1992)

Dollars:	\$862
Percentage:	6.0%
U.S. Average Change:	5.3%

Unemployment Rates for Columbia, SC MSA and the US (1984 - 1993):

	<u>1984</u>	<u>1985</u>	<u>1986</u>	<u>1987</u>	<u>1988</u>	<u>1989</u>	<u>1990</u>	<u>1991</u>	<u>1992</u>	<u>1993</u>
Local	4.8%	3.7%	3.6%	3.9%	3.2%	3.4%	3.4%	4.4%	4.7%	5.9%
U.S.	7.5%	7.2%	7.0%	6.2%	5.5%	5.3%	5.5%	6.7%	7.4%	6.8%

Historical Economic Data

Activity: FORT KNOX
 Economic Area: Hardin County, KY

Total Population of Hardin County, KY (1992):	84,500
Total Employment of Hardin County, KY, BEA (1992):	55,244
Total Personal Income of Hardin County, KY (1992 actual):	\$1,307,506,000

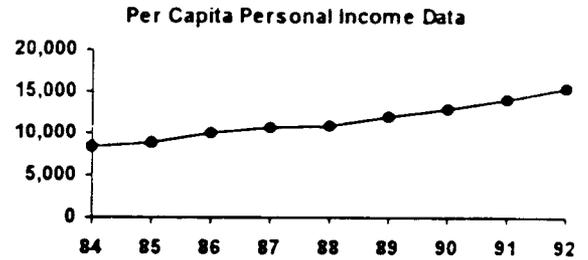
Other Pending BRAC Actions at FORT KNOX (Previous Rounds):

MIL	0	54	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	54
CIV	0	26	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	26

Hardin County, KY Profile:

Civilian Employment, BLS (1993): 32,579

Average Per Capita Income (1992): \$15,482



Annualized Change in Civilian Employment (1984-1993)

Annualized Change in Per Capita Personal Income (1984-1992)

Employment: 390
 Percentage: 1.3%
 U.S. Average Change: 1.5%

Dollars: \$872
 Percentage: 7.8%
 U.S. Average Change: 5.3%

Unemployment Rates for Hardin County, KY and the US (1984 - 1993):

	<u>1984</u>	<u>1985</u>	<u>1986</u>	<u>1987</u>	<u>1988</u>	<u>1989</u>	<u>1990</u>	<u>1991</u>	<u>1992</u>	<u>1993</u>
Local	6.5%	7.2%	6.3%	6.0%	6.3%	5.0%	5.0%	6.0%	6.3%	6.7%
U.S.	7.5%	7.2%	7.0%	6.2%	5.5%	5.3%	5.5%	6.7%	7.4%	6.8%

Historical Economic Data

Activity: FORT LEE

Economic Area: Richmond-Petersburg, VA MSA

Total Population of Richmond-Petersburg, VA MSA (1992):	896,200
Total Employment of Richmond-Petersburg, VA MSA, BEA (1992):	571,530
Total Personal Income of Richmond-Petersburg, VA MSA (1992 actual):	\$19,985,306,000

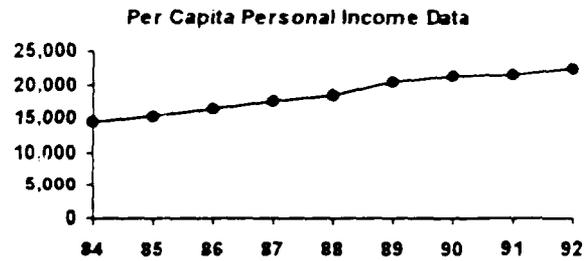
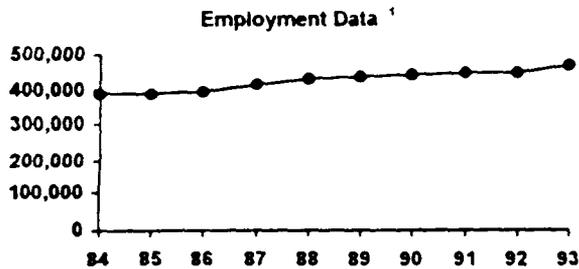
Other Pending BRAC Actions at FORT LEE (Previous Rounds):

MIL	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
CIV	1	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	7

Richmond-Petersburg, VA MSA Profile:

Civilian Employment, BLS (1993): 466,868

Average Per Capita Income (1992): \$22,303



Annualized Change in Civilian Employment (1984-1993) Annualized Change in Per Capita Personal Income (1984-1992)

Employment: 8,840	Dollars: \$976
Percentage: 2.1%	Percentage: 5.6%
U.S. Average Change: 1.5%	U.S. Average Change: 5.3%

Unemployment Rates for Richmond-Petersburg, VA MSA and the US (1984 - 1993):

	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993
Local	4.5%	4.6%	4.2%	3.7%	3.4%	3.6%	3.9%	5.4%	6.2%	4.8%
U.S.	7.5%	7.2%	7.0%	6.2%	5.5%	5.3%	5.5%	6.7%	7.4%	6.8%

Historical Economic Data

Activity: FORT LEONARD WOOD

Economic Area: *Laclede, Phelps & Pulaski Counties, MO

Total Population of *Laclede, Phelps & Pulaski Counties, MO (1992):	107,500
Total Employment of *Laclede, Phelps & Pulaski Counties, MO, BEA (1992):	57,691
Total Personal Income of *Laclede, Phelps & Pulaski Counties, MO (1992 actual):	\$1,487,091,000

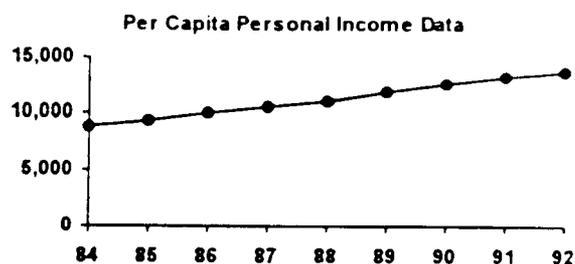
Other Pending BRAC Actions at FORT LEONARD WOOD (Previous Rounds):

MIL	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CIV	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

***Laclede, Phelps & Pulaski Counties, MO Profile:**

Civilian Employment, BLS (1993): 39,367

Average Per Capita Income (1992): \$13,835



Annualized Change in Civilian Employment (1984-1993)

Annualized Change in Per Capita Personal Income (1984-1992)

Employment: 445
 Percentage: 1.2%
 U.S. Average Change: 1.5%

Dollars: \$616
 Percentage: 5.7%
 U.S. Average Change: 5.3%

Unemployment Rates for *Laclede, Phelps & Pulaski Counties, MO and the US (1984 - 1993):

	<u>1984</u>	<u>1985</u>	<u>1986</u>	<u>1987</u>	<u>1988</u>	<u>1989</u>	<u>1990</u>	<u>1991</u>	<u>1992</u>	<u>1993</u>
Local	7.7%	7.2%	6.2%	5.9%	5.9%	6.3%	7.3%	7.6%	6.8%	7.8%
U.S.	7.5%	7.2%	7.0%	6.2%	5.5%	5.3%	5.5%	6.7%	7.4%	6.8%

Historical Economic Data

Activity: FORT MCCLELLAN
 Economic Area: Anniston, AL MSA

Total Population of Anniston, AL MSA (1992):	116,400
Total Employment of Anniston, AL MSA, BEA (1992):	62,049
Total Personal Income of Anniston, AL MSA (1992 actual):	\$1,764,458,000

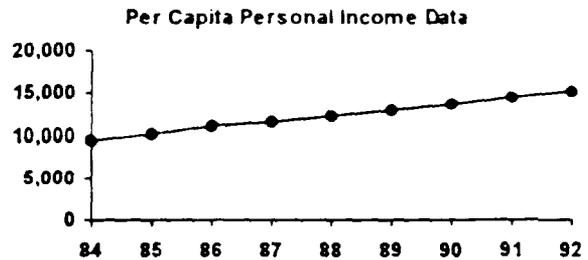
Other Pending BRAC Actions at FORT MCCLELLAN (Previous Rounds):

MIL	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CIV	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	100

Anniston, AL MSA Profile:

Civilian Employment, BLS (1993): 48,264

Average Per Capita Income (1992): \$15,158



Annualized Change in Civilian Employment (1984-1993)

Annualized Change in Per Capita Personal Income (1984-1992)

Employment: 442
 Percentage: 1.0%
 U.S. Average Change: 1.5%

Dollars: \$695
 Percentage: 5.9%
 U.S. Average Change: 5.3%

Unemployment Rates for Anniston, AL MSA and the US (1984 - 1993):

	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993
Local	10.9%	8.9%	9.6%	7.8%	7.4%	7.0%	7.0%	7.3%	8.3%	8.5%
U.S.	7.5%	7.2%	7.0%	6.2%	5.5%	5.3%	5.5%	6.7%	7.4%	6.8%

Historical Economic Data

Activity: FORT RUCKER
Economic Area: Dothan, AL MSA

Total Population of Dothan, AL MSA (1992):	133,300
Total Employment of Dothan, AL MSA, BEA (1992):	74,280
Total Personal Income of Dothan, AL MSA (1992 actual):	\$2,180,408,000

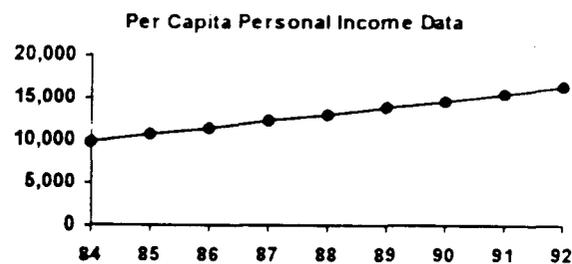
Other Pending BRAC Actions at FORT RUCKER (Previous Rounds):

MIL	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CIV	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Dothan, AL MSA Profile:

Civilian Employment, BLS (1993): 57,898

Average Per Capita Income (1992): \$16,358



Annualized Change in Civilian Employment (1984-1993)

Employment: 1,133
Percentage: 2.2%
U.S. Average Change: 1.5%

Annualized Change in Per Capita Personal Income (1984-1992)

Dollars: \$813
Percentage: 6.5%
U.S. Average Change: 5.3%

Unemployment Rates for Dothan, AL MSA and the US (1984 - 1993):

	<u>1984</u>	<u>1985</u>	<u>1986</u>	<u>1987</u>	<u>1988</u>	<u>1989</u>	<u>1990</u>	<u>1991</u>	<u>1992</u>	<u>1993</u>
Local	9.4%	8.0%	8.8%	6.3%	6.2%	5.8%	5.7%	6.2%	6.7%	7.9%
U.S.	7.5%	7.2%	7.0%	6.2%	5.5%	5.3%	5.5%	6.7%	7.4%	6.8%

Historical Economic Data

Activity: CAPE ST. GEORGE
 Economic Area: Franklin County, FL

Total Population of Franklin County, FL (1992):	9,200
Total Employment of Franklin County, FL, BEA (1992):	4,029
Total Personal Income of Franklin County, FL (1992 actual):	\$131,741,000

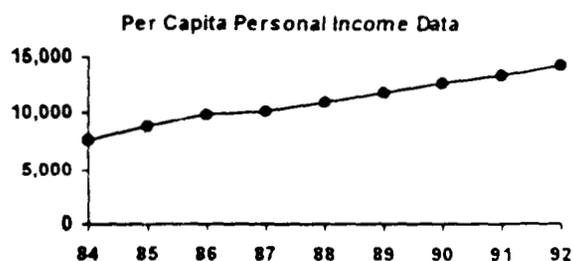
Other Pending BRAC Actions at CAPE ST. GEORGE (Previous Rounds):

MIL	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CIV	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Franklin County, FL Profile:

Civilian Employment, BLS (1993): 4,425

Average Per Capita Income (1992): \$14,272



Annualized Change in Civilian Employment (1984-1993)

Employment: 115
 Percentage: 4.3%
 U.S. Average Change: 1.5%

Annualized Change in Per Capita Personal Income (1984-1992)

Dollars: \$823
 Percentage: 8.1%
 U.S. Average Change: 5.3%

Unemployment Rates for Franklin County, FL and the US (1984 - 1993):

	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993
Local	6.8%	9.0%	6.9%	5.3%	5.5%	6.7%	5.7%	5.2%	5.3%	4.2%
U.S.	7.5%	7.2%	7.0%	6.2%	5.5%	5.3%	5.5%	6.7%	7.4%	6.8%

Historical Economic Data

Activity: FORT SAM HOUSTON
 Economic Area: San Antonio, TX MSA

Total Population of San Antonio, TX MSA (1992):	1,378,600
Total Employment of San Antonio, TX MSA, BEA (1992):	730,857
Total Personal Income of San Antonio, TX MSA (1992 actual):	\$23,824,723,000

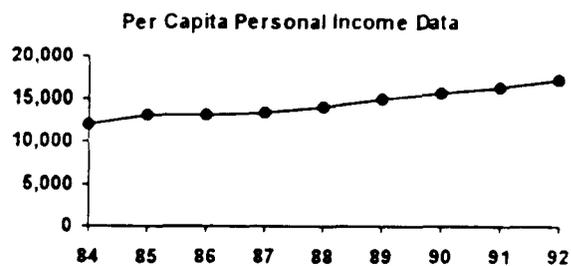
Other Pending BRAC Actions at FORT SAM HOUSTON (Previous Rounds):

MIL	12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	12
CIV	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

San Antonio, TX MSA Profile:

Civilian Employment, BLS (1993): 643,206

Average Per Capita Income (1992): \$17,282



Annualized Change in Civilian Employment (1984-1993) Annualized Change in Per Capita Personal Income (1984-1992)

Employment:	13,745	Dollars:	\$646
Percentage:	2.4%	Percentage:	4.6%
U.S. Average Change:	1.5%	U.S. Average Change:	5.3%

Unemployment Rates for San Antonio, TX MSA and the US (1984 - 1993):

	<u>1984</u>	<u>1985</u>	<u>1986</u>	<u>1987</u>	<u>1988</u>	<u>1989</u>	<u>1990</u>	<u>1991</u>	<u>1992</u>	<u>1993</u>
Local	4.9%	6.0%	7.2%	7.9%	7.8%	7.3%	6.8%	6.5%	6.6%	5.6%
U.S.	7.5%	7.2%	7.0%	6.2%	5.5%	5.3%	5.5%	6.7%	7.4%	6.8%

Historical Economic Data

Activity: FORT SILL

Economic Area: Lawton, OK MSA

Total Population of Lawton, OK MSA (1992):	120,500
Total Employment of Lawton, OK MSA, BEA (1992):	63,718
Total Personal Income of Lawton, OK MSA (1992 actual):	\$1,723,867,000

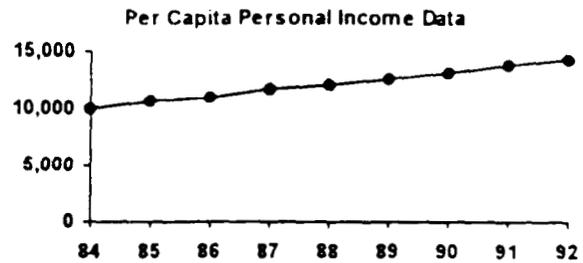
Other Pending BRAC Actions at FORT SILL (Previous Rounds):

MIL	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CIV	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Lawton, OK MSA Profile:

Civilian Employment, BLS (1993): 40,012

Average Per Capita Income (1992): \$14,310



Annualized Change in Civilian Employment (1984-1993)

Annualized Change in Per Capita Personal Income (1984-1992)

Employment: (406)
 Percentage: (0.8%)
 U.S. Average Change: 1.5%

Dollars: \$542
 Percentage: 4.6%
 U.S. Average Change: 5.3%

Unemployment Rates for Lawton, OK MSA and the US (1984 - 1993):

	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993
Lawton	5.4%	5.0%	5.0%	4.9%	5.8%	4.7%	5.4%	6.6%	5.3%	6.1%
U.S.	7.5%	7.2%	7.0%	6.2%	5.5%	5.3%	5.5%	6.7%	7.4%	6.8%

Historical Economic Data

Activity: **PRESIDIO OF MONTEREY**

Economic Area: **Salinas, CA MSA**

Total Population of Salinas, CA MSA (1992):	368,300
Total Employment of Salinas, CA MSA, BEA (1992):	198,186
Total Personal Income of Salinas, CA MSA (1992 actual):	\$7,484,834,000

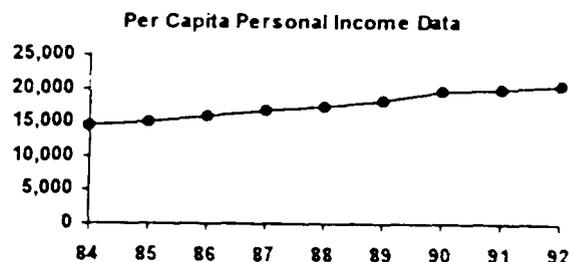
Other Pending BRAC Actions at PRESIDIO OF MONTEREY (Previous Rounds):

MIL	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CIV	0	469	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	469

Salinas, CA MSA Profile:

Civilian Employment, BLS (1993): 153,551

Average Per Capita Income (1992): \$20,322



Annualized Change in Civilian Employment (1984-1993)

Annualized Change in Per Capita Personal Income (1984-1992)

Employment: 2,809
 Percentage: 2.1%
 U.S. Average Change: 1.5%

Dollars: \$741
 Percentage: 4.4%
 U.S. Average Change: 5.3%

Unemployment Rates for Salinas, CA MSA and the US (1984 - 1993):

	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993
Local	10.7%	10.6%	10.4%	8.7%	8.4%	8.1%	9.0%	10.9%	12.2%	12.3%
U.S.	7.5%	7.2%	7.0%	6.2%	5.5%	5.3%	5.5%	6.7%	7.4%	6.8%

PROFESSIONAL SCHOOLS

Historical Economic Data

Activity: **CARLISLE BARRACKS**

Economic Area: **Harrisburg-Lebanon-Carlisle, PA MSA**

Total Population of Harrisburg-Lebanon-Carlisle, PA MSA (1992):	601,300
Total Employment of Harrisburg-Lebanon-Carlisle, PA MSA, BEA (1992):	386,060
Total Personal Income of Harrisburg-Lebanon-Carlisle, PA MSA (1992 actual):	\$12,393,644,000

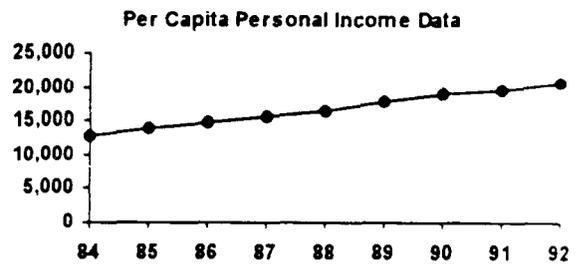
Other Pending BRAC Actions at CARLISLE BARRACKS (Previous Rounds):

MIL	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CIV	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Harrisburg-Lebanon-Carlisle, PA MSA Profile:

Civilian Employment, BLS (1993): 313,825

Average Per Capita Income (1992): \$20,609



Annualized Change in Civilian Employment (1984-1993)

Annualized Change in Per Capita Personal Income (1984-1992)

Employment: 4,825
 Percentage: 1.7%
 U.S. Average Change: 1.5%

Dollars: \$974
 Percentage: 6.1%
 U.S. Average Change: 5.3%

Unemployment Rates for Harrisburg-Lebanon-Carlisle, PA MSA and the US (1984 - 1993):

	<u>1984</u>	<u>1985</u>	<u>1986</u>	<u>1987</u>	<u>1988</u>	<u>1989</u>	<u>1990</u>	<u>1991</u>	<u>1992</u>	<u>1993</u>
Local	6.1%	5.6%	5.0%	4.1%	4.0%	3.8%	4.3%	5.3%	5.4%	5.1%
U.S.	7.5%	7.2%	7.0%	6.2%	5.5%	5.3%	5.5%	6.7%	7.4%	6.8%

Historical Economic Data

Activity: FORT LEAVENWORTH
Economic Area: Kansas City, MO-KS MSA

Total Population of Kansas City, MO-KS MSA (1992):	1,617,000
Total Employment of Kansas City, MO-KS MSA, BEA (1992):	989,833
Total Personal Income of Kansas City, MO-KS MSA (1992 actual):	\$33,870,909,000

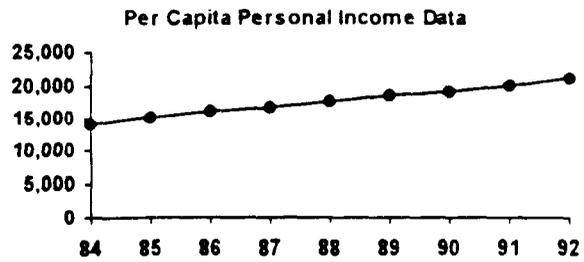
Other Pending BRAC Actions at FORT LEAVENWORTH (Previous Rounds):

MIL	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CIV	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Kansas City, MO-KS MSA Profile:

Civilian Employment, BLS (1993): 827,025

Average Per Capita Income (1992): \$20,948



Annualized Change in Civilian Employment (1984-1993) Annualized Change in Per Capita Personal Income (1984-1992)

Employment:	10,360	Dollars:	\$826
Percentage:	1.4%	Percentage:	4.9%
U.S. Average Change:	1.5%	U.S. Average Change:	5.3%

Unemployment Rates for Kansas City, MO-KS MSA and the US (1984 - 1993)

	<u>1984</u>	<u>1985</u>	<u>1986</u>	<u>1987</u>	<u>1988</u>	<u>1989</u>	<u>1990</u>	<u>1991</u>	<u>1992</u>	<u>1993</u>
Local	5.4%	4.6%	4.6%	5.5%	5.3%	4.9%	5.0%	5.7%	4.9%	5.4%
U.S.	7.5%	7.2%	7.0%	6.2%	5.5%	5.3%	5.5%	6.7%	7.4%	6.8%

Historical Economic Data

Activity: FORT MCNAIR

Economic Area: Washington, DC-MD-VA-WV PMSA

Total Population of Washington, DC-MD-VA-WV PMSA (1992):	4,360,300
Total Employment of Washington, DC-MD-VA-WV PMSA, BEA (1992):	2,948,259
Total Personal Income of Washington, DC-MD-VA-WV PMSA (1992 actual):	\$116,931,989,000

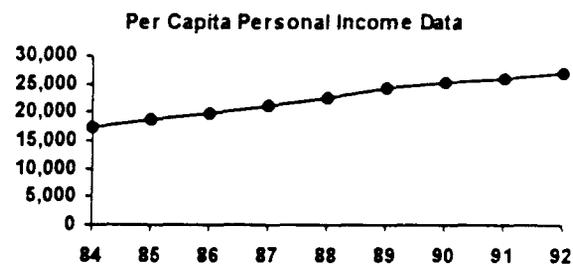
Other Pending BRAC Actions at FORT MCNAIR (Previous Rounds):

MIL	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CIV	0	(33)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(33)

Washington, DC-MD-VA-WV PMSA Profile:

Civilian Employment, BLS (1993): 2,434,076

Average Per Capita Income (1992): \$26,817



Annualized Change in Civilian Employment (1984-1993)

Annualized Change in Per Capita Personal Income (1984-1992)

Employment: 52,735
 Percentage: 2.5%
 U.S. Average Change: 1.5%

Dollars: \$1,184
 Percentage: 5.6%
 U.S. Average Change: 5.3%

Unemployment Rates for Washington, DC-MD-VA-WV PMSA and the US (1984 - 1993):

	<u>1984</u>	<u>1985</u>	<u>1986</u>	<u>1987</u>	<u>1988</u>	<u>1989</u>	<u>1990</u>	<u>1991</u>	<u>1992</u>	<u>1993</u>
Local	4.3%	4.0%	3.5%	3.2%	3.0%	2.8%	3.5%	4.7%	5.2%	4.5%
U.S.	7.5%	7.2%	7.0%	6.2%	5.5%	5.3%	5.5%	6.7%	7.4%	6.8%

Historical Economic Data

Activity: WEST POINT MILITARY RES

Economic Area: *Orange County, NY

Total Population of *Orange County, NY (1992):	315,800
Total Employment of *Orange County, NY, BEA (1992):	140,567
Total Personal Income of *Orange County, NY (1992 actual):	\$6,239,913,000

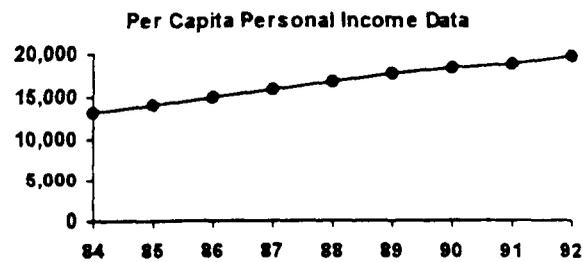
Other Pending BRAC Actions at WEST POINT MILITARY RES (Previous Rounds):

MIL	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
CIV	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

***Orange County, NY Profile:**

Civilian Employment, BLS (1993): 144,397

Average Per Capita Income (1992): \$19,762



Annualized Change in Civilian Employment (1984-1993) Annualized Change in Per Capita Personal Income (1984-1992)

Employment: 3,859	Dollars: \$819
Percentage: 3.2%	Percentage: 5.2%
U.S. Average Change: 1.5%	U.S. Average Change: 5.3%

Unemployment Rates for *Orange County, NY and the US (1984 - 1993):

	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993
Local	5.8%	5.3%	5.1%	3.8%	3.7%	5.0%	4.6%	6.7%	7.1%	6.0%
U.S.	7.5%	7.2%	7.0%	6.2%	5.5%	5.3%	5.5%	6.7%	7.4%	6.8%

AMMUNITION PRODUCTION

Historical Economic Data

Activity: **HOLSTON ARMY AMMUNITION PLANT**

Economic Area: **Johnson City-Kingsport-Bristol(TN), TN-VA MSA**

Total Population of Johnson City-Kingsport-Bristol(TN), TN-VA MSA (1992):	444,600
Total Employment of Johnson City-Kingsport-Bristol(TN), TN-VA MSA, BEA (1992):	234,557
Total Personal Income of Johnson City-Kingsport-Bristol(TN), TN-VA MSA (1992 actual):	\$7,217,251,000

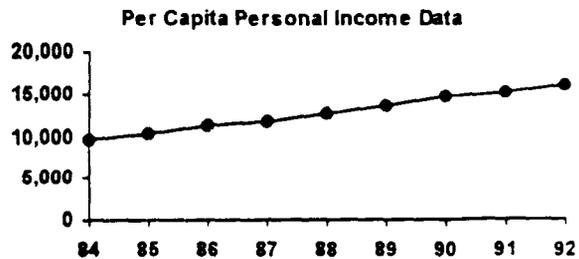
Other Pending BRAC Actions at HOLSTON ARMY AMMUNITION PLANT (Previous Rounds):

MIL	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CIV	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Johnson City-Kingsport-Bristol(TN), TN-VA MSA Prof

Civilian Employment, BLS (1993): 207,007

Average Per Capita Income (1992): \$16,232



Annualized Change in Civilian Employment (1984-1993)

Annualized Change in Per Capita Personal Income (1984-1992)

Employment: 1,586
 Percentage: 0.8%
 U.S. Average Change: 1.5%

Dollars: \$794
 Percentage: 6.4%
 U.S. Average Change: 5.3%

Unemployment Rates for Johnson City-Kingsport-Bristol(TN), TN-VA MSA and the US (1984 - 1993):

	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993
Local	8.2%	7.5%	7.5%	6.8%	5.6%	4.7%	4.5%	5.6%	5.8%	5.7%
U.S.	7.5%	7.2%	7.0%	6.2%	5.5%	5.3%	5.5%	6.7%	7.4%	6.8%

Historical Economic Data

Activity: IOWA ARMY AMMUNITION PLANT
Economic Area: Des Moines County, IA

Total Population of Des Moines County, IA (1992):	42,800
Total Employment of Des Moines County, IA, BEA (1992):	26,837
Total Personal Income of Des Moines County, IA (1992 actual):	\$764,572,000

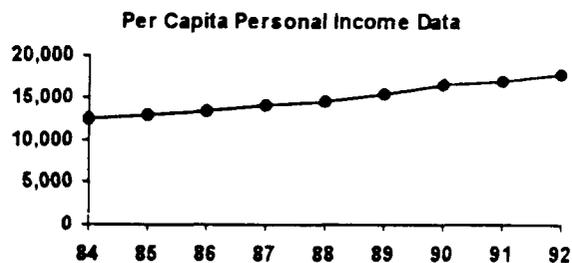
Other Pending BRAC Actions at IOWA ARMY AMMUNITION PLANT (Previous Rounds):

MIL	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CIV	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Des Moines County, IA Profile:

Civilian Employment, BLS (1993): 22,078

Average Per Capita Income (1992): \$17,846



Annualized Change in Civilian Employment (1984-1993)

Annualized Change in Per Capita Personal Income (1984-1992)

Employment: 290
 Percentage: 1.4%
 U.S. Average Change: 1.5%

Dollars: \$666
 Percentage: 4.5%
 U.S. Average Change: 5.3%

Unemployment Rates for Des Moines County, IA and the US (1984 - 1993):

	<u>1984</u>	<u>1985</u>	<u>1986</u>	<u>1987</u>	<u>1988</u>	<u>1989</u>	<u>1990</u>	<u>1991</u>	<u>1992</u>	<u>1993</u>
Local	9.6%	10.8%	8.6%	6.6%	6.1%	5.8%	5.3%	6.1%	6.3%	5.2%
U.S.	7.5%	7.2%	7.0%	6.2%	5.5%	5.3%	5.5%	6.7%	7.4%	6.8%

Historical Economic Data

Activity: LAKE CITY ARMY AMMUNITION PLANT
Economic Area: Kansas City, MO-KS MSA

Total Population of Kansas City, MO-KS MSA (1992):	1,617,000
Total Employment of Kansas City, MO-KS MSA, BEA (1992):	989,833
Total Personal Income of Kansas City, MO-KS MSA (1992 actual):	\$33,870,909,000

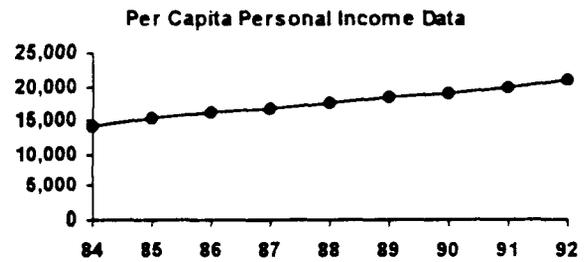
Other Pending BRAC Actions at LAKE CITY ARMY AMMUNITION PLANT (Previous Rounds):

MIL	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CIV	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Kansas City, MO-KS MSA Profile:

Civilian Employment, BLS (1993): 827,025

Average Per Capita Income (1992): \$20,948



Annualized Change in Civilian Employment (1984-1993)

Annualized Change in Per Capita Personal Income (1984-1992)

Employment: 10,360
 Percentage: 1.4%
 U.S. Average Change: 1.5%

Dollars: \$826
 Percentage: 4.9%
 U.S. Average Change: 5.3%

Unemployment Rates for Kansas City, MO-KS MSA and the US (1984 - 1993):

	<u>1984</u>	<u>1985</u>	<u>1986</u>	<u>1987</u>	<u>1988</u>	<u>1989</u>	<u>1990</u>	<u>1991</u>	<u>1992</u>	<u>1993</u>
Local	5.4%	4.6%	4.6%	5.5%	5.3%	4.9%	5.0%	5.7%	4.9%	5.4%
U.S.	7.5%	7.2%	7.0%	6.2%	5.5%	5.3%	5.5%	6.7%	7.4%	6.8%

Historical Economic Data

Activity: LONE STAR ARMY AMMUNITION PLANT

Economic Area: Texarkana, TX-Texarkana, AR MSA

Total Population of Texarkana, TX-Texarkana, AR MSA (1992):	120,900
Total Employment of Texarkana, TX-Texarkana, AR MSA, BEA (1992):	59,794
Total Personal Income of Texarkana, TX-Texarkana, AR MSA (1992 actual):	\$1,908,721,000

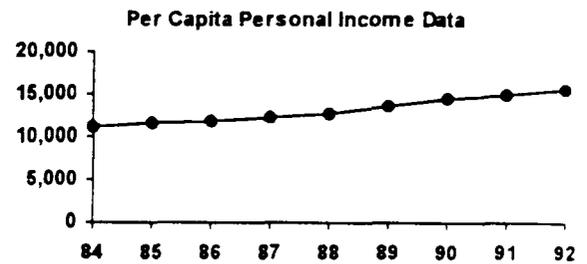
Other Pending BRAC Actions at LONE STAR ARMY AMMUNITION PLANT (Previous Rounds):

MIL	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CIV	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Texarkana, TX-Texarkana, AR MSA Profile:

Civilian Employment, BLS (1993): 52,006

Average Per Capita Income (1992): \$15,784



Annualized Change in Civilian Employment (1984-1993)

Annualized Change in Per Capita Personal Income (1984-1992)

Employment:	67	Dollars:	\$591
Percentage:	0.1%	Percentage:	4.6%
U.S. Average Change:	1.5%	U.S. Average Change:	5.3%

Unemployment Rates for Texarkana, TX-Texarkana, AR MSA and the US (1984 - 1993):

	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993
Local	7.2%	8.5%	9.1%	8.3%	8.0%	7.2%	6.4%	7.5%	8.1%	8.2%
U.S.	7.5%	7.2%	7.0%	6.2%	5.5%	5.3%	5.5%	6.7%	7.4%	6.8%

Historical Economic Data

Activity: MCALESTER ARMY AMMUNITION PLANT
Economic Area: Pittsburg County, OK

Total Population of Pittsburg County, OK (1992):	41,800
Total Employment of Pittsburg County, OK, BEA (1992):	18,588
Total Personal Income of Pittsburg County, OK (1992 actual):	\$566,519,000

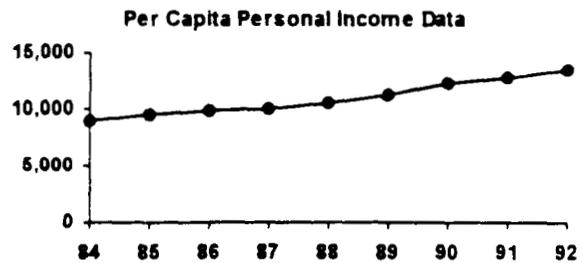
Other Pending BRAC Actions at MCALESTER ARMY AMMUNITION PLANT (Previous Rounds):

MIL	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CIV	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Pittsburg County, OK Profile:

Civilian Employment, BLS (1993): 16,168

Average Per Capita Income (1992): \$13,545



Annualized Change in Civilian Employment (1984-1993)

Annualized Change in Per Capita Personal Income (1984-1992)

Employment: 116
 Percentage: 0.8%
 U.S. Average Change: 1.5%

Dollars: \$566
 Percentage: 5.2%
 U.S. Average Change: 5.3%

Unemployment Rates for Pittsburg County, OK and the US (1984 - 1993):

	<u>1984</u>	<u>1985</u>	<u>1986</u>	<u>1987</u>	<u>1988</u>	<u>1989</u>	<u>1990</u>	<u>1991</u>	<u>1992</u>	<u>1993</u>
Local	11.8%	13.0%	11.7%	11.6%	11.3%	9.3%	7.9%	10.2%	9.8%	10.5%
U.S.	7.5%	7.2%	7.0%	6.2%	5.5%	5.3%	5.5%	6.7%	7.4%	6.8%

Historical Economic Data

Activity: MILAN ARMY AMMUNITION PLANT

Economic Area: *Carroll, Gibson, & Madison Counties, TN

Total Population of *Carroll, Gibson, & Madison Counties, TN (1992):	154,200
Total Employment of *Carroll, Gibson, & Madison Counties, TN, BEA (1992):	89,562
Total Personal Income of *Carroll, Gibson, & Madison Counties, TN (1992 actual):	\$2,537,587,000

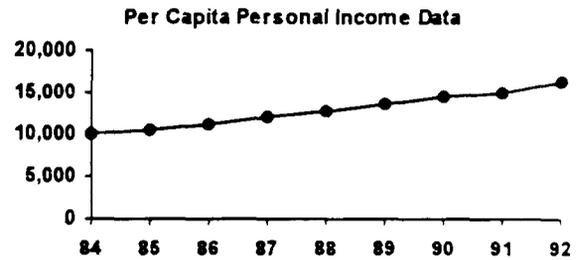
Other Pending BRAC Actions at MILAN ARMY AMMUNITION PLANT (Previous Rounds):

MIL	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CIV	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

***Carroll, Gibson, & Madison Counties, TN Profile:**

Civilian Employment, BLS (1993): 72,173

Average Per Capita Income (1992): \$16,450



Annualized Change in Civilian Employment (1984-1993)

Annualized Change in Per Capita Personal Income (1984-1992)

Employment: 744
 Percentage: 1.1%
 U.S. Average Change: 1.5%

Dollars: \$798
 Percentage: 6.3%
 U.S. Average Change: 5.3%

Unemployment Rates for *Carroll, Gibson, & Madison Counties, TN and the US (1984 - 1993):

	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993
Local	9.6%	10.9%	10.6%	9.3%	7.1%	5.8%	6.1%	7.0%	6.7%	6.1%
U.S.	7.5%	7.2%	7.0%	6.2%	5.5%	5.3%	5.5%	6.7%	7.4%	6.8%

Historical Economic Data

Activity: PINE BLUFF ARSENAL
Economic Area: Pine Bluff, AR MSA

Total Population of Pine Bluff, AR MSA (1992):	85,300
Total Employment of Pine Bluff, AR MSA, BEA (1992):	41,996
Total Personal Income of Pine Bluff, AR MSA (1992 actual):	\$1,226,527,000

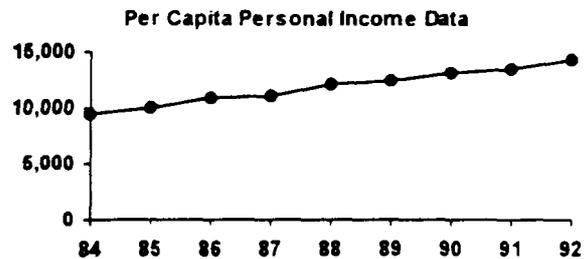
Other Pending BRAC Actions at PINE BLUFF ARSENAL (Previous Rounds):

MIL	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CIV	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Pine Bluff, AR MSA Profile:

Civilian Employment, BLS (1993): 33,845

Average Per Capita Income (1992): \$14,386



Annualized Change in Civilian Employment (1984-1993)

Annualized Change in Per Capita Personal Income (1984-1992)

Employment: 198
 Percentage: 0.6%
 U.S. Average Change: 1.5%

Dollars: \$606
 Percentage: 5.3%
 U.S. Average Change: 5.3%

Unemployment Rates for Pine Bluff, AR MSA and the US (1984 - 1993):

	<u>1984</u>	<u>1985</u>	<u>1986</u>	<u>1987</u>	<u>1988</u>	<u>1989</u>	<u>1990</u>	<u>1991</u>	<u>1992</u>	<u>1993</u>
Local	9.9%	9.3%	8.3%	9.1%	8.3%	7.8%	8.4%	10.5%	10.9%	8.9%
U.S.	7.5%	7.2%	7.0%	6.2%	5.5%	5.3%	5.5%	6.7%	7.4%	6.8%

Historical Economic Data

Activity: RADFORD ARMY AMMUNITION PLANT

Economic Area: *Radford city & Montgomery County, VA

Total Population of *Radford city & Montgomery County, VA (1992):	90,600
Total Employment of *Radford city & Montgomery County, VA, BEA (1992):	48,114
Total Personal Income of *Radford city & Montgomery County, VA (1992 actual):	\$1,237,794,000

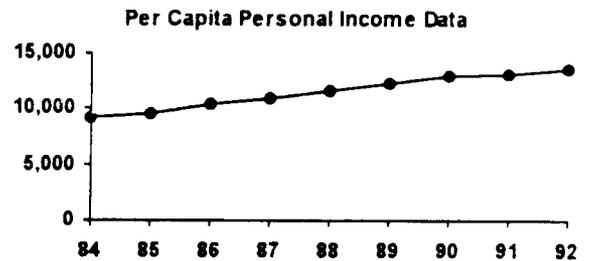
Other Pending BRAC Actions at RADFORD ARMY AMMUNITION PLANT (Previous Rounds):

MIL	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CIV	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

***Radford city & Montgomery County, VA Profile:**

Civilian Employment, BLS (1993): 41,720

Average Per Capita Income (1992): \$13,657



Annualized Change in Civilian Employment (1984-1993)

Annualized Change in Per Capita Personal Income (1984-1992)

Employment: 644
 Percentage: 1.7%
 U.S. Average Change: 1.5%

Dollars: \$566
 Percentage: 5.2%
 U.S. Average Change: 5.3%

Unemployment Rates for *Radford city & Montgomery County, VA and the US (1984 - 1993):

	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993
Local	6.1%	6.8%	6.9%	5.7%	5.4%	5.8%	6.6%	8.7%	8.8%	5.0%
U.S.	7.5%	7.2%	7.0%	6.2%	5.5%	5.3%	5.5%	6.7%	7.4%	6.8%

AMMUNITION STORAGE

Historical Economic Data

Activity: LEXINGTON BLUEGRASS ARMY DEPOT ACTIVITY

Economic Area: *Bourbon, Clark, Fayette, Jessamine, Scott, & Woodford Counties, KY

Total Population of *Bourbon, Clark, Fayette, Jessamine, Scott, & Woodford Counties, KY	360,600
Total Employment of *Bourbon, Clark, Fayette, Jessamine, Scott, & Woodford Counties,	245,023
Total Personal Income of *Bourbon, Clark, Fayette, Jessamine, Scott, & Woodford Counti	\$7,082,448,000

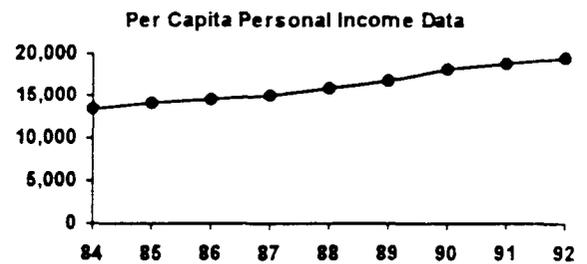
Other Pending BRAC Actions at LEXINGTON BLUEGRASS ARMY DEPOT ACTIVITY (Previous Rounds):

MIL	(17)	(15)	0	0	0	0	0	0	(32)
CIV	(788)	(602)	0	0	0	0	0	0	(1,390)

*Bourbon, Clark, Fayette, Jessamine, Scott, & Woodfor

Civilian Employment, BLS (1993): 194,711

Average Per Capita Income (1992): \$19,646



Annualized Change in Civilian Employment (1984-1993)

Annualized Change in Per Capita Personal Income (1984-1992)

Employment: 2,792
 Percentage: 1.6%
 U.S. Average Change: 1.5%

Dollars: \$776
 Percentage: 4.9%
 U.S. Average Change: 5.3%

Unemployment Rates for *Bourbon, Clark, Fayette, Jessamine, Scott, & Woodford Counties, KY and the US (1984 - 1993):

	<u>1984</u>	<u>1985</u>	<u>1986</u>	<u>1987</u>	<u>1988</u>	<u>1989</u>	<u>1990</u>	<u>1991</u>	<u>1992</u>	<u>1993</u>
Local	4.6%	5.2%	5.3%	5.2%	4.8%	3.8%	3.7%	4.4%	4.3%	3.8%
U.S.	7.5%	7.2%	7.0%	6.2%	5.5%	5.3%	5.5%	6.7%	7.4%	6.8%

Historical Economic Data

Activity: HAWTHORNE ARMY AMMUNITION PLANT
Economic Area: Mineral County, NV

Total Population of Mineral County, NV (1992):	6,200
Total Employment of Mineral County, NV, BEA (1992):	3,419
Total Personal Income of Mineral County, NV (1992 actual):	\$118,885,000

Other Pending BRAC Actions at HAWTHORNE ARMY AMMUNITION PLANT (Previous Rounds):

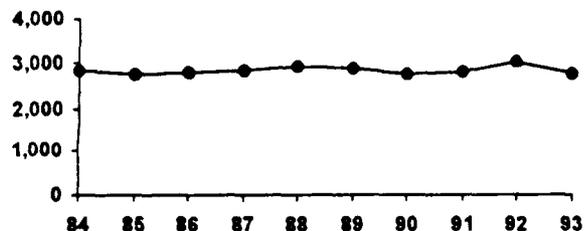
MIL	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CIV	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Mineral County, NV Profile:

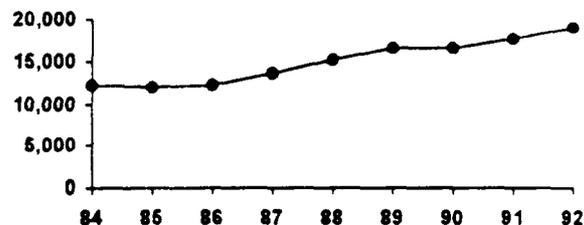
Civilian Employment, BLS (1993): 2,747

Average Per Capita Income (1992): \$19,138

Employment Data ¹



Per Capita Personal Income Data



Annualized Change in Civilian Employment (1984-1993)

Annualized Change in Per Capita Personal Income (1984-1992)

Employment: (12)
 Percentage: (0.3%)
 U.S. Average Change: 1.5%

Dollars: \$871
 Percentage: 5.9%
 U.S. Average Change: 5.3%

Unemployment Rates for Mineral County, NV and the US (1984 - 1993):

	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993
Local	7.1%	8.9%	7.0%	6.7%	4.7%	5.3%	5.5%	4.5%	4.5%	8.9%
U.S.	7.5%	7.2%	7.0%	6.2%	5.5%	5.3%	5.5%	6.7%	7.4%	6.8%

Historical Economic Data

Activity: PUEBLO ARMY DEPOT ACTIVITY

Economic Area: Pueblo, CO MSA

Total Population of Pueblo, CO MSA (1992):	123,800
Total Employment of Pueblo, CO MSA, BEA (1992):	55,681
Total Personal Income of Pueblo, CO MSA (1992 actual):	\$1,963,182,000

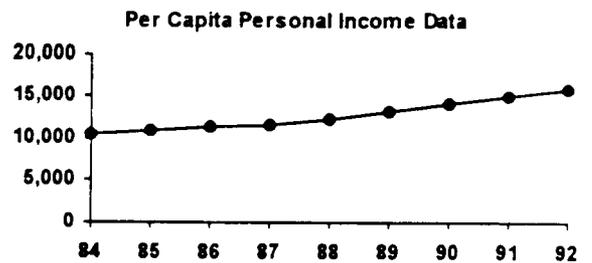
Other Pending BRAC Actions at PUEBLO ARMY DEPOT ACTIVITY (Previous Rounds):

MIL	0	(3)	0	0	0	0	0	0	(3)
CIV	(53)	(326)	0	0	0	0	0	0	(379)

Pueblo, CO MSA Profile:

Civilian Employment, BLS (1993): 48,906

Average Per Capita Income (1992): \$15,863



Annualized Change in Civilian Employment (1984-1993)

Annualized Change in Per Capita Personal Income (1984-1992)

Employment: 501
 Percentage: 1.1%
 U.S. Average Change: 1.5%

Dollars: \$664
 Percentage: 5.2%
 U.S. Average Change: 5.3%

Unemployment Rates for Pueblo, CO MSA and the US (1984 - 1993):

	<u>1984</u>	<u>1985</u>	<u>1986</u>	<u>1987</u>	<u>1988</u>	<u>1989</u>	<u>1990</u>	<u>1991</u>	<u>1992</u>	<u>1993</u>
Local	10.6%	10.5%	12.0%	10.4%	8.9%	8.2%	6.7%	7.1%	7.8%	7.7%
U.S.	7.5%	7.2%	7.0%	6.2%	5.5%	5.3%	5.5%	6.7%	7.4%	6.8%

Historical Economic Data

Activity: SAVANNA ARMY DEPOT ACTIVITY
Economic Area: Carroll County, IL

Total Population of Carroll County, IL (1992):	16,600
Total Employment of Carroll County, IL, BEA (1992):	7,643
Total Personal Income of Carroll County, IL (1992 actual):	\$291,505,000

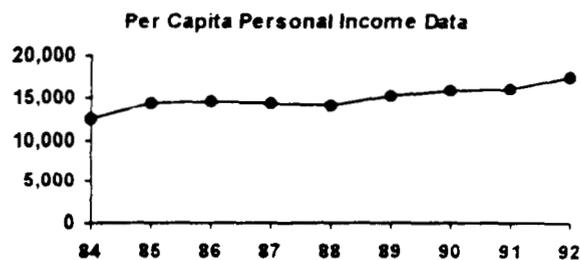
Other Pending BRAC Actions at SAVANNA ARMY DEPOT ACTIVITY (Previous Rounds):

MIL	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CIV	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Carroll County, IL Profile:

Civilian Employment, BLS (1993): 8,170

Average Per Capita Income (1992): \$17,542



Annualized Change in Civilian Employment (1984-1993)

Annualized Change in Per Capita Personal Income (1984-1992)

Employment:	47	Dollars:	\$619
Percentage:	0.6%	Percentage:	4.4%
U.S. Average Change:	1.5%	U.S. Average Change:	5.3%

Unemployment Rates for Carroll County, IL and the US (1984 - 1993):

	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993
Local	7.7%	10.5%	9.3%	7.8%	7.1%	7.1%	6.6%	7.7%	7.1%	8.1%
U.S.	7.5%	7.2%	7.0%	6.2%	5.5%	5.3%	5.5%	6.7%	7.4%	6.8%

Historical Economic Data

Activity: SENECA ARMY DEPOT
 Economic Area: Seneca County, NY

Total Population of Seneca County, NY (1992):	33,500
Total Employment of Seneca County, NY, BEA (1992):	14,682
Total Personal Income of Seneca County, NY (1992 actual):	\$575,065,000

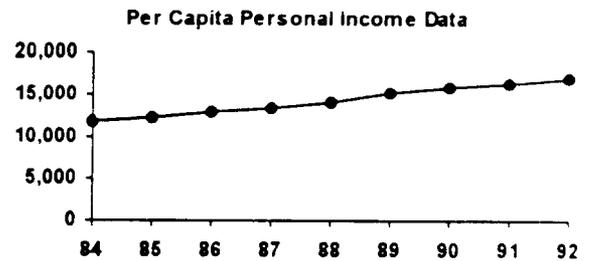
Other Pending BRAC Actions at SENECA ARMY DEPOT (Previous Rounds):

MIL	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CIV	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Seneca County, NY Profile:

Civilian Employment, BLS (1993): 15,451

Average Per Capita Income (1992): \$17,146



Annualized Change in Civilian Employment (1984-1993)

Annualized Change in Per Capita Personal Income (1984-1992)

Employment: 237
 Percentage: 2.1%
 U.S. Average Change: 1.5%

Dollars: \$675
 Percentage: 4.8%
 U.S. Average Change: 5.3%

Unemployment Rates for Seneca County, NY and the US (1984 - 1993):

	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993
Local	6.6%	7.9%	8.2%	6.1%	5.0%	6.2%	5.4%	7.4%	8.1%	6.2%
U.S.	7.5%	7.2%	7.0%	6.2%	5.5%	5.3%	5.5%	6.7%	7.4%	6.8%

Historical Economic Data

Activity: **SIERRA ARMY DEPOT**
 Economic Area: **Lassen County, CA**

Total Population of Lassen County, CA (1992):	28,100
Total Employment of Lassen County, CA, BEA (1992):	11,395
Total Personal Income of Lassen County, CA (1992 actual):	\$400,007,000

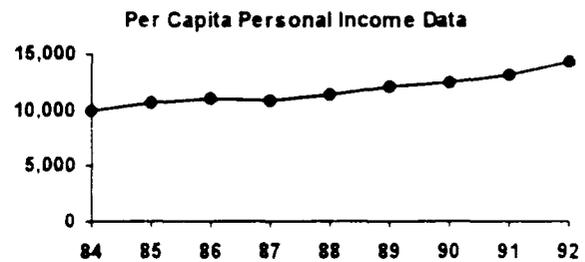
Other Pending BRAC Actions at SIERRA ARMY DEPOT (Previous Rounds):

MIL	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CIV	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Lassen County, CA Profile:

Civilian Employment, BLS (1993): 10,082

Average Per Capita Income (1992): \$14,237



Annualized Change in Civilian Employment (1984-1993)

Annualized Change in Per Capita Personal Income (1984-1992)

Employment: 247
 Percentage: 2.8%
 U.S. Average Change: 1.5%

Dollars: \$528
 Percentage: 4.5%
 U.S. Average Change: 5.3%

Unemployment Rates for Lassen County, CA and the US (1984 - 1993):

	<u>1984</u>	<u>1985</u>	<u>1986</u>	<u>1987</u>	<u>1988</u>	<u>1989</u>	<u>1990</u>	<u>1991</u>	<u>1992</u>	<u>1993</u>
Local	12.5%	11.5%	9.9%	8.4%	8.4%	8.4%	9.0%	10.0%	10.9%	11.4%
U.S.	7.5%	7.2%	7.0%	6.2%	5.5%	5.3%	5.5%	6.7%	7.4%	6.8%

Historical Economic Data

Activity: **TOOELE ARMY DEPOT**

Economic Area: **Tooele County, UT**

Total Population of Tooele County, UT (1992):	27,600
Total Employment of Tooele County, UT, BEA (1992):	13,191
Total Personal Income of Tooele County, UT (1992 actual):	\$408,068,000

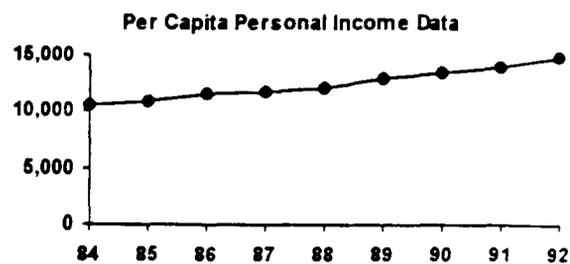
Other Pending BRAC Actions at TOOELE ARMY DEPOT (Previous Rounds):

MIL	(1)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(1)
CIV	(110)	(150)	(172)	(704)	(73)	0	0	0	0	(1,209)

Tooele County, UT Profile:

Civilian Employment, BLS (1993): 11,883

Average Per Capita Income (1992): \$14,810



Annualized Change in Civilian Employment (1984-1993)

Annualized Change in Per Capita Personal Income (1984-1992)

Employment:	153	Dollars:	\$528
Percentage:	1.5%	Percentage:	4.3%
U.S. Average Change:	1.5%	U.S. Average Change:	5.3%

Unemployment Rates for Tooele County, UT and the US (1984 - 1993):

	<u>1984</u>	<u>1985</u>	<u>1986</u>	<u>1987</u>	<u>1988</u>	<u>1989</u>	<u>1990</u>	<u>1991</u>	<u>1992</u>	<u>1993</u>
Local	6.1%	6.0%	6.3%	7.5%	5.6%	4.6%	5.3%	5.3%	5.9%	4.7%
U.S.	7.5%	7.2%	7.0%	6.2%	5.5%	5.3%	5.5%	6.7%	7.4%	6.8%

Historical Economic Data

Activity: UMATILLA ARMY DEPOT ACTIVITY
Economic Area: Umatilla County, OR

Total Population of Umatilla County, OR (1992):	61,200
Total Employment of Umatilla County, OR, BEA (1992):	30,714
Total Personal Income of Umatilla County, OR (1992 actual):	\$939,413,000

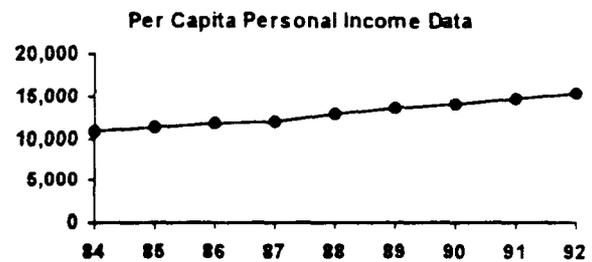
Other Pending BRAC Actions at UMATILLA ARMY DEPOT ACTIVITY (Previous Rounds):

MIL	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CIV	(129)	(3)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(132)

Umatilla County, OR Profile:

Civilian Employment, BLS (1993): 27,975

Average Per Capita Income (1992): \$15,361



Annualized Change in Civilian Employment (1984-1993)

Annualized Change in Per Capita Personal Income (1984-1992)

Employment: 204
 Percentage: 0.8%
 U.S. Average Change: 1.5%

Dollars: \$559
 Percentage: 4.4%
 U.S. Average Change: 5.3%

Unemployment Rates for Umatilla County, OR and the US (1984 - 1993):

	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993
Local	11.6%	11.5%	11.9%	9.5%	8.7%	9.7%	8.4%	8.2%	9.3%	9.0%
U.S.	7.5%	7.2%	7.0%	6.2%	5.5%	5.3%	5.5%	6.7%	7.4%	6.8%

COMMODITY INSTALLATIONS

Historical Economic Data

Activity: ADELPHI LABORATORY CENTER
 Economic Area: Washington, DC-MD-VA-WV PMSA

Total Population of Washington, DC-MD-VA-WV PMSA (1992):	4,360,300
Total Employment of Washington, DC-MD-VA-WV PMSA, BEA (1992):	2,948,250
Total Personal Income of Washington, DC-MD-VA-WV PMSA (1992 actual):	\$116,931,989,00

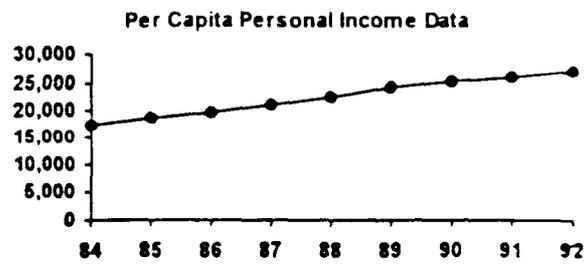
Other Pending BRAC Actions at ADELPHI LABORATORY CENTER (Previous Rounds):

MIL	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CIV	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Washington, DC-MD-VA-WV PMSA Profile:

Civilian Employment, BLS (1993): 2,434,076

Average Per Capita Income (1992): \$26,517



Annualized Change in Civilian Employment (1984-1993)

Annualized Change in Per Capita Personal Income (1984-1992)

Employment: 52,735
 Percentage: 2.5%
 U.S. Average Change: 1.5%

Dollars: \$1,184
 Percentage: 5.6%
 U.S. Average Change: 5.3%

Unemployment Rates for Washington, DC-MD-VA-WV PMSA and the US (1984 - 1993):

	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993
Local	4.3%	4.0%	3.5%	3.2%	3.0%	2.8%	3.5%	4.7%	5.2%	4.5%
U.S.	7.5%	7.2%	7.0%	6.2%	5.5%	5.3%	5.5%	6.7%	7.4%	6.5%

Historical Economic Data

Activity: COLD REGION RESEARCH LAB

Economic Area: Grafton County, NH

Total Population of Grafton County, NH (1992):	75,600
Total Employment of Grafton County, NH, BEA (1992):	53,938
Total Personal Income of Grafton County, NH (1992 actual):	\$1,661,720,000

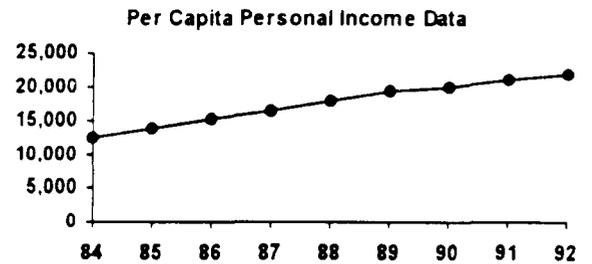
Other Pending BRAC Actions at COLD REGION RESEARCH LAB (Previous Rounds):

MIL	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CIV	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Grafton County, NH Profile:

Civilian Employment, BLS (1993): 38,736

Average Per Capita Income (1992): \$21,969



Annualized Change in Civilian Employment (1984-1993)

Annualized Change in Per Capita Personal Income (1984-1992)

Employment: 538
 Percentage: 1.6%
 U.S. Average Change: 1.5%

Dollars: \$1,183
 Percentage: 7.3%
 U.S. Average Change: 5.3%

Unemployment Rates for Grafton County, NH and the US (1984 - 1993):

	<u>1984</u>	<u>1985</u>	<u>1986</u>	<u>1987</u>	<u>1988</u>	<u>1989</u>	<u>1990</u>	<u>1991</u>	<u>1992</u>	<u>1993</u>
Local	3.7%	3.5%	2.3%	1.9%	2.1%	2.8%	4.6%	6.3%	5.8%	5.7%
U.S.	7.5%	7.2%	7.0%	6.2%	5.5%	5.3%	5.5%	6.7%	7.4%	6.8%

Historical Economic Data

Activity: **DETROIT ARSENAL**
 Economic Area: **Detroit, MI PMSA**

Total Population of Detroit, MI PMSA (1992):	4,307,600
Total Employment of Detroit, MI PMSA, BEA (1992):	2,197,742
Total Personal Income of Detroit, MI PMSA (1992 actual):	\$93,889,919,000

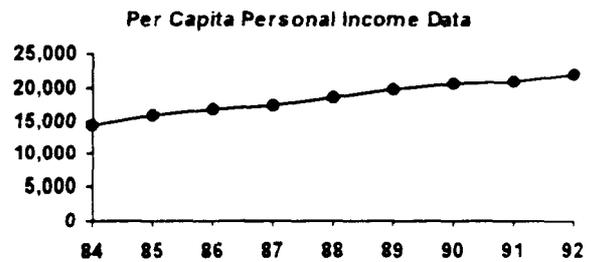
Other Pending BRAC Actions at DETROIT ARSENAL (Previous Rounds):

MIL	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	5
CIV	0	0	162	0	0	0	0	0	162

Detroit, MI PMSA Profile:

Civilian Employment, BLS (1993): 1,964,134

Average Per Capita Income (1992): \$21,796



Annualized Change in Civilian Employment (1984-1993)

Employment: 17,062
 Percentage: 0.9%
 U.S. Average Change: 1.5%

Annualized Change in Per Capita Personal Income (1984-1992)

Dollars: \$915
 Percentage: 5.3%
 U.S. Average Change: 5.3%

Uemployment Rates for Detroit, MI PMSA and the US (1984 - 1993):

	<u>1984</u>	<u>1985</u>	<u>1986</u>	<u>1987</u>	<u>1988</u>	<u>1989</u>	<u>1990</u>	<u>1991</u>	<u>1992</u>	<u>1993</u>
Local	10.9%	9.2%	8.3%	8.2%	7.7%	7.2%	7.6%	9.3%	9.0%	7.1%
U.S.	7.5%	7.2%	7.0%	6.2%	5.5%	5.3%	5.5%	6.7%	7.4%	6.8%

Historical Economic Data

Activity: **FORT DETRICK**

Economic Area: **Washington, DC-MD-VA-WV PMSA**

Total Population of Washington, DC-MD-VA-WV PMSA (1992):	4,360,300
Total Employment of Washington, DC-MD-VA-WV PMSA, BEA (1992):	2,948,259
Total Personal Income of Washington, DC-MD-VA-WV PMSA (1992 actual):	\$116,931,989,000

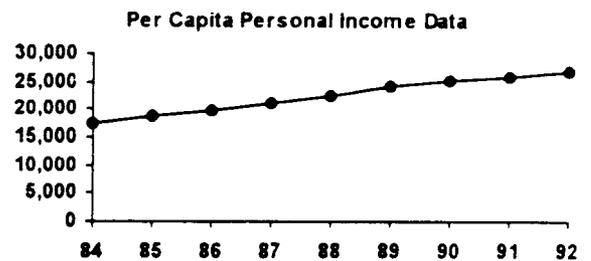
Other Pending BRAC Actions at FORT DETRICK (Previous Rounds):

MIL	0	0	(9)	0	0	0	0	0	(9)
CIV	0	0	(30)	0	0	0	0	0	(30)

Washington, DC-MD-VA-WV PMSA Profile:

Civilian Employment, BLS (1993): 2,434,076

Average Per Capita Income (1992): \$26,817



Annualized Change in Civilian Employment (1984-1993)

Annualized Change in Per Capita Personal Income (1984-1992)

Employment: 52,735
 Percentage: 2.5%
 U.S. Average Change: 1.5%

Dollars: \$1,184
 Percentage: 5.6%
 U.S. Average Change: 5.3%

Unemployment Rates for Washington, DC-MD-VA-WV PMSA and the US (1984 - 1993):

	<u>1984</u>	<u>1985</u>	<u>1986</u>	<u>1987</u>	<u>1988</u>	<u>1989</u>	<u>1990</u>	<u>1991</u>	<u>1992</u>	<u>1993</u>
Local	4.3%	4.0%	3.5%	3.2%	3.0%	2.8%	3.5%	4.7%	5.2%	4.5%
U.S.	7.5%	7.2%	7.0%	6.2%	5.5%	5.3%	5.5%	6.7%	7.4%	6.8%

Historical Economic Data

Activity: FORT MONMOUTH

Economic Area: Monmouth-Ocean, NJ PMSA

Total Population of Monmouth-Ocean, NJ PMSA (1992):	1,004,200
Total Employment of Monmouth-Ocean, NJ PMSA, BEA (1992):	422,596
Total Personal Income of Monmouth-Ocean, NJ PMSA (1992 actual):	\$25,040,363,000

Other Pending BRAC Actions at FORT MONMOUTH (Previous Rounds):

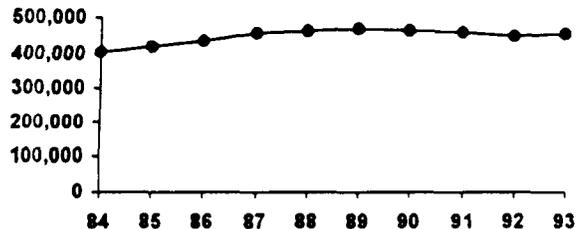
MIL	23	23	86	22	0	0	0	0	154
CIV	572	572	871	1,075	0	0	0	0	3,090

Monmouth-Ocean, NJ PMSA Profile:

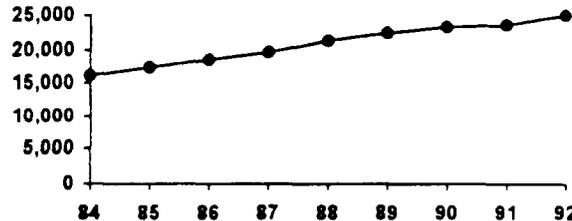
Civilian Employment, BLS (1993): 453,659

Average Per Capita Income (1992): \$24,935

Employment Data ¹



Per Capita Personal Income Data



Annualized Change in Civilian Employment (1984-1993)

Annualized Change in Per Capita Personal Income (1984-1992)

Employment: 5,342
 Percentage: 1.3%
 U.S. Average Change: 1.5%

Dollars: \$1,103
 Percentage: 5.6%
 U.S. Average Change: 5.3%

Unemployment Rates for Monmouth-Ocean, NJ PMSA and the US (1984 - 1993):

	<u>1984</u>	<u>1985</u>	<u>1986</u>	<u>1987</u>	<u>1988</u>	<u>1989</u>	<u>1990</u>	<u>1991</u>	<u>1992</u>	<u>1993</u>
Local	5.2%	4.6%	4.1%	3.3%	3.4%	3.7%	4.8%	6.5%	8.0%	6.6%
U.S.	7.5%	7.2%	7.0%	6.2%	5.5%	5.3%	5.5%	6.7%	7.4%	6.8%

Historical Economic Data

Activity: USA NATICK RESEARCH & DEVELOPMENT CENTER

Economic Area: *Essex, Middlesex, Suffolk, Plymouth, Norfolk Counties, MA

Total Population of *Essex, Middlesex, Suffolk, Plymouth, Norfolk Counties, MA (1992):	3,764,300
Total Employment of *Essex, Middlesex, Suffolk, Plymouth, Norfolk Counties, MA, BEA (2,373,945
Total Personal Income of *Essex, Middlesex, Suffolk, Plymouth, Norfolk Counties, MA (19	\$97,532,128,000

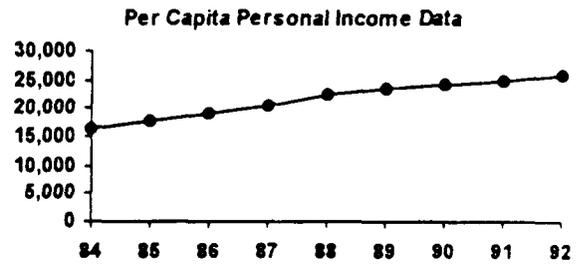
Other Pending BRAC Actions at USA NATICK RESEARCH & DEVELOPMENT CENTER (Previous Rounds):

MIL	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CIV	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

***Essex, Middlesex, Suffolk, Plymouth, Norfolk Counties**

Civilian Employment, BLS (1993): 1,902,937

Average Per Capita Income (1992): \$25,910



Annualized Change in Civilian Employment (1984-1993)

Annualized Change in Per Capita Personal Income (1984-1992)

Employment:	(836)	Dollars:	\$1,191
Percentage:	0.0%	Percentage:	5.9%
U.S. Average Change:	1.5%	U.S. Average Change:	5.3%

Unemployment Rates for *Essex, Middlesex, Suffolk, Plymouth, Norfolk Counties, MA and the US (1984 - 1993)

	<u>1984</u>	<u>1985</u>	<u>1986</u>	<u>1987</u>	<u>1988</u>	<u>1989</u>	<u>1990</u>	<u>1991</u>	<u>1992</u>	<u>1993</u>
Local	4.3%	3.6%	3.5%	3.0%	3.0%	3.7%	5.5%	8.3%	7.9%	6.3%
U.S.	7.5%	7.2%	7.0%	6.2%	5.5%	5.3%	5.5%	6.7%	7.4%	6.8%

Historical Economic Data

Activity: PICATINNY ARSENAL
Economic Area: Newark, NJ PMSA

Total Population of Newark, NJ PMSA (1992):	1,923,300
Total Employment of Newark, NJ PMSA, BEA (1992):	1,091,340
Total Personal Income of Newark, NJ PMSA (1992 actual):	\$53,526,348,000

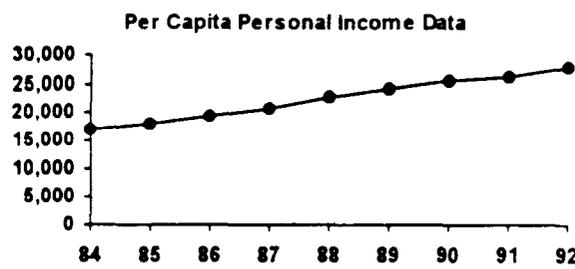
Other Pending BRAC Actions at PICATINNY ARSENAL (Previous Rounds):

MIL	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CIV	30	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	30

Newark, NJ PMSA Profile:

Civilian Employment, BLS (1993): 918,456

Average Per Capita Income (1992): \$27,830



Annualized Change in Civilian Employment (1984-1993)

Employment: (2,981)
 Percentage: (0.3%)
 U.S. Average Change: 1.5%

Annualized Change in Per Capita Personal Income (1984-1992)

Dollars: \$1,335
 Percentage: 6.3%
 U.S. Average Change: 5.3%

Unemployment Rates for Newark, NJ PMSA and the US (1984 - 1993):

	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993
Local	6.1%	5.9%	5.3%	4.2%	3.9%	4.3%	5.4%	6.9%	8.7%	7.6%
U.S.	7.5%	7.2%	7.0%	6.2%	5.5%	5.3%	5.5%	6.7%	7.4%	6.8%

Historical Economic Data

Activity: REDSTONE ARSENAL
 Economic Area: *Madison County, AL

Total Population of *Madison County, AL (1992):	251,200
Total Employment of *Madison County, AL, BEA (1992):	168,293
Total Personal Income of *Madison County, AL (1992 actual):	\$5,244,619,000

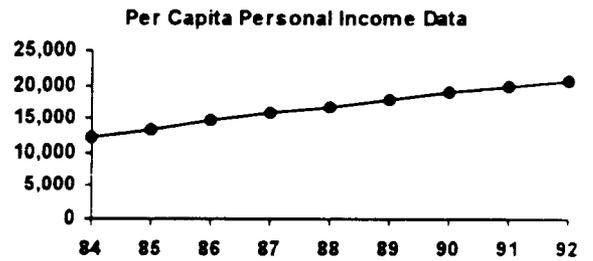
Other Pending BRAC Actions at REDSTONE ARSENAL (Previous Rounds):

MIL	4	14	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	18
CIV	218	395	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	613

***Madison County, AL Profile:**

Civilian Employment, BLS (1993): 126,291

Average Per Capita Income (1992): \$20,876



Annualized Change in Civilian Employment (1984-1993)

Annualized Change in Per Capita Personal Income (1984-1992)

Employment: 2,428
 Percentage: 2.2%
 U.S. Average Change: 1.5%

Dollars: \$1,068
 Percentage: 6.8%
 U.S. Average Change: 5.3%

Unemployment Rates for *Madison County, AL and the US (1984 - 1993):

	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993
Local	7.3%	5.9%	7.2%	5.2%	5.1%	5.0%	4.7%	5.2%	4.8%	5.8%
U.S.	7.5%	7.2%	7.0%	6.2%	5.5%	5.3%	5.5%	6.7%	7.4%	6.8%

Historical Economic Data

Activity: ROCK ISLAND ARSENAL

Economic Area: Davenport-Moline-Rock Island, IA-IL MSA

Total Population of Davenport-Moline-Rock Island, IA-IL MSA (1992):	356,200
Total Employment of Davenport-Moline-Rock Island, IA-IL MSA, BEA (1992):	203,970
Total Personal Income of Davenport-Moline-Rock Island, IA-IL MSA (1992 actual):	\$6,854,272,000

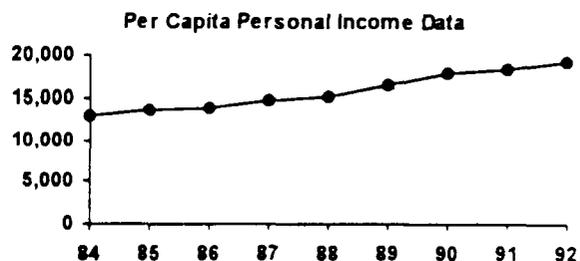
Other Pending BRAC Actions at ROCK ISLAND ARSENAL (Previous Rounds):

MIL	0	19	19	0	0	0	0	0	38
CIV	0	387	387	0	0	0	0	0	774

Davenport-Moline-Rock Island, IA-IL MSA Profile:

Civilian Employment, BLS (1993): 172,891

Average Per Capita Income (1992): \$19,243



Annualized Change in Civilian Employment (1984-1993)

Annualized Change in Per Capita Personal Income (1984-1992)

Employment: 1,755
 Percentage: 1.1%
 U.S. Average Change: 1.5%

Dollars: \$792
 Percentage: 5.2%
 U.S. Average Change: 5.3%

Unemployment Rates for Davenport-Moline-Rock Island, IA-IL MSA and the US (1984 - 1993):

	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993
Local	11.6%	11.1%	9.6%	7.8%	7.5%	6.4%	5.9%	6.8%	7.2%	6.1%
U.S.	7.5%	7.2%	7.0%	6.2%	5.5%	5.3%	5.5%	6.7%	7.4%	6.8%

PORTS

Historical Economic Data

Activity: MIL OCEAN TERMINAL-BAYONNE

Economic Area: Jersey City, NJ PMSA

Total Population of Jersey City, NJ PMSA (1992):	555,000
Total Employment of Jersey City, NJ PMSA, BEA (1992):	265,405
Total Personal Income of Jersey City, NJ PMSA (1992 actual):	\$11,853,211,000

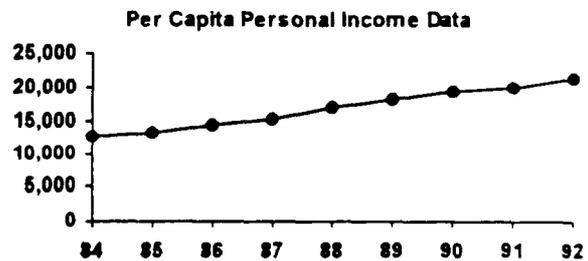
Other Pending BRAC Actions at MIL OCEAN TERMINAL-BAYONNE (Previous Rounds):

MIL	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CIV	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Jersey City, NJ PMSA Profile:

Civilian Employment, BLS (1993): 249,945

Average Per Capita Income (1992): \$21,359



Annualized Change in Civilian Employment (1984-1993)

Annualized Change in Per Capita Personal Income (1984-1992)

Employment:	953	Dollars:	\$1,080
Percentage:	0.4%	Percentage:	6.7%
U.S. Average Change:	1.5%	U.S. Average Change:	5.3%

Unemployment Rates for Jersey City, NJ PMSA and the US (1984 - 1993):

	<u>1984</u>	<u>1985</u>	<u>1986</u>	<u>1987</u>	<u>1988</u>	<u>1989</u>	<u>1990</u>	<u>1991</u>	<u>1992</u>	<u>1993</u>
Local	10.0%	9.4%	8.0%	6.6%	6.3%	6.4%	7.5%	9.1%	11.8%	9.9%
U.S.	7.5%	7.2%	7.0%	6.2%	5.5%	5.3%	5.5%	6.7%	7.4%	6.8%

Historical Economic Data

Activity: OAKLAND ARMY BASE
Economic Area: Oakland, CA PMSA

Total Population of Oakland, CA PMSA (1992):	2,148,200
Total Employment of Oakland, CA PMSA, BEA (1992):	1,160,197
Total Personal Income of Oakland, CA PMSA (1992 actual):	\$52,326,612,000

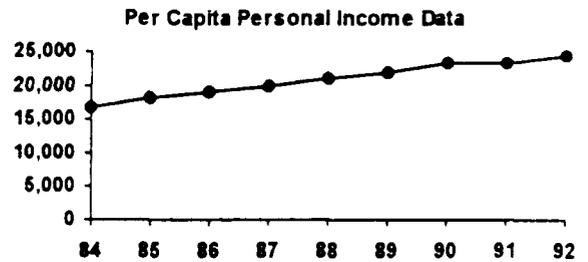
Other Pending BRAC Actions at OAKLAND ARMY BASE (Previous Rounds):

MIL	26	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	26
CIV	18	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	18

Oakland, CA PMSA Profile:

Civilian Employment, BLS (1993): 1,036,164

Average Per Capita Income (1992): \$24,359



Annualized Change in Civilian Employment (1984-1993)

Annualized Change in Per Capita Personal Income (1984-1992)

Employment: 16,759
 Percentage: 1.8%
 U.S. Average Change: 1.5%

Dollars: \$933
 Percentage: 4.7%
 U.S. Average Change: 5.3%

Unemployment Rates for Oakland, CA PMSA and the US (1984 - 1993):

	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993
Local	6.8%	6.3%	5.9%	5.0%	4.6%	4.2%	4.1%	5.4%	6.5%	6.6%
U.S.	7.5%	7.2%	7.0%	6.2%	5.5%	5.3%	5.5%	6.7%	7.4%	6.8%

Historical Economic Data

Activity: SUNNY POINT MILITARY OCEAN TERMINAL
 Economic Area: *Brunswick County, NC

Total Population of *Brunswick County, NC (1992):	54,400
Total Employment of *Brunswick County, NC, BEA (1992):	21,417
Total Personal Income of *Brunswick County, NC (1992 actual):	\$790,713,000

Other Pending BRAC Actions at SUNNY POINT MILITARY OCEAN TERMINAL (Previous Rounds):

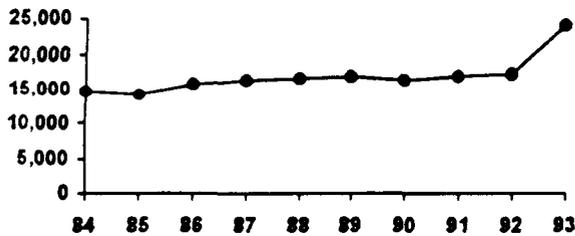
MIL	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CIV	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

***Brunswick County, NC Profile:**

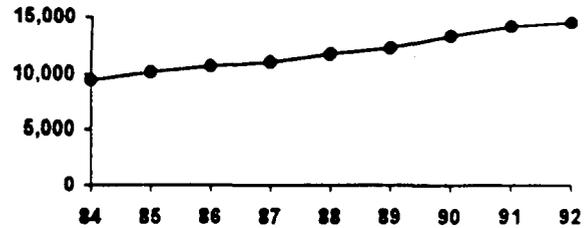
Civilian Employment, BLS (1993): 23,860

Average Per Capita Income (1992): \$14,526

Employment Data ¹



Per Capita Personal Income Data



Annualized Change in Civilian Employment (1984-1993)

Annualized Change in Per Capita Personal Income (1984-1992)

Employment: 1,012
 Percentage: 6.1%
 U.S. Average Change: 1.5%

Dollars: \$627
 Percentage: 5.5%
 U.S. Average Change: 5.3%

Uuemployment Rates for *Brunswick County, NC and the US (1984 - 1993):

	<u>1984</u>	<u>1985</u>	<u>1986</u>	<u>1987</u>	<u>1988</u>	<u>1989</u>	<u>1990</u>	<u>1991</u>	<u>1992</u>	<u>1993</u>
Local	13.8%	10.0%	10.3%	9.6%	7.6%	7.1%	8.1%	11.5%	14.3%	9.9%
U.S.	7.5%	7.2%	7.0%	6.2%	5.5%	5.3%	5.5%	6.7%	7.4%	6.8%

DEPOTS

Historical Economic Data

Activity: ANNISTON ARMY DEPOT

Economic Area: Anniston, AL MSA

Total Population of Anniston, AL MSA (1992):	116,400
Total Employment of Anniston, AL MSA, BEA (1992):	62,049
Total Personal Income of Anniston, AL MSA (1992 actual):	\$1,764,458,000

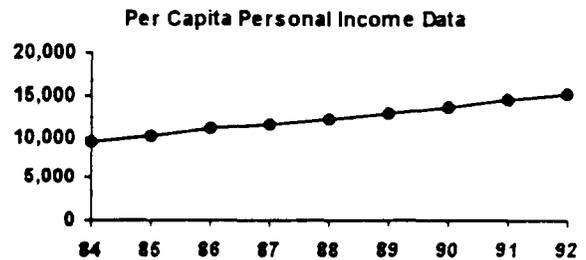
Other Pending BRAC Actions at ANNISTON ARMY DEPOT (Previous Rounds):

MIL	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CIV	(33)	(179)	(32)	(32)	0	0	0	0	(276)

Anniston, AL MSA Profile:

Civilian Employment, BLS (1993): 48,264

Average Per Capita Income (1992): \$15,158



Annualized Change in Civilian Employment (1984-1993)

Annualized Change in Per Capita Personal Income (1984-1992)

Employment: 442
 Percentage: 1.0%
 U.S. Average Change: 1.5%

Dollars: \$695
 Percentage: 5.9%
 U.S. Average Change: 5.3%

Unemployment Rates for Anniston, AL MSA and the US (1984 - 1993):

	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993
Local	10.9%	8.9%	9.6%	7.8%	7.4%	7.0%	7.0%	7.3%	8.3%	8.5%
U.S.	7.5%	7.2%	7.0%	6.2%	5.5%	5.3%	5.5%	6.7%	7.4%	6.8%

Historical Economic Data

Activity: **LETTERKENNY ARMY DEPOT**

Economic Area: **Franklin County, PA**

Total Population of Franklin County, PA (1992):	124,300
Total Employment of Franklin County, PA, BEA (1992):	62,117
Total Personal Income of Franklin County, PA (1992 actual):	\$2,208,872,000

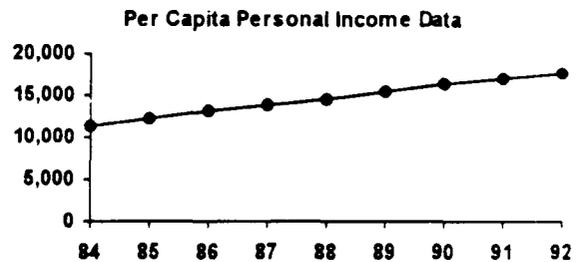
Other Pending BRAC Actions at LETTERKENNY ARMY DEPOT (Previous Rounds):

MIL	0	(19)	(19)	0	0	0	0	0	(38)
CIV	(112)	(93)	(60)	73	17	0	0	0	(175)

Franklin County, PA Profile:

Civilian Employment, BLS (1993): 59,407

Average Per Capita Income (1992): \$17,771



Annualized Change in Civilian Employment (1984-1993)

Annualized Change in Per Capita Personal Income (1984-1992)

Employment: 1,295
 Percentage: 2.5%
 U.S. Average Change: 1.5%

Dollars: \$797
 Percentage: 5.7%
 U.S. Average Change: 5.3%

Unemployment Rates for Franklin County, PA and the US (1984 - 1993):

	<u>1984</u>	<u>1985</u>	<u>1986</u>	<u>1987</u>	<u>1988</u>	<u>1989</u>	<u>1990</u>	<u>1991</u>	<u>1992</u>	<u>1993</u>
Local	9.7%	7.0%	6.3%	4.7%	4.1%	3.6%	5.2%	6.6%	6.3%	5.8%
U.S.	7.5%	7.2%	7.0%	6.2%	5.5%	5.3%	5.5%	6.7%	7.4%	6.8%

Historical Economic Data

Activity: RED RIVER ARMY DEPOT

Economic Area: Texarkana, TX-Texarkana, AR MSA

Total Population of Texarkana, TX-Texarkana, AR MSA (1992):	120,900
Total Employment of Texarkana, TX-Texarkana, AR MSA, BEA (1992):	59,794
Total Personal Income of Texarkana, TX-Texarkana, AR MSA (1992 actual):	\$1,908,721,000

Other Pending BRAC Actions at RED RIVER ARMY DEPOT (Previous Rounds):

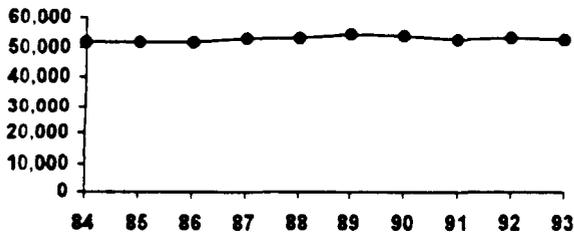
MIL	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CIV	123	103	102	102	39	39	0	0	508

Texarkana, TX-Texarkana, AR MSA Profile:

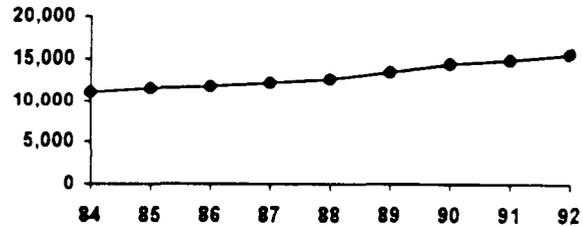
Civilian Employment, BLS (1993): 52,006

Average Per Capita Income (1992): \$15,784

Employment Data ¹



Per Capita Personal Income Data



Annualized Change in Civilian Employment (1984-1993)

Employment:	67
Percentage:	0.1%
U.S. Average Change:	1.5%

Annualized Change in Per Capita Personal Income (1984-1992)

Dollars:	\$591
Percentage:	4.6%
U.S. Average Change:	5.3%

Unemployment Rates for Texarkana, TX-Texarkana, AR MSA and the US (1984 - 1993):

	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993
Local	7.2%	8.5%	9.1%	8.3%	8.0%	7.2%	6.4%	7.5%	8.1%	8.2%
U.S.	7.5%	7.2%	7.0%	6.2%	5.5%	5.3%	5.5%	6.7%	7.4%	6.8%

Historical Economic Data

Activity: **TOBYHANNA ARMY DEPOT**

Economic Area: **Scranton-Wilkes-Barre-Hazleton, PA MSA**

Total Population of Scranton-Wilkes-Barre-Hazleton, PA MSA (1992):	638,600
Total Employment of Scranton-Wilkes-Barre-Hazleton, PA MSA, BEA (1992):	319,940
Total Personal Income of Scranton-Wilkes-Barre-Hazleton, PA MSA (1992 actual):	\$11,752,086,000

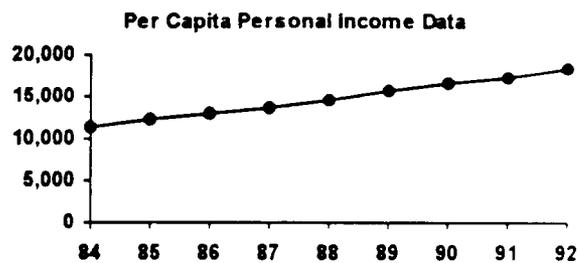
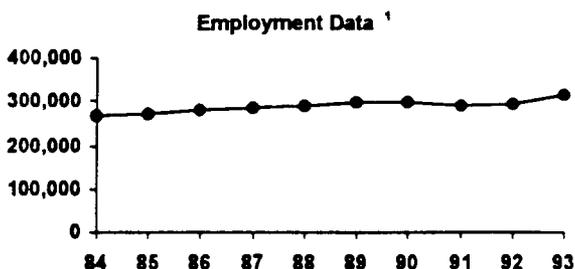
Other Pending BRAC Actions at TOBYHANNA ARMY DEPOT (Previous Rounds):

MIL	9	0	62	0	0	0	0	0	71
CIV	79	1	37	(7)	0	(18)	0	0	92

Scranton-Wilkes-Barre-Hazleton, PA MSA Profile:

Civilian Employment, BLS (1993): 315,808

Average Per Capita Income (1992): \$18,400



Annualized Change in Civilian Employment (1984-1993)

Annualized Change in Per Capita Personal Income (1984-1992)

Employment: 5,558
 Percentage: 2.0%
 U.S. Average Change: 1.5%

Dollars: \$878
 Percentage: 6.2%
 U.S. Average Change: 5.3%

Unemployment Rates for Scranton-Wilkes-Barre-Hazleton, PA MSA and the US (1984 - 1993):

	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993
Local	11.1%	9.8%	8.7%	7.3%	6.3%	5.7%	6.9%	8.5%	9.5%	8.0%
U.S.	7.5%	7.2%	7.0%	6.2%	5.5%	5.3%	5.5%	6.7%	7.4%	6.8%

PROVING GROUNDS

Historical Economic Data

Activity: ABERDEEN PROVING GROUND

Economic Area: Baltimore, MD PMSA

Total Population of Baltimore, MD PMSA (1992):	2,433,800
Total Employment of Baltimore, MD PMSA, BEA (1992):	1,357,930
Total Personal Income of Baltimore, MD PMSA (1992 actual):	\$54,545,477,000

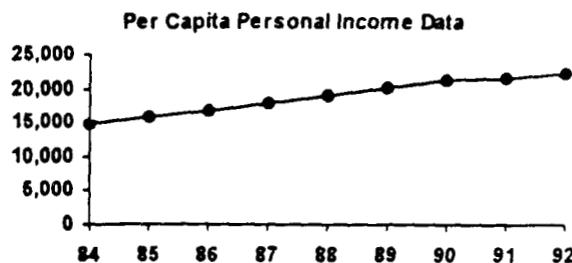
Other Pending BRAC Actions at ABERDEEN PROVING GROUND (Previous Rounds):

MIL	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6
CIV	0	262	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	262

Baltimore, MD PMSA Profile:

Civilian Employment, BLS (1993): 1,125,762

Average Per Capita Income (1992): \$22,412



Annualized Change in Civilian Employment (1984-1993)

Annualized Change in Per Capita Personal Income (1984-1992)

Employment: 9,434
 Percentage: 0.9%
 U.S. Average Change: 1.5%

Dollars: \$956
 Percentage: 5.4%
 U.S. Average Change: 5.3%

Unemployment Rates for Baltimore, MD PMSA and the US (1984 - 1993):

	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993
Local	6.2%	5.3%	5.2%	4.7%	4.9%	4.0%	5.1%	6.6%	7.4%	7.3%
U.S.	7.5%	7.2%	7.0%	6.2%	5.5%	5.3%	5.5%	6.7%	7.4%	6.8%

Historical Economic Data

Activity: DUGWAY PROVING GROUND
Economic Area: Tooele County, UT

Total Population of Tooele County, UT (1992):	27,600
Total Employment of Tooele County, UT, BEA (1992):	13,191
Total Personal Income of Tooele County, UT (1992 actual):	\$408,068,000

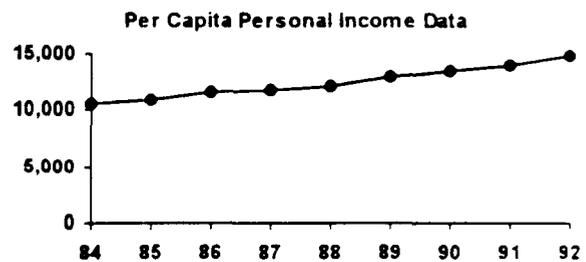
Other Pending BRAC Actions at DUGWAY PROVING GROUND (Previous Rounds):

MIL	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CIV	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Tooele County, UT Profile:

Civilian Employment, BLS (1993): 11,883

Average Per Capita Income (1992): \$14,810



Annualized Change in Civilian Employment (1984-1993)

Annualized Change in Per Capita Personal Income (1984-1992)

Employment: 153
 Percentage: 1.5%
 U.S. Average Change: 1.5%

Dollars: \$528
 Percentage: 4.3%
 U.S. Average Change: 5.3%

Unemployment Rates for Tooele County, UT and the US (1984 - 1993):

	<u>1984</u>	<u>1985</u>	<u>1986</u>	<u>1987</u>	<u>1988</u>	<u>1989</u>	<u>1990</u>	<u>1991</u>	<u>1992</u>	<u>1993</u>
Local	6.1%	6.0%	6.3%	7.5%	5.6%	4.6%	5.3%	5.3%	5.9%	4.7%
U.S.	7.5%	7.2%	7.0%	6.2%	5.5%	5.3%	5.5%	6.7%	7.4%	6.8%

Historical Economic Data

Activity: **WHITE SANDS MISSILE RANGE**

Economic Area: **Las Cruces, NM MSA**

Total Population of Las Cruces, NM MSA (1992):	146,600
Total Employment of Las Cruces, NM MSA, BEA (1992):	61,542
Total Personal Income of Las Cruces, NM MSA (1992 actual):	\$1,908,406,000

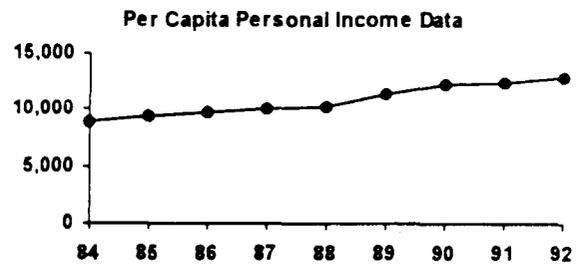
Other Pending BRAC Actions at WHITE SANDS MISSILE RANGE (Previous Rounds):

MIL	0	3	0	(2)	0	0	0	0	0	1
CIV	0	16	0	(91)	0	0	0	0	0	(75)

Las Cruces, NM MSA Profile:

Civilian Employment, BLS (1993): 55,824

Average Per Capita Income (1992): \$13,016



Annualized Change in Civilian Employment (1984-1993)

Annualized Change in Per Capita Personal Income (1984-1992)

Employment: 1,263
 Percentage: 2.6%
 U.S. Average Change: 1.5%

Dollars: \$518
 Percentage: 4.9%
 U.S. Average Change: 5.3%

Unemployment Rates for Las Cruces, NM MSA and the US (1984 - 1993):

	<u>1984</u>	<u>1985</u>	<u>1986</u>	<u>1987</u>	<u>1988</u>	<u>1989</u>	<u>1990</u>	<u>1991</u>	<u>1992</u>	<u>1993</u>
Local	7.0%	8.4%	7.3%	7.4%	7.3%	6.6%	6.7%	7.5%	7.4%	8.7%
U.S.	7.5%	7.2%	7.0%	6.2%	5.5%	5.3%	5.5%	6.7%	7.4%	6.8%

Historical Economic Data

Activity: YUMA PROVING GROUND

Economic Area: Yuma, AZ MSA

Total Population of Yuma, AZ MSA (1992):	117,500
Total Employment of Yuma, AZ MSA, BEA (1992):	55,520
Total Personal Income of Yuma, AZ MSA (1992 actual):	\$1,568,505,000

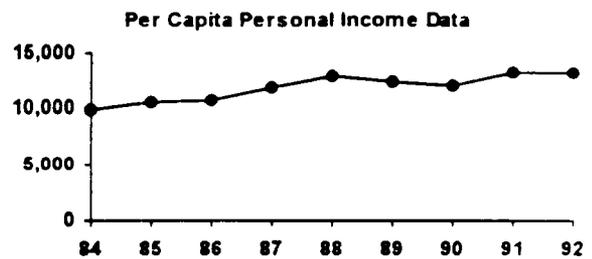
Other Pending BRAC Actions at YUMA PROVING GROUND (Previous Rounds):

MIL	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CIV	90	89	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	179

Yuma, AZ MSA Profile:

Civilian Employment, BLS (1993): 41,006

Average Per Capita Income (1992): \$13,345



Annualized Change in Civilian Employment (1984-1993)

Annualized Change in Per Capita Personal Income (1984-1992)

Employment: 1,263
 Percentage: 4.2%
 U.S. Average Change: 1.5%

Dollars: \$436
 Percentage: 4.0%
 U.S. Average Change: 5.3%

Unemployment Rates for Yuma, AZ MSA and the US (1984 - 1993):

	<u>1984</u>	<u>1985</u>	<u>1986</u>	<u>1987</u>	<u>1988</u>	<u>1989</u>	<u>1990</u>	<u>1991</u>	<u>1992</u>	<u>1993</u>
Local	13.0%	19.6%	19.0%	17.2%	19.4%	17.0%	19.7%	18.0%	22.4%	23.7%
U.S.	7.5%	7.2%	7.0%	6.2%	5.5%	5.3%	5.5%	6.7%	7.4%	6.8%

MEDICAL CENTERS

Historical Economic Data

Activity: FITZSIMONS ARMY MEDICAL CENTER

Economic Area: Denver, CO PMSA

Total Population of Denver, CO PMSA (1992):	1,715,400
Total Employment of Denver, CO PMSA, BEA (1992):	1,133,380
Total Personal Income of Denver, CO PMSA (1992 actual):	\$39,330,670,000

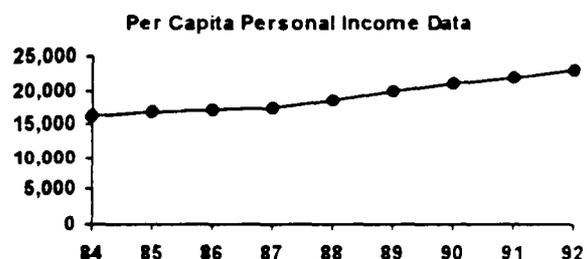
Other Pending BRAC Actions at FITZSIMONS ARMY MEDICAL CENTER (Previous Rounds):

MIL	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CIV	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Denver, CO PMSA Profile:

Civilian Employment, BLS (1993): 928,317

Average Per Capita Income (1992): \$22,930



Annualized Change in Civilian Employment (1984-1993)

Annualized Change in Per Capita Personal Income (1984-1992)

Employment: 7,236
 Percentage: 0.9%
 U.S. Average Change: 1.5%

Dollars: \$845
 Percentage: 4.5%
 U.S. Average Change: 5.3%

Unemployment Rates for Denver, CO PMSA and the US (1984 - 1993):

	<u>1984</u>	<u>1985</u>	<u>1986</u>	<u>1987</u>	<u>1988</u>	<u>1989</u>	<u>1990</u>	<u>1991</u>	<u>1992</u>	<u>1993</u>
Local	4.8%	5.0%	6.6%	7.1%	6.0%	5.4%	4.6%	4.6%	5.7%	4.7%
U.S.	7.5%	7.2%	7.0%	6.2%	5.5%	5.3%	5.5%	6.7%	7.4%	6.8%

Historical Economic Data

Activity: **TRIPLER ARMY MEDICAL CENTER**

Economic Area: **Honolulu, HI MSA**

Total Population of Honolulu, HI MSA (1992):	863,100
Total Employment of Honolulu, HI MSA, BEA (1992):	574,386
Total Personal Income of Honolulu, HI MSA (1992 actual):	\$20,597,030,000

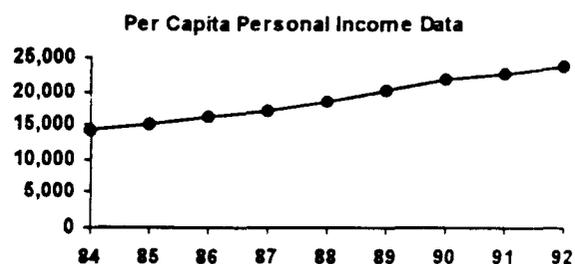
Other Pending BRAC Actions at TRIPLER ARMY MEDICAL CENTER (Previous Rounds):

MIL	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CIV	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Honolulu, HI MSA Profile:

Civilian Employment, BLS (1993): 411,708

Average Per Capita Income (1992): \$23,864



Annualized Change in Civilian Employment (1984-1993)

Annualized Change in Per Capita Personal Income (1984-1992)

Employment: 8,187
 Percentage: 2.2%
 U.S. Average Change: 1.5%

Dollars: \$1,190
 Percentage: 6.6%
 U.S. Average Change: 5.3%

Unemployment Rates for Honolulu, HI MSA and the US (1984 - 1993):

	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993
Local	5.3%	5.1%	4.4%	3.5%	2.8%	2.2%	2.6%	2.3%	3.5%	3.2%
U.S.	7.5%	7.2%	7.0%	6.2%	5.5%	5.3%	5.5%	6.7%	7.4%	6.8%

Historical Economic Data

Activity: WALTER REED ARMY MEDICAL CENTER

Economic Area: Washington, DC-MD-VA-WV PMSA

Total Population of Washington, DC-MD-VA-WV PMSA (1992):	4,360,300
Total Employment of Washington, DC-MD-VA-WV PMSA, BEA (1992):	2,948,259
Total Personal Income of Washington, DC-MD-VA-WV PMSA (1992 actual):	\$116,931,989,000

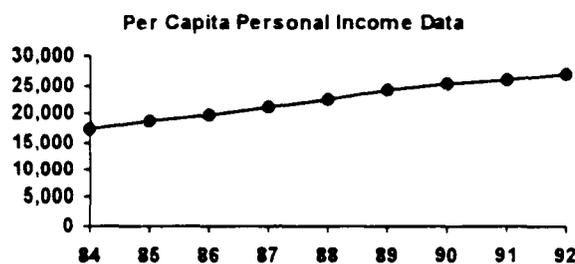
Other Pending BRAC Actions at WALTER REED ARMY MEDICAL CENTER (Previous Rounds):

MIL	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CIV	0	0	0	65	0	0	0	0	65

Washington, DC-MD-VA-WV PMSA Profile:

Civilian Employment, BLS (1993): 2,434,076

Average Per Capita Income (1992): \$26,817



Annualized Change in Civilian Employment (1984-1993)

Employment: 52,735
 Percentage: 2.5%
 U.S. Average Change: 1.5%

Annualized Change in Per Capita Personal Income (1984-1992)

Dollars: \$1,184
 Percentage: 5.6%
 U.S. Average Change: 5.3%

Unemployment Rates for Washington, DC-MD-VA-WV PMSA and the US (1984 - 1993):

	<u>1984</u>	<u>1985</u>	<u>1986</u>	<u>1987</u>	<u>1988</u>	<u>1989</u>	<u>1990</u>	<u>1991</u>	<u>1992</u>	<u>1993</u>
Local	4.3%	4.0%	3.5%	3.2%	3.0%	2.8%	3.5%	4.7%	5.2%	4.5%
U.S.	7.5%	7.2%	7.0%	6.2%	5.5%	5.3%	5.5%	6.7%	7.4%	6.8%

INDUSTRIAL FACILITIES

Historical Economic Data

Activity: LIMA TANK PLANT
 Economic Area: Lima, OH MSA

Total Population of Lima, OH MSA (1992):	156,200
Total Employment of Lima, OH MSA, BEA (1992):	87,583
Total Personal Income of Lima, OH MSA (1992 actual):	\$2,732,327,000

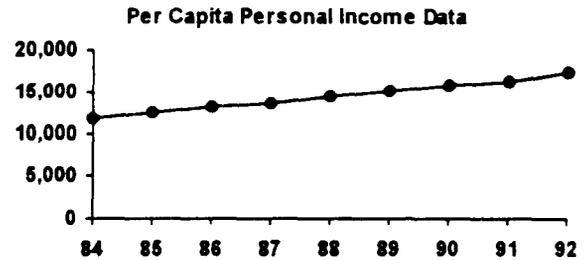
Other Pending BRAC Actions at LIMA TANK PLANT (Previous Rounds):

MIL	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CIV	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Lima, OH MSA Profile:

Civilian Employment, BLS (1993): 69,331

Average Per Capita Income (1992): \$17,497



Annualized Change in Civilian Employment (1984-1993)

Annualized Change in Per Capita Personal Income (1984-1992)

Employment: 402	Dollars: \$702
Percentage: 0.6%	Percentage: 5.0%
U.S. Average Change: 1.5%	U.S. Average Change: 5.3%

Unemployment Rates for Lima, OH MSA and the US (1984 - 1993):

	<u>1984</u>	<u>1985</u>	<u>1986</u>	<u>1987</u>	<u>1988</u>	<u>1989</u>	<u>1990</u>	<u>1991</u>	<u>1992</u>	<u>1993</u>
Local	9.5%	9.5%	8.1%	7.4%	6.6%	6.1%	6.7%	7.0%	7.4%	7.6%
U.S.	7.5%	7.2%	7.0%	6.2%	5.5%	5.3%	5.5%	6.7%	7.4%	6.8%

Historical Economic Data

Activity: STRATFORD ARMY ENGINE PLANT

Economic Area: *Fairfield County, CT

Total Population of *Fairfield County, CT (1992):	828,700
Total Employment of *Fairfield County, CT, BEA (1992):	498,894
Total Personal Income of *Fairfield County, CT (1992 actual):	\$29,355,694,000

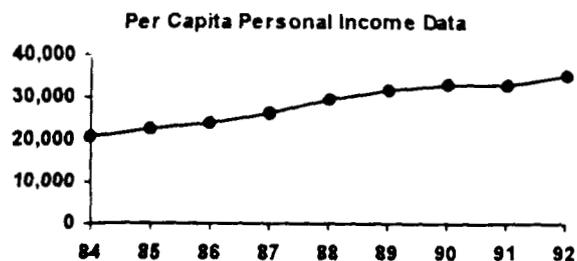
Other Pending BRAC Actions at STRATFORD ARMY ENGINE PLANT (Previous Rounds):

MIL	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CIV	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

***Fairfield County, CT Profile:**

Civilian Employment, BLS (1993): 432,346

Average Per Capita Income (1992): \$35,423



Annualized Change in Civilian Employment (1984-1993)

Annualized Change in Per Capita Personal Income (1984-1992)

Employment: (196)
 Percentage: 0.0%
 U.S. Average Change: 1.5%

Dollars: \$1,799
 Percentage: 6.8%
 U.S. Average Change: 5.3%

Unemployment Rates for *Fairfield County, CT and the US (1984 - 1993):

	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993
Local	4.1%	4.5%	3.7%	3.3%	2.9%	3.6%	4.7%	5.9%	6.6%	5.4%
U.S.	7.5%	7.2%	7.0%	6.2%	5.5%	5.3%	5.5%	6.7%	7.4%	6.8%

Historical Economic Data

Activity: **WATERVLIET ARSENAL**

Economic Area: **Albany-Schenectady-Troy, NY MSA**

Total Population of Albany-Schenectady-Troy, NY MSA (1992):	872,300
Total Employment of Albany-Schenectady-Troy, NY MSA, BEA (1992):	501,498
Total Personal Income of Albany-Schenectady-Troy, NY MSA (1992 actual):	\$18,296,997,000

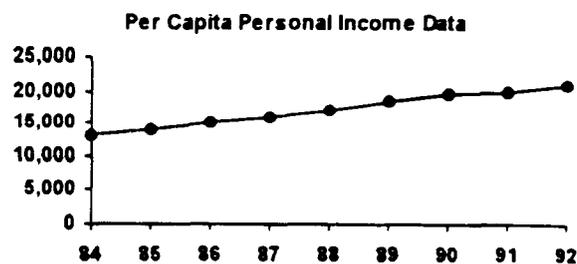
Other Pending BRAC Actions at WATERVLIET ARSENAL (Previous Rounds):

MIL	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CIV	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5

Albany-Schenectady-Troy, NY MSA Profile:

Civilian Employment, BLS (1993): 432,158

Average Per Capita Income (1992): \$20,976



Annualized Change in Civilian Employment (1984-1993)

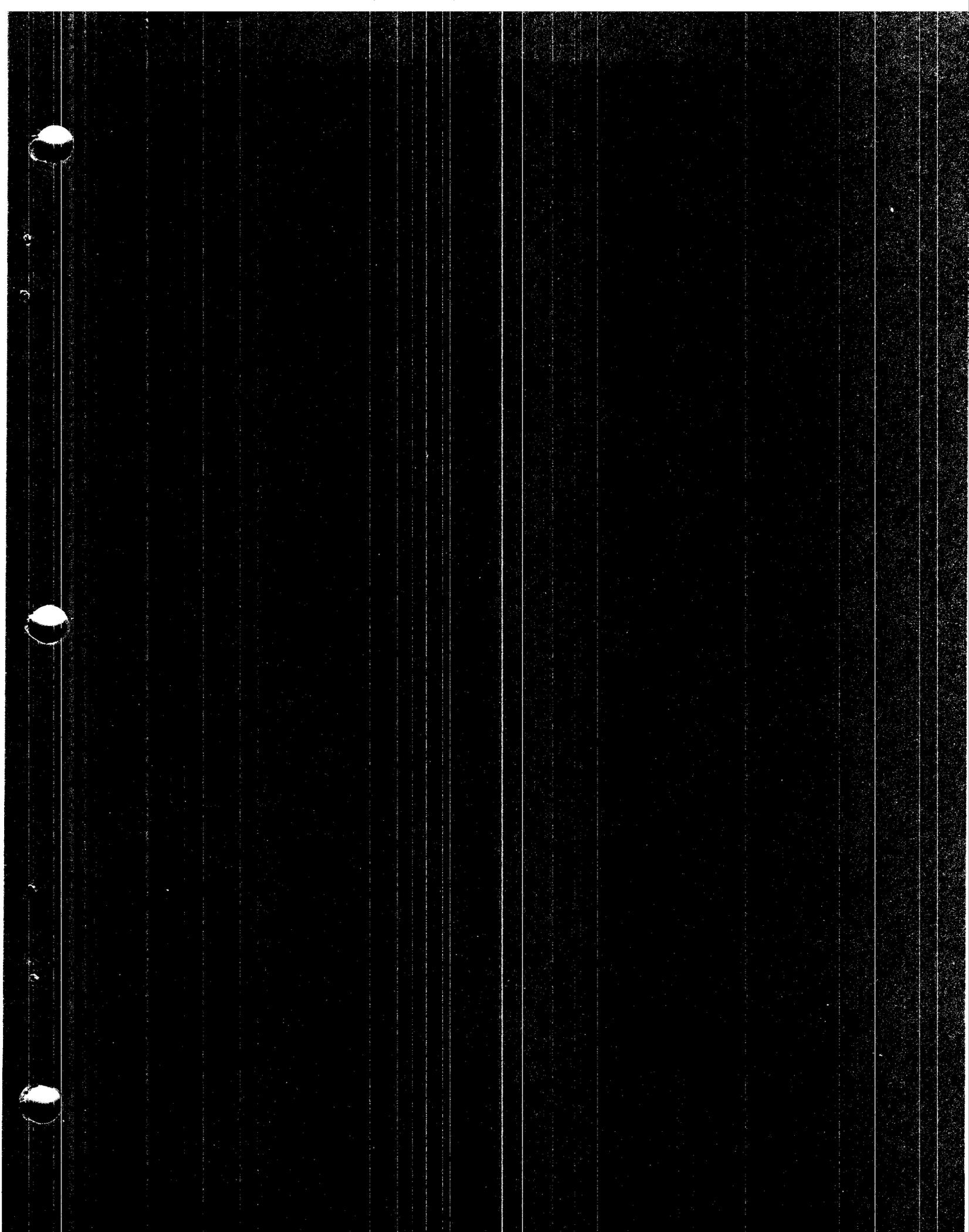
Annualized Change in Per Capita Personal Income (1984-1992)

Employment: 7,328
 Percentage: 1.9%
 U.S. Average Change: 1.5%

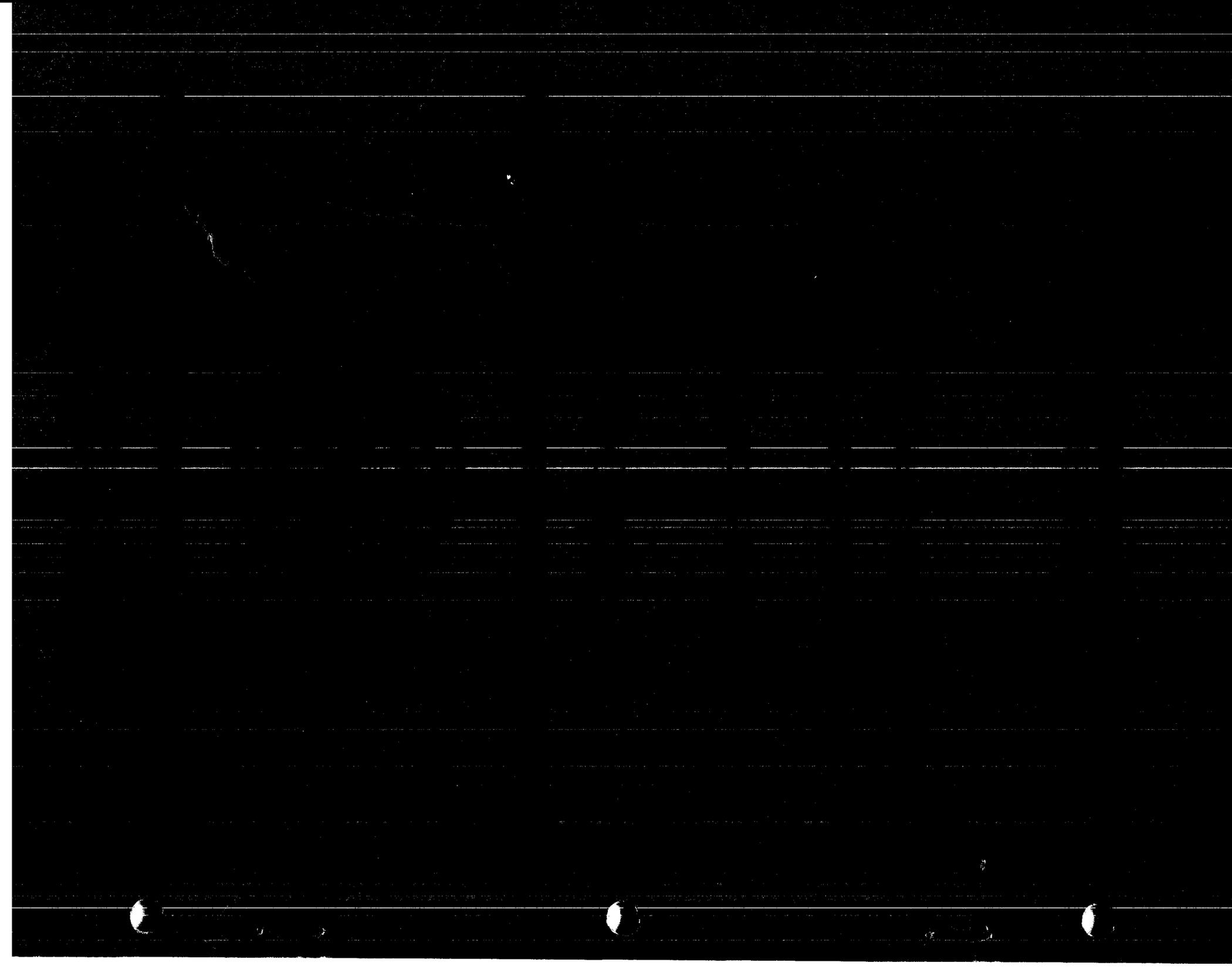
Dollars: \$976
 Percentage: 6.0%
 U.S. Average Change: 5.3%

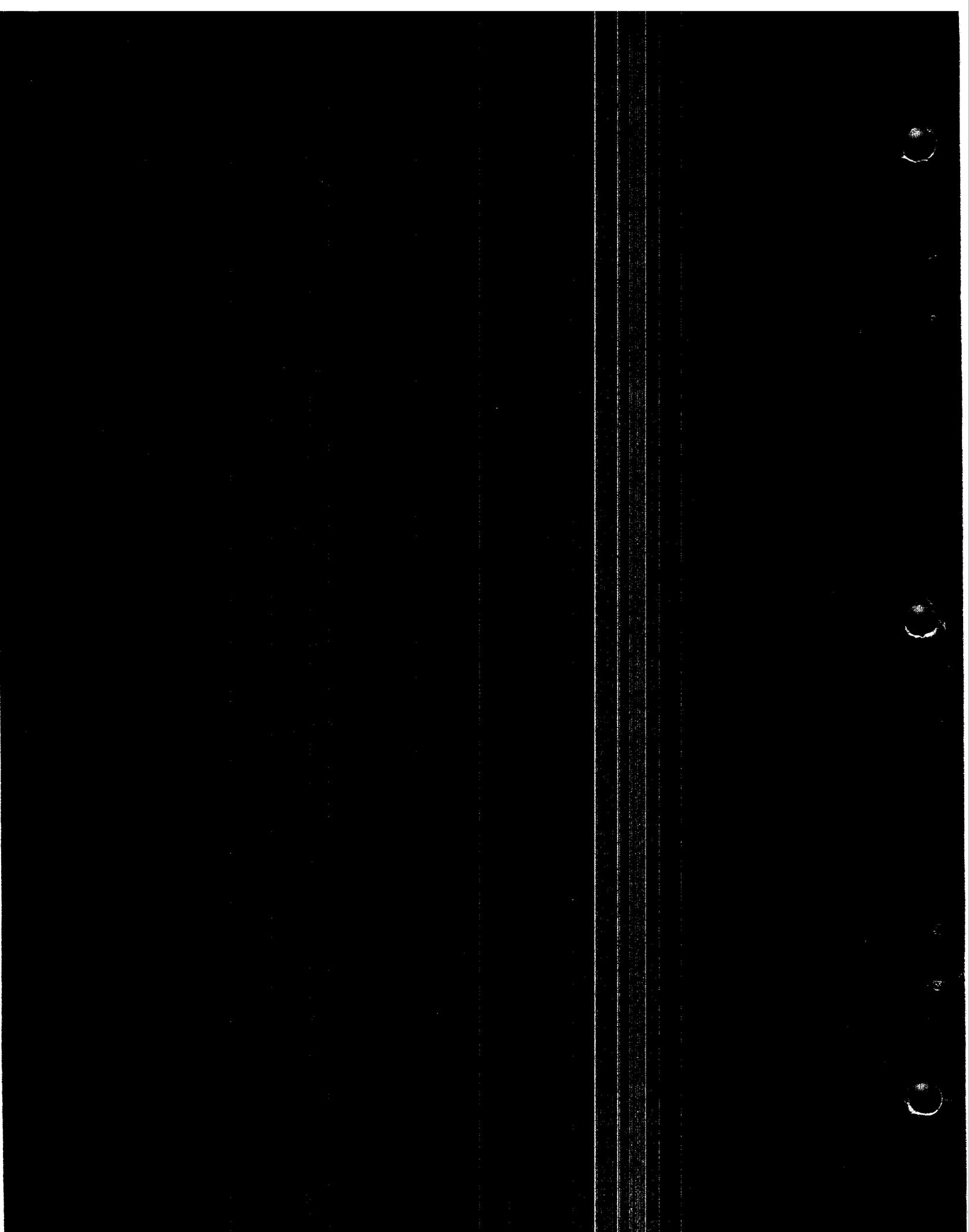
Unemployment Rates for Albany-Schenectady-Troy, NY MSA and the US (1984 - 1993):

	<u>1984</u>	<u>1985</u>	<u>1986</u>	<u>1987</u>	<u>1988</u>	<u>1989</u>	<u>1990</u>	<u>1991</u>	<u>1992</u>	<u>1993</u>
Local	5.7%	5.2%	5.2%	3.9%	3.6%	4.2%	3.6%	5.7%	6.0%	4.8%
U.S.	7.5%	7.2%	7.0%	6.2%	5.5%	5.3%	5.5%	6.7%	7.4%	6.8%









REFERENCE VOLUME II
Department of the Army
Installation Assessment (IA) Process and Supporting Data

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CHAPTER 1. INTRODUCTION

A. PURPOSE.

This reference volume describes the development, implementation and execution of the Army's Base Realignment and Closure (BRAC) 95 Installation Assessment (IA) program.

B. BACKGROUND.

The BRAC 95 IA program is the Army's quantitative assessment of its installations. In each BRAC round, the Army has performed a quantitative assessment of its installations by using the Decision Pad computer model. In BRAC 91 and 93 this assessment was called the Military Value Assessment (MVA) program. For BRAC 95, the name was changed to the IA program to more clearly show that the "Military Value" of installations is a combination of quantitative and qualitative aspects.

In BRAC 91, the Army Military Value Assessment (MVA) program compared similar installations using quantitative information. After the BRAC 91 round was complete, the MVA methodology was reviewed in detail by the Army Audit Agency (AAA) and the General Accounting Office (GAO). The Army's BRAC 91 installation assessment methodology was extensively reviewed by the Engineer Strategic Study Center (ESSC) at the request of the Army in August 1992. Significant improvements were made in BRAC 93 data calls to accommodate recommendations suggested in the ESSC study, AAA reports and After Action Reviews (AAR). Based on lessons learned from BRAC 93, the Army Staff made revisions to simplify the organization, improve the objectivity, and validate weighting of responses for the BRAC 95 quantitative assessment. The BRAC 95 IA program is a result of four years of development and refinement and it provides the best quantitative assessment available for Army installations.

The Army assesses its installations using measurable characteristics called attributes. These attributes enable comparison among installations, are measurable, and help provide an overall depiction of an installation's ability to support the future Army. The attributes have weights to indicate relative importance of the specific attribute within the context of the selection criteria. For example, since mechanized maneuver acres is a more important aspect of mission requirements in the maneuver installation category than the amount of supply/storage facilities, maneuver acres was given more weight. A description of each attribute used and how it was measured is included in Chapter 5 - ATTRIBUTE DEFINITIONS.

Generally speaking, installations which received favorable assessments are larger, economical to operate, and modern. Posts with relatively large populations, multiple activities and missions,

low operating costs and a high percentage of permanent facilities fare better in the rankings than single mission posts with fewer facilities.

This quantitative assessment provides a starting point in the evaluation of the Army's bases. It does not produce a decision on which base should close or realign. Such decisions are complex and are made using a combination of quantitative and qualitative tools, logic, and professional judgment. Although the assessment offers a logical basis for judging possible opportunities for closure and realignment, it is just one element in the Army's overall evaluation.

C. BRAC 95 INSTALLATION ASSESSMENT OVERVIEW.

The Army Basing Study (TABS) is the proponent office for the IA program. The Army's effort in developing realignment and closure recommendations begins with an installation assessment. The assessment is an evaluation of installations in quantitative terms using measures derived from announced DoD selection criteria. A survey, or data call, obtains information from each installation. TABS uses the Decision-Pad model (used in BRAC 91 and BRAC 93) to rank of installations within their categories.

The following steps provide an outline to the Army's BRAC 95 IA process and are graphically depicted in Figure 1. - The BRAC 95 IA Process.

- Identify Candidate Installations.
- Categorize Installations.
- Develop Attributes and Assign Weights.
- Weighting the DoD Selection Criteria
- Refining the Attributes
- Data Collection
- Data Input to the Decision Pad Model
- Assess the Results.

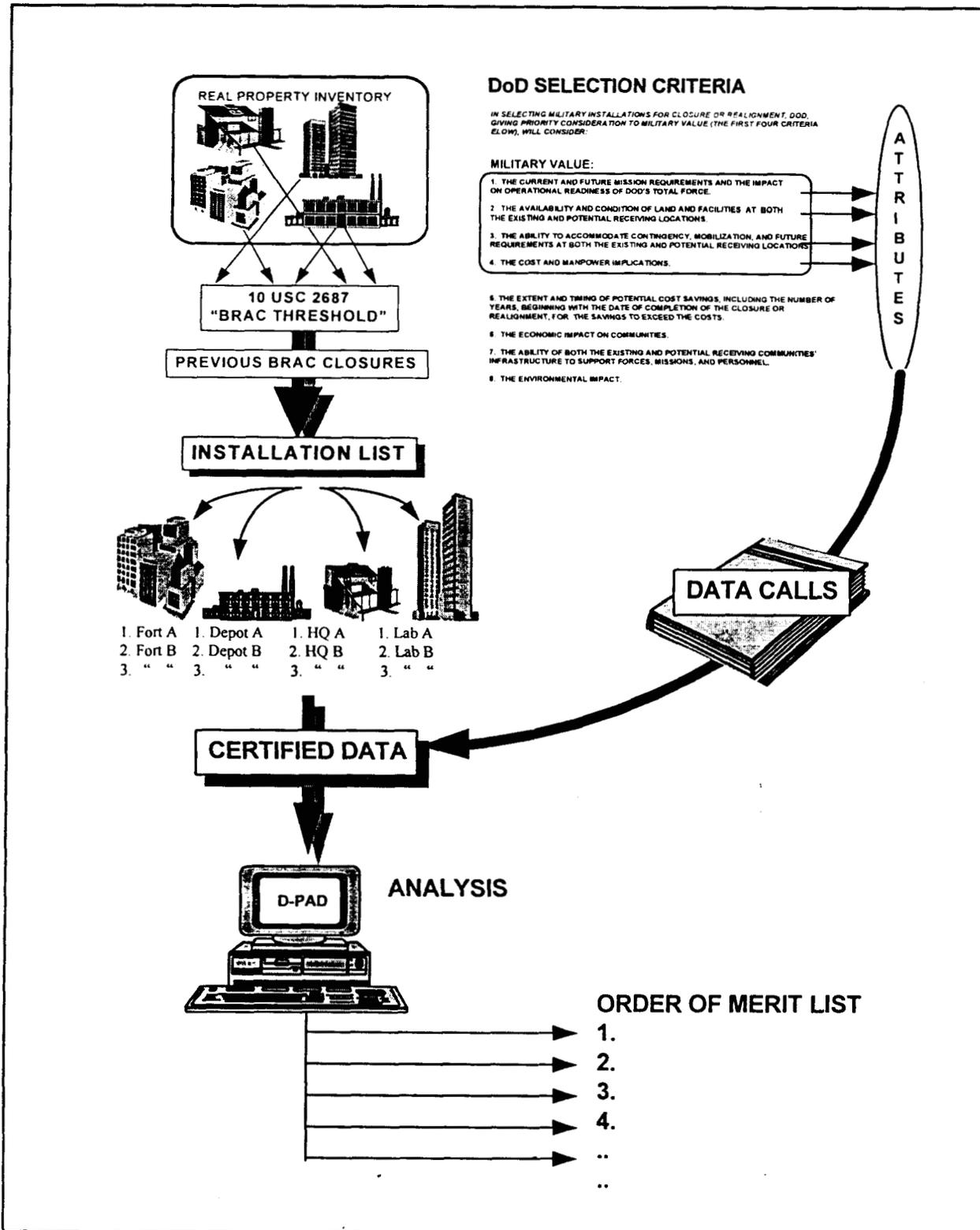


Figure 1. BRAC 95 Installation Assessment Process

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CHAPTER 2. THE INSTALLATION ASSESSMENT PROCESS

A. IDENTIFY CANDIDATE INSTALLATIONS.

(1) Background.

In January 1994, the SECDEF established policy, procedures, authority and responsibilities for selecting bases for realignment or closure. This guidance was the basis for identifying the installations in accordance with the Base Realignment and Closure Act as amended, that were studied by the Army during BRAC 95. Excerpts from the SECDEF policy memorandum:

...The numerical thresholds established in the law require its application for the closure of installations with at least 300 authorized civilian personnel. For realignments, the law applies to actions at installations with at least 300 authorized civilian personnel which reduce and relocate 1000 civilians or 50% or more of the civilians authorized.

DoD Components must use a common date to determine whether Public Law 101-510 numerical thresholds will be met. For BRAC 95, the common date will be September 30, 1994.

(2) Installation Definition.

TABS uses the definition of "military installation" as specified by the Defense Base Closure and Realignment Act:

The term military installation means a base, camp, post, station, yard, center, homeport facility for any ship, or other activity under the jurisdiction of the Department of Defense, including any leased facility.

Such term does not include any facility used primarily for civil works, rivers and harbors projects, flood control, or other projects not under the primary jurisdiction or control of the Department of Defense.

(3) Active Component Installations.

To comply with the guidance above, TABS obtained a list of all installations for the active Army in September, 1994, from the Office of the Assistant Chief of Staff for Installation Management (ACSIM), which maintains the data base for real property inventory. The list of real property was broken into three groups: property with active unit(s); Reserve Component installations; and other. A review of the list indicated that 75 installations have more than 300 civilians. To ensure a broad and comprehensive review of installations, TABS opted to consider

the remainder as well, those having fewer than 300 civilians. After several installations were aligned with their parent installations for purposes of analysis and others were excluded because they are being closed, there were 21 "below threshold" installations.

(4) Reserve Component Installations.

(a) National Guard. The Army National Guard (ARNG) operates numerous installations. However, there are no ARNG properties which meet the thresholds described above. TABS reviewed all leased, licensed and executive-ordered property used by the ARNG. The Director, Army National Guard provided a list of 56 such installations. TABS, in conjunction with the ARNG, reviewed all properties to determine whether it was possible to close them or consolidate them onto active installations.

(b) Army Reserve. The U.S. Army Reserve (USAR) has 2 installations with over 300 civilian employees: Fort Hunter-Liggett and Fort McCoy. They were included among the 96 installations examined by TABS. Furthermore, TABS, in conjunction with the USAR, examined all properties located within 50 miles of the list of study candidates. In accordance with Army Regulation 405-90, the USAR follows established procedures to dispose of excess property below the BRAC thresholds. The USAR closely monitors its many leased facilities. If there is no use for a lease, the USAR can normally terminate it after 30 days notice. Federally-owned properties are declared excess to the General Services Administration (GSA). The USAR has terminated 100 leases since 1991, the first year of the current BRAC process. Between 1990 and 1995, the USAR will excess a total of 51 federally owned properties.

The complete list of the final 96 Study installations for BRAC 95 IA follows:

Aberdeen Proving Grounds, MD
Anniston Depot, AL
Army Research Laboratory, MD
Bayonne Ocean Terminal, NJ
Blue Grass Army Depot, KY
C. Kelly Support Center, PA
C. M. Price Support Center, IL
Carlisle Barracks, PA
Cold Region Research Lab, NH
Detroit Arsenal, IL
Dugway Proving Grounds, UT
Fitzsimons Medical Center, CO
Fort A.P. Hill, VA
Fort Belvoir, VA
Fort Benning, Ga
Fort Bliss, TX
Fort Bragg, NC

Fort Buchanan, PR
Fort Campbell, KY
Fort Carson, CO
Fort Chaffee, AR
Fort Detrick, MD
Fort Dix, NJ
Fort Drum, NY
Fort Eustis/Fort Story, VA
Fort Gillem, GA
Fort Gordon, GA
Fort Greely, AK
Fort Hamilton, NY
Fort Hood, TX
Fort Huachuca, AZ
Fort Hunter-Liggett, CA
Fort Indiantown Gap, PA
Fort Irwin, CA

Fort Jackson, SC	Lima Tank Plant, OH
Fort Knox, KY	Lone Star Army Ammo Plant, TX
Fort Leavenworth, KS	McAlester Army Ammo Plant, OK
Fort Lee, VA	Milan Army Ammo Plant, TN
Fort Leonard Wood, MO	Natick Research, Engr Ctr, MA
Fort Lesley J. McNair, DC	Oakland Army Base, CA
Fort Lewis, WA	Picatinny Arsenal, NJ
Fort McClellan, AL	Pine Bluff Arsenal, AR
Fort McCoy, WI	Presidio of Monterey, CA
Fort McPherson, GA	Presidio of San Francisco, CA
Fort Meade, Ma	Pueblo Depot, CO
Fort Monmouth, NJ	Radford Army Ammo Plant, VA
Fort Monroe, VA	Red River Depot, TX
Fort Myer, VA	Redstone Arsenal, AL
Fort Pickett, VA	Rock Island Arsenal, IL
Fort Polk, LA	Savanna Depot, IL
Fort Richardson, AK	Schofield Barracks, HI
Fort Riley, KS	Seneca Depot, NY
Fort Ritchie, MD	Sierra Depot, CA
Fort Rucker, Al	Stratford Eng Plant, CT
Fort Sam Houston, TX	Sunny Point Ocean Terminal, NC
Fort Shafter, HI	Tobyhanna Depot, PA
Fort Sill, OK	Tooele Depot, UT
Fort Stewart, GA	Tripler Medical Center, HI
Fort Totten, NY	Umatilla Depot, OR
Fort Wainwright, AK	US Army Garrison, Selfridge, MI
Hawthorne Army Ammo Plant, NV	Walter Reed Medical Center, DC
Holston Army Ammo Plant, TN	Watervliet Arsenal, NY
Iowa Army Ammo Plant, IA	West Point, NY
Lake City Army Ammo Plant, MO	White Sands Missile Range, NM
Letterkenny Depot, PA	Yuma Proving Grounds, AZ

(5) Lease Installations.

Office of the Secretary of Defense (OSD) policy memorandum number one stipulates that Department of Defense (DoD) activities located in leased space are subject to the BRAC Act. Initially, TABS examined all leases, above and below the threshold. For operational reasons, TABS excluded unique port facilities, recruiting centers, military enlistment processing centers, Corps of Engineers offices and leases controlled by installations. TABS screened the remaining installations for those costing over \$200,000 annually, a reporting threshold established by Congress. TABS identified 15 leases for study.

BRAC 95 Lease Study Candidates:

LEASE

Army Research Office, Raliegh, NC
HQ, US Army Materiel Command, VA (NCR)
HQ, Aviation and Troop Command, MO
HQ, US Army Operational Test and Evaluation Command, VA (NCR)
HQ, US Army Personnel Command, VA (NCR)
HQ, US Space and Strategic Defense Command, AL
National Ground Intelligence Center, Charlottesville, VA
Office of the Judge Advocate General, VA (NCR)
Judge Advocate General School, Charlottesville, VA
Military Traffic Management Command, VA (NCR)
US Army Information Systems Software Command, VA (NCR)
US Army Concepts Analysis Agency, MD (NCR)
US Army Personnel Center, MO
US Space and Strategic Defense Command, VA (NCR)
US Army Space Command, CO

B. CATEGORIZE INSTALLATIONS.

To facilitate the comparison of installations, there are fourteen categories. These categories are groups of installations with similar missions, capabilities and characteristics. Installation categories for BRAC 95 are slightly different than those used for BRAC 91 and BRAC 93.. The final installation categories were approved by the Army leadership.

(1) Refinement of the BRAC 93 Installation Categories.

Minor refinements to BRAC 93 categories changed the installation line up for BRAC 95. These refinements were made after extensive review by and coordination with Army staff offices and major commands. Changes to the BRAC 93 installation categories are:

- Command and Control Category was renamed to Command and Control/Administrative Support Installations.
- Initial Entry Training/ Branch Schools was renamed to Training Schools.
- Production Installations was deleted and broken into Ammunition Production and Industrial Installations.
- Depot installations was redefined to include only maintenance depots.
- Ammunition Storage Category was created.

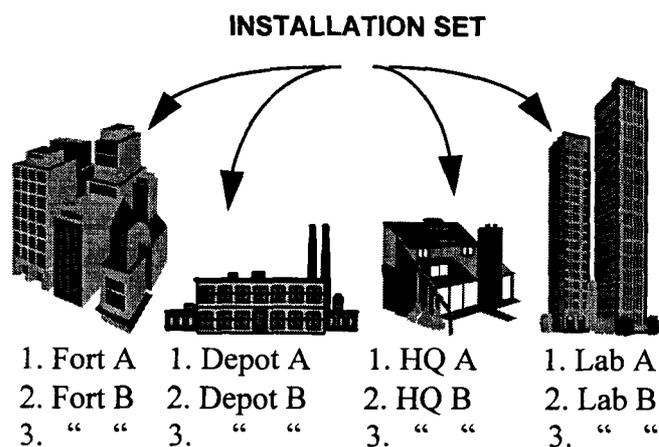


Figure 2. Categorize Installations.

(2) BRAC 95 Installation Categories.

(a) Maneuver Installations. Maneuver installations provide the facilities and resources to house, sustain, maintain, train, and deploy major Active Component (AC) force units. In addition, these installations provide training and mobilization support to Reserve Component (RC) force units. Given the large AC population of this category; housing, community services, and recreation for soldiers and their families are important missions. They also provide support for designated geographical areas to both AC and RC activities that do not have immediate local access to required services. No change in this category.

BRAC 93

Fort Bragg, NC
Fort Campbell, KY
Fort Carson, CO
Fort Drum, NY
Fort Hood, TX
Fort Lewis, WA
Fort Richardson, AK
Fort Riley, KS
Fort Stewart, GA
Fort Wainwright, AK
Schofield Barracks, HI

BRAC 95

Fort Bragg, NC
Fort Campbell, KY
Fort Carson, CO
Fort Drum, NY
Fort Hood, TX
Fort Lewis, WA
Fort Richardson, AK
Fort Riley, KS
Fort Stewart, GA
Fort Wainwright, AK
Schofield Barracks, HI

(b) Major Training Areas. Major Training Areas, as the name implies, provided facilities to both Active (AC) and Reserve (RC) Components for large unit training exercises. With the exception of Ft Irwin and Ft Polk, there are currently no active component tactical units stationed at these installations. These installations vary a great deal in characteristics, capabilities, and organizational structure. Fort Irwin, home of the National Training Center, is a very large and sophisticated training area which is predominately AC oriented. Fort Indiantown Gap is a relatively small sub-installation with an RC orientation. The majority of the training supported by this category is performed by the RC. No change in this category.

BRAC 93

Fort A P Hill, VA
Fort Chaffee, AR
Fort Dix, NJ
Fort Greely, AK
Fort Hunter-Liggett, CA
Fort Indiantown Gap, PA
Fort Irwin, CA
Fort McCoy, WI
Fort Pickett, VA
Fort Polk, LA

BRAC 95

Fort A.P. Hill, VA
Fort Chaffee, AR
Fort Dix, NJ
Fort Greely, AK
Fort Hunter-Liggett, CA
Fort Indiantown Gap, PA
Fort Irwin, CA
Fort McCoy, WI
Fort Pickett, VA
Fort Polk, LA

(c) Command and Control/ Administrative Support. U.S. Army Command and Control and Administrative Support installations provide facilities through which the Army leadership commands, controls, and manages the systems that allow the Army to generate combat and sustaining forces and formations in support of the Army and Unified Commanders In Chief. They house primarily, but not exclusively, non-deployable headquarters and activities which oversee the day to day functions that control the manning, equipping, training and sustaining of the Army. Many of these installation primarily provide housing and quality of life services to soldiers and their families. The BRAC 93 category of Command and Control was redefined as Command and Control/Admin Support Installations for BRAC 95. This change was necessary to accommodate installations that have a primary mission of administrative support. The change in definition increased the size of this category from 11 to 15 installations.

BRAC 93

Fort Belvoir, VA
 Fort Buchanan, PR
 Fort Gillem, GA
 Fort Hamilton, NY
 Fort McPherson, GA
 Fort Meade, MD
 Fort Monroe, VA
 Fort Myer, VA
 Fort Ritchie, MD
 Fort Shafter, HI
 Fort Totten, NY

BRAC 95

Fort Belvoir, VA
 Fort Buchanan, PR
 Fort Gillem, GA
 Fort Hamilton, NY
 Fort Mcpherson, GA
 Fort Meade, MD
 Fort Monroe, VA
 Fort Myer, VA
 Fort Ritchie, MD
 Fort Shafter, HI
 Fort Totten, NY
 C. Kelly Support Center, PA
 C. M. Price Support Center, IL
 Presidio of San Francisco, CA
 US Army Garrison, Selfridge, MI

Added for BRAC 95→

Added for BRAC 95→

Added for BRAC 95→

Added for BRAC 95→

(d) Training Schools. Training schools have the mission of providing the Army with trained individual soldiers, developing the doctrine that describes how the Army will fight, defining the Army's material requirements, designing the Army's organizations and developing the Army's leaders. The training mission includes entry level and advanced training for enlisted soldiers and officers, career professional training for the non-commissioned officer corps, officer corps, and Department of the Army civilians. This category was renamed from INITIAL ENTRY/BRANCH SCHOOLS (BRAC 93) to TRAINING SCHOOLS (BRAC 95) to better

describe the mission of the installation versus the tenant. These installations host many training functions other than initial entry and branch schools. The Presidio of Monterey was moved from the PROFESSIONAL SCHOOLS (BRAC 93) category based on its primary mission of training.

BRAC 93

Fort Benning, GA
Fort Bliss, TX
Fort Eustis/Story, VA
Fort Gordon, GA
Fort Huachuca, AZ
Fort Jackson, SC
Fort Knox, KY
Fort Lee, VA
Fort Leonard Wood, MO
Fort McClellan, AL
Fort Rucker, AL
Fort Sam Houston, TX
Fort Sill, OK

Changed from PROF ED→

BRAC 95

Fort Benning, GA
Fort Bliss, TX
Fort Eustis/Story, VA
Fort Gordon, GA
Fort Huachuca, AZ
Fort Jackson, SC
Fort Knox, KY
Fort Lee, VA
Fort Leonard Wood, MO
Fort McClellan, AL
Fort Rucker, AL
Fort Sam Houston, TX
Fort Sill, OK
Presidio of Monterey, CA

(e) Professional Education. The Professional Schools have the mission of providing the Army with trained individual soldiers, developing the doctrine that describes how the Army will fight, defining the Army's material requirements, designing the Army's organizations and developing the Army's leaders. The training mission includes entry level and advanced training for enlisted soldiers and officers, career professional training for the NCO and officer corps, and training Department of the Army civilians.

BRAC 93

Carlisle Barracks, PA
Fort Leavenworth, KS
Fort Lesley J. McNair, DC
West Point, NY
*Presidio of Monterey, CA

BRAC 95

Carlisle Barracks, PA
Fort Leavenworth, KS
Fort Lesley J. McNair, DC
West Point, NY

* Presidio of Monterey was placed in the Training School category in BRAC 95.

(f) Ammunition Production. Ammunition production facilities manufacture, receive, store, renovate, test, and demilitarize conventional and chemical ammunition. They operate calibration laboratories and ballistic test facilities. They also provide Quality Assurance Specialist Ammunition Surveillance (QASAS)/depot storage for ammunition and strategic materials.

Every installation in this category was included in the PRODUCTION category during BRAC 93. Due to the uniqueness of the mission of these facilities, a better comparison of "like"

facilities is made when Ammunition Production Installations are separated from other industrial facilities. For BRAC 95 the old PRODUCTION category was broken into AMMUNITION PRODUCTION and INDUSTRIAL.

BRAC 93(No Category)

Moved from 93 Production→
Moved from 93 Production→

BRAC 95(Ammo Production)

Holston Army Ammo Plant, TN
Iowa Army Ammo Plant, IA
Lake City Army Ammo Plant, MO
Lone Star Army Ammo Plant, TX
McAlester Army Ammo Plant, OK
Milan Army Ammo Plant, TN
Pine Bluff Arsenal, AR
Radford Army Ammo Plant, VA

(g) Ammunition Storage Installations. Ammunition storage installations receive, store, maintain, demilitarize, and dispose of conventional and special ammunition and other commodities. They store critical and strategic commodities and perform quality assurance surveillance for ammunition and strategic storage. Ammunition storage facilities support the operational requirement of "power projection" by managing ammunition stockpiles for use in executing the National Military Strategy.

Ammunition storage installations were part of the DEPOT and PRODUCTION categories in 1993. An improved evaluation of these installations is possible by separating them from maintenance depots.

BRAC 93(No category)

Moved from 93 Depot→
Moved from 93 Production→
Moved from 93 Depot→
Moved from 93 Depot→

BRAC 95

Blue Grass Army Depot, Ky
Hawthorne Army Ammo Plant, NV
Pueblo Depot, CO
Savanna Depot, IL
Seneca Depot, NY
Sierra Depot, CA
Tooele Depot, UT
Umatilla Depot, OR

(h) Commodity Installations. Commodity installations are industrial facilities which include laboratories, engineering and logistical management center, National Inventory Control Points (NICP) and National Maintenance Points (NMP). Commodity installations perform life cycle management over the accomplishment of research, development, and engineering. In addition, they provide the initial and follow on procurement and materiel readiness functions for items and weapon systems all in support of the Army in the field. They collectively determine the Army's requirement, procure or overhaul necessary assets, position equipment in the appropriate depots, and issue in response to the Army's needs. Through extensive research, development and engineering, they perform integrated materiel management, acquisition, technical assistance, security assistance and matrix support to Program Executive Officers (PEO). They meld both the private and public industrial base in support of the Army and Department of Defense Program Managers.

BRAC 93

Army Research Laboratory, MD
Cold Region Research Lab, NH
Detroit Arsenal, IL
Fort Detrick, MD
Fort Monmouth, NJ
Natick Research & Engr Ctr, MA
Picatinny Arsenal, NJ
Redstone Arsenal, AL
Rock Island Arsenal, IL
*Belvoir Fuels Lab, TX
*Vint Hill Farms Station, VA
*Federal Center, MO

BRAC 95

Army Research Laboratory, MD
Cold Region Research Lab, NH
Detroit Arsenal, IL
Fort Detrick, MD
Fort Monmouth, NJ
Natick Research & Engr Ctr, MA
Picatinny Arsenal, NJ
Redstone Arsenal, AL
Rock Island Arsenal, IL

- * Belvoir Fuels -Dropped from BRAC 95 study list - downsizing underway as a below threshold installation using the Army's own authority.
- * Vint Hill Farms Station - Dropped from BRAC 95 study list - closure under BRAC 93.
- * Federal Center was assigned to the Leased facility category for BRAC 95.

(i) Ports. Ports are industrial facilities that include ocean terminals and an ammunition terminal operated by the Military Traffic Management Command (MTMC). No change in this category.

BRAC 93

Bayonne Military Ocean Terminal, NJ
Oakland Military Ocean Terminal, CA
Sunny Point Military Ocean Terminal, NC

BRAC 95

Bayonne Military Ocean Terminal, NJ
Oakland Military Ocean Terminal, CA
Sunny Point Military Ocean Terminal, NC

(j) **Depots.** Maintenance depots receive, store, issue and maintain both ammunition and assorted items of Army equipment. All Army maintenance depots provide training and logistical support for Army Reserve and National Guard units and certain limited/specialized training to active component soldiers. Maintenance depots are a ready source of expert maintenance information to all military units. During a national emergency/force deployment, depot personnel voluntarily deploy to support combat forces in the field. The ammunition storage depots were given their own category in BRAC 95, allowing comparison of the maintenance depots by themselves.

BRAC 93

Anniston Depot, AL
Letterkenny Depot, PA
Red River Depot, TX
Tobyhanna Depot, PA
*Blue Grass Depot, KY
*Pueblo Depot, CO
*Umatilla Depot, OR
*Savanna Depot, IL
*Seneca Depot, NY
*Sierra Depot, CA
*Tooele Depot, UT

BRAC 95

Anniston Depot, AL
Letterkenny Depot, PA
Red River Depot, TX
Tobyhanna Depot, PA

* These installations are included in the Ammunition Storage category in BRAC 95.

(k) **Proving Grounds.** Proving Grounds are facilities that include laboratories, engineering and logistical management centers, and inventory control centers. Proving Grounds plan, conduct, and report the results of developmental tests of chemical warfare munitions, chemical and biological defense systems and flame, incendiary, smoke obscurant and illuminating weapons systems. The proving ground safeguards, stores, transports, and uses chemical surety materiel, and provides security and removal/disposal of unwanted chemical surety materiel. It plans, conducts, and reports the results of performance and survivability of DoD materiel in various environments. No change in this category.

BRAC 93

Aberdeen Proving Grounds, MD
Dugway Proving Grounds, UT
White Sands Missile Range, NM
Yuma Proving Grounds, AZ

BRAC 95

Aberdeen Proving Grounds, MD
Dugway Proving Grounds, UT
White Sands Missile Range, NM
Yuma Proving Grounds, AZ

(l) Medical Centers.

Medical Centers provide patient care, graduate medical education, and medical research. Patient care ranges from simple outpatient treatment to sophisticated specialty care and includes referral care from other facilities. Graduate medical education provides military-oriented graduate medical training and is essential to the recruitment and retention of military physicians. Medical center research has produced significant medical advances. In prior years, Tripler Army Medical Center was included in Fort Shafter's installation assessment.

BRAC 93

Fitsimons Medical Center, CO
Walter Reed Medical Center, DC

Added for BRAC 95→

BRAC 95

Fitsimons Medical Center, CO
Walter Reed Medical Center, DC
Tripler Medical Center, HI

(m) Industrial Facilities. Industrial facilities are initial production manufacturing plants that receive, store, and incorporate raw materials and sub-components into the manufacturing process for end-items and components. They perform quality assurance and conduct acceptance testing of their products. Industrial facilities can be either government owned - government operated (GOGO) or government owned - contractor operated (GOCO). These facilities, in addition to "manufacturing", perform industrial and value engineering for assigned materials and the required production engineering to support procurement, production, and mobilization

BRAC 93 (no category)

Added for BRAC 95→
Moved from 93 Production→
Moved from 93 Production→

BRAC 95

Lima Tank Plant, OH
Stratford Eng Plant, CT
Watervliet Arsenal, NY

C. DEVELOP ATTRIBUTES AND ASSIGN WEIGHTS.

TABS developed attributes that support the quantitative measurement of the first four Department of Defense Selection Criteria. The attributes were assigned weights to reflect their relative importance within the associated selection criteria.

(1) Process Used to Develop Attributes and Weights.

The Department of the Army staff coordination process was key in the development of a systematic approach to this task. A broad cross-section of experts on the Army Staff and the MACOMS reviewed the attributes and weights. Staff proponents helped the decision makers by researching and investigating (revising attributes and weights), searching out objectives and alternatives, comparing them in light of their consequences, and using an appropriate framework of analysis, expert judgement and intuition to fully explore the issues. The final product was approved by the Under Secretary of the Army and the Vice Chief of Staff, Army.

The study team consisted of staff representatives from key directorates within the Deputy Chief of Staff for Operations and Plans (DCSOPS), selected staff from the Deputy Chief of Staff for Logistics (DCSLOG), the Assistant Chief of Staff for Installation Management (ACSIM), the Army Audit Agency (AAA), the Program Analysis and Evaluation Directorate (PAED). These individuals were functional experts for critical areas such as training standards and requirements, force structure, mobilization, deployment, installation management, stationing and infrastructure resourcing. They provided up to date policy information with respect to a myriad of functional areas. Other study team members included:

- BRAC 91 & BRAC 93 Army Basing Study team members. Provided expertise to the process by identifying problems and unresolved issues from previous BRAC rounds.
- Previous BRAC Commission Staff. Provided insight into the detail and scope of the Commission's analysis of the BRAC process, including the attributes and weights used in Installation Assessments.
- Major Commands BRAC representatives. Provided expertise with respect to what attributes could be collected. They provided many of the "finishing touches" to the attributes - sources of data, methodology for collection and suggested weights. The BRAC representatives also provided a link to the previous BRAC rounds and to the implementation process.

Every attribute and its weight was scrutinized in detail by the HQDA staff and MACOM team. Most of the previous attributes were changed in some way: deleted, modified or renamed; some new attributes were added.

(2) Aligning Attributes to Selection Criteria.

One overdue change was to clarify how DoD selection criteria linked with Measures of Merit and how the Measures of Merit linked with the attributes (see **Figure 3**, **Figure 4**). The BRAC 95 alignment clearly shows what each attribute is measuring and how it relates to the four DoD selection criteria measuring "Military Value" (see **Figure 4**).

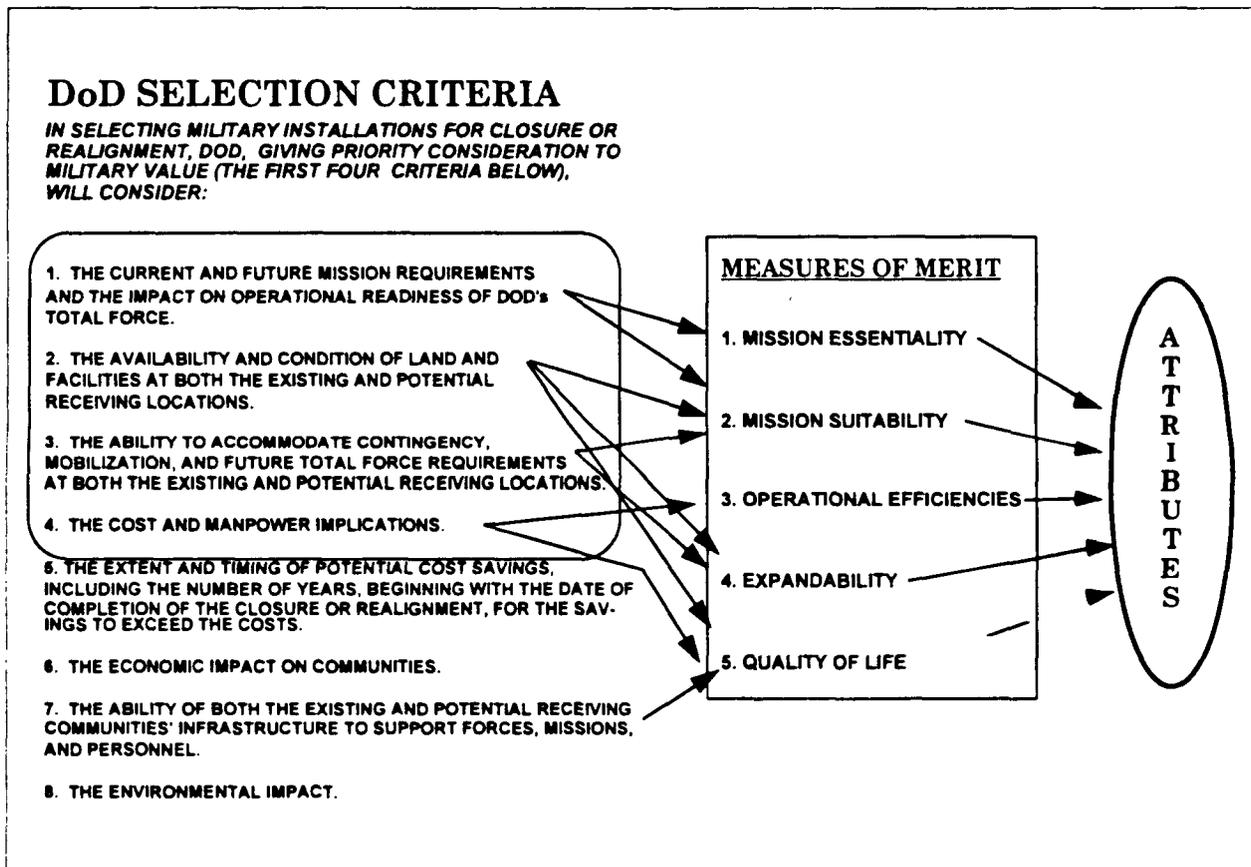


Figure 3. BRAC 91 and BRAC 93 relationships among attributes, Measures of Merit and DoD selection criteria.

DoD SELECTION CRITERIA

IN SELECTING MILITARY INSTALLATIONS FOR CLOSURE OR REALIGNMENT, DOD, GIVING PRIORITY CONSIDERATION TO MILITARY VALUE (THE FIRST FOUR CRITERIA BELOW), WILL CONSIDER:

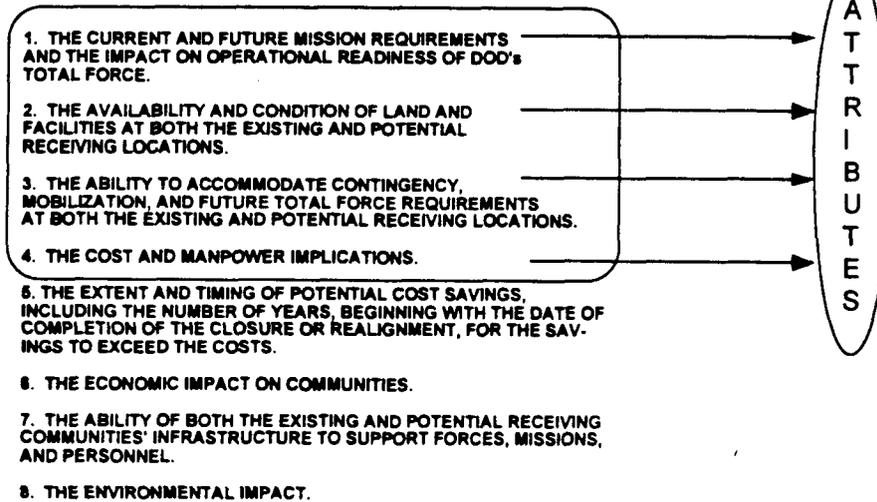


Figure 4. BRAC 95 relationship between attributes and DoD selection criteria.

The lists below are from BRAC 93 and show how each attribute was linked to the DoD selection criteria.

DoD Selection Criteria One - The current and future mission requirements and the impact on operational readiness of the Department of Defense's total force.

Mission Essentiality

Maneuver (Training) Acres	Levels of Command	Rail and Road Linkages
Ranges	Sub - Installation Support	Support Facilities
Deployment Network	Capacity - Supply	Normal Throughput
Joint Synergy	Capacity - Maintenance	Test & Evaluation Facilities
Reserve Component Support	Capacity -Ammunition Storage	Test & Evaluation Ranges
Army Readiness	Production Flexibility	Total Acres
Impact Range Acres	Production Storage	R & D Facilities
General Instructional Face	Plant Capacity	Workforce Retention
Major Unit Support		

Mission Suitability

Contiguous Maneuver Acres	General Instructional Fac	Joint Synergy
Operational/Admin Fac	Applied Instructional Fac	Location
Aviation Maintenance Fac	Ranges	Quantity - Distance
Vehicle Maintenance Fac	Maintenance Facilities	Deep Water Piers and Wharves
Supply/Storage Facilities	Construction Investment	Hard Surface Staging Areas
Distance to Training Area	Accessibility	Transportation Infrastructure
Construction Investment	Work Force Retention	Material Handling Equipment
Information Mission Area	Airport Proximity	

DoD selection Criteria Three - The availability and condition of land, facilities and associated airspace at both the existing and potential receiving locations.

Mission Suitability

Operational/administrative Fac	General Instructional Fac	Location
Aviation Maintenance Fac	Applied Instructional Fac	Quantity - Distance
Vehicle Maintenance Fac	Maintenance Facilities	Deep Water Piers and Wharves
Supply/Storage Facilities	Accessibility	Hard Surface Staging Areas
Distance to Training Area	Work Force Retention	Transportation Infrastructure
Construction Investment	Airport Proximity	Material Handling Equipment
Information Mission Area	Joint Synergy	

Expandability

Total Buildable Acres	Total Unused Building Admin	Ranges
Encroachment	Work Force Available	Maintenance Facilities
Environmental Carrying Cap	Total Unused Maintenance	Unused Capacity - Plant
Multi-Function	Total Unused Supply	Unused Ammunition Storage
Infrastructure		

Quality of Life

Percent Permanent Facilities	Army Family Housing	Community Facilities
Army Communities of Excellence Score	Unaccompanied Officer Hsg	Health Care Support Index
	Unaccompanied Enl Hsg	Places Rated Almanac Factor

DoD Selection Criteria Three - The ability to accommodate contingency, mobilization, and future force requirements at both the existing and potential receiving locations.

Mission Suitability

Operational/administrative Fac	General Instructional Fac	Joint Synergy
Aviation Maintenance Fac	Applied Instructional Fac	Location
Vehicle Maintenance Fac	Ranges	Quantity - Distance
Supply/Storage Facilities	Maintenance Facilities	Deep Water Piers and Wharves
Distance to Training Area	Accessibility	Hard Surface Staging Areas
Construction Investment	Work Force Retention	Transportation Infrastructure
Information Mission Area	Airport Proximity	Material Handling Equipment

Expandability

Total Buildable Acres	Infrastructure	Total Unused - Supply
Encroachment	Total Unused Building Admin	Unused Capacity - Plant
Environmental Carrying Cap	Work Force Available	Unused Ammunition Storage
Multi-Function	Total Unused - Maintenance	

DoD Selection Criteria Four - The cost and manpower implications.

Operational Efficiencies

Variable Housing Allowance	Average Civilian Salary
Army Family Housing Cost	Manpower Estimating Factor
Cost Estimating Factor	Construction Cost Factor

D. WEIGHTING THE DOD SELECTION CRITERIA.

Because of the new streamlined approach, attributes were reassigned to DoD criteria, and new weights were calculated.

(1) Methodology.

In order to simplify the process, the Army took steps to:

STEP 1. Ensure that each attribute measures only one of the DoD selection criteria.

STEP 2. Ensure that all categories of installations have the same weights for the DoD selection criteria. Rationale: This ensures that the Mission Requirements of a depot receive the same weight as the Mission Requirements of a maneuver installation.

STEP 3. Maintain approximately the same balance among weights of attributes as in BRAC 91 & BRAC 93. Rationale: This precludes a large shift in the previous rankings. For example, the OPERATIONAL group of attributes, found in BRAC 93 Measures of Merit number one and

number two (Mission Essentiality and Mission Suitability) totalled to 450 to 600 points (about half of the total). The FACILITIES type of attributes, found in the BRAC 93 Measures of Merit number one, two, three and five - (Mission Essentiality, Mission Suitability and Expandability and Quality of Life) totalled to 200 to 250 (about a fourth of the total).

STEP 4. Establish a baseline for assigning weights to the DoD selection criteria in the following manner:

- a. Discontinue use of the Measures of Merit.
- b. Reorganize the attributes under the appropriate DoD selection criteria (keeping the BRAC 93 attribute weights constant).
- c. Add up the total attribute weights for all each DoD selection criteria.
- d. Round the resulting totals to the nearest 25 points.

For maneuver installations, the total BRAC 93 attribute weights that measured DoD selection criteria number one and number two were:

Mission Requirements:

Maneuver (training Acres)	= 75	Reserve Support	= 30*
Joint Synergy	= 15*	Contiguous Maneuver Acres	= 80
Ranges	= 50*	Operational/admin face	= 30*
Deployment Network	= 50*	Aviation Maint	= 30*
Supply / Storage	= 15*	Distance to Training Area	= <u>40*</u>
Information Management Area	= 10*		
Vehicle Maintenance	= 30*	total	= 465
Construction Investment	= 10*		

(Attributes from multiple criteria not counted) =155

* These attributes measure more than one DoD selection criteria.

Land and Facilities:

Ranges	= 50*	Army Community of Excellence	
Operational/admin fac	= 30*	(ACOE) Score	= 10
Aviation Maint	= 30*	Army Family Housing	= 35
Supply / Storage	= 15*	Unaccompanied Off Hsg	= 20
Information Management Area	= 10*	Unaccompanied Enl Hsg	= 35
Vehicle Maintenance	= 30*	Health Care Support	= 35
Construction Investment	= 10*	Places Rated Almanac	= 10
Joint Synergy	= 15*	Distance to Training Area	= <u>40*</u>
% Permanent Facilities	= 35	total	= 410

(Attributes from multiple criteria not counted) = 220

* These attributes measured more than one DoD selection criteria.

For maneuver installations, the total BRAC 93 attribute weights that measured DoD selection criteria #3 and 4 were:

Future Requirements:

Ranges	= 50*	Buildable Acres	= 50
Operational/admin fac	= 30*	Encroachment	= 50
Aviation Maint	= 30*	Environmental Capacity	= 50
Supply / Storage	= 15*	Multi-function	= 25
Information Management Area	= 10*	Infrastructure	= 25
Vehicle Maintenance	= 30*	Distance to Training Area	= <u>40*</u>
Construction Investment	= 10*	total	= 415

(Attributes from multiple criteria not counted) = 220

Cost and Manpower:

Variable Housing Allowance	= 15	Cost Estimation Relationship	= 20
Family Housing Cost	= 15	Construction Cost Factor	= <u>15</u>
Average Civilian Salary	= 15	total	= 100
Manpower Estimating Relationship	= 20		

* These attributes measured more than one DoD selection criteria.

The following lists the revised weights and attributes used during BRAC 95.

DoD selection criteria number one, Mission Requirements accounts for most of the attributes from the BRAC 91-93 Measures of Merit 1 and 2. They total 400-500 points. The following attributes are included:

Essential training land and facilities

Maneuver (training Acres)	= 75	Operational/admin face	= 30
Joint Synergy	= 15	Aviation Maint	= 30
Ranges	= 50	Supply / Storage	= 15
Deployment Network	= 50	Vehicle Maintenance	= 30
Reserve Support	= 30	Distance to Training Area	= 40
Contiguous Maneuver Acres	= 80		

Total points: 445 points - round up to 450 points.

DoD selection criteria number two, Land and Facilities accounts for portions of the attributes from the BRAC 91-93 Measures of Merit one, two, three and five. They total 200-250 points. The following attributes are included:

Housing for soldiers and families, quality of the facilities and quality of the land

Construction Investment	= 10	Unaccompanied Off Housing	= 20
% Permanent Facilities	= 35	Unaccompanied ENL Housing	= 35
Army Community of Excellence (ACOE) Score	= 10	*Environmental Capacity	= 50
Army Family Housing	= 35	*Infrastructure	= 25

Total points: 220 points - round up to 225 points.

* During BRAC 91&93, Environmental Capacity and Infrastructure were measures as future requirements (Selection criteria #3 and #4). They belong in the criteria measuring the **condition** of Land and Facilities (selection criteria #2).

DoD selection criteria number three, Future requirements, accounts for portions of the attributes from the BRAC 91-93 Measures of Merit one, two and three. They total 100-135 points. The following attributes are included:

Attributes that measure expansion capacity:

Information Mission Area	= 10	Encroachment	= 50
Buildable Acres	= 50	Multi-function	= 25

Total points: 135 points - round down to 125 points.

DoD selection criteria number four, Cost and Manpower accounts for some of the attributes from the BRAC 91-93 Measure of Merit number four. They total 125-195 points. The following attributes are included:

Variable Housing Allowance	= 15	Cost estimating Relationship	= 20
Family Housing Cost	= 15	Construction Cost factor	= 15
Average Civilian Salary	= 15	Health Care Support	= 35
Manpower Estimating Relationship	= 20	Places Rated Almanac	= 10

Total points: 145 points - round up to 150 points.

The initial total number of points assigned to the first four DoD selection criteria were:

Mission Requirements	450
Land and Facilities	225
Future Requirements	125
Cost and Manpower	<u>150</u>
Total =	950

In order to round to an even total of 1000 points, the weight for the Cost and Manpower increased to 200 points, in recognition of its importance.

(2) The Final Weighting.

The final weighting of the first four DoD Selection criteria are:

Mission Requirements	450
Land and Facilities	225
Future Requirements	125
<u>Cost and Manpower</u>	<u>200</u>
Total =	1000

E. REFINING THE ATTRIBUTES.

(1) Deleting Problem Attributes.

One of the first priorities was to eliminate attributes used in the past that no longer contributed significantly to the assessment of "Installation Value". The Army deleted the following attributes because they:

(a) Did not discriminate between installations.

- *Work force retention* - All scores were high.
- *Location (Depots)* - All values were the same (Yes).

(b) Were unavailable at some Major Army Commands (MACOMS).

- *Manpower Estimating Relationship (MER)* - AMC, MDW, USARPAC do not use MER.
- *Cost Estimating Relationship (CER)* - AMC, MDW, USARPAC do not use CER.

(c) Did not apply to at least 50% of the installations in the category.

- *Distance to training area* - applied to only 3 of 11 installations.

(d) Were scaled poorly.

- *Major Unit Support* - Counting the number of units and activities on an installation is not meaningful.
- *Levels of Command* - Counting the number of headquarters on an installation is not meaningful.
- *Joint synergy* - Counting the number of joint units nearby and boundaries with other service facilities is not meaningful.

(e) Measured management action rather than an installation capability.

- *Sub-installation support* - a measure of a management decision rather than an installation asset.
- *Construction investment* - a measure of the MILCON program rather than the capability of an installation.

(f) Were too difficult to quantify.

- *Army Readiness* - represents professional judgment and is hard to measure.
- *Location* - represents professional judgment and is hard to measure.

(g) Did not measure one of the four DoD selection criteria.

- *Places Rated Almanac* - Not a measure of "Military Value" in one of the DoD selection criteria.
- *Community facilities* - Not a measure of "Military Value" in one of the DoD selection criteria.

(h) Were inconsistent do to site specific factors.

- *Avg Civilian Salary* - Specific to installation grade scale, varies if BASOPS is contracted vs in-house.

(i) Were measured better in another attribute

- *Airport Proximity (Command and Control)* - Better measured in the deployment network attribute.
- *Accessibility (Command and Control)*- Better measured in the deployment network attribute.
- *Transportation Infrastructure (Ports)* - Better measured in the Normal Throughput attribute.
- *Material Handling Equipment (Ports)* - Better measured in Support Facilities Attribute.
- *Total Unused Building Admin* - Better measured in the capacity related attributes (Capacity-Maintenance and Capacity-Supply).

(2) Refining Existing Attributes.

- *Range* attribute was expanded to include the key training features required by the Army - Multi-Purpose Range Complex (MPRC), Remote Electronic Target System (RETS) firing points, and standard Military Operations on Urbanized Terrain (MOUT) ranges in addition to total ranges.

- *Impact Acres* was expanded to count the ability of the impact area to execute a Joint Army/Air Force Attack Team (JATT) mission and the ability to fire the Multiple Launch Rocket System (MLRS) -(a critical long-range firepower asset) in addition to total impact acres.

- *Maneuver Acres* was expanded to count the off-post maneuver rights area commonly used by the installation and was clarified to NOT COUNT off limits areas, environmentally sensitive areas, etc.

- *Contiguous Maneuver Acres* was redefined and renamed to *Mechanized Maneuver Acres* to better capture the installation's capability to provide training space for the most resource demanding training - Mechanized Maneuver.

- *Reserve Component Support* was modified (split into *Reserve Training* and *Mobilization*) to better align the attributes to the selection criteria. Reserve Training as an attribute within DoD criteria # 1 (Mission Requirements). Mobilization as an attribute within DoD criteria #3 (Future Requirements).

- *T&E Ranges* was expanded to consider the size of the ranges as well as the number of ranges.

- *T&E Facilities* was expanded to consider the cost of in place equipment as well as the size of the facilities.

- *Deep Water Piers and Wharves* was changed to *Piers and Wharves* and now captures several aspects of the value of wharves in general (type vessels accommodated, length) rather than just length.

(3) Adding New Attributes.

The Army added the following attributes to better measure important aspects of an installation's capability.

Special Airspace - Developed to capture a critical and diminishing resource required to conduct aviation training and tactical training.

Work Space - This new attribute combines several related facility types into one attribute.

Installation and Base Operating Expense (IBOE) - This is a unique measure of the efficiency of all depot operations and was added to the depot category only.

Locality Pay - New attribute added to compare the cost of civilian employees. This attribute accurately captures the relative cost of civilian labor.

Cost of Living index - A measure of the relative cost to live in a specific geographic area.

F. DATA COLLECTION.

(1) Certification.

An amendment to the Defense Base Closure and Realignment Act of 1990 requires the Secretaries of the military departments as well as key officials to include a statement that the information being provided is accurate and complete to the best of that person's knowledge and belief. A management control plan, prepared in collaboration with the Army Audit Agency, serves as the basis for making this certification. While previous BRAC history has demonstrated the Army's commitment to basing its recommendations upon reliable and accurate data, numerous additional efforts were undertaken to ensure that the information used is accurate and reliable:

- extensive quality control on corporate data bases and decision support systems containing installation data;
- on-site visits;
- standardized procedures to assess military value of installations and use of sensitivity analyses;
- major improvements in the Cost of Base Realignment Actions (COBRA) model;
- comprehensive review of procedures used by the Total Army Basing Study by external agencies;
- presence and active participation by auditors of the Army Audit Agency through every phase of the process.

(2) Data Calls.

For purposes of standardization, specific guidance was provided to the Major Command Headquarters (MACOMS) on the attributes to be used, attribute weights and data sources. This guidance defined the procedures, formats, attributes and weights to be used for the installation assessments of military value. Based upon the definitions developed for each attribute, data needed to perform the assessment was collected from the MACOMs.

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CHAPTER 3. THE DECISION PAD MODEL.

The Decision Pad model is a commercially produced decision analysis software model. The Decision Pad model uses a decision analysis system called multiple attribute decision making (MAD) to assist the user in making complex decisions involving numerous alternatives. The Army used Decision Pad to conduct the Military Value Assessments for BRAC 91 and BRAC 93.

A. TERMS USED BY THE DECISION PAD MODEL.

Attributes - Measurable elements of installation utility used to compare installations.

Alternatives - The installations within a category that are compared against each other.

Criteria - Decision Pad name for attributes.

Weights - The relative importance of an attribute compared to other attributes in the model described in points. The Army uses a 1,000 point scale, so an attribute score with a weight of 100 points would contribute 10% to the decision.

Scale - The method for measuring the utility of an attribute, example scales:

COST attributes - smaller is better.

SIZE attributes - bigger is better.

Score - A number between 1 and 10 that D-PAD assigns each alternative (Installation) based on the data input, attributes and scales. A larger number results in a higher ranking.

Rank - The relative position of the installation's score when compared against all other installations in the category.

Sub Model - A D-Pad model which calculated a score to be input into another D-Pad model.

+,++ - Designates an attribute value with a high score when compared to all other attribute values.

-,-- - Designates an attribute value with a low score when compared to all other attribute values.

B. HOW DECISION PAD WORKS.

(1) The Decision Pad model calculation:

- (1) Scales the attribute raw values, resulting in a SCORE from 1 - 10.
- (2) Weights the attribute Scores by multiplying by the WEIGHT.
- (3) Sums the total score for an installation and divides by the total weight.
- (4) Rounds of the final SCORE to the nearest tenth.
- (5) Ranks the final SCORES.

(2) Decision Pad Example.

	weight	FORT A	FORT B	FORT C
Attribute #1 (SIZE)	40	100 Acres	200 Acres	125 Acres
Attribute #2 (COST)	<u>60</u>	\$50	\$75	\$100
total	100			

Scaling:

- SIZE Scale; Bigger is Better - minimum value gets the lowest score (0), maximum value gets the highest score (10), a linear scale is used between the min and max.
- COST Scale; Smaller is better - minimum value get the highest score (10), maximum value gets the lowest value (0), a linear scale is used between the min and max.

	weight	FORT A	FORT B	FORT C
Attribute #1 (SIZE)	40	0 points	10 points	2.5 points
Attribute #2 (COST)	<u>60</u>	10 points	5 points	0 points
total	100			

Weighting:

	weight	FORT A	FORT B	FORT C
Attribute #1 (SIZE)	40	0 points(40*0)	400 points(40*10)	100 points(40*2.5)
Attribute #2 (COST)	<u>60</u>	600 points(60*10)	300 points(60*5)	0 points(60*0)
total	100			

	FORT A	FORT B	FORT C
Summing:	600/100 = 6	700/100 = 7	100/100 = 1
	6.0	7.0	1.0

	FORT A	FORT B	FORT C
FINAL RANKS	2	1	3

CHAPTER 4. BRAC 95 INSTALLATION ASSESSMENTS

A. MANEUVER INSTALLATIONS

Maneuver installations provide the facilities and resources to house, sustain, maintain, train, and deploy major Active Component (AC) forces. In addition, these installations provide training and mobilization support to Reserve Component (RC) forces. Given the large AC population of this category; housing, community services, and recreation for soldiers and their families are important missions. They also provide support for designated geographical areas to both AC and RC activities that do not have immediate local access to required services.

The installations listed below were those evaluated within the Maneuver Installations category:

- Fort Bragg, North Carolina
- Fort Campbell, Kentucky
- Fort Carson, Colorado
- Fort Drum, New York
- Fort Hood, Texas
- Fort Lewis, Washington
- Fort Richardson, Alaska
- Fort Riley, Kansas
- Schofield Barracks, Hawaii
- Fort Stewart, Georgia
- Fort Wainwright, Alaska

(1) Criteria, Attributes and Weights:

The following measures of merit, attributes, and weights were used to evaluate the Maneuver Installations:

(a) Mission Requirements and Operational Readiness. The attributes and weights for this DoD Selection Criteria are:

<u>Attribute</u>	<u>Points</u>
Maneuver Acres	80
Ranges	70
Deployment Network	60
Reserve Training	60
Impact Area	70
Mechanized Maneuver Acres	70
Special Airspace	40
<hr/>	
Total	450

The single most important attribute for support of land forces, both Active and Reserve Components, is land. A growing nation and increasing space requirements of modern combat systems make land a precious commodity. The importance of maneuver land is recognized by assigning 150 points out of 450 points for maneuver acres and mechanized maneuver acres.

Ranges and impact areas are essential to the training of land forces. These attributes measure the current range and impact area capability of installations. The importance is recognized by assigning 31.1 percent (140 points) of the total 450 points. Ranges are given less weight than land because it is easier to build ranges than to buy land.

The ability to project or deploy forces is an important element in the defense of the nation. Desert Storm demonstrated the criticality of this capability. As the Army transitions to a smaller, United States based force, it will become even more important. Deployment network is assigned 60 points (13.3%).

Supporting the readiness of the Reserve Components (RC) is a very important element in evaluating maneuver installations. Since training areas, ranges, and deployment are just as important to the RC as the AC, the other six attributes assess the value of the installations for both components. In addition to the others, this attribute attempts to measure the availability of the installations to support the RC. This attribute is assigned sixty points (13.3%).

The military control of airspace over an installation is important for the scheduling of rotary wing and fixed wing training missions flown in support of ground troops. This is one of several factors used to assess the relative size of the training areas controlled by installations. This attribute has been given forty points (8.8%).

(b) Land and Facilities. Six attributes measure a Maneuver installation's ability to house its work force and family members. They are weighted as follows:

<u>Attribute</u>	<u>Points</u>
Barracks and Family Housing	60
Work Space	60
Percent Permanent Facilities	30
Average Age of Facilities	25
Infrastructure	25
Environmental Capacity	25
<hr/>	
Total	225

The overall availability of affordable family housing for soldiers and their families plus quality (% permanent facilities and average age of facilities) and quantity of work space were considered the most important aspects of land and facilities. These first four attributes combined total 175 points (77.8%).

The last two attributes measure an installation's ability to support its current needs plus the future needs when missions dictate expandability. These two attributes were given fifty points (22.2%).

(c) Contingency, Mobilization, and Future Requirements. Four attributes measure the ability of an installation to support contingency and mobilization missions and its ability to expand.

<u>Attribute</u>	<u>Points</u>
Mobilization Capability	55
Buildable Acres	35
IMA	10
Encroachment	25
<hr/>	

Total

125

Mobilization capability is the ability of an installation to train, equip, house, and deploy units during times of a national emergency. This attribute is assigned fifty-five points (44%).

Buildable acres measures the installation's capacity to support additional permanent structures while encroachment gauges the impacts of surrounding communities on the expansion of installation operations and unit training, plus the future potential for land acquisition. These two attributes received sixty points (48%).

Information Mission Area (IMA) is an evaluation of existing IMA systems on the basis of available capacity, capability for expansion, and technology utilized. Although important, it was considered to be less than that of the above three attributes and received only ten points (8%).

(d) Cost and Manpower. Six attributes measure the cost and manpower implications of an installation. They were weighted as follows:

<u>Attribute</u>	<u>Points</u>
Cost of Living Index	50
Housing Cost per DU	15
VHA Factor	15
Locality Pay Factor	30
BASOPS/Mission Population	60
MCA Cost Factor	30
<hr/>	
Total	200

BASOPS/Mission Population was considered to be the most important and was assessed sixty points (30%). This attribute measures the relative cost of operating an installation in support of the mission requirements.

The Cost of Living Index measures the relative cost of living for military and civilian personnel in communities surrounding the installation. This is an indicator of location costs to the Army to live and conduct business at the installation. This attribute was given fifty points (25%).

MCA Cost Factor measures the relative difference between installations for construction of the same facility. It further provides a relative index on the cost of capital investments for the modernization of facilities. This attribute was given thirty points (15%).

Locality Pay Factor measures the relative differences in the cost of the civilian work force at each installation. It measures the cost of labor -- not the cost of living -- from one geographical area to another. It was given thirty points (15%).

Family Housing Cost per Dwelling Unit and Variable Housing Allowance attributes assesses the relative cost of family housing in a given geographical area. The former measures costs related to on-post housing while the latter measures costs off-post housing costs. Both were given fifteen points for a total of thirty points (15%).

(2) Installation Rankings - MANEUVER INSTALLATIONS

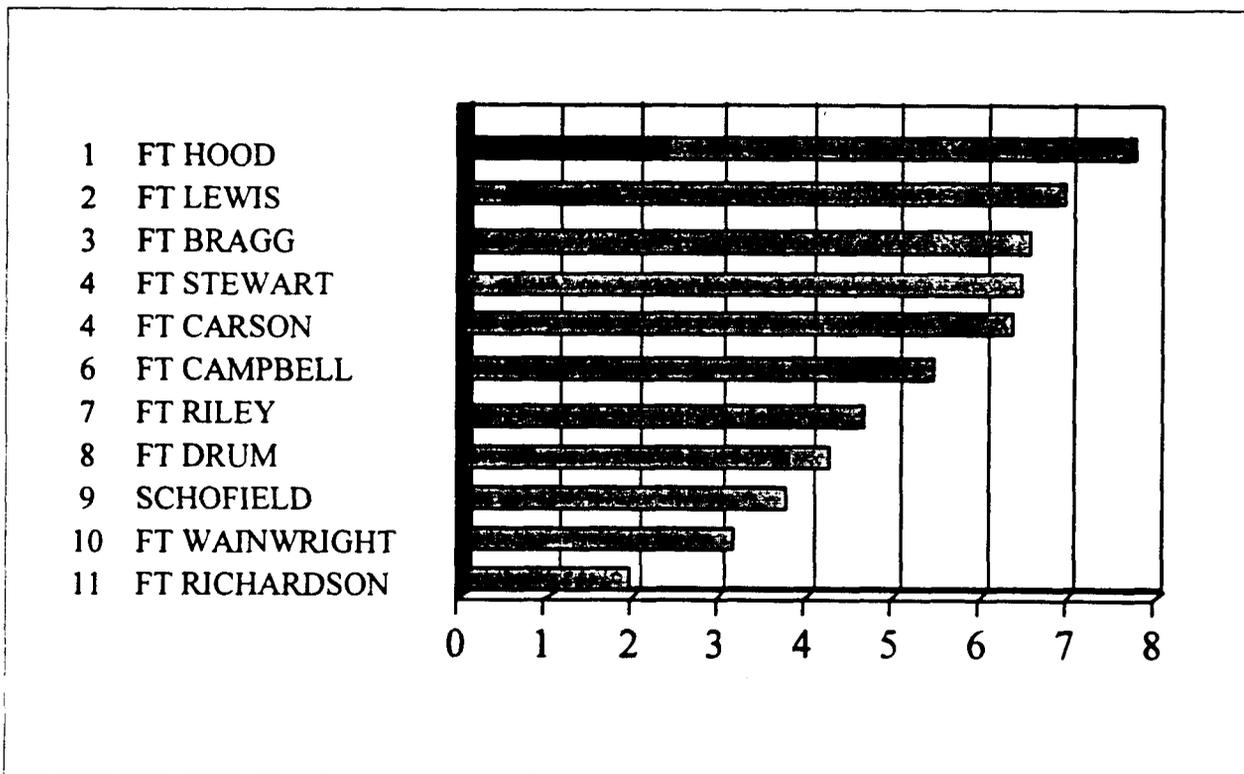


Figure 5. Installation Assessment Rankings - MANEUVER INSTALLATIONS

		FORT BRAGG	FORT CAMPBELL	FORT CARSON
	WEIGHT			
MANEUVER ACRES	80	100.8-	154.0	330.0++
RANGES	70	8.1+	7.5	7.7+
DEPLOYMENT NETWORK	60	8.7	7.9	6.7
RESERVE TRAINING	60	8.8++	3.4	1.5-
IMPACT AREA	70	6.8	4.6-	5.3
MECHG MNV ACRES	70	74.0	51.0-	277.0++
SPECIAL AIRSPACE	40	1040.0	2761.0	2153.4
MISSION REQUIREMENTS	--- 450	5.6	4.8	6.7
BARRACKS + AFH	60	41368.0+	23207.0	15087.0
TOTAL WORK SPACE	60	5707.0++	3089.0	2581.0
% PERM FAC	30	81.8	76.1	79.6
AVG AGE OF FACILITIES	25	33.0	32.0	28.0
INFRASTRUCTURE	25	6.8	2.7	5.0
ENVIRONMENT CAPACITY	25	7.7	6.0	8.0
LAND AND FACILITIES	--- 225	7.0	3.8	4.0
MOBILIZATION	55	6.6+	4.8	7.1+
TOT BUILDABLE ACRES	35	1949.0	9000.0	2252.0
IMA	10	1315.0	1335.0	1400.0
ENCROACHMENT	25	427.7	137.5	197.6
FUTURE REQUIREMENTS	--- 125	5.5	5.3	6.3
COST OF LIVING INDEX	50	97.4	90.4+	99.6
FAM HSG COST/UNIT	15	\$5,189.00	\$4,923.00	\$4,231.00
VHA FACTOR	15	\$257.63	\$45.21	\$208.47
LOCALITY PAY	30	1.03090	1.03090	1.03090
BASOPS FACTOR	60	\$3,746+	\$4,175+	\$4,435+
MCA COST FACTOR	30	0.80000+	0.99000	1.12000
COST AND MANPOWER	--- 200	9.3	9.5	8.8
SCORE	--- 1000	6.6	5.5	6.5
RANK		3	6	4

Table 1. Maneuver Installations Decision Pad Model (Table 1 of 4)

		FORT DRUM	FORT HOOD	FORT LEWIS
	WEIGHT			
MANEUVER ACRES	80	65.0--	156.0	317.0++
RANGES	70	8.7+	9.9++	6.4
DEPLOYMENT NETWORK	60	5.3-	9.3	9.9+
RESERVE TRAINING	60	3.0	3.8	8.3++
IMPACT AREA	70	6.4	10.0++	6.8
MECHG MNV ACRES	70	25.0-	156.0+	203.0++
SPECIAL AIRSPACE	40	652.7	3198.3+	5243.3++
MISSION REQUIREMENTS	--- 450	3.8	7.0	8.1
BARRACKS + AFH	60	11346.0-	61425.0++	26448.0
TOTAL WORK SPACE	60	2015.0-	5624.0++	3937.0+
% PERM FAC	30	71.5-	84.8	70.4-
AVG AGE OF FACILITIES	25	20.0+	26.0	39.0
INFRASTRUCTURE	25	1.8	7.0	5.7
ENVIRONMENT CAPACITY	25	7.9	8.9	8.2
LAND AND FACILITIES	--- 225	3.1	8.6	4.3
MOBILIZATION	55	4.1-	8.0++	8.2++
TOT BUILDABLE ACRES	35	10304.0	10000.0	10747.0
IMA	10	1215.0	1110.0	1265.0
ENCROACHMENT	25	90.9	119.3	370.1
FUTURE REQUIREMENTS	--- 125	4.8	7.5	7.5
COST OF LIVING INDEX	50	98.0	93.5+	103.4
FAM HSG COST/UNIT	15	\$8,114.00	\$5,272.00	\$5,016.00
VHA FACTOR	15	\$250.22	\$132.80	\$448.60
LOCALITY PAY	30	1.03090	1.03090	1.03920
BASOPS FACTOR	60	\$8,396	\$6,736	\$7,061
MCA COST FACTOR	30	1.19000	0.90000	1.08000
COST AND MANPOWER	--- 200	6.9	8.6	7.4
SCORE	=== 1000	4.4	7.7	7.0
RANK		8	1	2

Table 2. Maneuver Installations Decision Pad Model (Table 2 of 4)

		FORT RICHARDSON	FORT RILEY	SCHOFIELD BARRACKS
	WEIGHT			
MANEUVER ACRES	80	31.8--	71.0--	79.3-
RANGES	70	1.5--	5.9	6.6
DEPLOYMENT NETWORK	60	9.8	5.4-	9.2
RESERVE TRAINING	60	0.1-	4.1	5.3
IMPACT AREA	70	1.0--	4.9-	9.3+
MECHG MNV ACRES	70	44.0-	68.0	30.0-
SPECIAL AIRSPACE	40	80.7-	351.7-	898.1
MISSION REQUIREMENTS	--- 450	1.8	3.5	5.0
BARRACKS + AFH	60	5448.0-	13615.0	15067.0
TOTAL WORK SPACE	60	1082.0-	3107.0	1008.0-
% PERM FAC	30	96.0+	89.2	85.0
AVG AGE OF FACILITIES	25	35.2	40.0-	36.0
INFRASTRUCTURE	25	3.6	3.4	2.4
ENVIRONMENT CAPACITY	25	8.2	8.7	6.2
LAND AND FACILITIES	--- 225	3.0	3.9	2.4
MOBILIZATION	55	2.2--	4.1-	3.3-
TOT BUILDABLE ACRES	35	700.0	5930.0	110.3
IMA	10	1105.0	1415.0	510.0
ENCROACHMENT	25	140.4	105.4	1439.7-
FUTURE REQUIREMENTS	--- 125	2.4	4.6	0.8
COST OF LIVING INDEX	50	129.2--	92.1+	136.9--
FAM HSG COST/UNIT	15	\$8,200.00	\$5,690.00	\$4,203.00
VHA FACTOR	15	\$164.63	\$106.60	\$1,974.36-
LOCALITY PAY	30	1.08000-	1.03090	1.08000-
BASOPS FACTOR	60	\$14,139--	\$5,136+	\$6,774
MCA COST FACTOR	30	1.73000-	0.98000	1.73000-
COST AND MANPOWER	--- 200	1.4	8.9	3.1
SCORE	--- 1000	2.1	4.8	3.5
RANK		11	7	9

Table 3. Maneuver Installations Decision Pad Model (Table 3 of 4)

		FORT STEWART	FORT WAINWRIGHT
	WEIGHT		
MANEUVER ACRES	80	250.0+	329.8++
RANGES	70	5.9	0.0--
DEPLOYMENT NETWORK	60	8.5	8.9
RESERVE TRAINING	60	3.0	0.0-
IMPACT AREA	70	5.2	8.8+
MECHG MNV ACRES	70	171.0+	0.0--
SPECIAL AIRSPACE	40	2862.8	510.2
MISSION REQUIREMENTS	--- 450	5.9	4.4
BARRACKS + AFH	60	19853.0	13372.0
TOTAL WORK SPACE	60	2639.0	959.0-
‡ PERM FAC	30	72.9	90.6+
AVG AGE OF FACILITIES	25	23.0+	35.0
INFRASTRUCTURE	25	4.4	2.2
ENVIRONMENT CAPACITY	25	8.1	8.3
LAND AND FACILITIES	--- 225	4.1	2.9
MOBILIZATION	55	6.3	3.1-
TOT BUILDABLE ACRES	35	30659.0++	700.0
IMA	10	1280.0	915.0
ENCROACHMENT	25	105.2	11.4
FUTURE REQUIREMENTS	--- 125	8.4	3.1
COST OF LIVING INDEX	50	95.7+	126.6-
FAM HSG COST/UNIT	15	\$3,888.00	\$7,200.00
VHA FACTOR	15	\$150.50	\$1,301.36
LOCALITY PAY	30	1.03090	1.08000-
BASOPS FACTOR	60	\$4,946+	\$10,833-
MCA COST FACTOR	30	0.81000	1.97000-
COST AND MANPOWER	--- 200	9.3	1.9
	===		
SCORE	1000	6.5	3.4
RANK		4	10

Table 4. Maneuver Installations Decision Pad Model (Table 4 of 4)

	WEIGHT	FORT BRAGG	FORT CAMPBELL	FORT CARSON
MPRC	45	1.0+	1.0+	1.0+
# RETS POINTS	45	32.0+	32.0+	32.0+
MOUT RANGE	5	YES+	NO	NO
TOTAL RANGES	5	64.0	38.0	67.0
RANGES	--- 100	8.1	7.5	7.7
RAILHEAD	30	0.0	0.0	0.0
AIRPORT	30	0.0+	0.0+	7.0+
SEAPORT	30	100.0+	627.0-	1095.0--
HIGHWAY	10	10.00-	4.20	0.00
DEPLOYMENT	--- 100	8.7	7.9	6.7
IMPACT ACRES	60	33000.0	22629.0--	19537.0--
AF BOMBING	5	YES	YES	YES
ATTACK HELO	5	YES	YES	YES
TUBE ARTY	5	YES	YES	YES
MLRS CAP	10	YES	NO-	YES
ALL YES	15	YES	YES	YES
IMPACT AREAS	--- 100	6.8	4.6	5.3
WATER	25	13.6	7.6-	30.0++
SEWAGE	25	13.0++	4.0	4.0
ELECTRICAL	25	150.0++	44.0-	26.0-
LANDFILL	25	40.0	36.0	17.1+
INFRASTRUCTURE	--- 100	6.8	2.7	5.0
HIST BUILD	10	0.000730	0.000680	0.004750-
ENDANGERED SPECIES	15	7.0	0.0	3.0
WETLANDS	15	0.066370	0.024210	0.007800
AIR QUAL	15	Y	Y	Y
WATER QUAL	15	11.0	386.0--	0.0
NOISE QUALITY - II	10	15988.0-	14085.0-	3400.0
NOISE QUALITY - III	15	1858.0	8060.0-	0.0
CONTAMINATED SITES	5	31.0	38.0	69.0
ENVIRONMENTAL	--- 100	7.7	6.0	8.0
IDT	75	153167.0++	58396.0	13748.0--
AT	25	14258.0	7077.0-	9713.0
RESERVE TRAINING	--- 100	8.8	3.4	1.5
MOB BILLETS	10	33985.0	11468.0	19847.0
MAN ACRES	10	100.8	154.0	330.0+
DEPLOYMENT	10	8.7	7.9	6.7
MECH MAN ACRES	10	74.0	51.0	277.0+
WORK SPACE	10	5707.0+	3089.0	2581.0
RANGES	10	8.1	7.5	7.7
MOBILIZATION	--- 60	6.6	4.8	7.1

Table 5. Maneuver Installations Sub Models (Table 1 of 4)

			FORT DRUM	FORT HOOD	FORT LEWIS
	WEIGHT				
MPRC	45		1.0+	1.0+	1.0+
# RETS POINTS	45		41.0++	51.0++	16.0-
MOUT RANGE	5		YES+	YES+	NO
TOTAL RANGES	5		28.0	71.0	90.0
RANGES	---	100	8.7	9.9	6.4
RAILHEAD	30		0.0	0.0	0.0
AIRPORT	30		80.0--	0.0+	3.0+
SEAPORT	30		350.0	274.0	17.0+
HIGHWAY	10		7.00-	0.00	0.00
DEPLOYMENT	---	100	5.3	9.3	9.9
IMPACT ACRES	60		29537.0	62000.0++	33531.0
AF BOMBING	5		YES	YES	YES
ATTACK HELO	5		YES	YES	YES
TUBE ARTY	5		YES	YES	YES
MLRS CAP	10		YES	YES	YES
ALL YES	15		YES	YES	YES
IMPACT AREAS	---	100	6.4	10.0	6.8
WATER	25		6.0-	17.5+	19.1+
SEWAGE	25		4.3	7.5+	9.6+
ELECTRICAL	25		70.0	173.0++	95.0+
LANDFILL	25		70.0--	21.0	36.0
INFRASTRUCTURE	---	100	1.8	7.0	5.7
HIST BUILD	10		0.000320	0.002370	0.001460
ENDANGERED SPECIES	15		0.0	3.0	3.0
WETLANDS	15		0.130980	0.000000	0.018700
AIR QUAL	15		N-	Y	N-
WATER QUAL	15		0.0	7.0	0.0
NOISE QUALITY - II	10		1378.0	75.0	600.0
NOISE QUALITY - III	15		0.0	0.0	0.0
CONTAMINATED SITES	5		23.0	39.0	19.0
ENVIRONMENTAL	---	100	7.9	8.9	8.2
IDT	75		10575.0--	37611.0-	144001.0++
AT	25		26923.0++	21470.0+	14093.0
RESERVE TRAINING	---	100	3.0	3.8	8.3
MOB BILLETS	10		26166.0	37934.0+	42114.0+
MAN ACRES	10		65.0-	156.0	317.0+
DEPLOYMENT	10		5.3	9.3	9.9
MECH MAN ACRES	10		25.0	156.0	203.0+
WORK SPACE	10		2015.0	5624.0+	3937.0
RANGES	10		8.7	9.9+	6.4
MOBILIZATION	---	60	4.1	8.0	8.2

Table 6. Maneuver Installations Sub Models (Table 2 of 4)

			FORT RICHARDSON	FORT RILEY	SCHOFIELD BARRACKS
	WEIGHT				
MPRC	45		0.0--	1.0+	1.0+
# RETS POINTS	45		16.0-	16.0-	20.0-
MOUT RANGE	5		NO	NO	NO
TOTAL RANGES	5		31.0	23.0	75.0
RANGES	---	100	1.5	5.9	6.6
RAILHEAD	30		0.0	0.0	0.0
AIRPORT	30		3.0+	70.0--	18.0
SEAPORT	30		7.0+	727.0--	15.0+
HIGHWAY	10		1.00	0.00	1.00
DEPLOYMENT	---	100	9.8	5.4	9.2
IMPACT ACRES	60		7915.0--	16170.0--	55724.0++
AF BOMBING	5		NO-	YES	YES
ATTACK HELO	5		YES	YES	YES
TUBE ARTY	5		YES	YES	YES
MLRS CAP	10		NO-	YES	YES
ALL YES	15		NO--	YES	YES
IMPACT AREAS	---	100	1.0	4.9	9.3
WATER	25		7.0-	8.4	10.2
SEWAGE	25		4.1	4.3	3.2-
ELECTRICAL	25		24.7-	62.5	59.1
LANDFILL	25		0.0++	28.3	54.0-
INFRASTRUCTURE	---	100	3.6	3.4	2.4
HIST BUILD	10		0.000014	0.003100-	0.001400
ENDANGERED SPECIES	15		0.0	0.0	66.0--
WETLANDS	15		0.056000	0.014300	0.000000
AIR QUAL	15		N-	Y	Y
WATER QUAL	15		0.0	1.0	15.0
NOISE QUALITY - II	10		0.0	1120.0	0.0
NOISE QUALITY - III	15		0.0	0.0	13510.0--
CONTAMINATED SITES	5		66.0	47.0	31.0
ENVIRONMENTAL	---	100	8.2	8.7	6.2
IDT	75		3184.0--	75344.0+	103089.0++
AT	25		835.0-	4868.0-	3733.0-
RESERVE TRAINING	---	100	0.1	4.1	5.3
MOB BILLETS	10		0.0-	21217.0	4440.0-
MAN ACRES	10		31.8-	71.0	79.3
DEPLOYMENT	10		9.8	5.4	9.2
MECH MAN ACRES	10		44.0	68.0	30.0
WORK SPACE	10		1082.0-	3107.0	1008.0-
RANGES	10		1.5-	5.9	6.6
MOBILIZATION	---	60	2.2	4.1	3.3

Table 7. Maneuver Installations Sub Models (Table 3 of 4)

	WEIGHT	FORT STEWART	FORT WAINWRIGHT
MPRC	45	1.0+	0.0--
# RETS POINTS	45	16.0-	0.0--
MOUT RANGE	5	NO	NO
TOTAL RANGES	5	23.0	21.0
RANGES	--- 100	5.9	0.0
RAILHEAD	30	0.0	0.0
AIRPORT	30	38.0-	0.0+
SEAPORT	30	40.0+	365.0
HIGHWAY	10	0.25	1.00
DEPLOYMENT	--- 100	8.5	8.9
IMPACT ACRES	60	19040.0--	60000.0++
AF BOMBING	5	YES	YES
ATTACK HELO	5	YES	YES
TUBE ARTY	5	YES	YES
MLRS CAP	10	YES	NO-
ALL YES	15	YES	YES
IMPACT AREAS	--- 100	5.2	8.8
WATER	25	13.9	1.5-
SEWAGE	25	5.4	1.3-
ELECTRICAL	25	72.0	22.5-
LANDFILL	25	25.0	9.1+
INFRASTRUCTURE	--- 100	4.4	2.2
HIST BUILD	10	0.000007	0.000002
ENDANGERED SPECIES	15	5.0	0.0
WETLANDS	15	0.320868--	0.180000-
AIR QUAL	15	Y	Y
WATER QUAL	15	0.0	0.0
NOISE QUALITY - II	10	431.0	500.0
NOISE QUALITY - III	15	0.0	300.0
CONTAMINATED SITES	5	2.0	93.0
ENVIRONMENTAL	--- 100	8.1	8.3
IDT	75	33050.0--	528.0--
AT	25	15257.0+	1020.0-
RESERVE TRAINING	--- 100	3.0	0.0
MOB BILLETS	10	26294.0	0.0-
MAN ACRES	10	250.0	329.8+
DEPLOYMENT	10	8.5	8.9
MECH MAN ACRES	10	171.0	0.0-
WORK SPACE	10	2639.0	959.0-
RANGES	10	5.9	0.0-
MOBILIZATION	--- 60	6.3.	3.1

Table 8. Maneuver Installations Sub Models (Table 4 of 4)

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B. MAJOR TRAINING AREAS

Major Training Areas provide facilities to both Active Component (AC) and Reserve Component (RC) units for training exercises. With the exception of Fort Irwin and Fort Polk, there are currently no active component tactical units stationed at these installations. These installations vary a great deal in characteristics, capabilities, and organizational structure. Fort Irwin, with the National Training Center, is a very large and sophisticated training area which is predominately AC oriented. Fort Indiantown Gap is a relatively small sub-installation with an RC orientation. The majority of the training supported by this category is performed by the RC.

The installations listed below were those evaluated within the Major Training Area category:

- Fort A.P. Hill, Virginia
- Fort Chaffee, Arkansas
- Fort Dix, New Jersey
- Fort Greely, Alaska
- Fort Hunter Liggett, California
- Fort Indiantown Gap, Pennsylvania
- Fort Irwin, California
- Fort McCoy, Wisconsin
- Fort Pickett, Virginia
- Fort Polk, Louisiana

(1) Criteria, Attributes and Weights.

The following DoD Selection Criteria, attributes and weights were used to evaluate the Major Training Areas:

(a) Mission Requirements and Operational Readiness. The attributes and weights that measure this DoD Selection criteria are:

Attribute	Points
Maneuver Acres	120
Ranges	70
Reserve Training	70
Impact Area	70
Mechanized Maneuver Acres	80
Special Airspace	40
<hr/>	
Total	450

The single most important attribute for support of land forces, both Active and Reserve Component, is land. The value of land is measured by mechanized maneuver acres. The importance of maneuver land is recognized by assigning 44.4 percent (200 points) of the 450 points for maneuver acres and mechanized maneuver acres attributes.

Availability of ranges and impact areas are very essential aspects of training land forces. The importance is recognized by assigning 31.1 percent (140 points) of the total 450 points to the two attributes. Ranges are given less weight than land since ranges are easier to construct than land is to acquire.

Supporting the readiness of the RC is a very important element in evaluating maneuver installations. Since training areas, ranges, and deployment are just as important to the RC as the AC, the other five attributes assess the military value of the installations for all components. In addition to the others, this attribute attempts to measure the availability of the installations to support the RC. This attribute is assigned seventy points (15.5%).

The military control of airspace over an installation is important for the scheduling of rotary wing and fixed wing training missions in support of ground troops. This is one of several factors used to assess the relative size of the training areas controlled by installations. This attribute has been given forty points (8.8%).

(b) Land and Facilities. Six attributes measure an installation's ability to house its work force and family members. They are weighted as follows:

<u>Attribute</u>	<u>Points</u>
Work Space	60
Percent Permanent Facilities	30
Average Age of Facilities	25
Barracks	60
Infrastructure	25
Environmental Capacity	25
<hr/>	
Total	225

The overall availability of barracks space, the quality (measured by % permanent and average age), and quantity of work space were considered the most important aspects of land and facilities. These four attributes combined for a total of 175 points (77.8%).

The last two attributes measure an installation's ability to support its current needs plus predicts an installation's future needs when missions dictate expandability. These two attributes were given fifty points (22.2%).

(c) Contingency, Mobilization, and Future Requirements. Five attributes measure the ability of an installation to support contingency and mobilization missions and its ability to expand.

<u>Attribute</u>	<u>Points</u>
Mobilization Capability	30
Buildable Acres	35
Encroachment	20
IMA	10
Deployment Network	30
<hr/>	
Total	125

Mobilization capability is the ability of an installation to train, equip, house, and deploy units during times of a national emergency. This attribute is assigned thirty points (24%).

Buildable acres measures the installation's capacity to support additional permanent structures while encroachment gauges the impacts of surrounding communities on the expansion of installation operations and unit training, plus the future potential for land acquisition. These two attributes received fifty-five points (44%).

Information Mission Area (IMA) is an evaluation of existing IMA systems on the basis of available capacity, capability for expansion, and technology utilized. Although important, it was considered to be less than that of the above three attributes and received only ten points (8%).

The ability to project power or deploy forces is an important element in the defense of the nation. Although there are essentially no units stationed at Major Training Areas, a deployment network is required during mobilization for these installations to mobilize and deploy RC forces. Deployment network is assigned 30 points (24%).

(d) Cost and Manpower. Four attributes measure the cost and manpower implications of an installation. They were weighted as follows:

Attribute	Points
Cost of Living Index	60
Locality Pay Factor	35
BASOPS/Mission Population	75
MCA Cost Factor	30
<hr/>	
Total	200

The Cost of Living Index measures the relative cost of living for military and civilian personnel in communities surrounding the installation. This is an indicator of location costs to the Army to live and conduct business at the installation. This attribute was given sixty points (30%).

Locality Pay Factor measures the relative differences in the cost of the civilian work force at each installation. It measures the cost of labor -- not the cost of living -- from one geographical area to another. It was given thirty-five points (17.5%).

BASOPS/Mission Population was considered to be the most important and was assessed seventy-five points (37.5%). This attribute measures the relative cost of operating an installation in support of the mission requirements.

The Military Construction Account (MCA) Cost Factor measures the relative difference between installations for construction of the same facility. It further provides a relative index on

the cost of capital investments for the modernization of facilities. This attribute was given thirty points (15%).

(2) Installation Rankings - MAJOR TRAINING AREAS

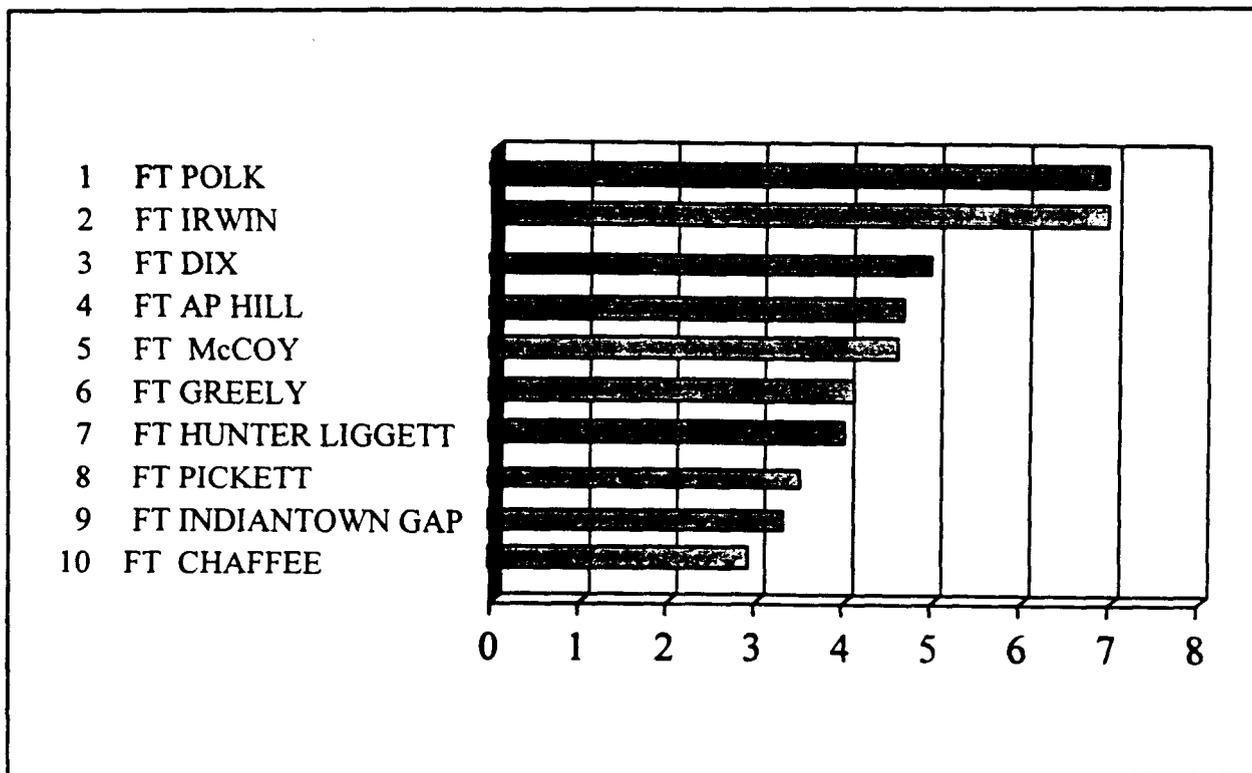


Figure 6. Installation Assessment Rankings - MAJOR TRAINING AREAS

		FORT AP HILL	FORT INDIANTOWN GAP	FORT HUNTER LIGGETT
	WEIGHT			
MANEUVER ACRES	120	54700.0-	11000.0--	163000.0+
RANGES	70	2.6	0.3-	4.5
RESERVE TRAINING	70	7.5++	6.5+	0.2-
MECHANIZED MNV ACRES	80	54700.0	800.0-	19500.0-
IMPACT ACRES	70	4.6	3.0	3.8
SPECIAL AIRSPACE	40	68.4-	111.1-	707.3
MISSION REQUIREMENTS	--- 450	2.9	1.5	2.7
WORK SPACE	60	59000.0-	264000.0	144000.0-
% PERM FAC	30	66.4	8.0-	63.0
AVG AGE OF FACILITIES	25	21.0	49.0-	20.0
INFRASTRUCTURE	25	1.8	1.5	2.0
BARRACKS	60	48.0	210.0	211.0
ENVIRONMENT CAPACITY	25	8.3	6.9	5.0
LAND AND FACILITIES	--- 225	3.1	1.7	3.0
MOB CAPABILITY	30	3.8	2.8	3.1
BUILDABLE ACRES	35	30244.0++	425.0	20000.0+
ENCROACHMENT	20	37.5	301.8	110.4
DEPLOYMENT NETWORK	30	8.4	8.7	7.1
IMA	10	385.0	1100.0	275.0
FUTURE REQUIREMENTS	--- 125	7.4	4.7	5.8
COST OF LIVING INDEX	60	102.5	101.5	117.8--
LOCALITY PAY	35	1.0309	1.0309	1.0309
BASOPS FACTOR	75	24533.330	26739.920	10017.360+
MCA COST FACTOR	30	0.800	1.050	1.440
COST AND MANPOWER	--- 200	7.9	7.6	6.4

SCORE	1000	4.5	3.2	3.9
RANK		4	9	7

Table 9. Major Training Areas Decision Pad Model (Table 1 of 4)

		FORT CHAFFEE	FORT DIX	FORT GREELY
	WEIGHT			
MANEUVER ACRES	120	62046.0-	43000.0--	319500.0++
RANGES	70	0.1--	5.0	0.1--
RESERVE TRAINING	70	1.2-	8.3++	0.0-
MECHANIZED MNV ACRES	80	56441.0	10000.0-	0.0-
IMPACT ACRES	70	4.1	4.3	10.0++
SPECIAL AIRSPACE	40	459.4	48.2-	8608.3+
MISSION REQUIREMENTS	--- 450	1.6	3.1	4.7
WORK SPACE	60	43000.0-	536000.0+	199000.0
‡ PERM FAC	30	2.7-	86.2+	70.6
AVG AGE OF FACILITIES	25	51.0-	34.0	32.0
INFRASTRUCTURE	25	4.2	3.2	5.6
BARRACKS	60	0.0	12841.0++	806.0
ENVIRONMENT CAPACITY	25	9.1	5.9	8.1
LAND AND FACILITIES	--- 225	1.5	6.9	3.8
MOB CAPABILITY	30	2.8	5.0	2.7
BUILDABLE ACRES	35	7901.0	426.0	500.0
ENCROACHMENT	20	100.7	1413.2-	0.2
DEPLOYMENT NETWORK	30	6.8	9.7	4.7
IMA	10	265.0	965.0	765.0
FUTURE REQUIREMENTS	--- 125	4.5	4.1	3.8
COST OF LIVING INDEX	60	91.2+	111.3-	120.5--
LOCALITY PAY	35	1.0309	1.0496	1.0800--
BASOPS FACTOR	75	74797.406--	9010.500+	20113.551
MCA COST FACTOR	30	0.920	1.190	2.170-
COST AND MANPOWER	--- 200	6.1	6.7	3.0
	===			
SCORE	1000	2.8	4.8	4.0
RANK		10	3	6

Table 10. Major Training Areas Decision Pad Model (Table 2 of 4)

		FORT IRWIN	FORT McCOY	FORT PICKETT
	WEIGHT			
MANEUVER ACRES	120	330000.0++	77000.0-	30000.0--
RANGES	70	6.9+	4.8	5.2
RESERVE TRAINING	70	1.0-	8.0++	3.0
MECHANIZED MNV ACRES	80	330000.0++	39000.0	21000.0-
IMPACT ACRES	70	4.2	3.1	3.0
SPECIAL AIRSPACE	40	15169.9++	173.7	1030.4
MISSION REQUIREMENTS	--- 450	7.2	3.2	2.1
WORK SPACE	60	548000.0+	527400.0+	90000.0-
% PERM FAC	30	79.9+	8.3-	14.3-
AVG AGE OF FACILITIES	25	16.0+	48.0	45.0
INFRASTRUCTURE	25	4.1	2.2	3.8
BARRACKS	60	1816.0	28.0	47.0
ENVIRONMENT CAPACITY	25	6.5	8.2	7.4
LAND AND FACILITIES	--- 225	5.2	2.6	1.8
MOB CAPABILITY	30	6.5	5.0	3.5
BUILDABLE ACRES	35	1550.0	1500.0	2400.0
ENCROACHMENT	20	104.7	42.2	28.4
DEPLOYMENT NETWORK	30	4.8	8.8	7.8
IMA	10	1190.0	1085.0	665.0
FUTURE REQUIREMENTS	--- 125	5.0	5.6	4.8
COST OF LIVING INDEX	60	99.9	92.5+	107.5
LOCALITY PAY	35	1.0309	1.0309	1.0309
BASOPS FACTOR	75	9301.990+	25443.551	32851.160
MCA COST FACTOR	30	1.300	1.330	0.920
COST AND MANPOWER	--- 200	8.4	8.3	6.8
	===			
SCORE	1000	6.7	4.4	3.3
RANK		2	5	8

Table 11. Major Training Areas Decision Pad Model (Table 3 of 4)

		FORT POLK
	WEIGHT	
MANEUVER ACRES	120	163000.0+
RANGES	70	10.0++
RESERVE TRAINING	70	1.2-
MECHANIZED MNV ACRES	80	163000.0+
IMPACT ACRES	70	4.1
SPECIAL AIRSPACE	40	13628.3+
MISSION REQUIREMENTS	--- 450	5.3
WORK SPACE	60	1048000.0++
‡ PERM FAC	30	74.6
AVG AGE OF FACILITIES	25	21.0
INFRASTRUCTURE	25	5.8
BARRACKS	60	5590.0+
ENVIRONMENT CAPACITY	25	9.0
LAND AND FACILITIES	--- 225	7.6
MOB CAPABILITY	30	7.9+
BUILDABLE ACRES	35	3877.0
ENCROACHMENT	20	49.3
DEPLOYMENT NETWORK	30	7.9
IMA	10	1320.0
FUTURE REQUIREMENTS	--- 125	6.5
COST OF LIVING INDEX	60	92.4+
LOCALITY PAY	35	1.0309
BASOPS FACTOR	75	7152.170+
MCA COST FACTOR	30	0.960
COST AND MANPOWER	--- 200	9.7
	===	
SCORE	1000	6.8
RANK		1

Table 12. Major Training Areas Decision Pad Model (Table 4 of 4)

				FORT AP HILL	FORT INDIANTOWN GAP	FORT IRWIN
	WEIGHT					
# MPRC	45			N--	N--	Y++
# RETS FIRING POINTS	45			16+	0--	16+
# RANGES	5			40	35	19
# MOUT	5			N	N	N
	RANGES	---	100	2.6	0.3	6.9
IMPACT ACRES	60			27000-	2000-	92600+
TUBE ARTILLERY?	5			Y	Y	Y
AIR FORCE BOMBING?	5			Y	Y	Y
ATTACK HELICOPTER?	5			Y	Y	N
ALL THREE?	15			Y	Y	N-
MLRS CAPABLE?	10			Y	N-	Y
	IMPACT ACRES	---	100	4.6	3.0	4.2
MILES TO RAIL TRANS	30			5+	21	37
MILES TO AIR TRANS	30			51	26+	191--
MILES TO SEA TRANS	30			125	93+	166
MILES TO HIGHWAY	10			13	1	35
	DEPLOYMENT	---	100	8.4	8.7	4.8
ANNUAL TNG (# PEOPLE)	25			18407	30789+	6223-
IDT (MANDAYS)	75			261247++	197198++	28716--
	RESERVE TRAINING	---	100	7.5	6.5	1.0
ARCH/HIST BLDGS	10			0.00007	0.01116-	0.00003
ENDGRD FAUNA/FLORA	15			3-	1	3-
WETLANDS	15			0.03590	0.00028	0.00000
AIR QUALITY	15			1+	10-	10-
WATER QUALITY	15			2	0	0
NOISE QUALITY		0		0	0	0
ZONE II	10			5	0	0
ZONE III	15			0	0	0
CONTAMINATED SITES	5			1	13	50
	ENV CAR CAPACITY	---	100	8.3	6.9	6.5
CAPACITY WATER	25			4	3-	5
CAPACITY SEWAGE	25			1-	4	3
CAPACITY ELECT	25			12	8-	46+
LANDFILL COST	25			\$39	\$52-	\$12+
	INFRASTRUCTURE	---	100	1.8	1.5	4.1
MOB BILLETS	10			16877	10500	4279
DEPLOYMENT NETWORK	10			8.4	8.7	4.8
RANGES	10			2.6	0.3	6.9
MANEUVER ACRES	10			54700	11000	330000+
MECHANIZED ACRES	10			54700	800	330000+
WORK SPACE	10			59000	264000	548000
	MOB CAPABILITY	---	60	3.8	2.8	6.5

Table 13. Major Training Areas Sub Models (Table 1 of 4)

				FORT CHAFFEE	FORT DIX	FORT GREELY
	WEIGHT					
# MPRC	45			N--	N--	N--
# RETS FIRING POINTS	45			0--	32++	0--
# RANGES	5			17	55	15
# MOUT	5			N	N	N
RANGES	---	100		0.1	5.0	0.1
IMPACT ACRES	60			5606-	14000-	254103++
TUBE ARTILLERY?	5			Y	Y	Y
AIR FORCE BOMBING?	5			Y	Y	Y
ATTACK HELICOPTER?	5			Y	Y	Y
ALL THREE?	15			Y	Y	Y
MLRS CAPABLE?	10			Y	Y	Y
IMPACT ACRES	---	100		4.1	4.3	10.0
MILES TO RAIL TRANS	30			5+	12	107--
MILES TO AIR TRANS	30			0+	0+	70
MILES TO SEA TRANS	30			589--	45+	253
MILES TO HIGHWAY	10			5	0	1
DEPLOYMENT	---	100		6.8	9.7	4.7
ANNUAL TNG (# PEOPLE)	25			8125	15570	151-
IDT (MANDAYS)	75			33183--	299687++	44--
RESERVE TRAINING	---	100		1.2	8.3	0.0
ARCH/HIST BLDGS	10			0.00140	0.00003	0.00001
ENDGRD FAUNA/FLORA	15			1	0+	0+
WETLANDS	15			0.00036	0.16095	0.46800-
AIR QUALITY	15			1+	10-	1+
WATER QUALITY	15			10	88-	0
NOISE QUALITY		0		0	0	0
ZONE II	10			141	445	0
ZONE III	15			0	135	0
CONTAMINATED SITES	5			13	34	42
ENV CAR CAPACITY	---	100		9.1	5.9	8.1
CAPACITY WATER	25			5	4	4
CAPACITY SEWAGE	25			4	8+	14+
CAPACITY ELECT	25			20	28	6-
LANDFILL COST	25			\$0+	\$50-	\$0+
INFRASTRUCTURE	---	100		4.2	3.2	5.6
MOB BILLETS	10			13243	17350	0-
DEPLOYMENT NETWORK	10			6.8	9.7	4.7
RANGES	10			0.1	5.0	0.1
MANEUVER ACRES	10			63059	43000	319500+
MECHANIZED ACRES	10			56441	10000	0
WORK SPACE	10			43000	536000	199000
MOB CAPABILITY	---	60		2.8	5.0	2.7

Table 14. Major Training Areas Sub Models (Table 2 of 4)

				FORT McCOY	FORT PICKETT	FORT POLK
	WEIGHT					
# MPRC	45			Y++	N--	Y++
# RETS FIRING POINTS	45			0--	32++	32++
# RANGES	5			30	21	59
# MOUT	5			N	Y	Y
RANGES	---	100		4.8	5.2	10.0
IMPACT ACRES	60			7656-	4000-	5590-
TUBE ARTILLERY?	5			Y	Y	Y
AIR FORCE BOMBING?	5			Y	Y	Y
ATTACK HELICOPTER?	5			Y	Y	Y
ALL THREE?	15			Y	Y	Y
MLRS CAPABLE?	10			N-	N-	Y
IMPACT ACRES	---	100		3.1	3.0	4.1
MILES TO RAIL TRANS	30			0+	9	0+
MILES TO AIR TRANS	30			25+	70	47
MILES TO SEA TRANS	30			180	115	105+
MILES TO HIGHWAY	10			2	35	75-
DEPLOYMENT	---	100		8.8	7.8	7.9
ANNUAL TNG(# PEOPLE)	25			48935+	14743	4921-
IDT (MANDAYS)	75			221176++	88743-	36684--
RESERVE TRAINING	---	100		8.0	3.0	1.2
ARCH/HIST BLDGS	10			0.00002	0.00000	0.00160
ENDGRD FAUNA/FLORA	15			1	3-	1
WETLANDS	15			0.03417	0.07276	0.04022
AIR QUALITY	15			1+	1+	1+
WATER QUALITY	15			0	0	3
NOISE QUALITY	0			0	0	0
ZONE II	10			8144-	6000-	0
ZONE III	15			0	100	0
CONTAMINATED SITES	5			15	0	22
ENV CAR CAPACITY	---	100		8.2	7.4	9.0
CAPACITY WATER	25			5	5	13++
CAPACITY SEWAGE	25			3	6	5
CAPACITY ELECT	25			11	9	115++
LANDFILL COST	25			\$44-	\$15+	\$72-
INFRASTRUCTURE	---	100		2.2	3.8	5.8
MOB BILLETS	10			15828	12145	19512+
DEPLOYMENT NETWORK	10			8.8	7.8	7.9
RANGES	10			4.8	5.2	10.0+
MANEUVER ACRES	10			77000	30000	163000
MECHANIZED ACRES	10			39000	21000	163000
WORK SPACE	10			527400	90000	1048000+
MOB CAPABILITY	---	60		5.0	3.5	7.9

Table 15. Major Training Areas Sub Models (Table 3 of 4)

		FORT HUNTER LIGGETT	
	WEIGHT		
# MPRC	45		Y++
# RETS FIRING POINTS	45		0--
# RANGES	5		1
# MOUT	5		N
RANGES	---	100	4.5
IMPACT ACRES	60		162962++
TUBE ARTILLERY?	5		N-
AIR FORCE BOMBING?	5		N-
ATTACK HELICOPTER?	5		N
ALL THREE?	15		N-
MLRS CAPABLE?	10		N-
IMPACT ACRES	---	100	3.8
MILES TO RAIL TRANS	30		30
MILES TO AIR TRANS	30		81
MILES TO SEA TRANS	30		145
MILES TO HIGHWAY	10		23
DEPLOYMENT	---	100	7.1
ANNUAL TNG (# PEOPLE)	25		3364-
IDT (MANDAYS)	75		0--
RESERVE TRAINING	---	100	0.2
ARCH/HIST BLDGS	10		0.00244
ENDGRD FAUNA/FLORA	15		3-
WETLANDS	15		0.00607
AIR QUALITY	15		10-
WATER QUALITY	15		0
NOISE QUALITY		0	0
ZONE II	10		800
ZONE III	15		1000-
CONTAMINATED SITES	5		12
ENV CAR CAPACITY	---	100	5.0
CAPACITY WATER	25		1-
CAPACITY SEWAGE	25		1-
CAPACITY ELECT	25		12
LANDFILL COST	25		\$17+
INFRASTRUCTURE	---	100	2.0
MOB BILLETS	10		1145-
DEPLOYMENT NETWORK	10		7.1
RANGES	10		4.5
MANEUVER ACRES	10		163000
MECHANIZED ACRES	10		19500
WORK SPACE	10		144000
MOB CAPABILITY	---	60	3.1

Table 16. Major Training Areas Sub Models (Table 4 of 4)



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C. COMMAND AND CONTROL/ADMIN SUPPORT INSTALLATIONS

U.S. Army Command and Control and Administrative Support installations provide facilities through which the Army commands, controls, and manages combat and sustaining forces and formations in support of the Army and Unified Commanders In Chief. They house primarily, but not exclusively, non-deployable headquarters and activities which oversee the day to day functions that control the manning, equipping, training and sustaining of the Army. Many of these installation primarily provide housing and quality of life services to soldiers and their families.

The installations listed below were those evaluated within the Command and Control Category.

- Fort Belvoir, Virginia
- Fort Buchanan, Puerto Rico
- Fort Gillem, Georgia
- Fort Hamilton, New York
- Fort Meade, Maryland
- Fort McPherson, Georgia
- Fort Monroe, Virginia
- Fort Myer, Virginia
- Fort Ritchie, Maryland
- Fort Shafter, Hawaii
- Fort Totten, New York
- Charles E. Kelly Support Facility, Pennsylvania
- Charles Melvin Price Support Facility, Illinois
- TACOM Support Activity, Selfridge, Michigan
- Presidio of San Francisco, California

(1) Criteria, Attributes and Weights:

The following DoD Selection Criteria, attributes and weights were used to evaluate the Command and Control/Administrative Installations:

(a) Mission Requirements and Operational Readiness: This DoD Selection Criterion is measured by the following attributes:

<u>Attribute</u>	<u>Points</u>
Reserve Training	50
Operations/Administrative Facilities	140
Information Mission Area	70
Accessibility	50
Barracks and Family Housing	140
<hr/>	
Total	450

The single most important attribute of a Command and Control and Administrative Support installation is the capacity to provide facilities used for operational/administrative functions. The availability of Operational/Administrative Facilities defines the installation's capacity for providing permanent general purpose administrative and operational facilities. The IMA attribute measures existing IMA systems and evaluates them based on available capacity, capability for expansion, and technology.

Accessibility measures how well the installation is located to perform its command, control and management functions in terms of its physical distance from major subordinate units and higher headquarters. Reserve Training measures the available capacity to support Reserve Component units and individuals during peacetime.

The lowest weight is assigned to Barracks and Family Housing. This attribute measures the total available number of permanent family housing quarters as well as number of permanent on post spaces available for unaccompanied officers and enlisted personnel. Family housing quarters include both government controlled assets and the installation's expected share of local economy assets.

(b) Land and Facilities. Six attributes assigned to this criterion measure the characteristics and condition of existing land and facilities.

<u>Attribute</u>	<u>Points</u>
Percent of Permanent Facilities	40
Average Age of Facilities	40
Infrastructure	40
Maintenance Facilities	40
Supply and Storage	40
Environmental Capacity	25
<hr/>	
Total	225

The weight of the Land and Facilities criterion is distributed equally among five attributes. Percent of Permanent Facilities indicates the overall quality of the installation's facilities. The age of facilities is an indirect measurement of the quality of the installation's facility structure. Newer buildings are more comfortable, economical and safer than old buildings. Infrastructure measures the capacity of the installation in terms of water, sewage treatment, electrical and land fill capacities.

Equally important is the capacity of permanent storage facilities which is a measure used to assess the relative capability and suitability of the installation's facilities to support forces. The remaining attribute, although weighted somewhat less, measures the environmental capacity which is the composite of various environmental factors and measures the ability of the installation to conduct its current mission, receive additional missions and expand operations in light of environmental constraints.

(c) Contingency, Mobilization, and Future Requirements: These three attributes provide an overall assessment of how well the installation can respond to an increase in future requirements in terms of providing administrative and physical support to rapid deployment and/or expansion of existing operations.

<u>Attribute</u>	<u>Points</u>
Mobilization Capability	40
Building Acres	60
Encroachment	25
<hr/>	
Total	125

The major emphasis in this criterion has been placed on Buildable Acres. This attribute measures the installation's capacity to support additional permanent structures. The second most important attribute is Mobilization Capability which measures an installation's capacity to train, equip and deploy units.

(d) Cost and Manpower: These six attributes provide an overall assessment of the relative cost involved in stationing the force and operating the installations.

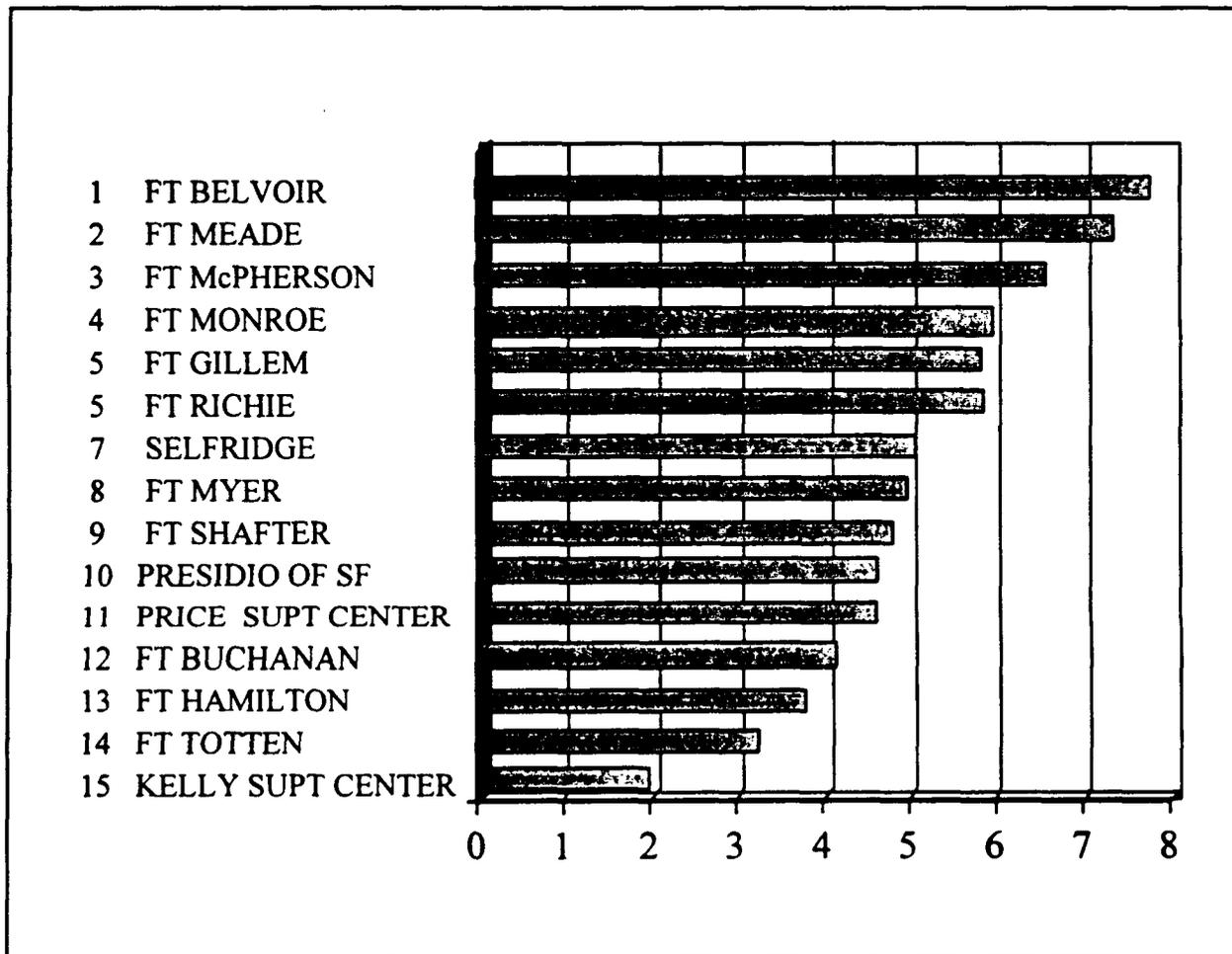
Attribute	Points
Cost of Living Index	50
VHA Factors	15
Housing Cost per DU	15
Locality Pay Factor	30
BASOPS/Mission Population	60
MCA Factor	30
<hr/>	
Total	200

The two attributes that carry the most weight with regard to Cost and Manpower are BASOPS/Mission Population and Cost of Living Index. BASOPS/Mission Population measures the relative cost of operating an installation in support of the mission requirements. The Cost of Living Index measures the relative cost of living for military and civilian personnel in communities surrounding the installation. This is an indicator of location costs to the Army to live and conduct business at the installation.

The Locality Pay Factor measures the relative cost of labor -- not cost of living -- from one geographical area to another. This is a measure of the relative cost of labor to the Army at the installation. The MCA Cost Factor indicates the relative difference between installations for construction costs. This provides an index on cost of capital investment for modernization or expansion of facilities.

The Variable Housing Allowance (VHA) Factor measures cost of housing military personnel in communities surrounding the installation. This is an indicator of the location cost to the Army for assignment of military personnel to the installation. Housing Cost per Dwelling Unit (DU) measures the cost to maintain one set of family quarters at each installation. This attribute compliments the VHA attribute. Together they provide an assessment of relative cost for housing a family at the installation.

**(2) Installation Assessment Rankings - COMMAND AND CONTROL
INSTALLATIONS**



**Figure 7. Installation Assessment Rankings - COMMAND AND CONTROL/ADMIN
INSTALLATIONS**

		FORT BELVOIR	FORT BUCHANAN	FORT GILLEM
	WEIGHT			
RESERVE TRAINING	50	3.5+	10.0++	0.2
OP/ADMIN FACILITIES	140	1464.0++	145.0-	244.0-
INFO MISSION AREA	70	1285.0++	695.0	485.0-
ACCESSIBILITY	50	17.0+	1895.0--	167.0
UPH + AFH	140	4355.000+	520.000--	4565.000+
MISSION REQUIREMENTS	--- 450	9.1	3.7	5.1
%PERM FACILITIES	40	84.0	77.0	72.5
FACILITIES AVG AGE	40	34.0+	42.0	54.0--
INFRASTRUCTURE	40	4.6	3.5	2.3
MAINT FACILITIES	40	302.4+	0.0	634.0++
SUPPLY & STORAGE	40	338.7	47.0	3821.0++
ENVIRONMENTAL CAP	25	4.9	7.9	8.0
LAND AND FACILITIES	--- 225	5.6	4.0	6.1
MOB CAPABILITY	40	7.9++	3.3	3.7
BUILDABLE ACRES	60	1047.0+	53.0	220.0
ENCROACHMENT	25	1098.5	1029.5	615.2
FUTURE REQUIREMENTS	--- 125	6.4	2.5	3.1
COST OF LIVING INDEX	50	135.1	123.9	98.4+
HOUSING COST/DU	15	\$6,732	\$9,469	\$24,156-
LOCALITY PAY	30	1.042	1.080-	1.039+
BASOPS FACTOR	60	6493.4+	9759.5	4522.2+
MILCON COST FACTOR	30	1.030	1.050	0.970
VHA	15	1359.6	1408.0	470.0
COST AND MANPOWER	--- 200	7.2	5.7	8.3
	===			
SCORE	1000	7.6	4.0	5.7
RANK		1	12	5

Table 17. Command and Control/Admin Installations Decision Pad Model (Table 1 of 5)

		FORT HAMILTON	KELLY SUPT CENTER	FORT McPHERSON
	WEIGHT			
RESERVE TRAINING	50	0.5	0.0	0.1
OP/ADMIN FACILITIES	140	156.0-	42.0--	981.0++
INFO MISSION AREA	70	805.0	135.0--	1185.0+
ACCESSIBILITY	50	465.0	105.0	334.0
UPH + AFH	140	1556.000+	0.000--	9607.000+
MISSION REQUIREMENTS	--- 450	5.1	1.2	7.4
%PERM FACILITIES	40	96.1	0.0--	93.4
FACILITIES AVG AGE	40	43.0	37.0+	41.0
INFRASTRUCTURE	40	5.2	3.2	3.4
MAINT FACILITIES	40	25.0	59.0	70.0
SUPPLY & STORAGE	40	29.0	0.2	63.0
ENVIRONMENTAL CAP	25	8.3	8.5	8.1
LAND AND FACILITIES	--- 225	4.6	3.2	4.5
MOB CAPABILITY	40	3.2	2.1-	3.7
BUILDABLE ACRES	60	10.0	36.0	127.0
ENCROACHMENT	25	7474.9-	704.0	615.2
FUTURE REQUIREMENTS	--- 125	0.6	1.9	3.0
COST OF LIVING INDEX	50	208.7--	111.2	98.4+
HOUSING COST/DU	15	\$17,369	\$0	\$18,037
LOCALITY PAY	30	1.080-	1.031+	1.039+
BASOPS FACTOR	60	20249.4--	16472.0-	9394.5
MILCON COST FACTOR	30	1.360-	1.280	0.960
VHA	15	1496.1	296.1	470.0
COST AND MANPOWER	--- 200	1.6	7.0	7.9
===				
SCORE	1000	3.7	2.9	6.3
RANK		13	15	3

Table 18. Command and Control/Admin Installations Decision Pad Model (Table 2 of 5)

			FORT MEADE	FORT MONROE	FORT MYER
	WEIGHT				
RESERVE TRAINING	50		0.2	0.0	0.0
OP/ADMIN FACILITIES	140		915.7++	568.0+	161.5-
INFO MISSION AREA	70		1345.0++	1255.0++	465.0-
ACCESSIBILITY	50		49.0	103.0	3.0+
UPH + AFH	140		8258.000+	1102.000+	6123.000+
MISSION REQUIREMENTS	---	450	7.6	6.7	5.0
%PERM FACILITIES	40		81.7	89.9	97.1
FACILITIES AVG AGE	40		39.0	53.0-	41.0
INFRASTRUCTURE	40		7.0+	6.1+	1.8
MAINT FACILITIES	40		113.0	82.0	93.1
SUPPLY & STORAGE	40		212.6	95.0	100.9
ENVIRONMENTAL CAP	25		7.5	6.3	8.5
LAND AND FACILITIES	---	225	5.3	3.7	4.5
MOB CAPABILITY	40		4.3	3.7	3.0
BUILDABLE ACRES	60		3635.0++	149.0	1.0
ENCROACHMENT	25		931.1	885.8	1098.5
FUTURE REQUIREMENTS	---	125	7.8	2.9	2.3
COST OF LIVING INDEX	50		115.7	100.6+	135.1
HOUSING COST/DU	15		\$4,301	\$12,550	\$19,576
LOCALITY PAY	30		1.042	1.033+	1.042
BASOPS FACTOR	60		2165.3+	9023.7	6377.0+
MILCON COST FACTOR	30		1.030	0.860+	1.030
VHA	15		1033.7	528.4	1359.6
COST AND MANPOWER	---	200	8.4	8.4	6.8
		===			
SCORE		1000	7.3	5.9	4.9
RANK			2	4	8

Table 19. Command and Control/Admin Installations Decision Pad Model (Table 3 of 5)

		PRESIDIO OF SF	SELFRIDGE SUPT CENTER	FORT RITCHIE
	WEIGHT			
RESERVE TRAINING	50	0.0	4.6+	0.0
OP/ADMIN FACILITIES	140	173.0-	77.0--	182.7-
INFO MISSION AREA	70	1225.0+	45.0--	1440.0++
ACCESSIBILITY	50	1175.0-	5.0+	57.0
UPH + AFH	140	1643.000+	1746.000+	2937.000+
MISSION REQUIREMENTS	--- 450	5.1	4.9	6.1
%PERM FACILITIES	40	81.0	100.0	81.1
FACILITIES AVG AGE	40	41.0	45.0	39.0
INFRASTRUCTURE	40	1.6	4.5	1.6
MAINT FACILITIES	40	0.0	49.0	38.9
SUPPLY & STORAGE	40	0.0	53.0	73.9
ENVIRONMENTAL CAP	25	5.9	6.6	6.5
LAND AND FACILITIES	--- 225	3.5	4.3	3.9
MOB CAPABILITY	40	2.8	3.1	5.1+
BUILDABLE ACRES	60	0.0	100.0	255.0
ENCROACHMENT	25	1596.3	962.2	270.3
FUTURE REQUIREMENTS	--- 125	2.0	2.5	4.0
COST OF LIVING INDEX	50	132.5	116.6	100.5+
HOUSING COST/DU	15	\$6,962	\$5,855	\$8,919
LOCALITY PAY	30	1.080-	1.048	1.031+
BASOPS FACTOR	60	8237.7	4573.4+	12270.3
MILCON COST FACTOR	30	1.370-	1.140	0.920+
VHA	15	1780.9	715.0	223.9
COST AND MANPOWER	--- 200	5.0	7.8	8.2
SCORE	=== 1000	4.4	5.0	5.7
RANK		10	7	5

Table 20. Command and Control/Admin Installations Decision Pad Model (Table 4 of 5)

			FORT SHAFTER	FORT TOTTEN	PRICE SUPT CENTER
	WEIGHT				
RESERVE TRAINING	50		0.0	1.4	0.7
OP/ADMIN FACILITIES	140		246.0-	110.0--	58.0--
INFO MISSION AREA	70		910.0	0.0--	620.0-
ACCESSIBILITY	50		9.8+	474.0	42.3
UPH + AFH	140		5137.000+	551.000--	585.000--
MISSION REQUIREMENTS	---	450	5.6	2.9	3.7
%PERM FACILITIES	40		76.0	100.0	89.0
FACILITIES AVG AGE	40		41.0	44.0	47.0-
INFRASTRUCTURE	40		3.7	3.2	2.2
MAINT FACILITIES	40		107.0	61.0	65.0
SUPPLY & STORAGE	40		143.3	28.0	2130.0+
ENVIRONMENTAL CAP	25		9.5	7.4	8.4
LAND AND FACILITIES	---	225	4.6	4.2	4.7
MOB CAPABILITY	40		3.4	3.2	3.4
BUILDABLE ACRES	60		11.3	15.0	190.0
ENCROACHMENT	25		1439.7	7474.9-	474.1
FUTURE REQUIREMENTS	---	125	2.4	0.6	2.9
COST OF LIVING INDEX	50		136.9	208.7--	96.7+
HOUSING COST/DU	15		\$5,651	\$4,262	\$6,772
LOCALITY PAY	30		1.080-	1.080-	1.031+
BASOPS FACTOR	60		10195.1	2064.2+	24742.1--
MILCON COST FACTOR	30		1.660-	1.360-	1.140
VHA	15		1974.4-	1496.1	275.8
COST AND MANPOWER	---	200	4.1	4.4	6.2
		===			
SCORE		1000	4.7	3.2	4.3
RANK			9	14	11

Table 21. Command and Control/Admin Installations Decision Pad Model (Table 5 of 5)

	WEIGHT	FORT BELVOIR	FORT BUCHANAN	FORT GILLEM
ANNUAL TNG (# PEOPLE)	25	1305	31995++	787
IDT (MANDAYS)	75	231163++	532564++	11866--
RESERVE TRAINING	--- 100	3.4	10.0	0.2
ARCH/HIST BLDGS	10	0.01750	0.00134+	0.02220
ENDGRD FAUNA/FLORA	15	1	4	1
WETLANDS	15	0.97820--	0.01488	0.00000
AIR QUALITY	15	10	10	10
WATER QUALITY	15	2	0	0
NOISE QUAL- ZONE II	10	300--	0	0
NOISE QUAL- ZONE III	15	0	0	0
CONTAMINATED SITES	5	0	0	14-
ENV CAR CAPACITY	--- 100	5.8	8.1	8.0
CAPACITY WATER	25	4+	2-	1-
CAPACITY SEWAGE	25	3+	1-	1-
CAPACITY ELECT	25	40150++	15000	22400
LANDFILL COST	25	\$130--	\$20+	\$86-
INFRASTRUCTURE	--- 100	4.2	3.7	2.6
MOB BILLETS	10	1977+	190	0
DEPLOYMENT NETWORK	10	8.9	8.7	7.7
RANGES	10	1.0	0.0	0.0
MANEUVER ACRES	10	1++	0	0
MECHANIZED ACRES	10	0	0	0
WORK SPACE	10	1767+	145	875
MOB CAPABILITY	--- 60	7.9	3.3	3.7
MILES TO RAIL TRANS	30	1++	5+	0++
MILES TO AIR TRANS	30	13	6+	40
MILES TO SEA TRANS	30	65	2+	232--
MILES TO HIGHWAY	10	4	5	1
DEPLOYMENT	--- 100	8.9	8.7	7.7

Table 22. Command and Control/Administrative Installations Sub Models (Table 1 of 5)

			FORT HAMILTON	KELLY SUPT CENTER	FORT McPHERSON
	WEIGHT				
ANNUAL TNG (# PEOPLE)	25		3459	0-	282-
IDT (MANDAYS)	75		16178-	0--	6041--
RESERVE TRAINING	---	100	0.5	0.0	0.1
ARCH/HIST BLDGS	10		0.07345	0.00000+	0.19433
ENDGRD FAUNA/FLORA	15		1	0	0
WETLANDS	15		0.00000	0.00000	0.00000
AIR QUALITY	15		10	10	10
WATER QUALITY	15		0	0	0
NOISE QUAL- ZONE II	10		0	0	0
NOISE QUAL- ZONE III	15		0	0	0
CONTAMINATED SITES	5		1	1	2
ENV CAR CAPACITY	---	100	8.3	8.5	8.1
CAPACITY WATER	25		4+	2	3
CAPACITY SEWAGE	25		6++	1-	3+
CAPACITY ELECT	25		8500-	2500-	14000
LANDFILL COST	25		\$54	\$5++	\$83-
INFRASTRUCTURE	---	100	5.3	3.2	3.6
MOB BILLETS	10		0	0	0
DEPLOYMENT NETWORK	10		8.7	2.2-	5.6
RANGES	10		0.0	0.0	1.0
MANEUVER ACRES	10		0	0	0
MECHANIZED ACRES	10		0	0	0
WORK SPACE	10		176	101	1051+
MOB CAPABILITY	---	60	3.2	2.1	3.7
MILES TO RAIL TRANS	30		6	8-	11-
MILES TO AIR TRANS	30		15	323--	25
MILES TO SEA TRANS	30		6+	365--	247--
MILES TO HIGHWAY	10		0	5	2
DEPLOYMENT	---	100	8.7	2.2	5.6

Table 23. Command and Control/Administrative Installations Sub Models (Table 2 of 5)

			FORT MEADE	FORT MONROE	FORT MYER
	WEIGHT				
ANNUAL TNG (# PEOPLE)	25		2226	98-	0-
IDT (MANDAYS)	75		392--	492--	0--
RESERVE TRAINING	---	100	0.2	0.0	0.0
ARCH/HIST BLDGS	10		0.00250+	0.34000-	0.00000+
ENDGRD FAUNA/FLORA	15		0	0	0
WETLANDS	15		0.05000	0.06273	0.00000
AIR QUALITY	15		10	10	10
WATER QUALITY	15		0	1	0
NOISE QUAL- ZONE II	10		0	0	0
NOISE QUAL- ZONE III	15		0	0	0
CONTAMINATED SITES	5		6	0	1
ENV CAR CAPACITY	---	100	8.3	7.8	8.5
CAPACITY WATER	25		8++	4+	1-
CAPACITY SEWAGE	25		5++	5++	0-
CAPACITY ELECT	25		40000++	9375-	13800
LANDFILL COST	25		\$58	\$0++	\$70-
INFRASTRUCTURE	---	100	7.5	6.3	2.0
MOB BILLETS	10		525	116	0
DEPLOYMENT NETWORK	10		8.8	8.5	7.2
RANGES	10		0.0	0.0	0.0
MANEUVER ACRES	10		0	0	0
MECHANIZED ACRES	10		0	0	0
WORK SPACE	10		949+	650	192
MOB CAPABILITY	---	60	4.3	3.7	3.0
MILES TO RAIL TRANS	30		5+	7	12--
MILES TO AIR TRANS	30		12	6+	8+
MILES TO SEA TRANS	30		18+	8+	45
MILES TO HIGHWAY	10		1	2	2
DEPLOYMENT	---	100	8.8	8.5	7.2

Table 24. Command and Control/Administrative Installations Sub Models (Table 3 of 5)

		PRESIDIO OF SF	SELFRIDGE SUPT CENTER	FORT RITCHE
	WEIGHT			
ANNUAL TNG (# PEOPLE)	25	85-	6087	65-
IDT (MANDAYS)	75	0--	292176++	1342--
RESERVE TRAINING	--- 100	0.0	4.6	0.0
ARCH/HIST BLDGS	10	0.59760-	0.20000	0.49000-
ENDGRD FAUNA/FLORA	15	17--	0	0
WETLANDS	15	0.00000	0.11000	0.20000
AIR QUALITY	15	10	10	10
WATER QUALITY	15	0	0	45--
NOISE QUAL- ZONE II	10	0	0	0
NOISE QUAL- ZONE III	15	0	0	0
CONTAMINATED SITES	5	4	1	1
ENV CAR CAPACITY	--- 100	5.9	8.0	5.8
CAPACITY WATER	25	0-	2-	1-
CAPACITY SEWAGE	25	0-	1-	1-
CAPACITY ELECT	25	31-	63000++	5000-
LANDFILL COST	25	\$53	\$28+	\$65
INFRASTRUCTURE	--- 100	1.6	5.1	1.9
MOB BILLETS	10	0	0	2660+
DEPLOYMENT NETWORK	10	6.1	7.5	7.7
RANGES	10	0.0	1.0	2.0
MANEUVER ACRES	10	0	0	0
MECHANIZED ACRES	10	0	0	0
WORK SPACE	10	173	85	232
MOB CAPABILITY	--- 60	2.8	3.1	5.1
MILES TO RAIL TRANS	30	16--	10-	2+
MILES TO AIR TRANS	30	55	3+	40
MILES TO SEA TRANS	30	16+	0+	73
MILES TO HIGHWAY	10	4	10-	15-
DEPLOYMENT	--- 100	6.1	7.5	7.7

Table 25. Command and Control/Administrative Installations Sub Models (Table 4 of 5)

	WEIGHT	FORT SHAFTER	FORT TOTTEN	PRICE SUPT CENTER
ANNUAL TNG (# PEOPLE)	25	189-	8561+	2400
IDT (MANDAYS)	75	1739--	49025-	34600-
RESERVE TRAINING	--- 100	0.0	1.4	0.7
ARCH/HIST BLDGS	10	0.02630	0.50000-	0.00000+
ENDGRD FAUNA/FLORA	15	0	1	0
WETLANDS	15	0.00000	0.00000	0.00700
AIR QUALITY	15	1++	10	10
WATER QUALITY	15	0	0	0
NOISE QUAL- ZONE II	10	0	0	0
NOISE QUAL- ZONE III	15	0	0	0
CONTAMINATED SITES	5	20-	5	0
ENV CAR CAPACITY	--- 100	9.5	7.4	8.5
CAPACITY WATER	25	3	4+	0-
CAPACITY SEWAGE	25	5++	1-	0--
CAPACITY ELECT	25	10000-	2000-	13000
LANDFILL COST	25	\$54	\$60	\$33+
INFRASTRUCTURE	--- 100	5.0	3.3	2.4
MOB BILLETS	10	0	0	30
DEPLOYMENT NETWORK	10	9.0	8.7	8.9
RANGES	10	0.0	0.0	1.0
MANEUVER ACRES	10	0	0	0
MECHANIZED ACRES	10	0	0	0
WORK SPACE	10	282	171	110
MOB CAPABILITY	--- 60	3.4	3.2	3.4
MILES TO RAIL TRANS	30	5+	6	3+
MILES TO AIR TRANS	30	5+	15	22
MILES TO SEA TRANS	30	8+	6+	0+
MILES TO HIGHWAY	10	0	0	5
DEPLOYMENT	--- 100	9.0	8.7	8.9

Table 26. Command and Control/Administrative Installations Sub Models (Table 5 of 5)

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D. TRAINING SCHOOLS

Training schools have the mission of providing the Army with trained individual soldiers, developing doctrine that describes how the Army will fight, defining the Army's material requirements, designing the Army's organizations, and developing the Army's leaders. The training mission includes entry level and advanced training for enlisted soldiers and officers, career professional training for the NCO and officer corps, and training Department of the Army civilians.

The installations listed below were evaluated within the Training School Category.

- Fort Benning, Georgia
- Fort Bliss, Texas
- Fort Eustis and Fort Story, Virginia
- Fort Gordon, Georgia
- Fort Huachuca, Arizona
- Fort Jackson, South Carolina
- Fort Knox, Kentucky
- Fort Lee, Virginia
- Fort Leonard Wood, Missouri
- Fort McClellan, Alabama
- Presidio of Monterey
- Fort Rucker, Alabama
- Fort Sam Houston, Texas
- Fort Sill, Oklahoma

(1) Criteria, Attributes and Weights:

The following DoD Selection Criteria, attributes and weights were used to evaluate Training School Installations:

(a) Mission Requirements and Operational Readiness. The attributes below measure the ability of Training School installations to generate, project, and sustain combat power. Attributes are weighted as follows:

<u>Attribute</u>	<u>Points</u>
Maneuver Acres	65
Ranges	45
Deployment Network	35
Reserve Training	30
Impact Acres	40
Mechanized Maneuver Acres	20
General Instructional Facilities	60
Applied Instructional Facilities	60
IMA	30
Special Airspace	65
<hr/>	
Total	450

The four significant attributes that measure mission requirements and operational readiness are Maneuver acres, General Instructional Buildings, Applied Instructional buildings and Special Airspace. Mechanized Maneuver Acres and Impact Range Acres are essential for providing and performing soldier training and field exercises. Maneuver acres are important when stationing and training land forces. Impact Acres are required to support the conduct of weapons familiarization, qualification, crew gunnery, and combined arms live fire training.

(b) Land and Facilities. These attributes provide an overall assessment of the availability and condition of land and facilities. The seven attributes are weighted as follows:

<u>Attribute</u>	<u>Points</u>
Barracks	40
Family Housing	20
Work Space	60
Percent Permanent Facilities	30
Average Age of Facilities	25
Infrastructure	25
Environmental Capacity	25
<hr/>	
Total	225

The major aspects of Land and Facilities are Work Space, Barracks and Percent Permanent Facilities. Work Space is the highest weighted attribute in this category. Training Schools require large amounts of work space to efficiently support fluctuating student loads. This attribute measures an installation's ability to provide adequate space to train soldiers. Barracks and Percent Permanent Facilities measure an installation's ability to house its soldiers in modern permanent facilities at the installation.

The remaining attributes measure the amount of barracks spaces, infrastructure capacity (water, sewage, and electrical capacities) and the Environmental Capacity at an installation.

(c) Contingency, Mobilization and Operational Readiness. The attributes below provide an overall assessment of Training School's capacity to train, equip and deploy units. The three attributes are weighted as follows:

<u>Attribute</u>	<u>Points</u>
Mobilization Capability	65
Buildable Acres	35
Encroachment	25
<hr/>	
Total Points	125

The most important aspect of contingency, mobilization and future requirements is the mobilization capability. This attribute measures an installation's ability to deploy forces via air, rail, sea and land. Additionally, it measures an installation's ability to train personnel prior to deployments.

Other attributes measuring contingency, mobilization and future requirements are Buildable Acres and Encroachment. Having suitable land available allows an installation to expand its facilities base in meeting tenant demands and future missions. Installations which are severely encroached upon may be limited with respect to types of training activities allowable due to noise and air quality concerns.

(d) Cost and Manpower. These six attributes measure the relative costs involved in operating installations. Attributes are weighted as follows:

<u>Attribute</u>	<u>Points</u>
Cost of Living Index	50
Housing Cost per Dwelling Unit	15
Variable Housing Allowance Factor	15
Locality Pay Factor	30
BASOPS/Mission Population	60
MCA Cost Factor	30
<hr/>	
Total	200

Major emphasis in this category is placed on Cost of Living Index and BASOPS/Mission Population. The Cost of Living Index measures the relative cost of living for areas surrounding an installation. BASOPS/Mission Population measures the relative cost of operating an installation.

Housing Cost Per Dwelling Unit measures the cost to maintain one set of family quarters at an installation. VHA provides an indicator of the location cost to the Army for assignment of military personnel to an installation. The Military Construction Cost Factor indicates the relative difference between installations for construction of the same facility. It provides a relative cost of capital investment for modernization or expansion of facilities.

(2) Installation Assessment Rankings - TRAINING SCHOOLS

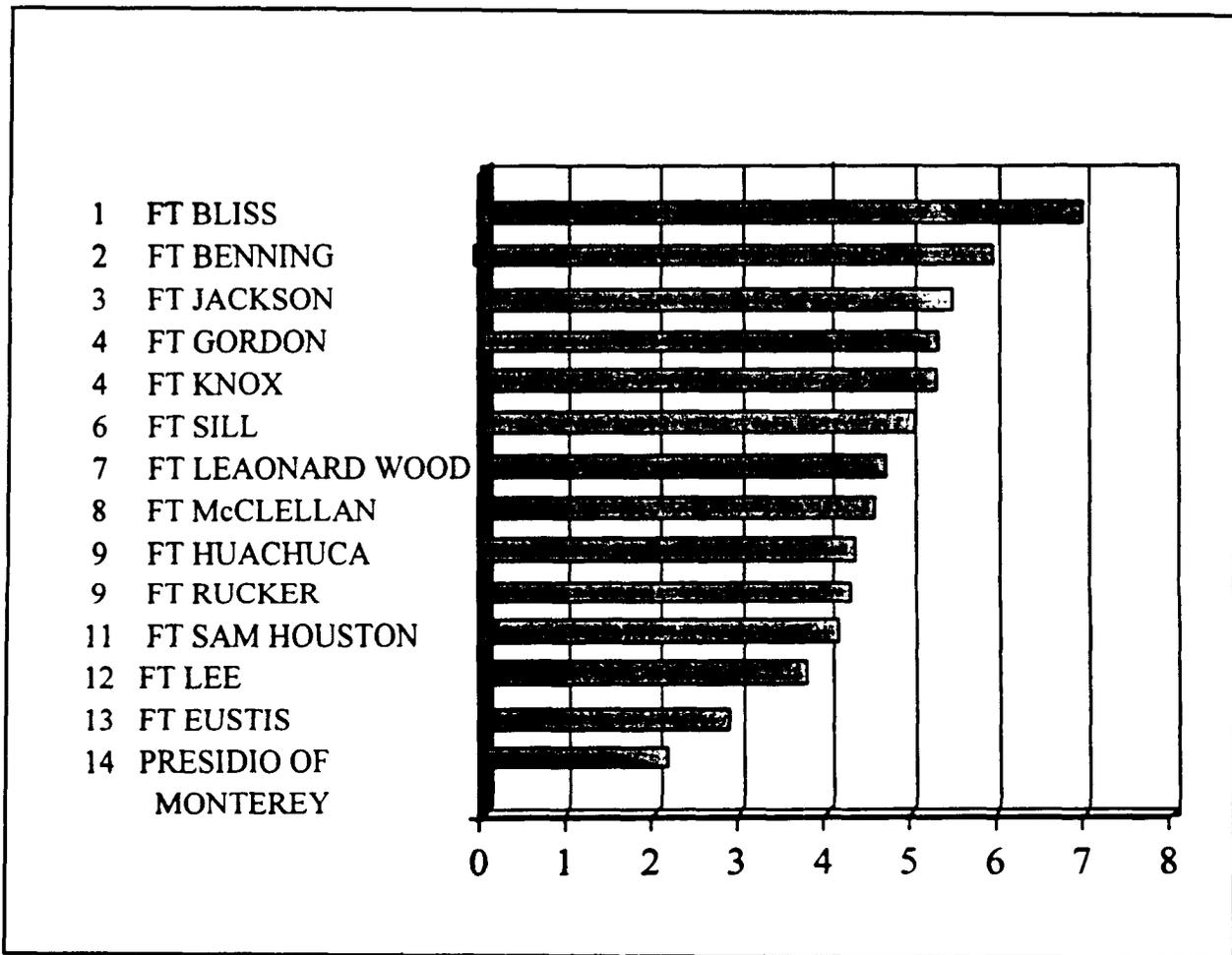


Figure 8. Installation Assessment Rankings - TRAINING SCHOOLS

	WEIGHT	FORT BENNING	FORT BLISS	FORT EUSTIS
MANEUVER ACRES	65	92,686	915,455++	1,735
RANGES	45	5.3+	7.2++	0.4-
DEPLOYMENT NETWORK	35	9.0	6.8	9.8
RESERVE TRAINING	30	2.0	3.8	1.7
IMPACT ACRES	40	4.50	10.00++	0.00-
MECHANIZED MNV ACRES	20	40,000	199,915++	0
GENERAL INSTRUCTION	60	808,000++	334,000	280,000
APPLIED INSTRUCTION	60	195,000-	492,000	537,000+
INFO MISSION AREA	30	1,190	1,300	1,015-
SPECIAL AIRSPACE	65	1198.09	16534.60++	0.00-
MISSION REQUIREMENTS	--- 450	4.0	7.4	2.1
BARRACKS	40	18,540++	7,820	4,464-
FAMILY HOUSING	20	9,628	7,448	5,736
WORK SPACE	60	1,920,000+	3,017,000++	1,427,000
%PERM FACILITIES	30	86.2%	78.8%	86.4%
FACILITIES AVG AGE	25	35	39	36
INFRASTRUCTURE	25	7.3	4.1	2.0
ENVIRONMENT CAPACITY	25	7.5	6.5	5.5
LAND AND FACILITIES	--- 225	7.1	6.0	4.2
MOB CAPABILITY	65	5.60++	8.20++	3.20
BUILABLE ACRES	35	4,100+	3,000	603-
ENCROACHMENT	25	239.292	620.087-	885.782--
FUTURE REQUIREMENTS	--- 125	6.7	7.2	1.6
COST OF LIVING INDEX	50	96.9	100.6-	100.6
FAM HSG COST/UNIT	15	\$4,100	\$3,630	\$5,200
VHA	15	206	151	528
LOCALITY PAY	30	1.0309	1.0309	1.0328--
BASOPS FACTOR	60	5405.510+	7197.240-	10074.100--
MCA COST FACTOR	30	0.76+	0.96	0.86
COST AND MANPOWER	--- 200	8.5	6.5	3.5
SCORE	1000	5.9	6.8	2.8
RANK		2	1	13

Table 27. Training Schools Decision Pad Model (Table 1 of 5)

			FORT GORDON	FORT HUACHUCA	FORT JACKSON
	WEIGHT				
MANEUVER ACRES	65		38,665	55,746	35,607
RANGES	45		0.5-	1.3	4.7+
DEPLOYMENT NETWORK	35		9.1	4.5-	8.8
RESERVE TRAINING	30		4.5	1.6	6.1
IMPACT ACRES	40		3.10	1.10	4.10
MECHANIZED MNV ACRES	20		0	20,200	15,320
GENERAL INSTRUCTION	60		647,000++	165,000--	186,000-
APPLIED INSTRUCTION	60		847,000++	586,000+	565,000+
INFO MISSION AREA	30		1,405+	1,365+	1,050-
SPECIAL AIRSPACE	65		150.45-	5574.40+	258.48
MISSION REQUIREMENTS	---	450	4.4	2.9	3.1
BARRACKS	40		8,065	4,053-	16,892++
FAMILY HOUSING	20		5,307	4,006	4,763
WORK SPACE	60		1,049,000	1,394,000	1,019,000-
%PERM FACILITIES	30		77.6%	88.2%+	82.7%
FACILITIES AVG AGE	25		28	32	25+
INFRASTRUCTURE	25		4.6	2.5	5.6
ENVIRONMENT CAPACITY	25		7.3	8.1	8.3
LAND AND FACILITIES	---	225	4.9	4.7	6.3
MOB CAPABILITY	65		2.70-	2.50-	4.00
BUILABLE ACRES	35		4,960+	1,447	4,153+
ENCROACHMENT	25		221.180	16.171	321.951
FUTURE REQUIREMENTS	---	125	4.9	3.5	5.3
COST OF LIVING INDEX	50		100.3	97.1	95.2
FAM HSG COST/UNIT	15		\$4,920	\$5,350	\$3,560
VHA	15		230	212	230
LOCALITY PAY	30		1.0328	1.0309	1.0309
BASOPS FACTOR	60		5911.560	6120.500	4461.260++
MCA COST FACTOR	30		0.83	1.12-	0.73+
COST AND MANPOWER	---	200	6.1	6.8	9.3
	===				
SCORE		1000	5.2	4.2	5.3
RANK			4	9	3

Table 28. Training Schools Decision Pad Model (Table 2 of 5)

		FORT KNOX	FORT LEE	FORT LEONARD WOOD
	WEIGHT			
MANEUVER ACRES	65	47,994	1,535	36,366
RANGES	45	8.0++	0.7-	4.7+
DEPLOYMENT NETWORK	35	6.4	8.7	4.4-
RESERVE TRAINING	30	4.7	1.3	2.7
IMPACT ACRES	40	4.40	0.00-	3.10
MECHANIZED MNV ACRES	20	13,862	0	2,730
GENERAL INSTRUCTION	60	168,000--	515,000+	149,000--
APPLIED INSTRUCTION	60	800,000++	472,000	228,000-
INFO MISSION AREA	30	1,195	1,185	1,335+
SPECIAL AIRSPACE	65	614.08	0.00-	140.05-
MISSION REQUIREMENTS	--- 450	3.8	2.6	2.3
BARRACKS	40	11,207	5,575	13,152+
FAMILY HOUSING	20	8,339	2,455	4,453
WORK SPACE	60	2,573,000++	795,000-	1,355,000
%PERM FACILITIES	30	78.6%	96.7%	81.7%
FACILITIES AVG AGE	25	41-	34	30
INFRASTRUCTURE	25	6.0	1.5	5.7
ENVIRONMENT CAPACITY	25	8.5	7.9	8.7
LAND AND FACILITIES	--- 225	6.3	4.2	5.9
MOB CAPABILITY	65	5.1+	2.40-	3.40
BUILABLE ACRES	35	2,000	652-	5,781++
ENCROACHMENT	25	138.789	304.291	282.988
FUTURE REQUIREMENTS	--- 125	5.3	2.4	5.7
COST OF LIVING INDEX	50	90.0+	107.5-	90.0+
FAM HSG COST/UNIT	15	\$4,612	\$6,300	\$5,600
VHA	15	0	227	0
LOCALITY PAY	30	1.0309	1.0309	1.0309
BASOPS FACTOR	60	7306.070-	5440.490	5143.920+
MCA COST FACTOR	30	0.98	0.83	1.10-
COST AND MANPOWER	--- 200	7.4	7.1	8.1
	===			
SCORE	1000	5.2	3.7	4.7
RANK		4	12	7

Table 29. Training Schools Decision Pad Model (Table 3 of 5)

		FORT MCCLELLAN	FORT RUCKER	PRESIDIO OF MONTEREY
	WEIGHT			
MANEUVER ACRES	65	37,985	37,968	0
RANGES	45	2.2	0.9	0.0-
DEPLOYMENT NETWORK	35	8.6	7.6	8.3
RESERVE TRAINING	30	4.5	1.0	0.0-
IMPACT ACRES	40	1.00	1.10	0.00-
MECHANIZED MNV ACRES	20	17,486	0	0
GENERAL INSTRUCTION	60	472,000+	239,000-	477,000+
APPLIED INSTRUCTION	60	177,000--	182,000-	20,000--
INFO MISSION AREA	30	1,105	1,190	1,080-
SPECIAL AIRSPACE	65	176.84-	8271.49++	0.00-
MISSION REQUIREMENTS	--- 450	2.5	2.4	1.5
BARRACKS	40	6,777	2,873-	2,277-
FAMILY HOUSING	20	2,867	4,233	2,200
WORK SPACE	60	809,000-	1,294,000	45,000--
%PERM FACILITIES	30	86.5%+	75.6%-	56.3%-
FACILITIES AVG AGE	25	35	33	26+
INFRASTRUCTURE	25	3.1	3.0	1.5
ENVIRONMENT CAPACITY	25	8.7	4.4	8.1
LAND AND FACILITIES	--- 225	4.2	3.6	2.3
MOB CAPABILITY	65	3.20	2.50-	1.40--
BUILABLE ACRES	35	2,832	5,203+	166-
ENCROACHMENT	25	190.044	116.981	110.424
FUTURE REQUIREMENTS	--- 125	4.3	5.1	1.8
COST OF LIVING INDEX	50	90.0+	88.5+	117.8--
FAM HSG COST/UNIT	15	\$4,770	\$4,270	\$10,590-
VHA	15	0	0	1,130-
LOCALITY PAY	30	1.0309	1.0309	1.0309
BASOPS FACTOR	60	6060.480	6671.640	7639.460
MCA COST FACTOR	30	0.76+	0.78	1.20--
COST AND MANPOWER	--- 200	8.8	8.6	2.8
	===			
SCORE	1000	4.5	4.2	2.1
RANK		8	9	14

Table 30. Training Schools Decision Pad Model (Table 4 of 5)

			FORT SAM HOUSTON	FORT SILL
	WEIGHT			
MANEUVER ACRES	65		21,000	50,726
RANGES	45		0.2-	1.8
DEPLOYMENT NETWORK	35		8.6	6.2
RESERVE TRAINING	30		10.0++	2.5
IMPACT ACRES	40		0.00-	4.30
MECHANIZED MNV ACRES	20		20,000	44,425
GENERAL INSTRUCTION	60		107,000--	658,000++
APPLIED INSTRUCTION	60		521,000	195,000-
INFO MISSION AREA	30		1,335+	1,100
SPECIAL AIRSPACE	65		0.00-	1200.00
MISSION REQUIREMENTS	---	450	2.8	3.0
BARRACKS	40		555--	13,903+
FAMILY HOUSING	20		1,163	14,025+
WORK SPACE	60		1,499,000	2,391,000++
%PERM FACILITIES	30		90.4%+	79.5%
FACILITIES AVG AGE	25		43-	39
INFRASTRUCTURE	25		3.6	5.6
ENVIRONMENT CAPACITY	25		9.1	6.7
LAND AND FACILITIES	---	225	3.8	6.4 7
MOB CAPABILITY	65		2.70-	4.10
BUILABLE ACRES	35		616-	1,850
ENCROACHMENT	25		546.968	105.147
FUTURE REQUIREMENTS	---	125	2.0	4.7
COST OF LIVING INDEX	50		94.0	97.2
FAM HSG COST/UNIT	15		\$8,149	\$8,320
VHA	15		267	0
LOCALITY PAY	30		1.0309	1.0309
BASOPS FACTOR	60		5357.190+	5177.680+
MCA COST FACTOR	30		0.87	0.88
COST AND MANPOWER	---	200	7.9	7.9

SCORE		1000	4.0	4.9
RANK			11	6

Table 31. Training Schools Decision Pad Model (Table 5 of 5)

				FORT BENNING	FORT BLISS	FORT EUSTIS/STORY
WEIGHT						
# MPRC	45			N-	Y++	N-
# RETS FINING POINTS	45			94.00++	48.00+	9.00--
# RANGES	5			56.00	67.00	6.00
# MOUT	5			Y+	N	N
RANGES	---	100		5.3	7.2	0.4
TOTAL ACRES	60			58000.00	770762.00++	1682.00-
TUBE ARTILLERY?	5			Y	Y	N-
AIR FORCE BOMBING?	5			Y	Y	N
ATTACK HELICOPTER?	5			Y	Y	N-
ALL THREE?	15			Y+	Y+	N-
MLRS CAPABLE?	10			Y+	Y+	N-
IMPACT ACRES	---	100		4.5	10.0	0.0
MILES TO RAIL TRANS	30			0	2	0
MILES TO AIR TRANS	30			0+	1+	5+
MILES TO SEA TRANS	30			261	815--	0++
MILES TO HIGHWAY	10			0	4	1
DEPLOYMENT	---	100		9.0	6.8	9.8
ANNUAL TNG (# PEOPLE)	25			5958.00	8863.00+	2233.00-
IDT (MANDAYS)	75			22153.00--	53133.00	30595.00-
RESERVE TRAINING	---	100		2.0	3.8	1.7
ARCH/HIST BLDGS	5			0.00516	0.01076	0.02273
ENDGRD FAUNA/FLORA	15			4-	5-	2
WETLANDS	15			0.12169	0.00011+	0.27420--
AIR QUALITY	10			Y	N-	N-
WATER QUALITY	15			2	0	17
NOISE QUAL- ZONE II	10			2965	0	0
NOISE QUAL- ZONE III	15			0	0	0
CONTAMINATED SITES	15			12	21	22
ENV CAR CAPACITY	---	100		7.9	7.2	6.2
CAPACITY WATER	25			18.00++	13.00+	9.94
CAPACITY SEWAGE	25			8.40++	6.00+	3.00-
CAPACITY ELECT	25			84000.00+	50000.00	44800.00
LANDFILL COST	25			\$29.61	\$39.00-	\$43.88--
INFRASTRUCTURE	---	100		8.2	5.5	3.6
MOB BILLETS	10			40178.00+	22222.00	17869.00
DEPLOYMENT NETWORK	10			9.0	6.8	9.8
RANGES	10			5.3	7.2+	0.4
MANEUVER ACRES	10			92686.00	915455.00+	1735.00
MECHANIZED ACRES	10			40000.00	199915.00+	0.00
WORK SPACE	10			1920.00	3017.00+	1427.00
MOB CAPABILITY	---	60		5.6	8.2	3.2

Table 32. Training Schools Sub Models (Table 1 of 5)

			FORT GORDON	FORT HUACHUCA	FORT JACKSON
	WEIGHT				
# MPRC	45		N-	N-	N-
# RETS FINING POINTS	45		10.00--	26.00-	96.00++
# RANGES	5		12.00	15.00	34.00
# MOUT	5		N	N	N
RANGES	---	100	0.5	1.3	4.7
TOTAL ACRES	60		11973.00-	11983.00-	11554.00-
TUBE ARTILLERY?	5		Y	Y	Y
AIR FORCE BOMBING?	5		Y	N	Y
ATTACK HELICOPTER?	5		Y	Y	Y
ALL THREE?	15		Y+	N-	Y+
MLRS CAPABLE?	10		N-	N-	Y+
IMPACT ACRES	---	100	3.1	1.1	4.1
MILES TO RAIL TRANS	30		0	69--	7
MILES TO AIR TRANS	30		10+	0+	14
MILES TO SEA TRANS	30		135+	560--	110+
MILES TO HIGHWAY	10		3	30	0
DEPLOYMENT	---	100	9.1	4.5	8.8
ANNUAL TNG (# PEOPLE)	25		12755.00++	3352.00-	7709.00
IDT (MANDAYS)	75		51961.00	23736.00--	112894.00++
RESERVE TRAINING	---	100	4.5	1.6	6.1
ARCH/HIST BLDGS	5		0.00324	0.00605	0.00302
ENDGRD FAUNA/FLORA	15		2	2	3
WETLANDS	15		0.19788-	0.00048+	0.10631
AIR QUALITY	10		Y	Y	Y
WATER QUALITY	15		0	0	0
NOISE QUAL- ZONE II	10		0	0	0
NOISE QUAL- ZONE III	15		0	0	0
CONTAMINATED SITES	15		23	28	5
ENV CAR CAPACITY	---	100	8.0	9.0	8.4
CAPACITY WATER	25		10.00	6.13-	9.35
CAPACITY SEWAGE	25		4.00-	3.85-	9.20++
CAPACITY ELECT	25		80000.00+	42000.00	34000.00
LANDFILL COST	25		\$20.00	\$35.00-	\$16.50+
INFRASTRUCTURE	---	100	5.2	3.2	6.0
MOB BILLETS	10		11463.00	13323.00	25027.00
DEPLOYMENT NETWORK	10		9.1	4.5	8.8
RANGES	10		0.5	1.3	4.7
MANEUVER ACRES	10		38665.00	55746.00	35607.00
MECHANIZED ACRES	10		0.00	20200.00	15320.00
WORK SPACE	10		1049.00	1394.00	1019.00
MOB CAPABILITY	---	60	2.7	2.5	4.0

Table 33. Training Schools Sub Models (Table 2 of 5)

			FORT KNOX	FORT LEE	FORT LEONARD WOOD
	WEIGHT				
# MPRC	45		Y++	N-	N-
# RETS FINING POINTS	45		64.00++	13.00--	95.00++
# RANGES	5		72.00	8.00	39.00
# MOUT	5		N	N	N
RANGES	---	100	8.0	0.7	4.7
TOTAL ACRES	60		53112.00	1445.00-	17478.00-
TUBE ARTILLERY?	5		Y	N-	Y
AIR FORCE BOMBING?	5		Y	N	Y
ATTACK HELICOPTER?	5		Y	N-	Y
ALL THREE?	15		Y+	N-	Y+
MLRS CAPABLE?	10		Y+	N-	N-
IMPACT ACRES	---	100	4.4	0.0	3.1
MILES TO RAIL TRANS	30		0	0	0
MILES TO AIR TRANS	30		35-	35-	85--
MILES TO SEA TRANS	30		604--	20++	690--
MILES TO HIGHWAY	10		14	4	3
DEPLOYMENT	---	100	6.4	8.7	4.4
ANNUAL TNG(# PEOPLE)	25		6059.00	2483.00-	7383.00
IDT (MANDAYS)	75		84674.00++	19095.00--	31433.00-
RESERVE TRAINING	---	100	4.7	1.3	2.7
ARCH/HIST BLDGS	5		0.00016	0.00323	0.00170
ENDGRD FAUNA/FLORA	15		2	1	3
WETLANDS	15		0.00825+	0.17940-	0.01105+
AIR QUALITY	10		Y	Y	Y
WATER QUALITY	15		0	0	1
NOISE QUAL- ZONE II	10		1900	0	81
NOISE QUAL- ZONE III	15		0	335	0
CONTAMINATED SITES	15		34	18	7
ENV CAR CAPACITY	---	100	8.9	8.5	8.9
CAPACITY WATER	25		13.50	6.00-	9.80
CAPACITY SEWAGE	25		6.00+	2.50-	8.40++
CAPACITY ELECT	25		132000.00++	22500.00-	52500.00
LANDFILL COST	25		\$119.00	\$28.00	\$18.00+
INFRASTRUCTURE	---	100	5.4	2.5	6.2
MOB BILLETS	10		25713.00	11183.00	26030.00
DEPLOYMENT NETWORK	10		6.4	8.7	4.4
RANGES	10		8.0+	0.7	4.7
MANEUVER ACRES	10		47994.00	1535.00	36366.00
MECHANIZED ACRES	10		13862.00	0.00	2730.00
WORK SPACE	10		2573.00	795.00	1222.00
MOB CAPABILITY	---	60	5.1	2.4	3.3

Table 34. Training Schools Sub Models (Table 3 of 5)

	WEIGHT	FORT MCCLELLAN	FORT RUCKER	PRESIDIO OF MONTEREY
# MPRC	45	N-	N-	N-
# RETS FINING POINTS	45	32.00	16.00--	0.00--
# RANGES	5	27.00	14.00	0.00
# MOUT	5	Y+	N	N
RANGES	--- 100	2.2	0.9	0.0
TOTAL ACRES	60	4969.00-	13159.00-	0.00-
TUBE ARTILLERY?	5	Y	Y	N-
AIR FORCE BOMBING?	5	N	N	N
ATTACK HELICOPTER?	5	Y	Y	N-
ALL THREE?	15	N-	N-	N-
MLRS CAPABLE?	10	N-	N-	N-
IMPACT ACRES	--- 100	1.0	1.1	0.0
MILES TO RAIL TRANS	30	0	0	7
MILES TO AIR TRANS	30	8+	22	3+
MILES TO SEA TRANS	30	288	178+	120+
MILES TO HIGHWAY	10	6	71-	60-
DEPLOYMENT	--- 100	8.6	7.6	8.3
ANNUAL TNG (# PEOPLE)	25	8936.00+	1688.00-	10.00--
IDT (MANDAYS)	75	69477.00+	13598.00--	0.00--
RESERVE TRAINING	--- 100	4.5	0.9	0.0
ARCH/HIST BLDGS	5	0.00265	0.00011	0.08748-
ENDGRD FAUNA/FLORA	15	2	0+	0+
WETLANDS	15	0.03177	0.15075-	0.00000+
AIR QUALITY	10	Y	Y	N-
WATER QUALITY	15	0	26	0
NOISE QUAL- ZONE II	10	147	85197--	0
NOISE QUAL- ZONE III	15	8	20819--	0
CONTAMINATED SITES	15	12	33	112--
ENV CAR CAPACITY	--- 100	9.1	5.8	7.0
CAPACITY WATER	25	15.00++	7.60-	5.85--
CAPACITY SEWAGE	25	2.20--	3.30-	2.20--
CAPACITY ELECT	25	16000.00-	74217.00+	4500.00-
LANDFILL COST	25	\$28.00	\$20.00	\$20.00
INFRASTRUCTURE	--- 100	4.1	4.3	2.2
MOB BILLETS	10	14510.00	8059.00	1412.00-
DEPLOYMENT NETWORK	10	8.6	7.6	8.3
RANGES	10	2.2	0.9	0.0
MANEUVER ACRES	10	127985.00	37968.00	0.00
MECHANIZED ACRES	10	17486.00	0.00	0.00
WORK SPACE	10	809.00	1373.00	100.00-
MOB CAPABILITY	--- 60	3.0	2.5	1.4

Table 35. Training Schools Sub Models (Table 4 of 5)

			FORT SAM HOUSTON	FORT SILL
	WEIGHT			
# MPRC	45		N-	N-
# RETS FINING POINTS	45		0.00--	32.00
# RANGES	5		26.00	50.00
# MOUT	5		N	N
	RANGES	--- 100	0.2	1.8
TOTAL ACRES	60		5892.00-	38058.00
TUBE ARTILLERY?	5		N-	Y
AIR FORCE BOMBING?	5		N	Y
ATTACK HELICOPTER?	5		N-	Y
ALL THREE?	15		N-	Y+
MLRS CAPABLE?	10		N-	Y+
	IMPACT ACRES	--- 100	0.0	4.3
MILES TO RAIL TRANS	30		3	0
MILES TO AIR TRANS	30		15	58--
MILES TO SEA TRANS	30		200+	475-
MILES TO HIGHWAY	10		1	0
	DEPLOYMENT	--- 100	8.6	6.2
ANNUAL TNG(# PEOPLE)	25		13864.00++	5546.00
IDT (MANDAYS)	75		178207.00++	34701.00-
	RESERVE TRAINING	--- 100	10.0	2.5
ARCH/HIST BLDGS	5		0.03800	0.01115
ENDGRD FAUNA/FLORA	15		2	1
WETLANDS	15		0.02000	0.01274+
AIR QUALITY	10		Y	Y
WATER QUALITY	15		0	86--
NOISE QUAL- ZONE II	10		1429	10000
NOISE QUAL- ZONE III	15		9	50
CONTAMINATED SITES	15		1	27
	ENV CAR CAPACITY	--- 100	9.1	7.6
CAPACITY WATER	25		10.60	12.50+
CAPACITY SEWAGE	25		6.50+	4.30
CAPACITY ELECT	25		8500.00-	51020.00
LANDFILL COST	25		\$27.00	\$4.59++
	INFRASTRUCTURE	--- 100	4.6	5.5
MOB BILLETS	10		9306.00	23709.00
DEPLOYMENT NETWORK	10		8.6	6.2
RANGES	10		0.2	1.8
MANEUVER ACRES	10		20000.00	50726.00
MECHANIZED ACRES	10		0.00	44425.00
WORK SPACE	10		1499.00	2391.00
	MOB CAPABILITY	--- 60	2.6	4.1

Table 36. Training Schools Sub Models (Table 5 of 5)

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E. PROFESSIONAL SCHOOLS

Professional Schools have the mission of providing the Army with trained individual soldiers, developing the doctrine that describes how the Army will fight, defining the Army's material requirements, designing the Army's organizations and developing the Army's leaders. The training mission includes advanced training for officers, career professional training for the NCO and officer corps, and training Department of the Army civilians.

The installations listed below were those evaluated within the Professional School Category.

- Carlisle Barracks, Pennsylvania
- Fort Leavenworth, Kansas
- Fort Leslie McNair, Washington, DC
- United States Military Academy, West Point, New York

(1) Criteria, Attributes and Weights:

The following DoD Selection Criteria, attributes and weights were used to evaluate the Professional Schools:

(a) Mission Requirements and Operational Readiness. The four attributes below measure the ability of Professional School installations to provide adequate facilities in support of the mission. The attributes are weighted as follows:

<u>Attribute</u>	<u>Points</u>
Reserve Training	50
IMA	30
General Instructional Facilities	235
Applied Instructional Facilities	135
<hr/>	
Total	450

The two most important attributes of mission requirements and operational readiness are general and applied instructional facilities. These attributes measure the in-place capability of the installation to conduct training by considering general and special purpose training facilities available.

(b) Land and Facilities. The attributes below provide an overall assessment of the availability and condition of land and facilities. The seven attributes are weighted as follows:

<u>Attribute</u>	<u>Points</u>
Barracks	20
Family Housing	40
Work Space	60
Percent Permanent Facilities	30
Average Age of Facilities	25
Infrastructure	25
Environmental Capacity	25
<hr/>	
Total	225

The major attributes of the Land and Facilities are Work Space, Family Housing and Percent Permanent Facilities. Work Space is the highest weighted attribute in this category. Professional Schools require large amounts of work space to be efficient in supporting fluctuating student loads. Family Housing and Percent Permanent Facilities measure an installation's ability to house its soldiers in modern permanent facilities.

The remaining attributes measure the amount of barracks spaces, infrastructure capacity (water, sewage, electrical capacities) and the Environmental Capacity at an installation.

(3) Contingency, Mobilization and Operational Readiness. The attributes below provide an overall assessment of the ability of Professional Schools to train, equip and deploy units in a time of national emergency. The three attributes are weighted as follows:

<u>Attribute</u>	<u>Points</u>
Mobilization Capability	65
Buildable Acres	35
Encroachment	25
<hr/>	
Total Points	125

This attribute measures an installations ability to deploy forces via air, rail, sea and land. Additionally, it measures an installations ability to train personnel prior to deployments. Other attributes measuring contingency, mobilization and future requirements are Buildable acres and Encroachment. Having suitable land available allows an installation to expand its facilities base in meeting tenant demands and future missions.

(d) **Cost and Manpower.** Six attributes assess the relative costs involved in operating installations. The attributes are weighted as follows:

Attribute	Points
Cost of Living Index	50
Housing Cost per Dwelling Unit	15
Variable Housing Allowance Factor	15
Locality Pay Factor	30
BASOPS/Mission Population	60
MCA Cost Factor	30
<hr/>	
Total	200

The major emphasis in this category is placed on two attributes: Cost of Living Index and BASOPS/Mission Population. The Cost of Living Index measures the relative cost of living for areas surrounding an installation. BASOPS/Mission Population measures the relative cost of operating an installation.

Housing Cost Per Dwelling Unit measures the cost to maintain one set of family quarters at an installation. VHA provides an indicator of the location cost to the Army for assignment of military personnel to an installation. The Military Construction Cost Factor indicates the relative difference between installations for construction of the same facility. It provides a relative cost of capital investment for modernization or expansion of facilities.

(2) Installation Assessment Rankings - PROFESSIONAL SCHOOLS

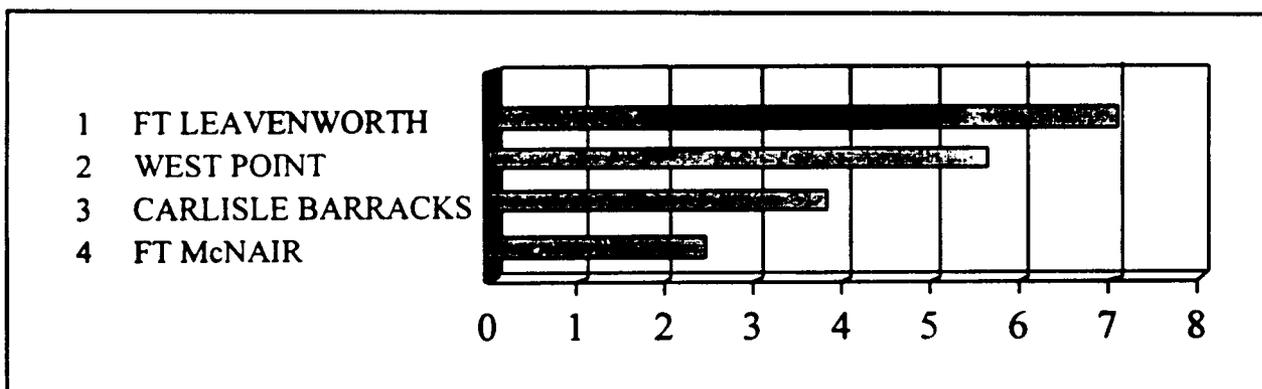


Figure 9. Installation Assessment Rankings - PROFESSIONAL SCHOOLS

		CARLISLE BARRACKS	FORT LEAVENWORTH	FORT MCNAIR
	WEIGHT			
RESERVE TRAINING	50	0.0-	7.7+	0.0-
APPLIED INST FAC	135	128,434++	78,000+	0--
GENERAL INST FAC	235	260,000--	651,000++	452,400--
IMA	30	1,280	1,350	535-
MISSION REQUIREMENTS	--- 450	3.6	7.1	1.8
WORK SPACE	60	131,000-	773,000+	188,200-
FAMILY HOUSING	40	612-	2,910+	1,526
UPH	20	78	1,229	201
%PERM FAC	30	98.0%	96.8%	99.8%
FACILITIES AVG AGE	25	42.90	38.90	40.35
INFRASTRUCTURE	25	1.2	9.6	0.9
ENVIRONMENTAL CAP	25	7.4	6.3	7.5
LAND AND FACILITIES	--- 225	2.2	8.0	4.1
MOB CAPABILITY	65	1.0-	2.0	2.0
BUILDABLE ACRES	35	32	1,814+	2
ENCROACHMENT	25	301.758	326.217	1,098.547-
FUTURE REQUIREMENTS	--- 125	2.5	5.7	1.0
COST OF LIVING INDEX	50	104.900	98.900+	135.100-
HOUSING COST/DU	15	\$8,250	\$6,840	\$20,047
LOCALITY PAY	30	1.0309	1.0330	1.0423
BASOPS FACTOR	60	11016.610	7833.730	5851.030
MILCON COST FACTOR	30	0.98	1.06	1.03
VHA	15	405.200	345.780	1,359.360
COST AND MANPOWER	--- 200	6.5	6.5	2.4

SCORE	1000	3.7	7.0	2.3
RANK		3	1	4

Table 37. Professional Schools Decision Pad Model (Table 1 of 2)

	WEIGHT	WEST POINT
RESERVE TRAINING	50	8.3+
APPLIED INST FAC	135	4,800--
GENERAL INST FAC	235	807,575++
IMA	30	1,090
MISSION REQUIREMENTS	--- 450	6.7
WORK SPACE	60	1,084,000+
FAMILY HOUSING	40	1,546
UPH	20	407
%PERM FAC	30	94.0%-
FACILITIES AVG AGE	25	44.54
INFRASTRUCTURE	25	5.6
ENVIRONMENTAL CAP	25	8.1
LAND AND FACILITIES	--- 225	5.2
MOB CAPABILITY	65	9.0++
BUILDABLE ACRES	35	0
ENCROACHMENT	25	256.818
FUTURE REQUIREMENTS	--- 125	6.7
COST OF LIVING INDEX	50	119.580
HOUSING COST/DU	15	\$7,945
LOCALITY PAY	30	1.0800-
BASOPS FACTOR	60	5625.100
MILCON COST FACTOR	30	1.23-
VHA	15	1,207.840
COST AND MANPOWER	--- 200	1.9
	===	
SCORE	1000	5.4

Table 38. Professional Schools Decision Pad Model (Table 2 of 2)

		CARLISLE BARRACKS	FORT LEAVENWORTH	FORT McNAIR
	WEIGHT			
# MPRC	45	N	N	N
# RETS FIRING POINTS	45	0	0	0
# RANGES	5	0	0	0
# MOUT	5	N	N	N
RANGES	--- 100	4.5	4.5	4.5
MILES TO RAIL TRANS	30	1+	30--	15
MILES TO AIR TRANS	30	18-	20-	11
MILES TO SEA TRANS	30	85	1500--	42+
MILES TO HIGHWAY	10	1	12	5
DEPLOYMENT	--- 100	7.0	0.0	6.4
ANNUAL TNG (# PEOPLE)	25	0	25	0
IDT (MANDAYS)	75	0--	35977++	0--
RESERVE TRAINING	--- 100	0.0	7.7	0.0
ARCH/HIST BLDGS	10	0.26055	0.05591	0.01020
ENDGRD FAUNA/FLORA	15	0+	1-	0+
WETLANDS	15	0.01563	0.24120-	0.00000
AIR QUALITY	15	N-	Y+	N-
WATER QUALITY	15	0	0	0
NOISE QUAL- ZONE II	10	0	0	6-
NOISE QUAL- ZONE III	15	0	0	0
CONTAMINATED SITES	5	0	18	0
ENV CAR CAPACITY	--- 100	7.4	6.3	7.5
CAPACITY WATER	25	1.00-	5.58+	0.45-
CAPACITY SEWAGE	25	0.25-	5.45++	0.45-
CAPACITY ELECT	25	10000	40000+	1345-
LANDFILL COST	25	\$85	\$12++	\$70
INFRASTRUCTURE	--- 100	1.2	9.6	0.9
MOB BILLETS	10	78	1229+	0
DEPLOYMENT NETWORK	10	7.0	0.0	6.7
RANGES	10	4.5	4.5	4.5
MANEUVER ACRES	10	0	0	0
MECHANIZED ACRES	10	0	0	0
WORK SPACE	10	131	773	188
MOB CAPABILITY	--- 60	2.0	3.5	2.0

Table 39. Professional Schools Sub Models (Table 1 of 2)

	WEIGHT	WEST POINT
# MPRC	45	N
# RETS FIRING POINTS	45	0
# RANGES	5	7
# MOUT	5	N
RANGES	--- 100	5.0
MILES TO RAIL TRANS	30	0+
MILES TO AIR TRANS	30	0++
MILES TO SEA TRANS	30	0+
MILES TO HIGHWAY	10	1
DEPLOYMENT	--- 100	10.0
ANNUAL TNG (# PEOPLE)	25	423++
IDT (MANDAYS)	75	27770++
RESERVE TRAINING	--- 100	8.3
ARCH/HIST BLDGS	10	0.01611
ENDGRD FAUNA/FLORA	15	1-
WETLANDS	15	0.06067
AIR QUALITY	15	Y+
WATER QUALITY	15	0
NOISE QUAL- ZONE II	10	0
NOISE QUAL- ZONE III	15	0
CONTAMINATED SITES	5	0
ENV CAR CAPACITY	--- 100	8.1
CAPACITY WATER	25	6.60++
CAPACITY SEWAGE	25	2.56
CAPACITY ELECT	25	32000+
LANDFILL COST	25	\$98-
INFRASTRUCTURE	--- 100	5.6
MOB BILLETS	10	77
DEPLOYMENT NETWORK	10	10.0
RANGES	10	5.0
MANEUVER ACRES	10	6859+
MECHANIZED ACRES	10	460+
WORK SPACE	10	1084
MOB CAPABILITY	--- 60	7.6

Table 40. Professional Schools Sub Models (Table 2 of 2)

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F. AMMUNITION PRODUCTION INSTALLATIONS

The principle mission of Ammunition Production facilities is to manufacture, receive, store, renovate, test, and demilitarize conventional and chemical ammunition. They operate calibration laboratories and ballistic test facilities. They also provide Quality Assurance Specialist Ammunition Surveillance (QASAS)/depot storage for ammunition and strategic materials.

The installations listed below were those evaluated within the Ammunition Production Installations category:

- Holston Army Ammunition Plant
- Iowa Army Ammunition Plant
- Lake City Army Ammunition Plant
- Lone Star Army Ammunition Plant
- McAlester Army Ammunition Plant
- Milan Army Ammunition Plant
- Pine Bluff Arsenal
- Radford Army Ammunition Plant

(1) Criteria, Attributes and Weights:

The following DoD Selection Criteria, attributes and weights were used to evaluate the Ammunition Production Installations:

(a) Mission Requirements and Operational Readiness. Six attributes measure mission requirements and operational readiness:

<u>Attribute</u>	<u>Points</u>
Reserve Training	30
Deployment Network	50
Available Workforce	30
Production Flexibility	80
Ammunition Storage	130
Production Capacity	130
<hr/>	
Total	450

Reserve training is a measure of support by an installation to the reserve components. It is evaluated through the factors of individual and unit training measured in Annual Training (number of people) and Inactive Training (mandays). This attribute evaluates an installation on available capacity to support Reserve components and individuals during peacetime. This attribute was given approximately 7% of the Mission Requirements and Operational Readiness weight.

Deployment Network is a direct measure of the distance from installation to its critical deployment structure: airfields, ports, railheads and interstate highways. It evaluates installation capability to support deployments, which is an important element in projecting land forces to locations outside the United States. This attribute was given approximately 11% of the Mission Requirements and Operational Readiness weight.

Available Workforce is an indirect measure of the availability of an adequate civilian workforce in the surrounding community. The surrounding community is generally the county or counties abutting the installation or its Metropolitan Statistical Area. This attribute is approximately 7% of the Mission Requirements and Operational Readiness weight.

Production flexibility is a direct measurement of the ability to produce a variety of different commodities. It measures a plant's production flexibility which enables maintenance capabilities to be changed as demands change for different products. This attribute is approximately 18% of the Mission Requirements and Operational Readiness weight.

Ammunition storage is a direct measurement of an installation's storage capability in square feet. This attribute is rated at approximately 29% of the Mission Requirements and Operational Readiness weight.

Production capacity is a direct measurement of the amount of workload, expressed in actual direct labor hours, that a facility can accommodate with all work positions manned on a single-shift, 5-day, 40-hour week basis while producing the product mix that the facility is designed to accommodate. This attribute is rated at approximately 29% of the Mission Requirements and Operational Readiness weight.

(b) Land and Facilities. Five attributes access the availability and condition of the land and facilities. The attributes were weighted as follows:

Attribute	Points
Average Age of Facilities	50
Infrastructure	35
Percent Permanent Facilities	45
Quantity-Distance	70
Environmental Capacity	25
<hr/>	
Total	225

The two attributes Average Age of Facilities and Percent Permanent Facilities provide a good indicator of overall quality, condition and age of facilities as well as the level of modernization on the installation. Newer buildings are considered to be more comfortable, economical and safer than older buildings. These attributes represent approximately 22% and 20% respectively of the Land and Facilities weight.

Infrastructure attribute was rated 35 points. There were four aspects that were considered in the measurement of the infrastructure capacity at the installation: water, sewage treatment, electrical distribution and cost of landfill used. This attribute could be an indicator of a possible constraint on the future expansion at an installation and was given approximately 16% of the Land and Facilities weight.

Quantity-Distance attribute is a combination of explosives material and distance separation relationships to provide defined types of protection. These relationships are based on levels of risk considered acceptable for the stipulated exposures and are tabulated in the appropriate quantity-distance tables. This attribute indicates whether an installation requires waivers due to inadequate buffer zones. This attribute is rated the highest at approximately 31% of the Land and Facilities weight.

Environmental Capacity attribute is a measure of the ability of the installation to conduct current missions, receive additional units and expand operations in light of environmental constraints. There were seven factors that were considered which are as follows: archeology &

historic buildings, endangered species, wetlands, air, water, noise quality and contaminated sites. This attribute represents approximately 11% of the Land and Facilities weight.

(c) Contingency, Mobilization and Future Requirements. For Ammunition Production installations, there are four attributes to assess the ability to accommodate contingency, mobilization and future total force requirements at the installation.

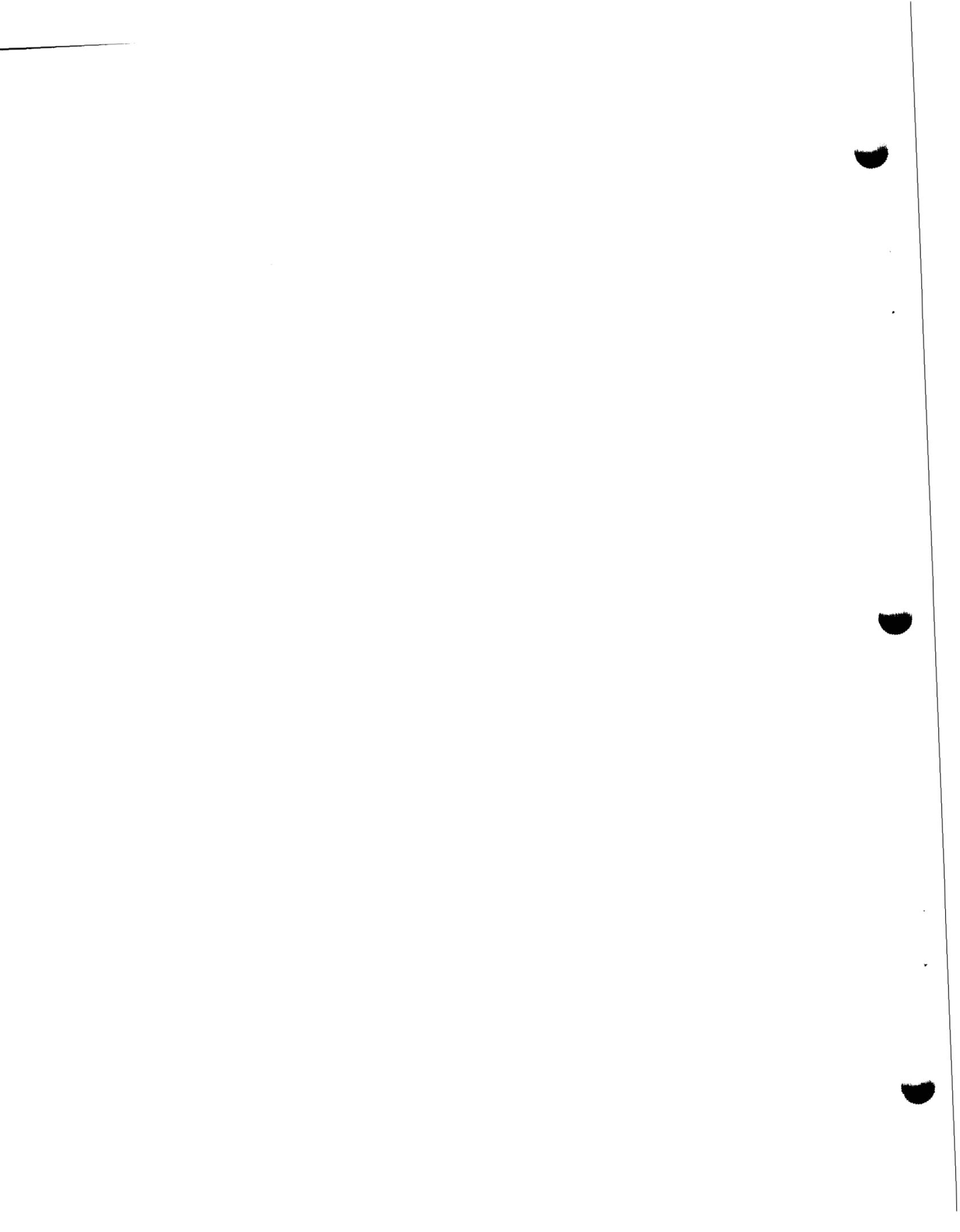
<u>Attribute</u>	<u>Points</u>
Buildable Acres	35
Encroachment	15
Information Mission Area	10
Excess Capacity- Storage	65
<hr/>	
Total	125

Buildable Acres measures the ability of the installation to expand within its current property line in accordance with accepted master planning policy and guidance as reflected on the long range component of the approved installation master plan. The result is the total acreage available for the construction of additional facilities on the installation. This attribute was given approximately 28% of the Contingency, Mobilization and Future Requirement weight.

Encroachment is a measure of population density (population/square mile) and an indicator of the installation to expand mission activity without impacting the surrounding community. This attribute earned 12% of the Contingency, Mobilization and Future Requirement weight.

Information Mission Area (IMA) evaluates IMA systems on the basis of available capacity, capability for expansion, and technology utilized. The IMA systems evaluated were common user: telephone switching system, outside cable plant, computers, telecommunications center, local area network, defense data network and video teleconference systems. This attribute represented 8% of the Contingency, Mobilization and Future Requirement weight.

Excess Capacity-Storage is a measure of unused square footage of warehouse space for the storage of items other than ammunition and bulk fuel. This attribute indicates the capability of an installation to expand supply support in support of surge/mobilization. This attribute has the highest rating at 52% of the Contingency, Mobilization and Future Requirement weight.



(d) **Cost of Manpower.** There are three attributes to assess the cost and manpower implications of an installation.

<u>Attribute</u>	<u>Points</u>
Cost of Living Index	50
MCA Cost Factor	50
BASOPS/Mission Population	100
<hr/>	
Total	200

Cost of Living Index is a measurement of the relative cost of living for military and civilian. Ammunition storage is a direct measurement of an installation's storage capability in square feet. This attribute is rated the highest, at approximately 53% of the Cost of Manpower of merit.

MCA (Military Construction Army) Cost Factor indicates the relative difference between installations for construction of the same facility. The cost factor provides a relative index of the cost of capital investment for modernization or expansion of facilities. This attribute received 25% of the Cost and Manpower weight.

BASOPS (base operations) /Mission Population measures the relative cost of operating an installation in support of the mission requirements. This attribute has the highest rating at 50% of the Cost and Manpower weight.

(2) Installation Assessment Rankings - AMMUNITION PRODUCTION

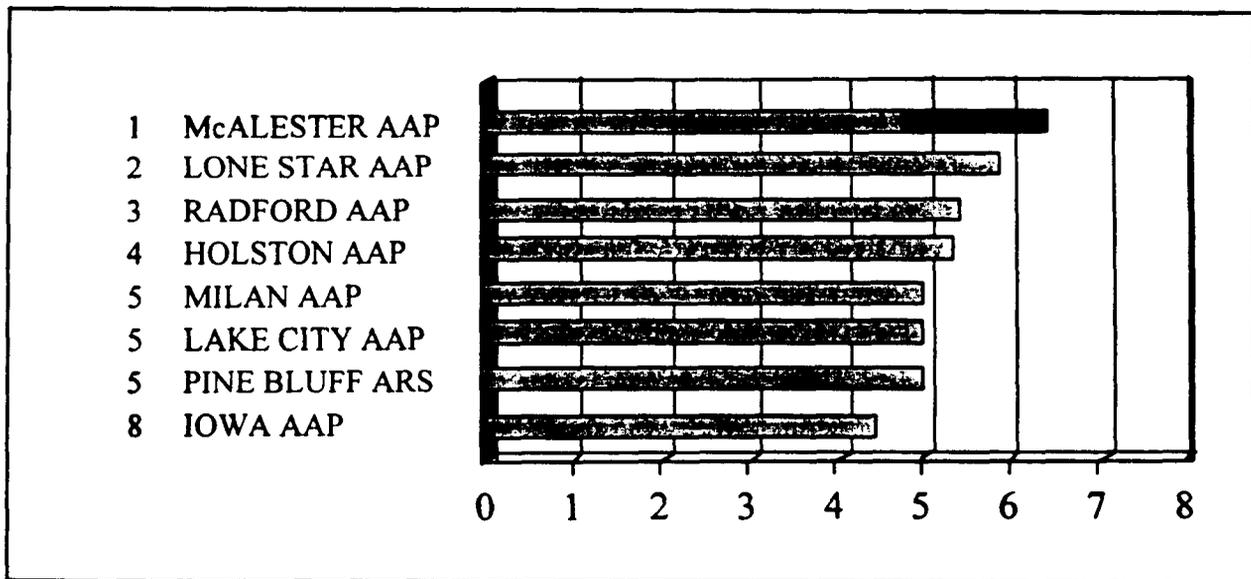


Figure 10. Installation Assessment Rankings - AMMUNITION PRODUCTION

			MCALESTER AAP	LONE STAR AAP	IOWA AAP
	WEIGHT				
RESERVE TRAINING	30		7.2	0.0	7.4
DEPLOYMENT NETWORK	50		7.3	5.1	3.9
WORK FORCE AVAILABLE	30		16,168	52,006	22,078
PRODUCTION FLEX	80		10.0	1.0	1.0
AMMUNITION STORAGE	130		6,992	723	919
PRODUCTION CAPACITY	130		2,003,731	4,314,475	1,874,577
MISSION REQUIREMENTS	---	450	7.5	4.0	2.9
AGE OF FACILITIES	50		48	48	49
INFRASTRUCTURE	35		5.7	2.9	2.2
% PERMANENT FACILITY	45		99%	95%	98%
QUANTITY-DISTANCE	70		0	0	0
ENVIRONMENTAL CAP	25		8.6	9.3	9.6
LAND AND FACILITIES	---	225	7.7	7.1	6.7
BUILDABLE ACRES	35		21,697	12,055	15,433
ENCROACHMENT	15		32.0	80.3	103.5
IMA	10		1,140.0	1,225.0	720.0
EXCESS CAPACITY-PROD	65		315	1,375	108
FUTURE REQUIREMENTS	---	125	5.9	8.7	4.0
COL INDEX	50		92	94	104
MCA Cost Factor	50		0.85	0.94	0.95
BASOPS Factor	100		71,645	2,758	997
COST AND MANPOWER	---	200	2.7	6.9	5.1
		===			
SCORE		1000	6.4	5.9	4.3
RANK			1	2	8

Table 41. Ammunition Production Installations Decision Pad Model (Table 1 of 3)

		MILAN AAP	LAKE CITY AAP	RADFORD AAP
	WEIGHT			
RESERVE TRAINING	30	0.0	3.0	0.8
DEPLOYMENT NETWORK	50	6.5	3.9	9.1
WORK FORCE AVAILABLE	30	20,563	827,025	6,515
PRODUCTION FLEX	80	1.0	1.0	1.0
AMMUNITION STORAGE	130	1,884	102	483
PRODUCTION CAPACITY	130	2,400,000	3,835,625	3,300,000
MISSION REQUIREMENTS	--- 450	3.4	4.2	3.8
AGE OF FACILITIES	50	48	49	45
INFRASTRUCTURE	35	3.1	1.4	7.7
% PERMANENT FACILITY	45	94%	88%	64%
QUANTITY-DISTANCE	70	0	0	0
ENVIRONMENTAL CAP	25	9.2	6.8	7.4
LAND AND FACILITIES	--- 225	7.1	6.0	8.6
BUILDABLE ACRES	35	9,324	1,162	350
ENCROACHMENT	15	77.3	326.2	1,661.5
IMA	10	575.0	495.0	660.0
EXCESS CAPACITY-PROD	65	164	531	714
FUTURE REQUIREMENTS	--- 125	3.3	3.5	3.2
COL INDEX	50	90	97	94
MCA Cost Factor	50	0.88	1.03	0.95
BASOPS Factor	100	11,989	1,521	256
COST AND MANPOWER	--- 200	7.0	6.2	7.1
	===			
SCORE	1000	4.9	4.9	5.4
RANK		5	5	3

Table 42. Ammunition Production Installations Decision Pad Model (Table 2 of 3)

		PINE BLUFF Arsenal	HOLSTON AAP
	WEIGHT		
RESERVE TRAINING	30	7.5	7.6
DEPLOYMENT NETWORK	50	5.9	8.8
WORK FORCE AVAILABLE	30	33,845	207,007
PRODUCTION FLEX	80	2.0	1.0
AMMUNITION STORAGE	130	1,276	220
PRODUCTION CAPACITY	130	1,635,510	2,661,924
MISSION REQUIREMENTS	--- 450	3.4	4.0
AGE OF FACILITIES	50	46	44
INFRASTRUCTURE	35	2.2	2.2
% PERMANENT FACILITY	45	97%	65%
QUANTITY-DISTANCE	70	0	0
ENVIRONMENTAL CAP	25	7.6	7.2
LAND AND FACILITIES	--- 225	7.7	7.9
BUILDABLE ACRES	35	5,053	0
ENCROACHMENT	15	96.4	103.5
IMA	10	1,205.0	475.0
EXCESS CAPACITY-PROD	65	797	360
FUTURE REQUIREMENTS	--- 125	5.6	2.8
COL INDEX	50	101	99
MCA Cost Factor	50	0.78	0.88
BASOPS Factor	100	25,154	291
COST AND MANPOWER	--- 200	4.5	6.4
	===		
SCORE	1000	4.9	5.2
RANK		5	4

Table 43. Ammunition Production Installations Decision Pad Model (Table 3 of 3)

		McALESTER AAP	LONE STAR AAP	IOWA AAP
WEIGHT				
MILES TO RAIL TRANS	30	1-	0+	0+
MILES TO AIR TRANS	30	67+	1052-	1073-
MILES TO SEA TRANS	30	403+	939-	970-
MILES TO HIGHWAY	10	40	0	50-
DEPLOYMENT	--- 100	7.3	5.1	3.9
ANNUAL TNG (# PEOPLE)	25	3755.00++	2.00	0.00
IDT (MANDAYS)	75	2150.00+	0.00--	3400.00++
RESERVE TRAINING	--- 100	7.2	0.0	7.4
ARCH/HIST BLDGS	10	0	0	0
ENDGRD FAUNA/FLORA	15	1	0	0
WETLANDS	15	0	0	0
AIR QUALITY	15	1	1	1
WATER QUALITY	15	10	0	0
NOISE QUAL - ZONE II	10	21	0	0
NOISE QUAL -ZONE III	15	0	0	0
CONTAMINATED SITES	5	44	62	34
ENV CAR CAPACITY	--- 100	8.6	9.3	9.6
CAPACITY WATER	25	15.00	7.70	3.00
CAPACITY SEWAGE	25	4.50++	3.00+	0.80-
CAPACITY ELECT	25	1900.00+	0.00	105.00
LANDFILL COST	25	\$70	\$90	\$31
INFRASTRUCTURE	--- 100	5.7	2.9	2.2

Table 44. Ammunition Production Installations Sub Models (Table 1 of 3)

		MILAN AAP	LAKE CITY AAP	RADFORD AAP
	WEIGHT			
MILES TO RAIL TRANS	30	0+	0+	0+
MILES TO AIR TRANS	30	758	1172--	328+
MILES TO SEA TRANS	30	653	1162--	280+
MILES TO HIGHWAY	10	20	5	10
DEPLOYMENT	--- 100	6.5	3.9	9.1
ANNUAL TNG (# PEOPLE)	25	1.00	486.00	50.00
IDT (MANDAYS)	75	0.00--	1246.00--	350.00--
RESERVE TRAINING	--- 100	0.0	3.0	0.8
ARCH/HIST BLDGS	10	0	0	0
ENDGRD FAUNA/FLORA	15	0	0	0
WETLANDS	15	0	0	0
AIR QUALITY	15	1	1	1
WATER QUALITY	15	2	0	28-
NOISE QUAL - ZONE II	10	433	975-	0
NOISE QUAL -ZONE III	15	0	96-	0
CONTAMINATED SITES	5	6	38	43
ENV CAR CAPACITY	--- 100	9.2	6.8	7.4
CAPACITY WATER	25	4.80	1.50	53.50++
CAPACITY SEWAGE	25	1.20	0.85-	1.10-
CAPACITY ELECT	25	319.00	391.00	4150.00++
LANDFILL COST	25	\$2+	\$90	\$0+
INFRASTRUCTURE	--- 100	3.1	1.4	7.7

Table 45. Ammunition Production Installations Sub Models (Table 2 of 3)

		PINE BLUFF ARSENAL	HOLSTON AAP
	WEIGHT		
MILES TO RAIL TRANS	30	1--	0+
MILES TO AIR TRANS	30	58+	383+
MILES TO SEA TRANS	30	401+	346+
MILES TO HIGHWAY	10	33	5
DEPLOYMENT	--- 100	5.9	8.8
ANNUAL TNG (# PEOPLE)	25	37.00	300.00
IDT (MANDAYS)	75	3444.00++	3400.00++
RESERVE TRAINING	--- 100	7.5	7.6
ARCH/HIST BLDGS	10	0	0-
ENDGRD FAUNA/FLORA	15	1	3-
WETLANDS	15	0-	0
AIR QUALITY	15	1	1
WATER QUALITY	15	5	5
NOISE QUAL - ZONE II	10	0	0
NOISE QUAL -ZONE III	15	0	0
CONTAMINATED SITES	5	0	8
ENV CAR CAPACITY	--- 100	7.6	7.2
CAPACITY WATER	25	2.00	7.00
CAPACITY SEWAGE	25	4.00+	0.75-
CAPACITY ELECT	25	40.00	0.00
LANDFILL COST	25	\$156--	\$36
INFRASTRUCTURE	--- 100	2.2	2.2

Table 46. Ammunition Production Installations Sub Models (Table 3 of 3)

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G. AMMUNITION STORAGE INSTALLATIONS

The principle mission of Ammunition Storage facilities is to receive, store, maintain, demilitarize, and dispose of conventional and special ammunition and other commodities. They store critical and strategic commodities and perform quality assurance surveillance for ammunition and strategic storage. Ammunition storage facilities support the operational requirement of "power projection" by managing ammunition stockpiles for use in executing the National Military Strategy.

The installations listed below were those evaluated within the Ammunition Storage Installations category:

- Blue Grass Army Depot, Richmond, KY
- Hawthorne Army Ammunition Plant, Mineral County, NV
- Pueblo Army Depot Activity, Pueblo, CO
- Savanna Army Depot Activity, Savanna, IL
- Seneca Army Depot Activity, Romulus, NY
- Sierra Army Depot, Herlong, CA
- Tooele Army Depot, Tooele, UT
- Umatilla Army Depot Activity, Hermiston, OR

(1) Criteria, Attributes and Weights:

The following DoD Selection Criteria, attributes and weights were used to evaluate the Ammunition Storage Installations:

(a) Mission Requirements and Operational Readiness. For the Ammunition Storage installations, five attributes measure mission requirements and operational readiness:

<u>Attribute</u>	<u>Points</u>
Ammunition Storage	240
Reserve Training	40
Deployment Network	80
Available Workforce	40
Maintenance Flexibility	50
<hr/>	
Total	450

Ammunition storage is a direct measurement of an installation's storage capability in square feet. This attribute is rated the highest, at approximately 53% of the Mission Requirements and Operational Readiness weight.

Reserve training is a measure of support by an installation to the Reserve Components. It is evaluated through the factors of individual and unit training measured in Annual Training (number of people) and Inactive Training (mandays). This attribute evaluates an installation on available capacity to support Reserve components and individuals during peacetime. This attribute was given approximately 9% of the Mission Requirements and Operational Readiness weight.

Deployment Network is a direct measure of the distance from installation to its critical deployment structure: airfields, ports, railheads and interstate highways. It evaluates installation capability to support deployments, which is an important element in projecting land forces to locations outside the United States. This attribute was given approximately 18% of the Mission Requirements and Operational Readiness weight.

Available Workforce is an indirect measure of the availability of an adequate civilian workforce in the surrounding community. The surrounding community is generally the county or counties abutting the installation or its Metropolitan Statistical Area. This attribute is approximately 9% of the Mission Requirements and Operational Readiness weight.

Maintenance Flexibility is the ability to perform maintenance on a variety of commodities. The purpose is to measure an installations maintenance flexibility which enables maintenance capabilities to be changed as demands change for different products and the ability to absorb varied workloads. This attribute is approximately 11% of the Mission Requirements and Operational Readiness weight.

(b) Land and Facilities. Five attributes assess the availability and condition of the land and facilities. The attributes were weighted as follows:

Attribute	Points
Average Age of Facilities	50
Infrastructure	25
Percent Permanent Facilities	50
Quantity-Distance	75
Environmental Capacity	25
<hr/>	
Total	225

The two attributes Average Age of Facilities and Percent Permanent Facilities provide a good indicator of overall quality, condition and age of facilities as well as the level of modernization on the installation. Newer buildings are considered to be more comfortable, economical and safer than older buildings. These attributes represent approximately 22% and 11% respectively of the Land and Facilities weight.

Infrastructure attribute was rated 25 points. There were four aspects that were considered in the measurement of the infrastructure capacity at the installation: water, sewage treatment, electrical distribution and cost of landfill used. This attribute could be an indicator of a possible constraint on the future expansion at an installation and was given approximately 11% of the Land and Facilities weight.

Quantity-Distance attribute is a combination of explosives material and distance separation relationships to provide defined types of protection. These relationships are based on levels of risk considered acceptable for the stipulated exposures and are tabulated in the appropriate quantity-distance tables. This attribute indicates whether an installation requires waivers due to inadequate buffer zones. This attribute is rated the highest at approximately 33% of the Land and Facilities weight.

Environmental Capacity attribute is a measure of the ability of the installation to conduct current missions, receive additional units and expand operations in light of environmental constraints. There were seven factors that were considered which are as follows: archeology & historic buildings, endangered species, wetlands, air, water, noise quality and contaminated sites. This attribute represents approximately 11% of the Land and Facilities weight.

(c) Contingency, Mobilization and Future Requirement. There are four attributes to assess the ability to accommodate contingency, mobilization and future total force requirements at the installation:

<u>Attribute</u>	<u>Points</u>
Excess Capacity- Storage	50
Buildable Acres	35
Information Mission Area	10
Encroachment	30
<hr/>	
Total	125

Excess Capacity-Storage is a measure of unused square footage of warehouse space for the storage of items other than ammunition and bulk fuel. This attribute indicates the capability of an installation to expand supply support in support of surge/mobilization. This attribute has the highest rating at 40% of the Contingency, Mobilization and Future Requirement weight.

Buildable Acres measures the ability of the installation to expand within its current property line in accordance with accepted master planning policy and guidance as reflected on the long range component of the approved installation master plan. The result is the total acreage available for the construction of additional facilities on the installation. This attribute was given approximately 16% of the Contingency, Mobilization and Future Requirement weight.

Information Mission Area (IMA) evaluates IMA systems on the basis of available capacity, capability for expansion, and technology utilized. The IMA systems evaluated were common user: telephone switching system, outside cable plant, computers, telecommunications center, local area network, defense data network and video teleconference systems. This attribute represented 8% of the Contingency, Mobilization and Future Requirement weight.

Encroachment is a measure of population density (population/square mile) and an indicator of the installation to expand mission activity without impacting the surrounding community. This attribute earned 24% of the Contingency, Mobilization and Future Requirement weight.

(c) **Cost of Manpower.** There are three attributes to assess the cost and manpower implications of an installation:

<u>Attribute</u>	<u>Points</u>
Cost of Living Index	50
MCA Cost Factor	50
BASOPS/Mission Population	100
<hr/>	
Total	200

Cost of Living Index is a measurement of the relative cost of living for military and civilian personnel in communities surrounding the installation. This is an indicator of location costs to the Army to live and conduct business at the installation. This attribute was rated at 25% of the Cost and Manpower weight.

MCA (Military Construction Army) Cost Factor indicates the relative difference between installations for construction of the same facility. The cost factor provides a relative index of the cost of capital investment for modernization of expansion of facilities. This attribute received 25% of the Cost and Manpower weight.

BASOPS (base operations) /Mission Population measures the relative cost of operating an installation in support of the mission requirements. This attribute has the highest rating at 50% of the Cost and Manpower weight.

(2) Installation Assessment Rankings - AMMUNITION STORAGE

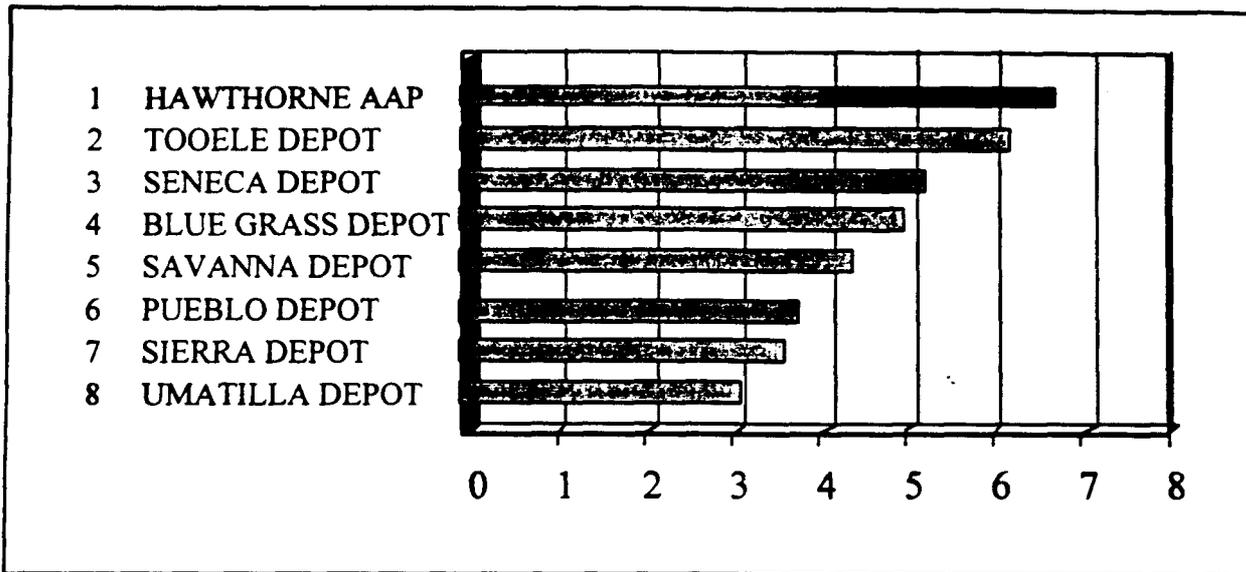


Figure 11. Installation Assessment Rankings - AMMUNITION STORAGE

		BLUE GRASS DEPOT	HAWTHORNE AAP	SAVANNA DEPOT ACT
	WEIGHT			
AMMO STORAGE	240	2240.00-	7662.00++	2427.00-
RESERVE TRAINING	40	3.2	0.6	2.8
DEPLOYMENT NETWORK	80	8.1	5.7-	5.5-
AVAILABLE WORKFORCE	40	224637.00++	2747.00	8170.00
MAINT FLEXIBILITY	50	8.00+	0.00-	2.00
MISSION REQUIREMENTS	--- 450	4.3	6.4	2.3
FACILITIES AVG AGE	50	49	50	57--
INFRASTRUCTURE	25	2.1	7.1	5.6
% PERMANENT FACILITY	50	94%+	96%+	96%+
QUANTITY-DISTANCE	75	0	0	0
ENVIRONMENTAL CAP	25	8.6	8.5	7.6
LAND AND FACILITIES	--- 225	8.2	8.7	7.1
EXCESS CAP STORAGE	50	0.00	0.00	137.00+
BUILDABLE ACRES	35	6000.00	132572.00+	494.00
ENCROACHMENT	30	284.9-	2.6	37.2
IMA	10	715.00	435.00	885.00
FUTURE REQUIREMENTS	--- 125	0.4	5.2	4.5
BASOPS/MSN Pop	100	12,990+	5,882++	17,377
MCA COST FACTOR	50	0.96	1.26	1.08
COL INDEX	50	100	107-	93
COST AND MANPOWER	--- 200	5.5	5.3	5.6
	===			
SCORE	1000	4.9	6.6	4.3
RANK		4	1	5

Table 47. Ammunition Storage Installations Decision Pad Model (Table 1 of 3)

		SIERRA DEPOT	TOOELE DEPOT	UMATILLA DEPOT ACT
	WEIGHT			
AMMO STORAGE	240	1940.00--	4375.00++	1801.00--
RESERVE TRAINING	40	3.6	10.0+	0.7
DEPLOYMENT NETWORK	80	6.9	7.6	9.3+
AVAILABLE WORKFORCE	40	10082.00	11883.00	27975.00
MAINT FLEXIBILITY	50	1.00-	9.00+	0.00-
MISSION REQUIREMENTS	--- 450	2.1	5.9	2.2
FACILITIES AVG AGE	50	48	45+	51
INFRASTRUCTURE	25	2.8	8.8+	3.5
% PERMANENT FACILITY	50	51%--	59%--	68%--
QUANTITY-DISTANCE	75	0	0	0
ENVIRONMENTAL CAP	25	5.9	9.4	9.2
LAND AND FACILITIES	--- 225	6.1	8.2	6.8
EXCESS CAP STORAGE	50	76.00	0.00	0.00
BUILDABLE ACRES	35	10600.00	23500.00	6000.00
ENCROACHMENT	30	6.2	3.9	18.8
IMA	10	1010.00	1240.00	880.00
FUTURE REQUIREMENTS	--- 125	4.2	3.7	2.8
BASOPS/MSN Pop	100	26,882-	13,699+	37,599--
MCA COST FACTOR	50	1.43	1.00	1.25
COL INDEX	50	97	93	103-
COST AND MANPOWER	--- 200	3.1	6.1	1.2
	===			
SCORE	1000	3.5	6.2	3.1
RANK		7	2	8

Table 48. Ammunition Storage Installations Decision Pad Model (Table 2 of 3)

		SENECA DEPOT ACT	PUEBLO DEPOT ACT
	WEIGHT		
AMMO STORAGE	240	1492.00--	2164.00--
RESERVE TRAINING	40	4.3	0.0-
DEPLOYMENT NETWORK	80	9.6+	6.8
AVAILABLE WORKFORCE	40	15451.00	48906.00
MAINT FLEXIBILITY	50	9.00+	0.00-
MISSION REQUIREMENTS	--- 450	3.3	2.0
FACILITIES AVG AGE	50	47	49
INFRASTRUCTURE	25	2.2	3.3
% PERMANENT FACILITY	50	97%+	74%
QUANTITY-DISTANCE	75	0	0
ENVIRONMENTAL CAP	25	8.2	8.9
LAND AND FACILITIES	--- 225	8.6	7.4
EXCESS CAP STORAGE	50	282.00++	0.00
BUILDABLE ACRES	35	1000.00	14388.00
ENCROACHMENT	30	104.5	52.5
IMA	10	1105.00	590.00
FUTURE REQUIREMENTS	--- 125	6.2	2.4
BASOPS/MSN Pop	100	11,290+	40,785--
MCA COST FACTOR	50	1.19	0.92
COL INDEX	50	103-	85+
COST AND MANPOWER	--- 200	5.0	3.4
	===		
SCORE	1000	5.2	3.6 ..
RANK		3	6

Table 49. Ammunition Storage Installations Decision Pad Model (Table 3 of 3)

		BLUE GRASS DEPOT	HAWTHORNE AAP	SAVANNA DEPOT
	WEIGHT			
MILES TO RAIL TRANS	30	0	0	0
MILES TO AIR TRANS	30	45	325--	76
MILES TO SEA TRANS	30	577	300+	926--
MILES TO HIGHWAY	10	6	100-	52
DEPLOYMENT	--- 100	8.1	5.7	5.5
ANNUAL TNG(# PECPLE)	25	1069.00+	27.00	95.00
IDT (MANDAYS)	75	4485.00-	1506.00--	7061.00
RESERVE TRAINING	--- 100	3.2	0.6	2.8
ARCH/HIST BLDGS	10	0	0-	0
ENDGRD FAUNA/FLORA	15	1-	0+	1-
WETLANDS	15	0	0	0-
AIR QUALITY	15	1	1	1
WATER QUALITY	15	1	0	0
NOISE QUAL - ZONE II	10	1138	0	0
NOISE QUAL -ZONE III	15	0	0	0
CONTAMINATED SITES	5	54	126	75
ENV CAR CAPACITY	--- 100	7.9	8.5	6.8
CAPACITY WATER	25	0.72	5.40+	0.36-
CAPACITY SEWAGE	25	0.12-	3.00	7.60+
CAPACITY ELECT	25	75.00-	3900.00++	3833.00+
LANDFILL COST	25	\$24	\$2+	\$46
INFRASTRUCTURE	--- 100	2.1	7.1	5.5

Table 50. Ammunition Storage Installations Sub Models (Table 1 of 3)

		SIERRA DEPOT	TOOELE DEPOT	UMATILLA DEPOT ACT
	WEIGHT			
MILES TO RAIL TRANS	30	1--	0	0
MILES TO AIR TRANS	30	0	35	35
MILES TO SEA TRANS	30	210+	711	315+
MILES TO HIGHWAY	10	7	15	1
DEPLOYMENT	--- 100	6.9	7.6	9.3
ANNUAL TNG(# PEOPLE)	25	287.00	1800.00++	475.00
IDT (MANDAYS)	75	8600.00+	20000.00++	252.00--
RESERVE TRAINING	--- 100	3.6	10.0	0.7
ARCH/HIST BLDGS	10	0	0	0
ENDGRD FAUNA/FLORA	15	0+	0+	1-
WETLANDS	15	1-	0	0
AIR QUALITY	15	1	1	1
WATER QUALITY	15	0	0	0
NOISE QUAL - ZONE II	10	68000-	5200	5
NOISE QUAL -ZONE III	15	10510-	1400	0
CONTAMINATED SITES	5	23	75	11
ENV CAR CAPACITY	--- 100	6.0	9.4	8.5
CAPACITY WATER	25	4.00	8.90++	0.56
CAPACITY SEWAGE	25	0.50-	12.00++	3.38
CAPACITY ELECT	25	2441.00	2652.00	330.00-
LANDFILL COST	25	\$110--	\$15	\$1+
INFRASTRUCTURE	--- 100	2.7	8.9	3.4

Table 51. Ammunition Storage Installations Sub Models (Table 2 of 3)

		SENECA	PUEBLO
		DEPOT ACT	DEPOT ACT
	WEIGHT		
MILES TO RAIL TRANS	30	0	0
MILES TO AIR TRANS	30	0	8
MILES TO SEA TRANS	30	293+	1005--
MILES TO HIGHWAY	10	14	13
DEPLOYMENT	--- 100	9.6	6.8
ANNUAL TNG (# PECPLE)	25	213.00	0.00-
IDT (MANDAYS)	75	10608.00++	0.00--
RESERVE TRAINING	--- 100	4.3	0.0
ARCH/HIST BLDGS	10	0	0
ENDGRD FAUNA/FLORA	15	0+	1-
WETLANDS	15	0	0
AIR QUALITY	15	1	1
WATER QUALITY	15	10-	0
NOISE QUAL - ZONE II	10	7	0
NOISE QUAL -ZONE III	15	0	0
CONTAMINATED SITES	5	55	49
ENV CAR CAPACITY	--- 100	8.2	8.2
CAPACITY WATER	25	1.60	1.20
CAPACITY SEWAGE	25	0.63-	3.50
CAPACITY ELECT	25	620.00-	150.00-
LANDFILL COST	25	\$55	\$10
INFRASTRUCTURE	--- 100	2.1	3.3

Table 52. Ammunition Storage Installations Sub Models (Table 3 of 3)

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H. COMMODITY ORIENTED INSTALLATIONS

The principle organizational elements for Commodity oriented installations are industrial facilities which include laboratories, engineering and logistical management centers, National Inventory Control Points (NICP) and National Maintenance Points (NMP). Commodity installations perform life cycle management, initial and follow on procurement, and materiel readiness functions for items and weapon systems. They collectively determine the Army's requirements, procure or overhaul necessary assets, position equipment in the appropriate depots, and issue in response to the Army's needs. Through extensive research and development, and engineering, they perform integrated materiel management, acquisition, technical assistance, security assistance, and matrix support to Program Executive Officers. They combine the private and public industrial base in support of the Army and Department of Defense Program Managers.

The installations listed below were those evaluated within the Commodity Installation category:

- Adelphi Laboratory Center, Adelphi, MD
- Cold Regions Research & Engineering Laboratory, Hanover, New Hampshire
- Detroit Arsenal, Warren, Michigan
- Fort Detrick, Frederick, Maryland
- Fort Monmouth, Monmouth, New Jersey
- Natick Research, Development & Engineering Center, Natick, Massachusetts
- Picatinny Arsenal, Dover, New Jersey
- Redstone Arsenal, Huntsville, Alabama
- Rock Island Arsenal, Rock Island, Illinois

(1) Criteria, Attributes and Weights:

The following DoD Selection Criteria, attributes and weights were used to evaluate the Commodity Installations:

(a) Mission Requirements and Operational Readiness. Three attributes measure mission requirements and operational readiness:

<u>Attribute</u>	<u>Points</u>
Available Workforce	50
Ops/Admin Facilities	200
Research & Development Facilities	200
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Total	450

Available Workforce is an indirect measure of availability of an adequate civilian workforce in the surrounding community. This area includes the county/counties surrounding this installation or the Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA). Available workforce, was given a weight of 50 points. This attribute is rated the lowest, approximately 10% of the Mission Requirements and Operational Readiness weight.

Operations/Administrative Facilities is the total square footage of permanent facilities used for operational/ administrative functions. This is one of several factors used to assess the relative capability and suitability of the installation's facilities to support commodity missions. This attribute was given a large weight of 200 points, which equates to approximately 45% of the Mission Requirements and Operational Readiness weight.

Research and Development laboratories and facilities are often unique and expensive to build. As a result of the high cost for relocating this type of facility, the attribute for Research and Development facilities was given a large weight of 200 points. This is approximately 45% of the Mission Requirements and Operational Readiness weight.

(b) Land and Facilities. Four attributes assess the availability and condition of the land and facilities. The attributes were weighted as follows:

<u>Attribute</u>	<u>Points</u>
Average Age of Facilities	75
Infrastructure	50
Percent Permanent Facilities	75
Environmental Capacity	25
<hr/>	
Total	225

Average Age of Facilities and Percent Permanent Facilities each are rated 75 points, which are the highest rated attributes in this category. They provide a good indicator of the overall quality, condition and age of the facilities as well as the level of modernization on the installation. Newer buildings are considered to be more comfortable, economical and safer than older buildings.

Infrastructure attribute was rated 50 points. There were four aspects that were considered in the measurement of the infrastructure capacity at the installation: water, sewage treatment, electrical distribution and cost of land fill used. This attribute could be an indicator of a possible constraint on the future expansion at an installation.

Environmental Capacity attribute was rated 25 points, the lowest in this category. The purpose of this attribute was to measure the ability of the installation to conduct current missions, receive additional units and expand operations in light of environmental constraints. There were seven factors that were considered which are as follows: archaeology & historic buildings, endangered species, wetlands, air, water, noise quality and contaminated sites.

(c) Contingency, Mobilization and Future Requirement. Two attributes measure the ability to accommodate contingency, mobilization and future total force requirements at the installation.

<u>Attribute</u>	<u>Points</u>
Buildable Acres	90
Information Mission Area	35
<hr/>	
Total	125

Buildable acres was rated at 90 points, the highest in this category. This attribute measures the ability of the installation to expand within its current property line in accordance with accepted master planning policy and guidance as reflected on the long range component of the approved installation master plan. The result is the total acreage available for construction of additional facilities on the installation.

Information Mission Area (IMA) was rated 35 points. This attribute evaluates IMA systems on the basis of available capacity, capability for expansion, and technology utilized. The IMA systems evaluated were common user telephone switching system, outside cable plant, computers, telecommunications center, local area network, defense data network and video teleconference.

(d) **Cost and Manpower.** There are three attributes to assess the cost and manpower implications of an installation.

<u>Attribute</u>	<u>Points</u>
Cost of Living Index	50
MCA Cost Factor	50
BASOPS/Mission Population	100
<hr/>	
Total	200

Cost of Living was rated 50 points. This attribute is a measurement of the relative cost of living for military and civilian personnel in communities surrounding the installation. This is an indicator of location costs to the Army to live and conduct business at the installation.

MCA Cost Factor was rated 50 points. This attribute indicates the relative difference between installations for the cost of construction.

Base Operations(BASOPS)/Mission Population was rated 100 points, the highest in this category. This attribute measures the relative cost of operating an installation in support of the mission requirements.

(2) Installation Assessment Rankings - COMMODITY INSTALLATIONS

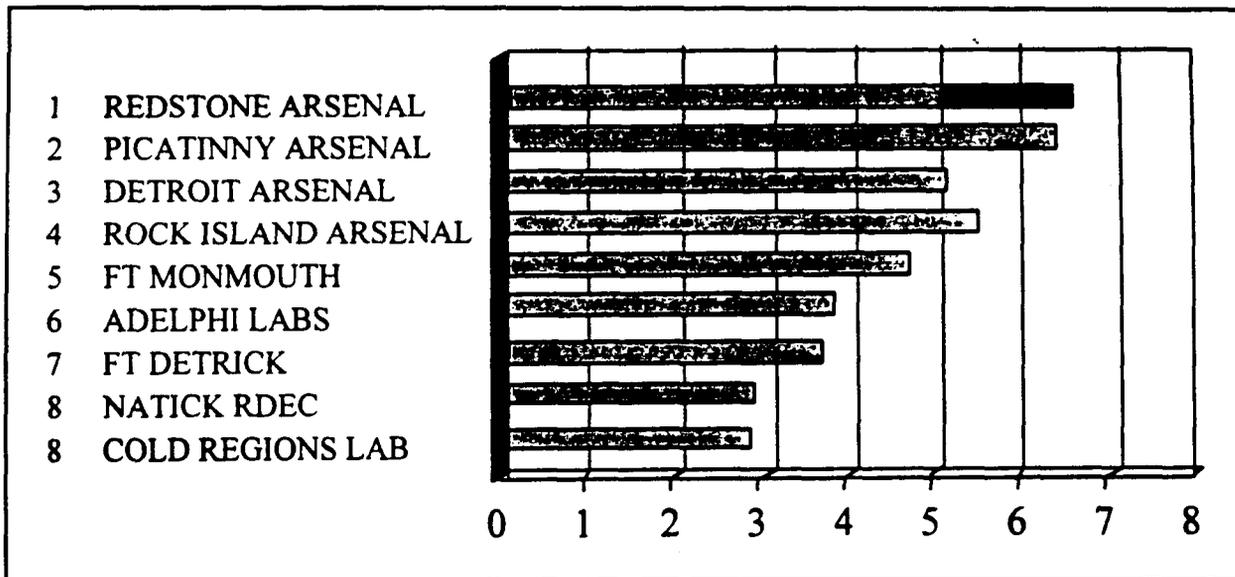


Figure 12. Installation Assessment Rankings - COMMODITY INSTALLATIONS

	WEIGHT	FORT MONMOUTH	NATICK RDEC	PICATINNY ARSENAL
AVAILABLE WORKFORCE	50	453,659	2,839,612+	918,456
OPS/ADMIN FACILITIES	200	1,264,000+	140,000--	1,225,000+
R&D FACILITIES	200	729,000	517,000-	1,338,000++
MISSION REQUIREMENTS	--- 450	5.7	3.0	7.8
FACILITIES AVG AGE	75	44-	36	48-
INFRASTRUCTURE	50	3	2	1
% PERMANENT FAC	75	90%	98%	99%
ENVIRONMENTAL CAP	25	8	9	7
LAND AND FACILITIES	--- 225	3.6	5.8	3.8
BUILDABLE ACRES	90	281	35-	4,034++
IMA	35	1,425	600	1,565
FUTURE REQUIREMENTS	--- 125	2.8	0.0	9.9
COL INDEX	50	120	135	119
MCA Cost Factor	50	1.19	1.27	1.29
BASOPS/MSN POP	100	9,673	28,294-	9,901
COST AND MANPOWER	--- 200	4.3	0.1	4.0
	===			
SCORE	1000	4.6	2.7	6.4
RANK		5	8	2

Table 53. Commodity Installations Decision Pad Model (Table 2 of 3)

		ADELPHI LABS	DETROIT ARSENAL	FORT DETRICK
	WEIGHT			
AVAILABLE WORKFORCE	50	2,434,076+	1,964,134	2,434,076+
OPS/ADMIN FACILITIES	200	220,000--	896,000	232,927--
R&D FACILITIES	200	685,000	533,000	468,308-
MISSION REQUIREMENTS	--- 450	3.6	4.7	2.9
FACILITIES AVG AGE	75	19+	19+	28
INFRASTRUCTURE	50	4	7	2
% PERMANENT FAC	75	98%	97%	80%-
ENVIRONMENTAL CAP	25	8	9	9
LAND AND FACILITIES	--- 225	7.7	8.6	3.7
BUILDABLE ACRES	90	223	204	300
IMA	35	775	905	1,600
FUTURE REQUIREMENTS	--- 125	0.9	1.2	3.3
COL INDEX	50	135	117	135
MCA Cost Factor	50	1.03	1.22	0.83
BASOPS/MSN POP	100	25,032-	10,345	9,199+
COST AND MANPOWER	--- 200	1.2	4.1	4.8
	===			
SCORE	1000	3.7	5.0	3.5
RANK		6	3	7

Table 54. Commodity Installations Decision Pad Model (Table 1 of 3)

		REDSTONE ARSENAL	ROCK ISLAND ARSENAL	COLD REGION R&E LAB
	WEIGHT			
AVAILABLE WORKFORCE	50	151,956	172,891	38,736-
OPS/ADMIN FACILITIES	200	1,719,000++	1,693,000++	59,000--
R&D FACILITIES	200	1,367,000++	26,000--	307,000-
MISSION REQUIREMENTS	--- 450	8.9	4.4	0.9
FACILITIES AVG AGE	75	36	50-	16+
INFRASTRUCTURE	50	9+	4	5
% PERMANENT FAC	75	87%-	100%+	100%+
ENVIRONMENTAL CAP	25	6	9	9
LAND AND FACILITIES	--- 225	4.8	5.2	8.8
BUILDABLE ACRES	90	3,300+	418	9-
IMA	35	845	1,405	1,015
FUTURE REQUIREMENTS	--- 125	6.6	3.0	1.2
COL INDEX	50	99	98	114
MCA Cost Factor	50	0.78	1.11	1.06
BASOPS/MSN POP	100	6,266+	3,619+	28,478-
COST AND MANPOWER	--- 200	6.1	6.0	0.8
	===			
SCORE	1000	7.1	4.7	2.7
RANK		1	4	8

Table 55. Commodity Installations Decision Pad Model (Table 3 of 3)

		ADELPHI LABS	DETROIT ARSENAL	FORT DETRICK
	WEIGHT			
ARCH/HIST BLDGS	10	0	0	0
ENDGRD FAUNA/FLORA	15	1	0	0
WETLANDS	15	1--	0+	0
AIR QUALITY	15	1+	10	10
WATER QUALITY	15	0+	0+	0+
NOISE QUAL-ZONE II	10	0	0	0
NOISE QUAL-ZONE III	15	0	0	0
CONTAMINATED SITES	5	39	1	2
ENV CAR CAPACITY	--- 100	7.9	8.8	8.9
CAPACITY WATER	25	4	11++	1-
CAPACITY SEWAGE	25	5	8+	1-
CAPACITY ELECT	25	30	0	254
LANDFILL COST	25	\$46	\$19+	\$54
INFRASTRUCTURE	--- 100	3.9	6.6	2.2
		FORT MONMOUTH	NATICK RDEC	PICATINNY ARSENAL
	WEIGHT			
ARCH/HIST BLDGS	10	0-	0	0
ENDGRD FAUNA/FLORA	15	0	0	0
WETLANDS	15	0	0	0
AIR QUALITY	15	10	10	10
WATER QUALITY	15	0+	0+	2--
NOISE QUAL-ZONE II	10	0	0	0
NOISE QUAL-ZONE III	15	0	0	0
CONTAMINATED SITES	5	0	13	157
ENV CAR CAPACITY	--- 100	7.8	8.7	7.0
CAPACITY WATER	25	5	0-	1-
CAPACITY SEWAGE	25	0--	0-	2-
CAPACITY ELECT	25	125	70	9375
LANDFILL COST	25	\$69	\$19+	\$188--
INFRASTRUCTURE	--- 100	2.8	2.3	0.8

Table 56. Commodity Installations Sub Models (Table 1 of 2)

		REDSTONE ARSENAL	ROCK ISLAND ARSENAL	COLD REGION R&E LAB
	WEIGHT			
ARCH/HIST BLDGS	10	0	0-	0
ENDGRD FAUNA/FLORA	15	3--	0	0
WETLANDS	15	0-	0	0+
AIR QUALITY	15	1+	1+	15-
WATER QUALITY	15	2--	0+	0+
NOISE QUAL-ZONE II	10	0	0	0
NOISE QUAL-ZONE III	15	0	0	0
CONTAMINATED SITES	5	289-	31	1
ENV CAR CAPACITY ---	100	5.8	8.9	8.5
CAPACITY WATER	25	9++	3	2-
CAPACITY SEWAGE	25	6+	4	10++
CAPACITY ELECT	25	120145++	0	18
LANDFILL COST	25	\$1+	\$49	\$54
INFRASTRUCTURE ---	100	8.6	3.6	4.7

Table 57. Commodity Installations Sub Models (Table 2 of 2)

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I. PORTS

Ports are industrial facilities that include ocean terminals and an ammunition terminal operated by the Military Traffic Management Command.

The installations listed below were those evaluated within the Ports installation category:

- Bayonne Military Ocean Terminal, Bayonne, NJ
- Oakland Military Ocean Terminal, Oakland, CA
- Sunny Point Military Ocean Terminal, Sunny Point, NC

(1) Criteria, Attributes and Weights:

The following DoD Selection Criteria, attributes and weights were used to evaluate the Ports:

(a) **Mission Requirements and Operational Readiness.** Five attributes measure mission requirements and operational readiness:

<u>Attribute</u>	<u>Points</u>
Special Cargo Capacity	100
Support Facilities	75
Normal Throughput	100
Piers and Wharves	100
Staging Areas	75
<hr/>	
Total	450

Special Cargo Capability is a measure of port's ability to handle special cargo requirements for hazardous material and ammunition. This attribute is rated at approximately 22% of the Mission Requirements and Operational Readiness weight.

Support Facilities is a measure of the capacity of the terminal to provide logistical support. This attribute is rated a approximately 17% of the Mission Requirements and Operational Readiness weight.

Normal Throughput capacity is the average material, cargo and equipment that can be loaded and unloaded on a daily basis. This attribute is rated at approximately 22% of the Mission Requirements and Operational Readiness weight.

Piers and Wharves is a measurement of the deep water accessibility, types of vessel that can be accommodated and the length of piers. This attribute is rated at approximately 22% of the Mission Requirements and Operational Readiness weight.

Staging Area is a measurement of the total hard surface area at the terminal used for staging cargo prior to loading on the ship. This attribute is rated at approximately 17% of the Mission Requirements and Operational Readiness weight.

(b) Land and Facilities. For Port facilities, four attributes assess the availability and condition of the land and facilities. The attributes were weighted as follows:

Attribute	Points
Average Age of Facilities	85
Infrastructure	50
Percent Permanent Facilities	65
Environmental Capacity	25

Total	225
-------	-----

The two attributes Average Age of Facilities and Percent Permanent Facilities provide a good indicator of overall quality, condition and age of facilities as well as the level of modernization on the installation. Newer buildings are considered to be more comfortable, economical and safer than older buildings. These attributes represent approximately 38% and 29% respectively of the Land and Facilities weight.

Infrastructure attribute was rated 50 points. There were four aspects that were considered in the measurement of the infrastructure capacity at the installation: water, sewage treatment, electrical distribution and cost of landfill used. This attribute could be an indicator of a possible constraint on the future expansion at an installation and was given approximately 22% of the Land and Facilities weight.

Environmental Capacity attribute is a measure of the ability of the installation to conduct current missions, receive additional units and expand operations in light of environmental constraints. There were seven factors that were considered which are as follows: archeology & historic buildings, endangered species, wetlands, air, water, noise quality and contaminated sites. This attribute represents approximately 11% of the Land and Facilities weight.

(c) Contingency, Mobilization and Future Requirements. There are four attributes to assess the ability to accommodate contingency, mobilization and future total force requirements at the installation.

<u>Attribute</u>	<u>Points</u>
Buildable Acres	50
Available Workforce	20
Mobilization Throughput	45
Information Mission Area	10
<hr/>	
Total	125

Buildable Acres measures the ability of the installation to expand within its current property line in accordance with accepted master planning policy and guidance as reflected on the long range component of the approved installation master plan. The result is the total acreage available for the construction of additional facilities on the installation. This attribute was given 40% of the Contingency, Mobilization and Future Requirement weight.

Available Workforce is an indirect measure of availability of an adequate civilian workforce in the surrounding community. This area includes the county/counties surrounding this installation or the Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA). Available workforce, was given a weight of 20 points or about 16% of the weight for Contingency, Mobilization and Future Requirements.

Mobilization Throughput measures the total capacity for throughput of cargo during mobilization. It is a key indicator of the maximum capacity of the port. This attribute was given a weight of 45 points, about 36% of the total for Contingency, Mobilization and Future Requirements.

Information Mission Area (IMA) evaluates IMA systems on the basis of available capacity, capability for expansion, and technology utilized. The IMA systems evaluated were common user: telephone switching system, outside cable plant, computers, telecommunications center, local area network, defense data network and video teleconference systems. This attribute represented 8% of the Contingency, Mobilization and Future Requirement weight.

(d) **Cost of Manpower.** Three attributes assess the cost and manpower implications of an installation.

Attribute	Points
Cost of Living Index	50
MCA Cost Factor	50
BASOPS/Mission Population	100
<hr/>	
Total	200

Cost of Living was rated 50 points. This attribute is a measurement of the relative cost of living for military and civilian personnel in communities surrounding the installation. This is an indicator of location costs to the Army to live and conduct business at the installation. This attribute received 25% of the Cost and Manpower weight.

MCA (Military Construction Army) Cost Factor indicates the relative difference between installations for construction of the same facility. The cost factor provides a relative index of the cost of capital investment for modernization or expansion of facilities. This attribute received 25% of the Cost and Manpower weight.

BASOPS (base operations) /Mission Population measures the relative cost of operating an installation in support of the mission requirements. This attribute has the highest rating at 50% of the Cost and Manpower weight.

(2) Installation Assessment Rankings - PORTS

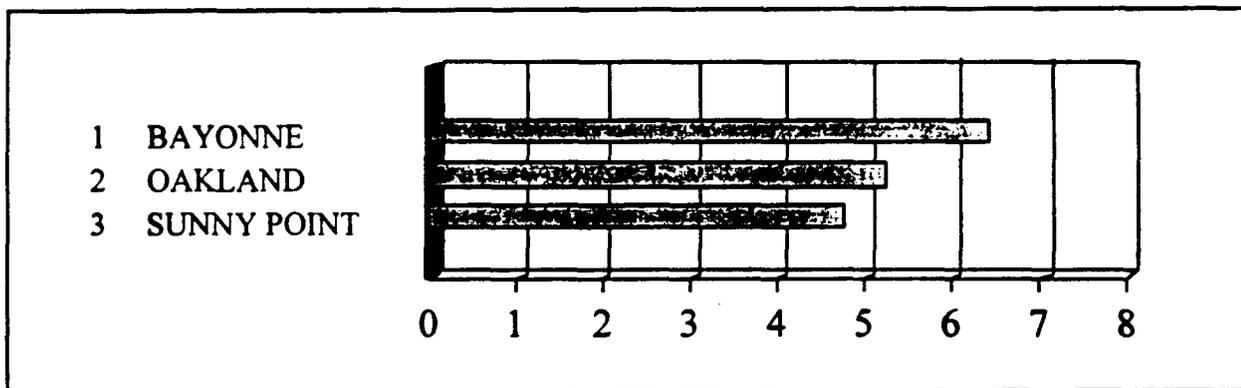


Figure 13. Installation Assessment Rankings - PORTS

		BAYONNE	OAKLAND	SUNNY POINT
	WEIGHT			
SPECIAL CARGO CAP	100	100.0	100.0	100.0
SUPPORT FACILITIES	75	2129.0	5109.0	36.0
NORMAL THROUGHPUT	100	24000.0	13500.0	5275.0
PIERS AND WHARVES	100	10.0	6.0	4.3
STAGING AREAS	75	2128.0	3573.0	4214.0
MISSION REQUIREMENTS	--- 450	7.4	6.7	3.9
AGE OF FACILITIES	85	51.0	50.0	28.0
INFRASTRUCTURE	50	4.9	7.5	0.1
% PERMANENT FACILITY	65	79.0%	44.0%	84.0%
ENVIRONMENTAL CAP	25	8.3	7.0	6.8
LAND AND FACILITIES	--- 225	5.1	2.5	6.7
BUILDABLE ACRES	50	45.0	0.0	800.0
AVAILABLE WORKFORCE	20	249945.0	1036164.0	87911.0
MOB THROUGHPUT	45	42000.0	29900.0	17250.0
IMA	10	1260.0	1195.0	1000.0
FUTURE REQUIREMENTS	--- 125	4.9	4.0	4.0
MCA COST FACTOR	50	1.2	1.4	0.8
COL INDEX	50	119.3	122.6	100.2
BASOPS Factor	100	12550.0	6273.0	81996.0
COST AND MANPOWER	--- 200	5.7	5.0	5.0
	===			
SCORE	1000	6.2	5.1	4.7
RANK		1	2	3

Table 58. Ports Decision Pad Model

		BAYONNE	OAKLAND	SUNNY POINT
	WEIGHT			
ARCH/HIST BLDGS	10	0	0	0
ENDGRD FAUNA/FLORA	15	0	0	3-
WETLANDS	15	0	0	0-
AIR QUALITY	15	10	10	1+
WATER QUALITY	15	0	0	0
NOISE QUAL - ZONE II	10	0	0	0
NOISE QUAL- ZONE III	15	0	0	0
CONTAMINATED SITES	5	1	1	4
ENV CAR CAPACITY	--- 100	8.3	7.5	6.5
CAPACITY WATER	25	0.45	13.80++	0.29
CAPACITY SEWAGE	25	0.35	1.58+	0.05-
CAPACITY ELECT	25	5.20	6.70+	0.15-
LANDFILL COST	25	\$7+	\$28-	\$28
INFRASTRUCTURE	--- 100	4.9	7.5	0.1
WATER DEPTH	40	35.00+	35.00+	34.00--
TYPE VESSELS	20	20.00	20.00	20.00
PIER LENGTH	40	7763.00++	3636.00--	6000.00
PIERS AND WHARVES	--- 100	10.0	6.0	4.3

Table 59. Ports Sub Models

J. DEPOTS

The major missions of the Army depots is to receive, store, issue and maintain both ammunition and assorted items of Army equipment. The primary functions of depot level maintenance are: overhaul of end items and components, support to lower levels of maintenance, modification, minor alterations, fabrications, special inspections, nondestructive testing of removed used parts, manufacture of parts/items, and support to force modernization. Depots that have ammunition missions are responsible for demilitarization and renovation of all ammunition including conventional, toxic/non-toxic chemical, and rocket systems. All Army maintenance depots provide training and logistical support for Army Reserve and National Guard units and certain limited/specialized training to active component soldiers.

The depots listed below were evaluated by the Army for BRAC 95:

- Anniston Army Depot (ANAD), Anniston, Alabama
- Letterkenny Army Depot (LEAD), Chambersburg, Pennsylvania
- Red River Army Depot (RRAD), Texarkana, Texas
- Tobyhanna Army Depot (TOAD), Tobyhanna, Pennsylvania

(1) Criteria, Attributes and Weights:

The following DoD Selection Criteria, attributes and weights were used to evaluate the Depots:

(a) **Mission Requirements and Operational Readiness.** Six attributes measure this area. The attributes and weights for this criteria are shown below.

Attribute	Points
Capacity-Maintenance	150
Capacity-Supply	150
Reserve Training	30
Deployment Network	50
Available Workforce	30
Maintenance Flexibility	40
<hr/>	
Total	450

The most important attribute for a maintenance depot is its ability to perform its assigned mission. Therefore, capacity is rated highest at 150 points each for maintenance and supply. The maintenance mission is the most expensive to conduct in both facilities requirements and in the operating expenses. A total of 50 points has been assigned to the deployment network in recognition of the necessity for a depot to have ready access to means of transportation. Maintenance flexibility, weighted at 40 points, is essential to a depots ability to respond to unforecasted requirements in support of "special" needs. Available workforce, at 30 points, is an indirect measure of availability of an adequate civilian workforce in the surrounding community. This includes the county/counties surrounding the depots or the Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA). Supporting the readiness of the Reserve Components is an important element in evaluating depots. In recognition of this importance, 30 points were assigned to this attribute.

(b) Land and Facilities. Four attributes asses the availability and condition of the land and facilities. The attributes for this area, and their weights, are:

<u>Attribute</u>	<u>Points</u>
Average Age of Facilities	75
Infrastructure	50
Percent of Permanent Facilities	75
Environmental Capacity	25
<hr/>	
Total	225

The Average Age of Facilities and the Percent of Permanent Facilities are the two highest rated attributes in this category at 75 points each. Both will provide good indicators of the overall quality, condition, and age of the depots facilities. Newer buildings are considered to be more economical and safer. These two attributes will also provide a feel for the level of modernization that has been accomplished for certain buildings/facilities.

The Infrastructure attribute is rated at 50 points. It has four aspects that were considered: water, sewage treatment, electrical distribution, and the cost of land fill used. This attribute is a potential indicator of possible future constraints when considering expansion.

The lowest rated attribute is Environmental Capacity at 25 points. Although the lowest, it should not be viewed as being insignificant when considering our maintenance depots and their 50 years of service. The purpose of this attribute is to measure the ability of the installation to conduct its current mission, receive additional units, and expand its operational mission/requirements in light of the ever changing environmental constraints. The several factors that were considered included contaminated sites, wetlands, archaeology and historical buildings, endangered species, air, water, and noise quality.

(c) Contingency, Mobilization, and Future Requirements. These attributes measure the future potential for physical expandability of the depot. Five attributes measure this area:

<u>Attribute</u>	<u>Points</u>
Excess Capacity-Maintenance	40
Excess Capacity-Storage	40
Buildable Acres	20
Encroachment	15
Information Mission Area	10

Total	125
-------	-----

Critical to any contingency or mobilization requirement is an installations ability to respond in a timely manner. For a maintenance depot, this instant response is in the utilization of its immediately available space - Excess Capacity. For the depots, this excess capacity was given the highest point values of 40 each for Maintenance and Storage.

Buildable Acres, at 20 points, and Encroachment, at 15 points, are the "next" stage for expandability. Without the flexibility to expand, a long term solution for a specific requirement may not be possible. However, a mid-term solution could be achieved with "outside" storage or use of temporary facilities to accomplish a mission.

The Information Mission Area (IMA) was only rated at 10 points. This attribute evaluates IMA systems on the basis of available capacity, capability for expansion, and technology utilized. The urgency of an effective "communications" network is necessary for depot maintenance. The IMA systems evaluated were common user telephone switching systems, outside cable plant, computers, telecommunications centers, local area networks (LAN), defense data network, and video teleconference.

(d) Cost and Manpower. For the Army's maintenance depots, there are three attributes for this DoD Criteria. These attributes and weights are:

<u>Attribute</u>	<u>Points</u>
IBOE	100
MCA Cost Factor	50
Mission Overhead	50

Total	200
-------	-----

The points assigned to Installation and Base Operating Expenses (IBOE), 100 points, is the highest in this category. This attribute measures the relative cost of operating the depot in support of its maintenance mission.

The MCA Cost Factor is rated at 50 points. This attribute indicates the relative difference between installation for construction of the same facility. It provides a relative index on cost of capital investment for modernization of expansion of facilities. This is another in a series of factors used to access the relative cost of operations of a depot.

Mission overhead is weighted at 50 points and places emphasis on capturing cost data not included as part of IBOE.

(2) Installation Assessment Rankings - DEPOTS

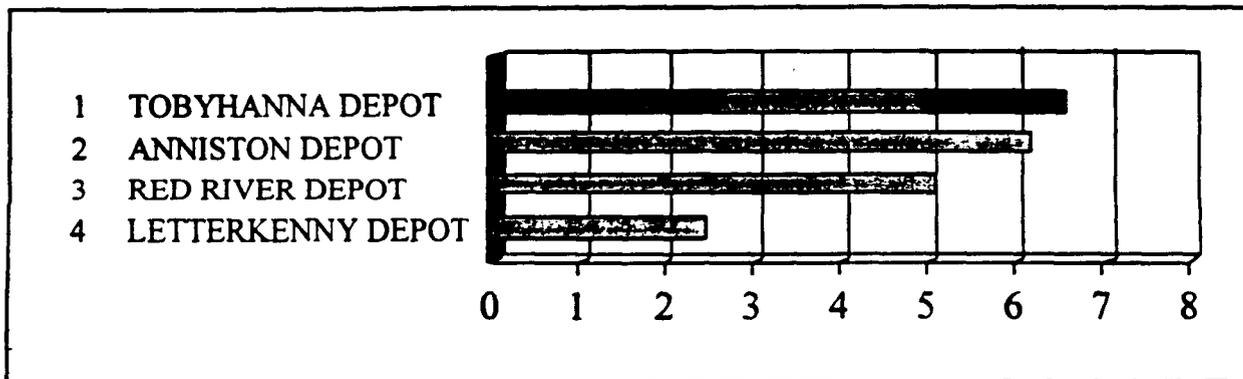


Figure 14. Installation Assessment Rankings - DEPOTS

		ANNISTON DEPOT	LETTERKENNY DEPOT	RED RIVER DEPOT
	WEIGHT			
CAPACITY-MAINTENANCE	150	3,200,446	1,995,000--	3,350,808
CAPACITY-SUPPLY	150	1,962,600++	1,195,000--	1,707,000+
RESERVE TRAINING	30	0.30+	2.20	5.10
DEPLOYMENT NETWORK	50	6.1	6.2	6.1
AVAILABLE WORKFORCE	30	48,264	59,407+	52,006
MAINTENANCE FLEX	40	13	13	12-
MISSION REQUIREMENTS	--- 450	7.2	2.8	5.1
AGE OF FACILITIES	75	44.00-	43.00	44.00-
INFRASTRUCTURE	50	7.6+	0.0-	6.8+
% PERMANENT FACILITY	75	99%+	83%-	91%
ENVIRONMENTAL CAP	25	7.9	5.3	9.2
LAND AND FACILITIES	--- 225	6.5	1.0	4.8
EXCESS CAP-MAINT	40	164,600	56,421,000+	149,770
EXCESS CAP-SUPPLY	40	0	19,000	10,000
BUILDABLE ACRES	20	1,468	3,202	2,139
ENCROACHMENT	15	190.9	161.1	80.7
IMA	10	1195.0	1220.0	1275.0
FUTURE REQUIREMENTS	--- 125	1.2	6.0	2.5
IBOE	100	\$11.38+	\$19.28--	\$13.40
MCA Cost Factor	50	0.77	1.02	0.94
MISSION OVERHEAD	50	\$15.32	\$22.37-	\$8.32+
COST AND MANPOWER	--- 200	6.5	0.4	6.3
	===			
SCORE	1000	6.1	2.3	5.0
RANK		2	4	3

Table 60. Depots Decision Pad Model (Table 1 of 2)

			TOBYHANNA DEPOT
			WEIGHT
CAPACITY-MAINTENANCE	150		4,633,435++
CAPACITY-SUPPLY	150		1,231,000--
RESERVE TRAINING	30		7.50-
DEPLOYMENT NETWORK	50		8.9
AVAILABLE WORKFORCE	30		51,934
MAINTENANCE FLEX	40		13
MISSION REQUIREMENTS	---	450	5.7
AGE OF FACILITIES	75		34.00++
INFRASTRUCTURE	50		4.0
% PERMANENT FACILITY	75		97%+
ENVIRONMENTAL CAP	25		6.6
LAND AND FACILITIES	---	225	8.2
EXCESS CAP-MAINT	40		520,000
EXCESS CAP-SUPPLY	40		240,000+
BUILDABLE ACRES	20		873
ENCROACHMENT	15		173.4
IMA	10		1195.0
FUTURE REQUIREMENTS	---	125	4.1
IBOE	100		\$10.22+
MCA Cost Factor	50		1.20
MISSION OVERHEAD	50		\$10.34
COST AND MANPOWER	---	200	7.2

SCORE		1000	6.4
RANK			1

Table 61. Depot Decision Pad Model (Table 2 of 2)

		ANNISTON DEPOT	LETTERKENNY DEPOT
WEIGHT			
MILES TO RAIL TRANS	30	0	0
MILES TO AIR TRANS	30	11+	55--
MILES TO SEA TRANS	30	280-	81++
MILES TO HIGHWAY	10	5	4
DEPLOYMENT	--- 100	6.1	6.2
ANNUAL TNG (# PEOPLE)	25	1736	1484
IDT (MANDAYS)	75	0--	2800-
RESERVE TRAINING	--- 100	1.0	2.5
ARCH/HIST BLDGS	10	0	0
ENDGRD FAUNA/FLORA	15	0	1-
WETLANDS	15	0	0
AIR QUALITY	15	1	10
WATER QUALITY	15	19-	6
NOISE QUAL- ZONE II	10	0	0
NOISE QUAL- ZONE III	15	0	0
CONTAMINATED SITES	5	44	88
ENV CAR CAPACITY	--- 100	8.3	5.8
CAPACITY WATER	25	6++	1-
CAPACITY SEWAGE	25	1	1
CAPACITY ELECT	25	1042+	0-
LANDFILL COST	25	\$20+	\$92-
INFRASTRUCTURE	--- 100	7.6	0.0

Table 62. Depot Sub Models (Table 1 of 2)

		RED RIVER DEPOT	TOBYHANNA DEPOT
	WEIGHT		
MILES TO RAIL TRANS	30	0	0
MILES TO AIR TRANS	30	22	22
MILES TO SEA TRANS	30	286-	105+
MILES TO HIGHWAY	10	1	0
DEPLOYMENT	--- 100	6.1	8.9
ANNUAL TNG (# PEOPLE)	25	2202++	1420-
IDT (MANDAYS)	75	5423+	9429++
RESERVE TRAINING	--- 100	6.9	7.5
ARCH/HIST BLDGS	10	0	0
ENDGRD FAUNA/FLORA	15	0	0
WETLANDS	15	0	0-
AIR QUALITY	15	1	10
WATER QUALITY	15	1	0
NOISE QUAL- ZONE II	10	0	0
NOISE QUAL- ZONE III	15	0	0
CONTAMINATED SITES	5	28	64
ENV CAR CAPACITY	--- 100	8.8	6.7
CAPACITY WATER	25	3	1-
CAPACITY SEWAGE	25	3++	1
CAPACITY ELECT	25	283	1040+
LANDFILL COST	25	\$21+	\$58
INFRASTRUCTURE	--- 100	6.8	4.0

Table 63. Depot Sub Models (Table 2 of 2)

K. PROVING GROUNDS

Proving Grounds are facilities that include laboratories, engineering and logistical management centers, and inventory control centers. Proving Grounds plan, conduct, and report the results of developmental tests of chemical warfare munitions, chemical and biological defense systems and flame, incendiary, smoke obscurant and illuminating weapons systems. The proving ground safeguards, stores, transports, and uses chemical surety materiel, and provides security and removal/disposal of unwanted chemical surety materiel. It plans, conducts, and reports the results of performance and survivability of DoD materiel in various environments.

The installations listed below were those evaluated within the Proving Grounds category:

- Aberdeen Proving Ground, Maryland
- Dugway Proving Ground, Utah
- White Sands Missile Range, New Mexico
- Yuma Proving Ground, Arizona

(1) Criteria, Attributes and Weights:

The following DoD Selection Criteria, attributes and weights were used to evaluate the Proving Grounds:

(a) **Mission Requirements and Operational Readiness.** The attributes and weights for Proving Grounds are listed below. These attributes comprise 45% of the total score since test facilities and the land and air space required to conduct such tests are primary in importance to the Proving Grounds.

Attribute	Points
Test & Evaluation Mission Diversity	200
Test & Evaluation Ranges	100
Test & Evaluation Facilities	150
<hr/>	
Total	450

Mission diversity is the capability to conduct test and evaluation missions for a wide variety of different equipment commodity groups and customers. This measure accounts for 20% of the overall score. The T&E commodity groups counted are:

- | | |
|--------------------------------|------------------------------|
| Air Defense | Direct Fire |
| Lethality/Vulnerability | Sea Vehicles |
| Air Delivery | Directed Energy |
| Mines | Smart Weapons |
| Aircraft/Aviation Systems/UAVs | Electric Gun |
| Missiles | Space Systems |
| C3/IEW | Electromagnetic Environments |
| Natural Environment | Tracked Vehicles |
| Chemical/Biological | General Support Equipment |
| Nuclear Fires | Transportability |
| Clothing/Personnel Equipment | Indirect Fire |
| Robotics | |

Ranges are the total number of test evaluation ranges on the installation and the total impact acres available on an installation. This measure accounts for 10% of the overall score. There are two measurements; the number of individual ranges and the size of all ranges (impact acres). A D-PAD submodel is used to score this combination.

Facilities includes the square feet of all test and evaluation facilities and the value of all installed test equipment. This measure is 15% of the total score. There are two separate measurements used to determine the facilities' value and D-PAD is used to score the combination. The elements are square feet of facilities and dollars of equipment.

(b) Land and Facilities. There are four attributes in this category that contribute to 22.5% of the total score and are weighted as follows:

<u>Attribute</u>	<u>Points</u>
Average Age of Facilities	75
Infrastructure	50
Percent Permanent Facilities	75
Environmental Capacity	25
<hr/>	
Total	225

Average age of facilities is based on all existing facilities on the installation and comprises 7.5% of the overall score. Coupled with the percent permanent facilities measurement, also 7.5%

of the overall score, a good indication of condition, quality, and modernization on the installations can be determined.

Infrastructure is an indicator of the capacity of water and sewage treatment, electrical distribution and cost of land fill. It comprises 5% of the total score. Because of a combination of scores and measurements, a D-PAD submodel is used. This is a good indicator of potential capacity and expansion capabilities.

Environmental capacity constitutes 2.5% of the overall score, is measured in a D-PAD submodel and is composed of the following elements:

- Archaeology & Historic Buildings
- Endangered Species
- Wetlands
- Air Quality
- Water Quality
- Noise Quality
- Contaminated Sites

These measurements enable assessment of alternate actions with regard to environmental impact and constraints.

(c) **Cost and Manpower** consists of three attributes and constitutes 20% of the score.

Attribute	Points
Cost of Living Index	50
MCA Cost Factor	50
BASOPS/Mission Population	100
<hr/>	
Total	200

The cost of living index measures the cost of living at each installation for military and civilian personnel in communities surrounding the installation and comprises 5% of the total score. It is an indicator of location costs to the Army to live and conduct business at the installation. The American Chamber of Commerce Research Association (ACCRA) Cost of Living Index is used in the computations relative to Metropolitan Statistical Areas (MSA) and Primary Metropolitan Statistical Areas (PMSA).

MCA cost factor measures the relative cost factor for construction at an installation and is 5% of the total score. It provides a relative index on cost of capital investment for modernization or expansion of facilities.

BASOPS/Mission Population is 10% of the total score. It measures the base operations (BASOPS) cost required to support the mission population. This aspect provides a relative cost factor used to assess the relative cost of operations of an installation.

(d) Contingency, Mobilization and Future Requirements includes four attributes contributing 12.5% of the overall score. The attributes are:

Attribute	Points
Buildable Acres	25
Encroachment	65
IMA	10
Available Workforce	25
<hr/>	
Total	125

Buildable acres makes up 2.5% of the total score. This attribute measures the ability of the installation to expand within its current property line in accordance with accepted master planning policy and guidance as reflected on the long range component of the approved installation master plan. The result is the total acreage available for construction of additional facilities on the installation.

Encroachment makes up 6.5% of the total score. It evaluates the population density of the surrounding area to the installation.

Installation Mission Area (IMA) is 1% of the total score. It evaluates IMA systems on the basis of available capacity, capability for expansion, and technology utilized. The IMA systems evaluated were common user telephone switching system, outside cable plant, computers, telecommunications center, local area network, defense data network and video teleconference.

Available workforce is 2.5% of the total score. It evaluates workforce density of the surrounding area. It is an indirect measure of availability of an adequate workforce in the surrounding community. Representative area is identified as the Region of influence by the BRAC Economic Impact model. This is an indirect measure of the availability of an adequate civilian workforce.

(2) Installation Rankings - PROVING GROUNDS

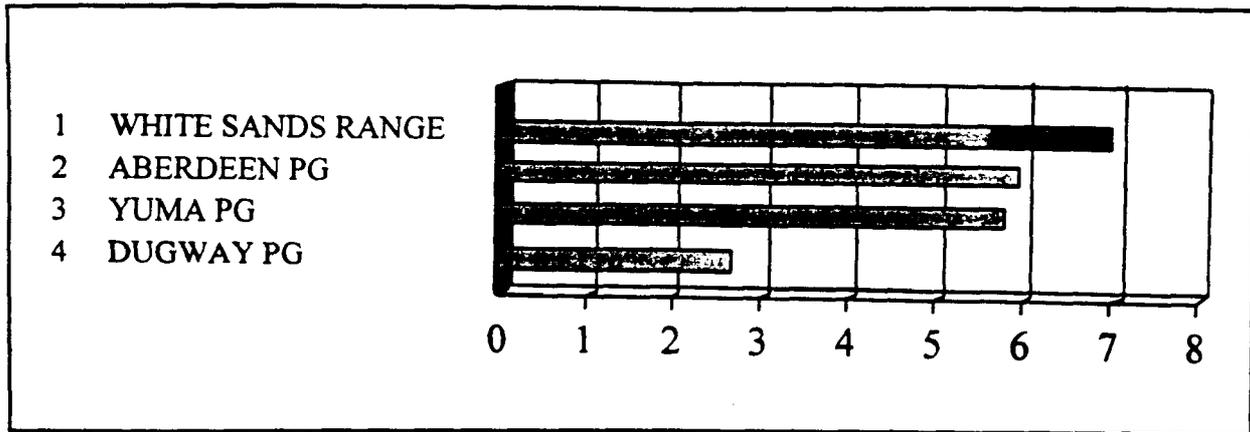


Figure 15. Installation Assessment Rankings - PROVING GROUNDS

	WEIGHT	ABERDEEN PROVING GROUND	DUGWAY PROVING GROUND
T&E MSN DIVERSITY	200	21+	15--
T&E RANGES	100	5+	1--
T&E FACILITIES	150	6+	0--
MISSION REQUIREMENTS	--- 450	8.1	0.0
FACILITIES AVG AGE	75	35.00	33.00
INFRASTRUCTURE	50	8.7+	2.6
% PERM FACILITIES	75	88%	95%
ENVIRONMENTAL CAP	25	2.6	9.8
LAND AND FACILITIES	--- 225	4.2	4.8
BUILDABLE ACRES	25	1,150	10,000
ENCROACHMENT	65	931.1-	3.9
AVAILABLE WORKFORCE	25	1,125,762	11,883
IMA	10	1,415	950
FUTURE REQUIREMENTS	--- 125	2.8	5.3
MCA COST FACTOR	50	0.92+	0.97
BASOPS/MSN POP	100	13,058.58	25,844.16-
COST OF LIVING INDEX	50	105.90-	98.00
COST AND MANPOWER	--- 200	5.0	4.3
	===		
SCORE	1000	5.9	2.6
RANK		2	4

Table 64. Proving Grounds Decision Pad Model (Table 1 of 2)

		WHITE SANDS MISSILE RANGE	YUMA PROVING GROUNDS
	WEIGHT		
T&E MSN DIVERSITY	200	23++	20
T&E RANGES	100	5+	4
T&E FACILITIES	150	8++	1-
MISSION REQUIREMENTS	--- 450	10.0	5.1
FACILITIES AVG AGE	75	34.00	22.00+
INFRASTRUCTURE	50	4.2	2.9
% PERM FACILITIES	75	77%-	96%+
ENVIRONMENTAL CAP	25	7.4	8.0
LAND AND FACILITIES	--- 225	1.6	7.6
BUILDABLE ACRES	25	260,480	229,071
ENCROACHMENT	65	38.3	20.8
AVAILABLE WORKFORCE	25	55,824	41,006
IMA	10	1,325	1,315
FUTURE REQUIREMENTS	--- 125	7.7	7.5
MCA COST FACTOR	50	1.06	1.11-
BASOPS/MSN POP	100	13,918.24	16,819.82
COST OF LIVING INDEX	50	100.50	98.80
COST AND MANPOWER	--- 200	4.7	4.0
	===		
SCORE	1000	6.8	5.7
RANK		1	3

Table 65. Proving Grounds Decision Pad Model (Table 2 of 2)

		ABERDEEN PROVING GROUND	DUGWAY PROVING GROUND
	WEIGHT		
ARCH/HIST BLDGS	10	0	0
ENDGRD FAUNA/FLORA	15	2	0
WETLANDS	15	0-	0
AIR QUALITY	15	10-	1
WATER QUALITY	15	13-	0
NOISE QUAL- ZONE II	10	50000	0
NOISE QUAL- ZONE III	15	0	0
CONTAMINATED SITES	5	305	171
ENV CAR CAPACITY	--- 100	2.6	9.8
CAPACITY WATER	25	8+	4-
CAPACITY SEWAGE	25	6+	1
CAPACITY ELECT	25	2054	3856+
LANDFILL COST	25	\$0	\$23-
INFRASTRUCTURE	--- 100	8.7	2.6
# OF RANGES	50	62++	20-
SIZE OF RANGES	50	63000-	142126-
T&E RANGES	--- 100	5.0	0.8
SQ FEET	50	2579000++	170000--
EQUIPMENT COST	50	200000000	58500000-
T&E FACILITIES	--- 100	5.7	0.0

Table 66. Proving Grounds Sub Models (Table 1 of 2)

		WHITE SANDS MISSILE RANGE	YUMA PROVING GROUND
	WEIGHT		
ARCH/HIST BLDGS	10	0	0
ENDGRD FAUNA/FLORA	15	3	1
WETLANDS	15	0	0
AIR QUALITY	15	1	1
WATER QUALITY	15	0	0
NOISE QUAL- ZONE I1	10	0	275
NOISE QUAL- ZONE III	15	0	20-
CONTAMINATED SITES	5	75	42
ENV CAR CAPACITY ---	100	7.4	8.0
CAPACITY WATER	25	6	6
CAPACITY SEWAGE	25	1	1
CAPACITY ELECT	25	1050	298-
LANDFILL COST	25	\$1	\$9
INFRASTRUCTURE ---	100	4.2	2.9
# OF RANGES	50	14--	45
SIZE OF RANGES	50	2353208++	587819
T&E RANGES ---	100	5.0	4.4
SQ FEET	50	1579000	538000-
EQUIPMENT COST	50	1042339968++	152083008-
T&E FACILITIES ---	100	7.9	1.2

Table 67. Proving Grounds Sub Models (Table 2 of 2)

L. MEDICAL FACILITIES

Medical Centers provide patient care, graduate medical education, and medical research. Patient care ranges from simple outpatient treatment to sophisticated specialty care and includes referral care from other facilities. Graduate medical education provides military-oriented graduate medical training and is essential to the recruitment and retention of military physicians. Medical center research has produced significant medical advances.

This category includes only stand-alone medical centers that are not located on installations of other categories.

The installations listed below were those evaluated within the Medical Centers Category.

- Fitzsimons Army Medical Center, Denver, CO
- Walter Reed Army Medical Center, Wash DC.
- Tripler Army Medical Center, HI

(1) Criteria, Attributes and Weights:

The following DoD Selection Criteria, attributes and weights were used to evaluate the Medical Centers:

(a) Mission Requirements and Operational Readiness: For Medical Center installations mission requirements and operational readiness is measured by the ability to support health care functions in terms of physical support capacity for both operational and personnel requirements.

<u>Attribute</u>	<u>Weight</u>
Patient Care Facilities	150
Applied Instruction Facilities	100
Medical Research Facilities	50
Deployment Network	75
Reserve Support	75
<hr/>	
Total	450

The single most important attribute of a medical center installation is the capacity to provide patient care facilities. The purpose of this attribute is to measure, in thousands of gross square feet, the medical treatment facility's ability to treat and care for patients. The Applied Instructional Facilities attribute measures the total square footage of permanent, specialized

training and instructional facilities. These special purpose facilities represent a significant cost investment to the military. The Deployment Network measures the distance from the installation to its critical deployment structure: airfields, ports, railhead and interstate highways. Reserve Training measures the available capacity to support Reserve Component units and individuals during peacetime. Medical Research Facilities measures laboratories and other research facilities used in support of Medical Centers in terms of assets available in thousands of square feet.

(b) Land and Facilities. The attributes assigned to this criterion measure the characteristics and condition of existing land and facilities.

<u>Attribute</u>	<u>Weight</u>
Percent of Permanent Facilities	75
Average Age of Facilities	85
Infrastructure	40
Environmental Capacity	25
<hr/>	
Total	225

The highest rated attribute is the Average Age of facilities which is an indirect measurement of the quality of the installation's facility structure. Newer buildings are more comfortable, economical and safer than old buildings. Percent of Permanent Facilities indicates the overall quality of the installation's facilities and reflects construction investment and World War II Wood elimination. Infrastructure measures the capacity of the installation in terms of water, sewage treatment, electrical and land fill capacities. The remaining attribute measures the environmental capacity which is the composite of various environmental factors and measures the ability of the installation to conduct its current mission, receive additional units and expand operations in light of environmental constraints.

(c) Contingency, Mobilization, and Future Requirements: These attributes provide an overall assessment of how well the installation can respond to an increase in future requirements in terms of providing administrative and physical support to rapid deployment and/or expansion of existing operations.

<u>Attribute</u>	<u>Weight</u>
Encroachment	20
Mobilization Capability	50
IMA	20
Buildable Acres	35
<hr/>	
Total	125

The major emphasis in this criterion has been placed on Mobilization Capability which measures an installation's capacity to train, equip and deploy units in a time of national emergency in terms of billeting, deployment network, maintenance facilities, ranges and training, and geographic dispersion. In importance, this attribute is followed by Buildable Acres which measures the installation's capacity to support additional permanent structures. Equal weights are assigned to encroachment, the population density of the surrounding area to the installation, and to IMA. The IMA attribute measures existing IMA systems and evaluates them based on available capacity, capability for expansion, and technology utilized in terms of Telephone Switching Systems, Outside Cable Plant, Computers, Telecommunications Center, Local Area Network, Defense Data Network Node and Video Teleconference.

(d) Cost and Manpower: These attributes provide an overall assessment of the relative cost involved in stationing the force and operating the installations.

<u>Attribute</u>	<u>Weight</u>
Cost of Living Index	40
Housing Cost per DU	30
Health Care Support Index	100
MCA Cost Factor	30
<hr/>	
Total	200

The attribute that carries the most weight with regard to Cost and Manpower is the Health Care Index, the capitation cost per beneficiary (CCB) which show the per capita funding a medical treatment facility (MTF) requires to provide all necessary medical care to the beneficiary population served by the MTF. It measures the effective use of health care dollars on a

capitation basis. The Cost of Living Index measures the relative cost of living for military and civilian personnel in communities surrounding the installation. This is an indicator of location costs to the Army to live and conduct business at the installation. Housing Cost per Dwelling Unit (DU) measures the cost to maintain one set of family quarters at each installation. The MCA Cost Factor indicates the relative difference between installations for construction of the same facility. Provides relative index on cost of capital investment for modernization or expansion of facilities. This is one of a series of factors used to access the relative cost of operations of an installation.

(2) Installation Rankings - MEDICAL FACILITIES

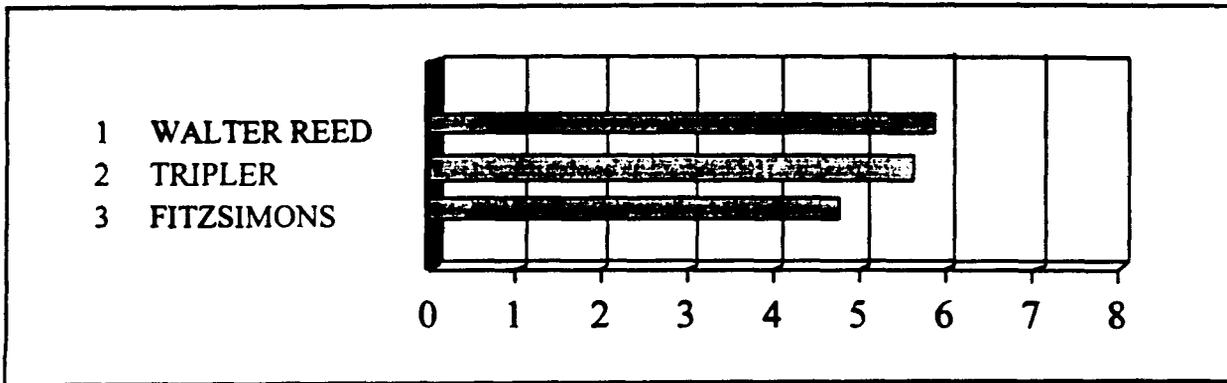


Figure 16. Installation Assessment Rankings - MEDICAL CENTERS

		FITZSIMMONS AMC	TRIPLER AMC	WALTER REED AMC
	WEIGHT			
PATIENT CARE FAC	150	772.6	1308.0	2567.0
APPL INSTRUCT FAC	100	7.4	9.0	0.0
MED RESEARCH FAC	50	61.9	85.1	432.6
DEPLOYMENT NETWORK	75	6.400	9.200	2.900
RESERVE TRAINING	75	10.000	0.000	6.000
MISSION REQUIREMENTS	--- 450	4.6	4.8	5.9
ENCROACHMENT	20	455.9	1439.7	1098.5
MOB CAPABILITY	50	6.100	5.200	5.500
IMA	20	475.000	1065.000	445.000
BUILDABLE ACRES	35	113.3	17.2	26.8
FUTURE REQUIREMENTS	--- 125	8.4	3.7	4.6
‡ PERM FACILITIES	75	62.9	100.0	95.5
FACILITIES AVG AGE	85	41.4	32.0	35.0
INFRASTRUCTURE	40	7.5	3.0	3.8
ENVIRONMENTAL CAP	25	6.500	8.000	7.500
LAND & FACILITIES	--- 225	2.5	8.0	6.7
COST OF LIVING INDEX	40	105.9	136.9	135.1
HOUSING COST	30	\$4,700	\$5,651	\$7,253
HEALTH CARE SPT IND	100	4647.0	1158.0	2121.0
MCA COST FACTOR	30	1.1	1.7	1.0
COST & MANPOWER	--- 200	4.9	5.9	5.2
	===			
SCORE	1000	4.6	5.6	5.8
RANK		3	2	1

Table 68. Medical Centers Decision Pad Model

		FITZSIMMONS AMC	TRIPLER AMC	WALTER REED AMC
	WEIGHT			
MILES TO RAIL TRANS	30	3+	5+	40--
MILES TO AIR TRANS	30	11	6+	32--
MILES TO SEA TRANS	30	1250--	5+	40+
MILES TO HIGHWAY	10	1	2	3
DEPLOYMENT	--- 100	6.4	9.2	2.9
ANNUAL TNG (# PEOPLE)	25	1068+	306--	854
IDT (MANDAYS)	75	7680++	3460--	5834
RESERVE TRAINING	--- 100	10.0	0.0	6.0
ARCH/HIST BLDGS	10	0.00520	0.00050	0.23000-
ENDGRD FAUNA/FLORA	15	0	1-	0
WETLANDS	15	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000
AIR QUALITY	15	10	1+	10
WATER QUALITY	15	2-	0	0
NOISE QUAL- ZONE II	10	0	0	0
NOISE QUAL- ZONE III	15	0	0	0
CONTAMINATED SITES	5	1	1	0
ENV CAR CAPACITY	--- 100	6.5	8.0	7.5
CAPACITY WATER	25	6+	2-	4
CAPACITY SEWAGE	25	1-	2+	1
CAPACITY ELECT	25	149000+	13800-	60000
LANDFILL COST	25	\$7++	\$58	\$69-
INFRASTRUCTURE	--- 100	7.5	3.0	3.8
MOB BILLETS	10	500+	0	0
DEPLOYMENT NETWORK	10	6.4	9.2	2.9
RANGES	10	0.0	0.0	0.0
MANEUVER ACRES	10	0	0	0
MECHANIZED ACRES	10	0	0	0
WORK SPACE	10	57	211	962
MOB CAPABILITY	--- 60	6.1	5.2	5.5

Table 69. Medical Centers Sub Models

M. INDUSTRIAL FACILITIES

Industrial facilities are initial production manufacturing plants that receive, store, and incorporate raw materials and sub-components into the manufacturing process for end-items and components. They perform quality assurance and conduct acceptance testing of their products. Industrial facilities can be either government owned - government operated (GOGO) or government owned - contractor operated (GOCO). These facilities, in addition to "manufacturing", perform industrial and value engineering for assigned materials and the required production engineering to support procurement, production, and mobilization.

The industrial facilities listed below were evaluated by the Army for BRAC 95:

- Detroit Tank Plant, Warren, Michigan
- Lima Army Tank Plant, Lima, Ohio
- Stratford Army Engine Plant, Stratford, Connecticut
- Watervliet Arsenal, Watervliet, New York

(1) Criteria, Attributes and Weights:

The following DoD Selection Criteria, attributes and weights were used to evaluate the Industrial Facilities:

(a) Mission Requirements and Operational Readiness. For the Industrial facilities, the attributes and weights for this military value are reflected below. This represents the ability of the individual facilities to provide the required production and sustainment functions to the wholesale logistical support system in support of our military forces, the support of deployments, having a readily available workforce, and the ability to remain flexible. There are five attributes that measure this area:

Attribute	Points
Production Capacity	230
Deployment Network	50
Available Workforce	30
Storage Capacity	80
Production Flexibility	60
<hr/>	
Total	450

The highest rated attribute of this category is Production Capacity at 230 points. For an industrial base facility, its capacity/capability for production of end-items and components and its performance of its assigned mission is paramount to Army readiness.

Storage Capacity, weighted at 80 points, is the second highest rated attribute. It will provide a view of available storage space to support the operational mission. Production Flexibility (60 points) is important to the industrial base as in many instances, these facilities are often "sole" or "last" source of supply.

A total of 50 points has been assigned to the deployment network in recognition of the necessity for a industrial facility to have ready access to means of transportation. Available workforce, at 30 points is an indirect measure of availability of an adequate civilian workforce in the surrounding community. This includes the county/counties surrounding the facilities or the Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA).

(b) **Land and Facilities.** There are four attributes to assess the availability and condition of the land and existing facilities at the industrial base activities. The attributes and their weights are:

Attributes	Points
Average Age of Facilities	75
Infrastructure	50
Percent Permanent Facilities	75
Environmental Capacity	25
<hr/>	
Total	225

The Average Age of Facilities and the Percent of Permanent Facilities are the two highest rated attributes in this category at 75 points each. Both will provide good indicators of the overall quality, condition, and age of the industrial facilities. Newer buildings are considered to be more economical, safer, and comfortable for mission usage. The information requested also provides the level of modernization that has been accomplished for the facilities.

The Infrastructure attribute is weighted at 50 points. It has four aspects that were considered in the measurement of the infrastructure capacity at the installation and include water, sewage treatment, electrical distribution, and the cost of land fill used. This attribute is a potential indicator of possible future constraints when considering expansion.

Environmental Capacity is the lowest weighted attribute at 25 points. Although the lowest, it should not be viewed as being insignificant when considering the industrial base facilities and their average ages. The purpose of the attribute is to measure the ability of the installation to

conduct its current mission and expand its operational mission/requirements in light of changing environmental constraints.

(c) Contingency, Mobilization, and Future Requirements. The attributes measure this DoD Criteria provide a view of the future potential for physical expandability of the industrial facility. This includes the ability to expand now (near term) using excess capacity and in the future with additional construction. There are four attributes to measure this area:

<u>Attribute</u>	<u>Points</u>
Excess Capacity-Production	60
Buildable Acres	25
Encroachment	20
Excess Capacity-Storage	20
<hr/>	
Total	125

The heaviest weighted attribute for this category is Excess Capacity for Production at 60 points. To be able to respond to a contingency or mobilization requirement effectively, a facility must be able to respond quickly and this is best accomplished by utilizing existing facilities to their maximum. This action will provide a near term solution to a requirement.

Buildable Acres (25 points), Encroachment (20 points), and Excess Capacity-Storage (20 points) provides data for a mid-term/long-term solution with the excess storage capacity being the least critical as the industrial base products are entered into the wholesale supply system and are not distributed from the production source as a normal business practice.

(d) Cost and Manpower. Cost and manpower is measured using three attributes. They assess the cost and manpower implications of an industrial base facility.

<u>Attributes</u>	<u>Points</u>
Cost of Living Index	50
MCA Cost Factor	50
BASOPS/Mission Population	100
<hr/>	
Total	200

The highest rated attribute, at 100 points, in this category is BASOPS/Mission Population. This attribute measures the relative cost of operating an installation in support of the mission requirements.

The Cost of Living attribute is weighted at 50 points and is a measurement of the relative cost of living for military and civilian personnel in communities surrounding the facility. This is an indicator of location costs to the Army to live and conduct business at the facility.

The MCA Cost Factor was rated at 50 points. It provides relative index on cost of capital investment for modernization of expansion of facilities and is one of a series of factors used to access the relative cost of operating a facility.

(2) Installation Rankings - INDUSTRIAL FACILITIES

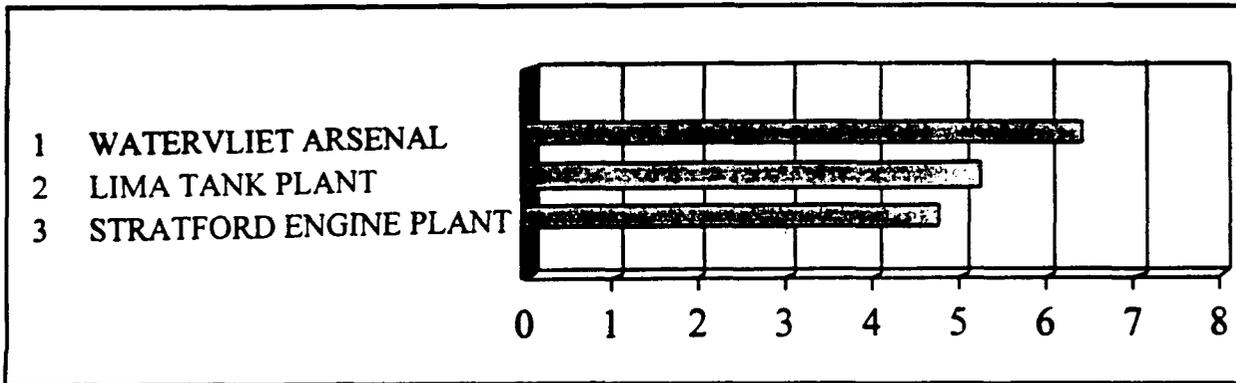


Figure 17. Installation Assessment Rankings - INDUSTRIAL FACILITIES

		LIMA TANK PLANT	WATERVLIET ARSENAL	STRATFORD ENG PLANT
	WEIGHT			
PRODUCTION CAP	230	971,451--	1,920,882+	2,493,156++
DEPLOYMENT NETWORK	50	3.0	8.8+	4.0
WORKFORCE AVAILABLE	30	69,331	432,158	834,778
PRODUCTION FLEX	60	7	10+	4-
STORAGE CAPACITY	80	129,000--	334,000++	160,000-
MISSION REQUIREMENTS	--- 450	1.3	7.7	7.1
FACILITIES AVG AGE	75	13++	53-	52-
INFRASTRUCTURE	50	3.4	7.1+	2.5
% PERMANENT FAC	75	94%	100%	100%
ENVIRONMENTAL CAP	25	10.0	5.5	6.0
LAND AND FACILITIES	--- 225	8.6	6.2	4.9
EXCESS CAP-MAINT	50	0-	286,660	600,000+
EXCESS CAP-STORAGE	20	0	0	0
BUILDABLE ACRES	25	131	4	5
ENCROACHMENT	20	193.4	269.3	1,319.1
IMA	10	655	1,210	0
FUTURE REQUIREMENTS	--- 125	5.4	5.6	5.6
BASOPS/MSN POP	100	?	7,532	?
MCA Cost Factor	50	0.91	1.10	1.24
COL INDEX	50	93+	100	126-
COST AND MANPOWER	--- 200	3.2-8.2	2.2-7.2	0.0-5.0
	===			
SCORE	1000	3.8-4.8	6.0-7.0	5.0-6.0
RANK		3	1	2

Table 70. Industrial Installations Decision Pad Model

			LIMA TANK PLANT	WATERVLIET ARSENAL	STRATFORD ENG PLANT
		WEIGHT			
MILES TO RAIL TRANS	30		0.00+	0.50	3.00--
MILES TO AIR TRANS	30		60.00-	7.50++	60.00-
MILES TO SEA TRANS	30		85.00--	10.00	5.00+
MILES TO HIGHWAY	10		3.00	2.00	1.00
DEPLOYMENT	---	100	3.0	8.8	4.0
ARCH/HIST BLDGS	10		0.00	0.33	0.44
ENDGRD FAUNA/FLORA	15		0.00	0.00	0.00
WETLANDS	15		0.00	0.00	0.00
AIR QUALITY	15		1.00+	10.00	10.00
WATER QUALITY	15		3.00	5.00	32.00
NOISE QUAL - ZONE II	10		0.00	2.00	284.00
NOISE QUAL -ZONE III	15		0.00	0.50-	0.00
CONTAMINATED SITES	5		0.00	28.00	0.00
ENV CAR CAPACITY	---	100	10.0	5.6	5.0
CAPACITY WATER	25		4.32	13.00+	2.50-
CAPACITY SEWAGE	25		0.37	1.90+	0.00-
CAPACITY ELECT	25		0.00	50.00	500.00++
LANDFILL COST	25		\$58+	\$65	\$85-
INFRASTRUCTURE	---	100	3.4	7.1	2.5

Table 71. Industrial Installations Sub Models

CHAPTER 5. ATTRIBUTE DEFINITIONS

ACCESSIBILITY

1. **DEFINITION:** The accessibility of an installation as measured by calculating the number of miles to the four most "travelled to" destinations from that installation, one of which must be the installation's next higher headquarters.

2. **PURPOSE:** To assess how well located an installation is to perform its command, control, and management functions in terms of its physical distance from major subordinate units and higher headquarters.

3. **METHODOLOGY:** The average distance in miles from the installation to its four most "travelled to" locations, one of which must be the installation's higher headquarters, will be calculated using actual travel data for FY 93. Each installation will report the four most "travelled to" locations and the distance they use to calculate travel costs to those locations.

4. **REFERENCES:** Installation travel records for FY 93.

5. **UNIT OF MEASURE:** Average distance in miles.

6. **EQUATION:**

$$\frac{DHQ + DLOC1 + DLOC2 + DLOC3}{4} = \text{Avg Distance}$$

Where:

DHQ = Distance to Higher HQ

DLOC1 = Distance to most travelled to location

DLOC2 = Distance to second most travelled to location

DLOC3 = Distance to third most travelled to location

7. **ATTRIBUTE SCORING:** A low number is best.

AMMUNITION STORAGE

1. **DEFINITION:** Ammunition storage capability measured square feet.
2. **PURPOSE:** A measure of an installation's capability to store and handle and ammunition.
3. **METHODOLOGY:** Assets are determined by summing the permanent square footage from FCGs 42100 and 42200. Planned FY92-96 construction projects are counted as existing projects in HQRPLANS.
4. **REFERENCE:** April 94 update of HQRPLANS.
5. **UNIT OF MEASURE:** Thousands of Square feet.
6. **EQUATION:** Summation.
7. **ATTRIBUTE SCORING:** A larger number = a better score.

APPLIED INSTRUCTIONAL FACILITIES

1. **DEFINITION:** Total square footage of permanent, specialized training and instructional facilities on the installation.
2. **PURPOSE:** Indicates special purpose facilities used for applied training and instruction. Special purpose facilities represent a significant cost investment to the military. Relocation of elements requiring special purpose facilities would cause significant expenditure of MCA funds and would require more time to complete realignment.
3. **METHODOLOGY:** Summation of the square footage of permanent applied instructional facilities. Planned FY92-96 construction projects are counted as existing projects in HQRPLANS.

Facility Category Group: 17130 (Applied Instructional Building).
4. **REFERENCES:** April 1994 HQRPLANS. Engineer review.
5. **UNIT OF MEASURE:** Thousands of Square feet.
6. **EQUATION:** As above.
7. **ATTRIBUTE SCORING:** Total square footage--higher number results in a better score.

AVAILABLE WORK FORCE

1. **DEFINITION:** Available workforce density of the surrounding area around the installation.
2. **PURPOSE:** This is an indirect measure of availability of an adequate workforce in the surrounding community. Representative area is the area identified as the Region of Influence by the BRAC Economic Impact model (This area is generally the county or counties surrounding the installation or the Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA)).
3. **METHODOLOGY:** This is an indirect measure of the availability of an adequate civilian workforce.
4. **REFERENCES:** Department of Defense Economic Impact model. Office of Economic Adjustment (OEA) workforce populations.
5. **UNIT OF MEASURE:** Available Work Force population.
6. **EQUATION:** NA
7. **CRITERION SCORING:** A larger number is a better score.

AVERAGE AGE OF FACILITIES

1. **DEFINITION:** Average age of all existing facilities on the installation.
2. **PURPOSE:** Average facility age is an indicator of the overall quality and condition of the facilities on the installation.
3. **METHODOLOGY:** Use the building Age Distribution report, PART #3, in HQRPLANS, in the facility Revitalization Analysis section to construct a weighted average of the facilities age. SELECY ALL FCG AND YEAR 1994. Note that the April 94 HQRPLANS includes FY 92 planned construction in the first column percentage. For each base:
 - a. Multiply the percent in the first column by 5
the percent in the second column by 15
the percent in the third column by 25
the percent in the fourth column by 35
the percent in the fifth column by 45
and the percent in the sixth column by 55
 - b. Sum the products from above and divide by 100.
4. **REFERENCES:** April 1994 HQRPLANS pending special update in June 1994 HQRPLANS. *NOTE: The June 94 HQRPLANS is expected to have a more accurate algorithm (based on the actual year vs 10 year increments). HQDA will provide the updated average age calculations for substitution in the IA when available. The new algorithm will NOT include planned construction or leased housing in the calculation.*
5. **UNIT OF MEASURE:** Average (mean) age per square foot.
6. **EQUATION:** As above.
7. **ATTRIBUTE SCORING:** Lower number (ie. lower age) results in a better score.

BARRACKS
(Unaccompanied Personnel Housing)

- 1. DEFINITION:** Total number of permanent on post spaces available for unaccompanied officers and enlisted personnel.
- 2. PURPOSE:** To determine the availability of adequate UOPH and UEPH at the installation. Measures the total unaccompanied officer personnel housing (UOPH) and unaccompanied enlisted personnel housing (UEPH) spaces available on the installation.
- 3. METHODOLOGY:** Summation of the total number of permanent unaccompanied officer housing spaces available on the installation. The FCG is 7240P.
Unaccompanied Enlisted Personnel Housing (UEPH) is measured by the total number of permanent enlisted member housing spaces on the installation. On-post available spaces are measured at no more than two persons per room at 90 NET square feet per person. The FCG is 7210S. UEPH also includes trainee assets. The FCG is 7218P. Planned FY92-96 construction projects are counted as existing projects in HQRPLANS.
- 4. REFERENCES:** April 1994 HQRPLANS.
- 5. UNIT OF MEASURE:** Permanent spaces.
- 6. EQUATION:** UOPH spaces + UEPH spaces.
- 7. ATTRIBUTE SCORING:** Number of spaces - higher number results in a better ranking.

BARRACKS(UPH) AND FAMILY HOUSING

1. DEFINITION: Number of permanent, adequate barracks and family dwelling units (on and off-post).

2. PURPOSE: To measure the total availability of living quarters for unaccompanied officer, permanent party enlisted personnel, married/single parent soldiers and their families.

3. METHODOLOGY: Army Family Housing (AFH) information is obtained from the installations' segmented housing market analysis and adjusted with FY 90 Census and local installation data, DD Form 1523, Military Family Housing Justification, and DD 1410 Family Housing Inventory and Occupancy Report (validated by DAIM-FDH-M) by using HQRPLANS. Family housing assets in HQRPLANS include both government controlled assets and the installation's expected share of local economy assets. FCGs for family dwelling units are 7110F for on-post and 7110P for off-post.

Unaccompanied Officer Personnel Housing (UOPH) is measured by the total number of permanent unaccompanied officer housing spaces available on the installation. The FCG is 7240P.

Unaccompanied Enlisted Personnel Housing (UEPH) is measured by the total number of permanent enlisted member housing spaces on the installation. On-post available spaces are measured at no more than two persons per room at 90 NET square feet per person. The FCG is 7210S. UEPH also includes trainee assets. The FCG is 7218P. Planned FY92-96 construction projects are counted as existing projects in HQRPLANS.

4. REFERENCES: AR 415-15, AR 210-50, April 1994 HQRPLANS.

5. UNIT OF MEASURE: Family housing in dwelling units.
UOPH and UEPH in spaces.

6. EQUATION: Summation.

7. CRITERION SCORING: Higher number results in a better ranking.

BASOPS/MISSION POPULATION

1. **DEFINITION:** Measure of the base operations (BASOPS) cost required to support the mission population.
2. **PURPOSE:** To measure the relative cost of operating an installation in support of the mission requirements. This provides a relative cost factor used to assess the relative cost of operations of an installation.
3. **METHODOLOGY:** Used Total Base Support cost data (RPMA, Base Communication Costs, BASOPS Payroll/Non-payroll) for each installation. These data elements are derived by capturing the expenditures in FY 93 by installation:

Base support (O&MA, RDT&E):

- a. BASOPS(-), Account (xxxx96)
 - A. Real Estate Leases
 - B. Supply Operations
 - C. Maintenance of Material
 - D. Transportation Services
 - E. Laundry and Dry Cleaning
 - F. Army Food Services
 - G. Personnel Support
 - H. Unaccompanied Pers Housing Ops
 - J. Utilities
 - M. Other Engineering Support
 - N. Administration
 - P. Automation Activities
 - Q. Reserve Component Support
 - S. Community & Morale Support
 - T. Preservation of Order
 - U. Dir of Resource Management
 - W. Dir of Contracting
 - X. Security and Counterintel Ops
 - Y. Records Management, Pubs
- b. Real Property Maintenance, Accounts (xxxx76 & xxxx78)
 - K. Maint & Repair of Real Property
 - L. Minor Construction

- c. Environmental Programs, Account (xxxx56)
- d. Audio-Visual, Account (xxxx90)
- e. Base Commo, Account (xxxx95)
- f. Family Programs, Accounts (878708,878719,878720)

In cases where a single fiscal station provides data for more than one installation, a breakout will be provided. Data provided should include all known costs paid for operation and support including reimbursable and RDTE. Additionally, any government workspace provided to contractors will be included. This not include contractors providing base support functions. *The mission population supported will be provided by HQDA.*

- 4. **REFERENCES:** Installation STANFINS 218 report data validated by MACOMS for Total Base Support costs.
- 5. **UNIT OF MEASURE:** Dollars per person per year.
- 6. **EQUATION:** Total Base Support Costs/Total Mission Population.
- 7. **CRITERION SCORING:** The lower value results in a better ranking.

BUILDABLE ACRES

1. DEFINITION: This measures the ability of the installation to expand within its current property line in accordance with accepted master planning policy and guidance as reflected on the long range component of the approved installation master plan. The result is the total acreage available for construction of additional facilities on the installation.

2. PURPOSE: Measure the installation's capacity to support additional permanent structures.

3. METHODOLOGY:

a. In accordance with the long range component of the installation master plan, identify areas compatible with new development, such as areas zoned for Administration, housing, industrial, maintenance, supply or storage, or community facilities, that are not currently filled with permanent facilities. Areas such as maneuver/training ranges, impact areas, safety fan areas, required buffer areas, and environmentally sensitive acres will not be considered for expansion construction under this methodology.

b. Measure the total number of available acres which then could be used for locating permanent new mission structures. Areas lacking current utility support or where there are under-utilized or un-utilized wood facilities should be considered for expansion construction. Exclude acreage to be used for construction through FY95.

4. REFERENCES: Installation analysis of MACOM approved master plan.

5. UNIT OF MEASURE: Acres.

6. EQUATION: Not Applicable.

CAPACITY - MAINTENANCE

1. **DEFINITION:** The amount of workload, expressed in direct labor hours, that a facility can accommodate with all work positions manned on a single-shift, 5-day, 40-hour week basis while producing the product mix that the facility is designed to accommodate.
2. **PURPOSE:** To measure the available maintenance capacity at the installation.
3. **METHODOLOGY:** See Equation below.
4. **REFERENCES:** Depot Maintenance Capacity Utilization Report.
Computed IAW Revised DOD 4151.15H.
5. **UNIT OF MEASURE:** Direct Labor Manhours.
6. **EQUATION:** Production\maintenance capacity.
Maximum Number of Available Production Line Workstations
X 1615 Productive Hours
X 95 percent of the Total Hours(Availability Factor)
Total Direct Labor Hours Available
7. **CRITERION SCORING:** A larger number is a better score.

CAPACITY - PRODUCTION

1. **DEFINITION:** The amount of workload, expressed in actual direct labor hours, that a facility can accommodate with all work positions manned on a single-shift, 5-day, 40-hour week basis while producing the product mix that the facility is designed to accommodate.
2. **PURPOSE:** To measure the available production capacity at the installation.
3. **METHODOLOGY:** See equation below.
4. **REFERENCES:** Computed IAW Revised DOD 4151.15H.
5. **UNIT OF MEASURE:** Direct Labor Manhours.
6. **EQUATION:** Production capacity.

$$\begin{array}{l} \text{Maximum Number of Available Production Line Workstations} \\ \text{X 1615 Productive Hours} \\ \text{X } \underline{95 \text{ percent of the Total Hours}} \text{(Availability Factor)} \\ \text{Total Direct Labor Hours Available} \end{array}$$

7. **CRITERION SCORING:** A larger number is a better score.

CAPACITY - SUPPLY

1. **DEFINITION:** The square footage of warehouse space for the storage of items other than ammunition and bulk fuel.
2. **PURPOSE:** To measure the warehouse storage capacity of the installation.
3. **METHODOLOGY:** Rating is based on data obtained from referenced management report for general purpose warehouses, both heated and unheated. The extracted data is listed as warehouse total, net space total.
4. **REFERENCES:** AMC Storage Space Management Report, (RCS DRCMM-328), dated 30 Sep 90.
5. **UNIT OF MEASURE:** Thousands of gross Square Feet.
6. **EQUATION:** Gross storage space - (Aisles & Structural Loss & Support) equals net available storage space.
7. **CRITERION SCORING:** A larger number is a better score.

COST OF LIVING INDEX

1. **DEFINITION:** Measure the relative cost of living at each installation.
2. **PURPOSE:** To measure the relative cost of living for military and civilian personnel in communities surrounding the installation. This is an indicator of location costs to the Army to live and conduct business at the installation.
3. **METHODOLOGY:** Used the information from the American Chamber of Commerce Research Association (ACCRA) Cost of Living Index for 1993. The index measures the relative price levels for consumer goods and services based on local community input. The cost index is selected directly from the table if installation is located within a 50 mile radius of the Metropolitan Statistical Areas (MSAs), Primary Metropolitan Statistical Areas (PMSAs) or Non-metropolitan Areas as defined by the Office of Management and Budget on December 28, 1992. In cases where the installation is not included in the ACCRA report, a linear relationship will be used to predict the COL Index using the VHA factor.
4. **REFERENCES:** ACCRA Cost of Living Index, 1993.
5. **UNIT OF MEASURE:** Each community index is read as a percentage of the average for all places surveyed with the average equal to 100.
6. **EQUATION:** N/A.
7. **CRITERION SCORING:** Lower index results in a higher ranking.

DEPLOYMENT NETWORK

1. DEFINITION: The distance from installation to its critical deployment structure: airfields, ports, railheads and interstate highways.

2. PURPOSE: To evaluate installation's capability to support deployments, which is an important element in projecting land forces to locations outside the United States.

3. METHODOLOGY: The distances (in miles) from installation to interstate highway, railhead, C-141/747 capable airport and Ocean vessel capable seaport. A Decision Pad submodel is used giving each factor the following weights:

<u>Distance to Facility</u>	<u>Points</u>	
Railhead	30	
Airport	30	
Seaport	30	
<u>Highway</u>	<u>10</u>	
Total		100

4. REFERENCES: FORSCOM Mobilization Expansion Capability Worksheet, TRADOC Pam 210-2, and MACOM validation. Air field distance will be validated by the installations USAF (Air Combat Command) Liaison Officer.

5. UNIT OF MEASURE: Miles.

6. EQUATION: This rating is determined by using a Decision Pad submodel.

7. ATTRIBUTE SCORING:

For submodel: A lower number (for distance) is a higher score.

For main model: A higher value results is a better score.

ENCROACHMENT

1. **DEFINITION:** Population density of the surrounding area to the installation.
2. **PURPOSE:** This is a measure of encroachment on the installation as a function of population density (population/square mile).
3. **METHODOLOGY:** Weighted Average of population density of the Region of Influence as identified by the BRAC Economic Impact model (This area is generally the county or counties surrounding the installation or the Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA)). The rationale is the lower the population density around the post, the easier it will be to expand mission activity without impacting the surrounding community.
4. **REFERENCES:** 1990 Summary of Population and Housing Statistics, U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census.
5. **UNIT OF MEASURE:** Population per square mile.
6. **EQUATION:** None.
7. **ATTRIBUTE SCORING:** Number - lower value results in better ranking.

ENVIRONMENTAL CARRYING CAPACITY

- 1. DEFINITION:** Composite consideration of various environmental factors.
- 2. PURPOSE:** Measure the ability of the Army to conduct current missions, receive additional units and expand operations in light of environmental constraints.
- 3. METHODOLOGY:** This is a measure of the following aspects of environmental carrying capacity:

<u>FACTOR</u>	<u>WEIGHT</u>
Archaeology & Historic Buildings	10
Endangered Species	15
Wetlands	15
Air Quality	15
Water Quality	15
Noise Quality:	
Zone II off post	10
Zone III off post	15
<u>Contaminated Sites</u>	5
Total	100

- 4. REFERENCES:** The most recent reference as identified for each factor.
- 5. UNIT OF MEASURE:** Composite index. A sub-model is used with the factors defined as:

Archeology/Historic Buildings Factor = A/B

A = (Number of sites/structures listed on the National Register(NR)) + (Number of sites determined eligible or potentially eligible for the NR)

B = Total installation acres.

DATA Sources: Installation Cultural Surveys, Installation environmental office, National Register (NR), Installation Historic Preservation Plan, Installation EIS, SHPO.

Endangered Species Factor = Number of FEDERAL endangered and threatened species (plant or animal) present on the installation.

DATA Sources: Installation biological surveys, Installation Master Plan NEPA document or equivalent, Installation Environmental Office.

Wetlands Factor = A/Total Installation Acres

A = Total wetlands acreage.

DATA Source: Installation wetlands inventory, National wetlands inventory, Installation master plan NEPA document or equivalent.

Air Quality Factor =

1 if air quality region is in attainment.

10 if air quality region is not in attainment.

DATA Source: AEHA surveys, Installation master plan NEPA document or equivalent, Installation Air Quality inventory.

Water Quality Factor = Number times the installation has exceeded the parameters of the NPDES permits during FY 1992.

DATA Source: Installation Environmental office, Installation Master plan NEPA document or equivalent.

Noise Quality Factor = Total area (acres) of AICUZ/ICUZ zones II and/or III that extend offpost.

DATA Sources: Installation Master plan NEPA document or equivalent, Installation ICUZ/AICUZ.

Contaminated Sites Factor = A+B

A = Total number of IRP sites

B = Total number of NPL sites

DATA Sources: USATHAMA surveys, Installation environmental office.

6. ATTRIBUTE SCORING: Composite number larger value is a better score.

EXCESS CAPACITY - MAINTENANCE

1. DEFINITION: Maintenance plant capacity that is excess to utilized and surge requirements expressed in thousands of square feet.

2. PURPOSE: To measure the maintenance capacity in square feet that is currently available for expansion at an installation. Excess Capacity is a direct measurement of the expandability of the installation. It provides value for mobilization as well as the capability to receive additional missions.

3. METHODOLOGY: Total maintenance square feet minus utilized square feet (EEA 210,212,214,215,216, and 218) at an installation. Planned FY92-96 construction projects are counted as existing projects in HQRPLANS.

4. REFERENCES: DOD 4151.15H, AR 750-2, AMC-R 750-28, April 1994 HQRPLANS and Installation data.

5. UNIT OF MEASURE: Thousands of gross Square feet.

6. EQUATION: NA

7. CRITERION SCORING: A higher value is a better score.

EXCESS CAPACITY - PRODUCTION

1. **DEFINITION:** Industrial Production plant capacity that is excess to utilized and surge requirements expressed in production facility square feet.
2. **PURPOSE:** To measure the production capacity in square feet that is currently unused at an installation.
3. **METHODOLOGY:** Excess Capacity is a direct measurement of the expandability of the installation. It provides value for mobilization as well as the capability to receive additional missions. Planned FY92-96 construction projects are counted as existing projects in HQRPLANS.
4. **REFERENCES:** April 94 HQRPLANS and installation data call.
5. **UNIT OF MEASURE:** Thousands of gross Square Feet.
6. **EQUATION:** Total production square feet minus utilized square feet (EEA 220) at an installation.
7. **CRITERION SCORING:** A higher value is a better score.

EXCESS CAPACITY - STORAGE

DEFINITION: Total unused square footage of warehouse space for the storage of items other than ammunition and bulk fuel.

2. PURPOSE: To measure the warehouse capacity that is currently unused at an installation. Indicates the capability of an installation to expand supply support in support of surge/mobilization.

3. METHODOLOGY: Summation of the square footage for FCG 44100 and 44200 from HQRPLANS, both heated and unheated. Utilized storage space is subtracted from the total to provide a vacant bulk, warehouse total. Planned FY92-96 construction projects are counted as existing projects in HQRPLANS.

4. REFERENCES: April 1994 HQRPLANS and installations utilized storage data.

5. UNIT OF MEASURE: Thousands of gross Square feet.

6. EQUATION: Total Warehouse space minus the utilized warehouse space.

7. CRITERION SCORING: A larger number is a better score.

FAMILY HOUSING

1. **DEFINITION:** Number of permanent, adequate family dwelling units (on and off-post).
2. **PURPOSE:** To measure the total availability of living quarters for married/single parent soldiers and their families.
3. **METHODOLOGY:** Family Housing (AFH) information is obtained from the installations' segmented housing market analysis and adjusted with FY 90 Census and local installation data, DD Form 1523, Military Family Housing Justification, and DD 1410 Family Housing Inventory and Occupancy Report (validated by DAIM-FDH-M) by using HQRPLANS. Family housing assets in HQRPLANS include both government controlled assets and the installation's expected share of local economy assets. FCGs for family dwelling units are 7110F for on-post and 7110P for off-post. Planned FY92-96 construction projects are counted as existing projects in HQRPLANS.
4. **REFERENCES:** AR 415-15, AR 210-50, April 1994 HQRPLANS.
5. **UNIT OF MEASURE:** Total number of family dwelling units.
6. **EQUATION:** Summation.
7. **CRITERION SCORING:** Higher number is a better ranking.

FAMILY HOUSING COST PER DWELLING UNIT (DU)

1. **DEFINITION:** Measure of the cost to maintain one set of family quarters at each installation.
2. **PURPOSE:** This attribute compliments the VHA Attribute. Together they provide an assessment of relative cost for housing a family at the installation.
3. **METHODOLOGY:** Number of permanent on-post housing units as reported in the April 1994 HQRPLANS, NOT including leased assets. Cost information provided by the STANFINS 218 Report. Values generated by dividing an installation's average AFH Operations (AFHO) costs for three fiscal years (91,92,93) by the number of AFH units. Planned FY92-96 construction projects are counted as existing projects in HQRPLANS.
4. **REFERENCES:** April 1994 HQRPLANS and annual cost data from Resource Directorate for FY 91,92,93.
5. **UNIT OF MEASURE:** Dollars per AFH unit.
6. **EQUATION:** $(\text{AFHO obligations FY 91} + \text{AFHO obligations FY 92} + \text{AFHO obligations FY 93})/3 = \text{average AFHO costs}/\text{AFH units} = \text{Dollar cost per AFH unit}$.
7. **CRITERION SCORING:** Lower number results in better ranking.

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONAL FACILITIES

1. **DEFINITION:** Total square footage of permanent general training and instructional facilities on the installation.
2. **PURPOSE:** Measure the in-place capability of the installation to conduct training by considering general purpose training facilities available.
3. **METHODOLOGY:** Summation of the square footage of all permanent general purpose training facilities. Facility Category Group: 17120 (General Instructional Building). Planned FY92-96 construction projects are counted as existing projects in HQRPLANS.
4. **REFERENCES:** April 1994 HQRPLANS.
5. **UNIT OF MEASURE:** Thousands of Square feet.
6. **EQUATION:** As above.
7. **ATTRIBUTE SCORING:** Total square footage--higher number results in a better score.

HEALTH CARE INDEX

1. **DEFINITION:** Capitation Cost per Beneficiary (CCB) is the per capita funding a medical treatment facility (MTF) requires to provide all necessary medical care to the beneficiary population served by the MTF. This is not a measure of quantity of services delivered or MTF capacity.
2. **PURPOSE:** This is a measure of the effective use of health care dollars on a capitation basis. All future MTF funding will be capitation based.
3. **METHODOLOGY:** The following is a general methodology. For each MTF: Compute total direct and reimbursable health care cost then divide by the Total Beneficiary Population. The calculated score for each facility is assigned a rank order.
4. **REFERENCES:**
 - a. Operations and Maintenance, Defense (OMD) data obtained from the baseline FY93 Resource Summary.
 - b. Military pay (MP) is computed from the MED 87 Strength Report costed at the civilian replacement value.
 - c. CHAMPUS Cost (CC) is provided in the CHAMPUS Catchment Area Billing Report.
 - d. Total Beneficiary Population (TBP) is the beneficiary population within a 40 mile catchment area; Army Stationing and Installation plan and Defense Medical Information System (DMIS) data for FY 93.
5. **UNIT OF MEASURE:** Dollars per eligible beneficiary translated into rank order.
6. **EQUATION:** $(OMD + MPE + CC) / TBP = FY\ 93\ CAPITATION\ RATE$
7. **CRITERION SCORING:** Rank order value. A lower rank is a better score.

IMPACT ACRES

- 1. DEFINITION:** Measures the size and capability of the land used for range impact area by the installation.
- 2. PURPOSE:** This is an indication of the installation's range capacity to support the conduct of weapons familiarization, qualification, crew gunnery, and combined arms live fire training. The larger and more capable impact areas provide more range capacity on the installation.
- 3. METHODOLOGY:** Impact areas are evaluated using a D-Pad submodel measuring and ranking the following for each post: number of impact acres, ability to conduct a Joint Air Attack Team exercise, and the ability of the installation's ranges to support firing the MLRS with training munitions.
- 4. REFERENCES:** MACOM/installation data call. Installation Range Regulations.
- 5. UNIT OF MEASURE:** Composite Number. A Decision Pad submodel is used with the following weights given to each sub-element:

Impact Acres (total acres)	60 points
If:	
Air Force Bombing Capable (Y/N)	yes = 5 points
Attack Helicopter Capable (Y/N)	yes = 5 points
Tube Artillery Capable (Y/N)	yes = 5 points
ALL=YES	15 points
<u>MLRS Capable (Y/N)</u>	<u>10 points</u>
	Total 100 points

- 6. EQUATION:** This rating is determined by using a Decision Pad submodel.
- 7. ATTRIBUTE SCORING:**
For submodel: Impact Acres--A larger number is a better score. Other measures--Yes is better.
For main model: A higher value results in a better ranking.

INFORMATION MISSION AREA (IMA)

- 1. DEFINITION:** Evaluation of existing IMA systems. The IMA systems to be evaluated are common user Telephone Switching System, Outside Cable Plant, Computers, Telecommunications Center (TCC), Local Area Network (LAN), Defense Data Network (DDN) Node, Video Teleconference (VTC).
- 2. PURPOSE:** Evaluate IMA systems on the basis of available capacity, capability for expansion, and technology utilized.
- 3. METHODOLOGY:** Utilized a questionnaire completed by the Installation Director of Information Management. Include programmed, funded equipment as installed and on hand.
- 4. REFERENCES:** Installation data Call. MACOM DCSIM staff validation of installation input.
- 5. UNIT OF MEASURE:** As given in the table below.
- 6. EQUATION:** Summation of points by category.

IMA CATEGORY

A. TELEPHONE SWITCHING

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1. Is Main DCOs digital switch?
(if analog, go to Category B) | Yes = 5 |
| 2. Percentage of Fill
(Entire digital switch system) | <70% = 5
70-90%= 3
>90% = 1 |
| 3. Lines (Equipped) | >5,000 = 5
2,500-5,000 = 3
<2,500 = 1 |
| 4. Lines (Expandable To) | >10,000 = 5
5,000-10,000= 3
< 5,000 = 1 |

CATEGORY WEIGHT: 25 POINTS X TOTAL ____

B. OUTSIDE CABLE PLANT (IF LEASED, CATEGORY SCORE IS ZERO, GO TO CATEGORY C)

1. OSCAR Implementation Phase

(Choose only 1)

Phase 3 Complete = 5

Phase 2 Complete = 3

Phase 1 Complete = 1

2. Cable Type

(Choose only 1)

Fiber Backbone(DS3 MUX Rate)= 5

Mixed = 3

Copper = 1

3. Percentage of Fill

<50% = 5

50-75% = 3

76-100% = 1

CATEGORY WEIGHT: 20 POINTS X TOTAL ____

C. COMMON USER SUPPORT

1. Common User Mainframe/Client Server-Architecture

(Choose 1 only, the highest available technology - equivalent to IBM Model)

IBM 3090 or Client Server= 5

IBM 4381 = 4

IBM 4341 = 3

IBM 4361 = 2

IBM 4331 = 1

2. Total MIPS in Mainframe Environment:

> 10 MIPS = 5

7-10 MIPS = 4

OR

4-6 MIPS = 3

1-3 MIPS = 2

Server Speed (MEGAHERTZ) in Client-Server environment (choose speed related to majority of servers)

31+ MH = 5

16-30 MH = 3

1-15 MH = 1

<1 MH = 0

3. ASIMS

RDC = 5

DPC = 3

4. E-Mail

(Choose 1)

Sperry/MMDF = 5

Other E-Mail = 3

No E-Mail Host = 0

5. Front End Processor (FEP)

Yes = 5

6. Super Computer

Yes = 5

7. Common User DASD (GIGABYTES)

6+ GB = 5

4-6 GB = 3

1-3 GB = 1

<1 GB = 0

CATEGORY WEIGHT 15 POINTS X TOTAL ____

D. DSN/DDN Node (Choose ALL THAT APPLY)

DSN Yes = 5
MILNET Yes = 5
DISNET Yes = 5
SCINET Yes = 5

CATEGORY WEIGHT: 5 POINTS X TOTAL ___

E. Post Wide WAN/LAN

Fiber Optic Yes = 5
Other Yes = 3

CATEGORY WEIGHT: 15 POINTS X TOTAL ___

F. TCC

1. GENSER(Choose only 1) AMS,DINAH,MDT,FAST = 5
SRT = 3
DCT9000 or Mod 40 = 2
Courier Svc/Other = 1
None = 0

2. DSSCS (Choose only 1) Assist = 5
DCT9000 or Mod 40 = 3
Courier Svc/Other = 1
None = 0

3. AMME or ASC Yes = 5

4. Comm. Secure Processor (CSP) Yes = 5

CATEGORY WEIGHT: 5 POINTS X TOTAL ___

G. VTC

VTC facility Yes = 3

CATEGORY WEIGHT: 15 POINTS X TOTAL ___

TOTAL Score : Summation of category scores _____

7. ATTRIBUTE SCORING: A Higher number is a better score.

INFRASTRUCTURE

1. **DEFINITION:** Capacity of water, sewage treatment, electrical distribution and cost of land fill.

2. **PURPOSE:** To measure the infrastructure capacity of the installation.

3. **METHODOLOGY:** Four aspects are considered:

- a. Water: Capacity in terms of million gallons per day.
- b. Sewage treatment: Capacity in terms of million gallons per day.
- c. Electrical distribution: Capacity in terms of million kilowatt hours.
- d. Land fill: Cost of land fill used by the installation in dollars per short ton (on or off post), determined based upon historical records.

Measures a,b,c should incorporate any new infrastructure capacity resulting from projects included in the FY 91 - FY 95 military construction program.

4. **REFERENCES:** Installation and MACOM engineer analysis based on the installation master plan (utilities analysis report). Lacking the installation master plan, the DEH utilities division will provide the information.

5. **UNIT OF MEASURE:** As described in methodology above.

7. **ATTRIBUTE SCORING:**

For submodel: Water, Sewage treatment, electrical distribution
- A larger number is a better score. Land fill--A smaller cost is a better score.

For main model: A higher value results in a higher ranking.

INSTALLATION AND BASE OPERATING EXPENSE (IBOE)

1. **DEFINITION:** IBOE is a measure of the BASOPS support required for execution of an installation's base support mission.
2. **PURPOSE:** To measure the overall economic indicator concerning the long-term BASOPS operational cost to retain an installation. This is one of a series of factors used to assess the relative cost of operation of an installation.
3. **METHODOLOGY:** Under the Defense Business Operations Fund (DBOF), cost accrual accounting systems are required to produce the actual cost of the product to the customer. This factor is an identifiable cost associated with the production/maintenance facility DBOF stabilized rate used to bill costs to DBOF customers.
4. **REFERENCES:** Installation Data call.
5. **UNIT OF MEASURE:** Dollars per Direct Labor Hour.
6. **EQUATION:** Summation of all installation and base operations expense divided by the Direct Labor Hours at 85% capacity utilization.
7. **CRITERION SCORING:** A smaller value is a better score.

LOCALITY PAY FACTOR

1. **DEFINITION:** The relative differences in cost of civilian work force at each installation.
2. **PURPOSE:** To measure the relative cost of labor -- not cost of living -- from one geographical area to another. This is a measure of the relative cost of labor to the Army at the installation.
3. **METHODOLOGY:** Used the Locality-Based Comparability Payments for General Schedule employees. In high cost areas (NYC, San Francisco, Los Angeles) the index used will be 1.08 as established by the Federal Employees Pay Comparability Act of 1990. 1.08 index will also be used for Hawaii and Alaska since these areas receive COLA and not a locality pay amount.
4. **REFERENCES:** Locality-Based Comparability Payments Tables
5. **UNIT OF MEASURE:** Locality-Based Comparability Payment Index expressed as a percentage.
6. **EQUATION:** N/A.
7. **CRITERION SCORING:** Index from source tables -- lower index results in a higher ranking.

MAINTENANCE FACILITIES

1. **DEFINITION:** Maintenance facilities are defined as the total permanent square footage of maintenance (aviation and vehicle) facilities on the installation.
2. **PURPOSE:** To measure the installation capacity for providing permanent maintenance facilities. This is a measure used to assess the relative capability and suitability of the installation's facilities to support forces.
3. **METHODOLOGY:** Summation of the total number of permanent square feet of maintenance facilities for Facility Category Groups (FCG) shown below:

<u>FCG</u>	<u>FCG DESCRIPTION</u>
21110	MNT HANGAR AVUM
21111	MNT HANGAR AVIM
21407	NG MAINT FAC
21409	AR MAINT FAC
21410	VEH MNT SH ORG
21420	VEH MNT SHOP DS
21800	SP PURP MNT SHP
21900	MNT INST O&R

Planned FY92-96 construction projects are counted as existing projects in HQRPLANS.

4. **REFERENCES:** April 1994 HQRPLANS.
5. **UNIT OF MEASURE:** Thousands of gross square feet.
6. **EQUATION:** Summation.
7. **CRITERION SCORING:** Square Feet - higher number results in a better ranking.

MAINTENANCE FLEXIBILITY

1. **DEFINITION:** Maintenance flexibility is the ability to perform maintenance on a variety of different commodities.
2. **PURPOSE:** To measure a plant's maintenance flexibility which enables maintenance capabilities to be changed as demands change for different products and the ability to absorb varied workloads.
3. **METHODOLOGY:** Maintenance capabilities considered range from a single commodity to the full range of maintenance for all items of Army equipment. Inflexible capability refers to the inability to convert from one product line to another without a major conversion effort. This attribute will be measured by assigning points to each of the 13 Commodity areas categorized in the Depot Maintenance Requirements database (OP-29). Points will be assigned to each commodity and weighted based on a subjective evaluation of the relative facilitization required to repair each commodity. Depots will receive a corresponding value for each of the commodities that are included in their current workload and for commodities that could be repaired with no additional facilitization (except DMPE).
4. **REFERENCES:** DOD 4251-15H, AR 750-2, AMC-R 750-28, FY96-FY01 POM "OP-29" Database.
5. **UNIT OF MEASURE:** Number of commodities that can be repaired with no additional facilitization (except DMPE).
6. **EQUATION:** A weighted matrix of 13 commodities.
7. **CRITERION SCORING:** A larger number gives a better score.

MANEUVER ACRES

1. **DEFINITION:** The net total acreage of the installation available for maneuver and training.
2. **PURPOSE:** To measure the overall land size of the installation available for maneuver and field training which is an important element in stationing and training land forces. This is one of several factors used to assess the relative size of installations.
3. **METHODOLOGY:** Summation of the total maneuver acreage identified in HQRPLANS (FCG 17986) as verified by MACOMs and validated by installations. Maneuver acreage will include only land used as maneuver and training area. Impact areas, cantonment areas, ranges, off limits areas, and environmentally sensitive areas that are considered unusable will not be included. Maneuver rights areas will be included in computations at a value of one half of the value of Army-Owned Acres.
4. **REFERENCES:** April 1994 HQRPLANS, MACOM input with installation validation. A current (FY94) Memorandum of Agreement (MOA) that allows maneuver and field training is required to claim maneuver rights acres.
5. **UNIT OF MEASURE:** Thousands of acres.
6. **EQUATION:** Army-Owned Maneuver Acres + 1/2 * (Maneuver Rights Area Acres).
7. **ATTRIBUTE SCORING:** Larger number of acres results in a better score.

MCA COST FACTOR

1. **DEFINITION:** Measure of the relative cost factor for construction at an installation.
2. **PURPOSE:** Indicates the relative difference between installations for construction of the same facility. Provides relative index on cost of capital investment for modernization or expansion of facilities. This is one of a series of factors used to access the relative cost of operations of an installation.
3. **METHODOLOGY:** Continental United States (CONUS) Installation Area Cost Factor (ACF) Index values from the Area Cost Factors and Unit Prices for FY 1996-1997.
4. **REFERENCES:** Area Cost Factors and Unit Prices for FY 1996-1997, Department of Defense Facility Construction, 20 August 1993.
5. **UNIT OF MEASURE:** ACF Index Value.
6. **EQUATION:** N/A.
7. **CRITERION SCORING:** ACF Index - lower value results in a better ranking.

MECHANIZED MANEUVER ACRES

1. **DEFINITION:** Measures the largest contiguous acreage of the installation available for maneuver and training of mechanized formations.
2. **PURPOSE:** To measure the largest parcel of land available to the installation for training maneuvers of mechanized forces. This measure places added weight to the maneuver acres that can be used to train mechanized forces.
3. **METHODOLOGY:** Calculate the acreage of the installation's largest contiguous maneuver area as noted on the current training area regulations. A maneuver rights area could be counted when the area is easily accessible to the installation and commonly used for training large mechanized formations. Maneuver acreage will include only land used as maneuver and training area. Impact areas, cantonment areas, ranges, off limits areas, and environmentally sensitive areas that are considered unusable will not be included.
4. **REFERENCES:** Installation data call, Installation Range regulations.
5. **UNIT OF MEASURE:** Thousands of acres.
6. **EQUATION:** Not Applicable.
7. **ATTRIBUTE SCORING:** Acres - higher value results in a better ranking.

MEDICAL RESEARCH FACILITIES

1. **DEFINITION:** Laboratory activities, Research Facilities. Research facilities must have suitably equipped facilities to operate efficiently.
2. **PURPOSE:** To measure laboratories and other research facilities used in support of Medical Centers.
3. **METHODOLOGY:** Assets are determined by summing the square footage from the FCG 31010 series and installation validation. Planned FY92-96 construction projects are counted as existing projects in HQRPLANS.
4. **REFERENCES:** April 1994 HQRPLANS.
5. **UNIT OF MEASURE:** Thousands of Square feet.
6. **EQUATION:** Summation.
7. **CRITERION SCORING:** A larger number is a better score.

MISSION OVERHEAD

1. **DEFINITION:** Mission Overhead is a measure of the relative cost of providing production/maintenance capacity. Mission overhead includes, as an example, Production Support Functions, Indirect Labor, Materiel Adjustments, Equipment Management, and Depreciation/Amortization of production equipment and facilities.
2. **PURPOSE:** To measure the overall economic indicator concerning the efficiency of production/maintenance operations of the facility. This is one of a series of factors used to assess the relative cost of operation of an installation.
3. **METHODOLOGY:** Under the Defense Business Operations Fund (DBOF), cost accrual accounting systems are required to produce the actual cost of the product to the customer. This factor is an identifiable cost associated with the production/maintenance facility DBOF stabilized rate used to bill costs to DBOF customers.
4. **REFERENCES:** Installation Data call.
5. **UNIT OF MEASURE:** Dollars per Direct Labor Hour.
6. **EQUATION:** Summation of all indirect mission expenses divided by the Direct Labor Hours at 85% capacity utilization.
7. **CRITERION SCORING:** A smaller value is a better score.

MOBILIZATION CAPABILITY

1. DEFINITION: Capability of an installation to support the reconstitution of forces through the ability to billet, train, and deploy soldiers.

2. PURPOSE: To measure an installation's capacity to train, equip and deploy units in a time of national emergency. The Army's "Mobilization Stationing Strategy and Requirements Study" identified five critical mobilization attributes that an installation should possess: (1) billeting; (2) deployment network; (3) maintenance facilities; (4) ranges and training; and (5) geographic dispersion.

3. METHODOLOGY: A Decision Pad submodel is used with the following weights given to each sub-element:

<u>MEASURE</u>	<u>Points</u>
Mobilization billets	10
Deployment Network	10
Ranges	10
Net Maneuver Acres	10
Contiguous Maneuver Acres	10
<u>Work Space</u>	<u>10</u>
Total	60

4. REFERENCES:

a. DA PAM 210-7 for housing criteria; AMOPS Annex N. MACOM Reports (TRADOC-ATEN-24 Report, FORSCOM J-3 Installation Capability Spreadsheet).

b. Mobilization data will be obtained from MACOM mobilization planners using Army Mobilization Operations Planning System (AMOPS) data as of 1 AUG 92 and will be verified at the installation level.

5. UNIT OF MEASURE: Mobilization Billets are measured in spaces.
Other IA attributes are measured as defined.

6. EQUATION: NA

7. ATTRIBUTE SCORING: A higher value is a better score.

MOBILIZATION THROUGHPUT

1. **DEFINITION:** Capability of a port installation to expand its support during mobilization or a contingency.
2. **PURPOSE:** Measure ability to load and unload equipment during mobilization or a contingency.
3. **METHODOLOGY:** Measurement of the maximum daily throughput capacity.
4. **REFERENCES:** MTMCTEA Report SE 89-3d-31, Ports for National Defense.
5. **UNIT OF MEASURE:** Measurement Tons per day.
6. **EQUATION:** Not applicable.
7. **ATTRIBUTE SCORING:** A higher value results in a higher rating.

NORMAL THROUGHPUT

1. **DEFINITION:** Normal throughput capacity is the average material, cargo and equipment that can be loaded and unloaded a daily basis.
2. **PURPOSE:** Measure a ports capability to load and unload material and equipment.
3. **METHODOLOGY:** Use the Average measurement tons per day throughput capacity as given by the referenced report.
4. **REFERENCES:** MTMCTEA Report SE 89-3d-31, Ports for National Defense.
5. **UNIT OF MEASURE:** Measurement Tons per day.
6. **EQUATION:** None.
7. **ATTRIBUTE SCORE:** A larger number is a better score.

OPS/ADMIN FACILITIES

- 1. DEFINITION:** Total square footage of permanent facilities used for operational/administrative functions.
- 2. PURPOSE:** To measure the installation capacity for providing permanent general purpose administrative and operational facilities. This is one of several factors used to assess the relative capability and suitability of the installation's facilities to support forces.
- 3. METHODOLOGY:** Summation of the total square feet of an installation's permanent operations/administrative facilities for the Facility Category Groups (FCG) shown below:

FCG FCG DESCRIPTION

14112 AV UNIT OPS BLDG
14110 AF OPS BLDG
14182 BDE HQ BLDG
14183 BN HQ BLDG
14185 CO HQ BLDG
61050 GEN PURPOSE ADMIN

Planned FY92-96 construction projects are counted as existing projects in HQRPLANS.

- 4. REFERENCES:** April 1994 HQRPLANS and installation validation.
- 5. UNIT OF MEASURE:** Thousands of gross square feet.
- 6. EQUATION:** Not applicable.
- 7. ATTRIBUTE SCORING:** Square Feet - higher value results in a better ranking.

PATIENT CARE FACILITIES

1. **DEFINITION:** The total space used for patient care at a medical treatment facility.
2. **PURPOSE:** To measure an MTFs ability to treat and care for patients.
3. **METHODOLOGY:** Summation of all space used for patient treatment (EEA 510). Planned FY92-96 construction projects are counted as existing projects in HQRPLANS.
4. **REFERENCES:** April 1994 HQRPLANS.
5. **UNIT OF MEASURE:** Thousands of gross Square Feet.
6. **EQUATION:** Summation.
7. **CRITERION SCORING:** A larger number is a better score.

PERCENT PERMANENT FACILITIES

1. **DEFINITION:** Total square footage of all existing permanent buildings divided by total installation facilities square footage. This is a quality measure to reflect construction investment and WWII Wood elimination.
2. **PURPOSE:** To indicate the overall quality of the installation's facilities. The age of facilities is an indirect measurement of the quality of the installation's facility structure. Newer buildings are more comfortable, economical and safer than old buildings.
3. **METHODOLOGY:** Used total square footage of all existing permanent buildings divided by total installation facilities square footage. Planned FY92-96 construction projects are counted as existing projects in HQRPLANS.
4. **REFERENCES:** April 1994 HQRPLANS.
5. **UNIT OF MEASURE:** Percent.
6. **EQUATION:** As above.
7. **CRITERION SCORING:** Percent number - higher number results in a better ranking.

PIERS AND WHARVES

- 1. DEFINITION:** Deep water accessibility and sufficient water at pier side at mean low tide to permit loading of vessels.
- 2. PURPOSE:** To determine the capacity of the terminal to perform its mission.
- 3. METHODOLOGY:** Developed three factors to describe the pier structure of a Port facility:

Measurement of water depth: Water depth measured in feet
Actual water depth data maintained by HQMTMC Engineer.

Type vessels Accommodated:

RORO	yes = 5 pts
LOLO	yes = 5 pts
Container	yes = 5 pts
Heavy Lift	yes = 5 pts

Length of Pier in feet: Data maintained by HQMTMC Engineer.

- 4. REFERENCES:** Stated in methodology, plus installation data call.
- 5. UNITS OF MEASURE:** Feet, yes/no.
- 6. EQUATION:** D-pad sub-model is used with the following weights.

WATER DEPTH 40 points
TYPE VESSELS 20 points
LENGTH OF PIER 40 points

- 7. ATTRIBUTE SCORING:** Higher value results in a higher rank.

PRODUCTION FLEXIBILITY

1. **DEFINITION:** Production flexibility is the ability to produce a variety of different commodities.
2. **PURPOSE:** To measure a plant's production flexibility which enables maintenance capabilities to be changed as demands change for different products and the ability to absorb varied workloads.
3. **METHODOLOGY:** Production capabilities considered range from a single commodity to the full range of maintenance for all items of Army equipment. Inflexible capability refers to the inability to convert from one product line to another without a major conversion effort. This attribute will be measured by assigning points to each of 12 Commodity areas (Aircraft, Automotive, Combat Vehicles, Construction, Communications/Electronics, Missiles, Watercraft, Munitions, Weapons, Rail, General Equipment, and Other). Points will be assigned to each commodity and weighted based on a subjective evaluation of the relative facilitization required to produce each commodity. Industrial facilities will receive a corresponding value for each of the commodities that are included in their current workload and for commodities that could be repaired with no additional facilitization (except DMPE).
4. **REFERENCES:** Data Call.
5. **UNIT OF MEASURE:** Number of commodities that can be produced with no additional facilitization (except DMPE).
6. **EQUATION:** A weighted matrix of 12 commodities.
7. **CRITERION SCORING:** A larger number gives a better score.

QUANTITY - DISTANCE

- 1. DEFINITION:** The quantity of explosives material and distance separation relationships provide defined types of protection. These relationships are based on levels of risk considered acceptable for the stipulated exposures and are tabulated in the appropriate Quantity Distance tables.
- 2. PURPOSE:** To determine whether an installation requires waivers due to inadequate buffer zones.
- 3. METHODOLOGY:** Specified Quantity-Distance Tables determine whether waivers are required for storage of ammunition. The preferred situation is an installation that can store ammunition without waivers.
- 4. REFERENCES:** MSC input based on TM 9-1300-206, DOD 4145.26-M, DOD 6055.9-STD.
- 5. UNIT OF MEASURE:** Waivers.
- 6. EQUATION:** NA
- 7. ATTRIBUTE SCORING:** A no waiver determination indicates that the installation does not require waivers and results in a higher score.

RANGES

1. DEFINITION: The total number of firing points equipped with the Remote Target System (RETS), the number of Multi-Purpose Range Complexes (MPRC) and the availability of a standard design MOUT range and total number of ranges are weighted and combined to provide a measure of the overall capability of the installation's range structure.

2. PURPOSE: To evaluate the capability of the installation to support range operations such as qualification and live fire exercises.

3. METHODOLOGY: A Decision Pad submodel is used with the following weights given to each sub-element:

NUMBER OF MPRC RANGES	45 points
NUMBER OF RETS EQUIPPED FIRING POINTS	45 points
STANDARD MOUT RANGE AVAILABLE? YES =	5 POINTS
<u>TOTAL NUMBER OF RANGES</u>	<u>5 points</u>
Total	100 points

4. REFERENCES: April 1994 HQRPLANS, validated TRAINLOAD data and installation data call as applicable.

5. UNIT OF MEASURE: All ranges, MPRC, and RETS equipped ranges are measures in eches. All ranges counted must be in operational condition and used for weapons firing. The total number of ranges displayed in HQRPLANS (EEA 179&17R) include planned FY92-96 construction projects.

6. EQUATION: NA

7. ATTRIBUTE SCORING:

For submodel: A higher number is a better score.

For main model: The submodel rating is the input and a higher value results in a higher ranking.

RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT FACILITIES

1. **DEFINITION:** Laboratory activities, environmental control chamber facilities, Research and Development Facilities. R & D facilities must have suitably equipped facilities to operate efficiently.
2. **PURPOSE:** To measure laboratories and other research facilities used in support of material development.
3. **METHODOLOGY:** Assets are determined by summing the permanent square footage from EEA 300. Planned FY92-96 construction projects are counted as existing projects in HQRPLANS.
4. **REFERENCES:** April 1994 HQRPLANS.
5. **UNIT OF MEASURE:** Thousands of gross square feet.
6. **EQUATION:** Summation.
7. **ATTRIBUTE SCORING:** Higher number is a better score.

RESERVE TRAINING

1. **DEFINITION:** A measure of support provided by an installation to the Reserve Components, including individual and unit training.
2. **PURPOSE:** To evaluate an installation on available capacity to support Reserve Component units and individuals during peacetime.
3. **METHODOLOGY:** Reserve Component support is evaluated using a Decision Pad submodel measuring and ranking the Annual Training (AT), Inactive Duty Training (IDT). Each of the above factors is measured for each installation. The raw data is used in the model and a weighted average score is calculated for each installation. This score will be calculated by taking a three-year average (FY 91-93).
4. **REFERENCES:** Training data, documented by the installation Director of Reserve Component Support (or its equivalent), and validated at installation level, will be used.
5. **UNIT OF MEASURE:**
 - a. Annual Training is measured in number of personnel.
 - b. Inactive Duty Training is measured in Mandays.

6. **EQUATION:** A Decision Pad submodel is used with the following weights given to each sub-element:

	<u>WEIGHT</u>
Annual Training (Number of People)	25
Inactive Duty Training (Mandays)	<u>75</u>
Total	100

7. ATTRIBUTE SCORING:

Raw data/number: A higher number is a better score.

For main model: A higher number is a better score.

SPECIAL AIRSPACE

1. **DEFINITION:** The total cubic area of special use airspace operated by the installation.
2. **PURPOSE:** To measure the overall special use air space of the installation under military control. This is one of several factors used to assess the relative size of the training area(s) controlled by installations.
3. **METHODOLOGY:** The airspace dimensions (longitude, latitude and altitude) identified in the us Army Airspace Master Plan is converted to cubic miles. The result is provided for MACOM and installation verification.
4. **REFERENCES:** US Army Aeronautical Services Agency.
5. **UNIT OF MEASURE:** Cubic miles.
6. **EQUATION:** estimated surface area times altitude
7. **ATTRIBUTE SCORING:** Higher value results in a better ranking.

SPECIAL CARGO CAPABILITY

1. **DEFINITION:** Adequacy of the port facility to handle special cargo requirements.
2. **PURPOSE:** To indicate the terminal's ability to provide responsive and timely support to customers during peacetime, mobilization, and wartime.
3. **METHODOLOGY:** Assessment of the capability of the port to handle special cargo.
 - a. Hazardous material yes = 50 points
 - b. Ammunition yes = 50 points
4. **REFERENCES:** Installation Data call.
5. **UNIT OF MEASURE:** Yes/No
6. **EQUATION:** Not applicable.
7. **ATTRIBUTE SCORING:** Higher value is a better score.

STAGING AREAS

1. **DEFINITION:** Total Square feet of hard surface area at the terminal used for staging cargo prior to loading on the ship.
2. **PURPOSE:** To determine the terminal's capacity to perform its mission.
3. **METHODOLOGY:** Measurement of hard surface staging square feet.
4. **REFERENCES:** Department of the Army Facilities Engineering and Housing Annual Summary of Operations, Volume III, Installations Performance, FY 92.
5. **UNIT OF MEASURE:** Thousands of Square feet.
6. **EQUATION:** Summation.
7. **ATTRIBUTE SCORING:** Number. Higher value results in a higher score.

SUPPLY AND STORAGE FACILITIES

- 1. DEFINITION:** Total permanent square footage of Supply and Storage facilities on an installation.
- 2. PURPOSE:** To measure the installation capacity for providing permanent storage facilities. This is a measure used to assess the relative capability and suitability of the installation's facilities to support forces.
- 3. METHODOLOGY:** Summation of the total number of permanent square feet of supply and storage facilities for the following Facility Category Groups (FCG) shown below:

<u>FCG</u>	<u>FCG DESCRIPTION</u>
43200	Cold Storage - Inst
44100	Gen Purp Whse - Dep
44200	Gen Purp Whse - Inst
44230	Cont Hum Whse
44240	Infl Matls Whse
44260	Veh Stor Shed

Planned FY92-96 construction projects are counted as existing projects in HQRPLANS.

- 4. REFERENCES:** April 1994 HQRPLANS.
- 5. UNIT OF MEASURE:** Thousands of gross square feet.
- 6. EQUATION:** Summation.
- 7. CRITERION SCORING:** Higher number results in a better ranking.

SUPPORT FACILITIES

1. **DEFINITION:** Facilities providing logistical support for the primary mission.
2. **PURPOSE:** To indicate the capacity of the terminal to provide logistical support.
3. **METHODOLOGY:** Measurement of logistical facilities square footage in EEAs (143,210,212,213,214,215,216,218,400). Planned FY92-96 construction projects are counted as existing projects in HQRPLANS.
4. **REFERENCES:** April 1994 HQRPLANS.
5. **UNIT OF MEASURE:** Square feet in thousands.
6. **EQUATION:** Not applicable.
7. **ATTRIBUTE SCORE:** Higher value results in a higher score.

TEST AND EVALUATION FACILITIES

1. **DEFINITION:** Square feet of all test and evaluation facilities and value of all installed test equipment.
2. **PURPOSE:** To measure the ability of an installation to conduct test and evaluation missions.
3. **METHODOLOGY:** A D-Pad submodel is used giving equal weight to facilities and equipment. Facilities assets are determined by summing the square footage from EEA 300. Equipment assets are determined by summing all equipment (over \$100,000 in value) from the TESTFACTS database. Each type of asset is given equal weight. Planned FY92-96 construction projects are counted as existing projects in HQRPLANS.
4. **REFERENCES:** April 1994 HQRPLANS, Current TESTFACTS data w/installation validation.
5. **UNIT OF MEASURE:** Thousands of square feet - Facilities.
Thousands of dollars - Equipment
6. **EQUATION:** Summation
7. **ATTRIBUTE SCORING:** A larger number = a better score.

TEST AND EVALUATION MISSION DIVERSITY

- 1. DEFINITION:** Test and evaluation diversity is the capability to conduct test and evaluation missions for a wide variety of different equipment commodity groups and customers.
- 2. PURPOSE:** To measure the ability of an installation to conduct test and evaluation missions for a wide range of different equipment commodity groups.

Test and Evaluation Commodity Groups:

Air Defense	Mines
Air Delivery	Missiles
Aircraft/Aviation Systems/UAVs	Natural Environment
C3/IEW	Nuclear Fires
Chemical/Biological	Robotics
Clothing/Personnel Equipment	Sea Vehicles
Direct Fire	Smart Weapons
Directed Energy	Space Systems
Electric Gun	Tracked Vehicles
Electromagnetic Environments	Transportability
General Support Equipment	Wheeled vehicles
Indirect Fire	
Lethality/Vulnerability	

- 3. METHODOLOGY:** Summation of commodities supported by testing during the FY92/94 time period.
- 4. References:** Installation data call.
- 5. Unit of Measure:** Eaches.
- 6. Equation:** Summation.
- 7. CRITERIA SCORING:** Alager number is a better score.

TEST AND EVALUATION RANGES

1. **DEFINITION:** The total number of test and evaluation ranges on the installation and the total impact acres available on an installation.
2. **PURPOSE:** To measure the number and size of test and evaluation ranges on an installation.
3. **METHODOLOGY:** A D-Pad submodel is used giving equal weight to Number and Size of ranges. Number of ranges are determined by summing the total number of individual ranges from the series 371 category code group from HQRPLANS (FCG 37110). Size of ranges is determined by the total number of impact acres available on the installation. Planned FY92-96 construction projects are counted as existing projects in HQRPLANS.
4. **REFERENCES:** April 1994 HQRPLANS and installation data call.
5. **UNIT OF MEASURE:** Number of ranges - Eaches.
Size of ranges - Acres.
6. **EQUATION:** Summation.
7. **ATTRIBUTE SCORING:** A larger number gives a better score.

VARIABLE HOUSING ALLOWANCE (VHA)FACTOR

1. **DEFINITION:** Measure of the cost of variable housing allowance for military personnel living off-post.
2. **PURPOSE:** To measure cost of housing military personnel in communities surrounding the installation. This is an indicator of the location cost to the Army for assignment of military personnel to the installation.
3. **METHODOLOGY:** Used the information from the VHA Zip Code Microfiche, distributed to Finance Offices by ASA(FM), for January 1993. Summation of the "with dependents" rate for E5, W3 and O3 as representative of the grades at these installations.
4. **REFERENCES:** 1994 VHA Tables.
5. **UNIT OF MEASURE:** Dollars.
6. **EQUATION:**
E-5 w/dependents
+ W-3 w/dependents
+ O-3 w/dependents
BRAC 95 VHA FACTOR
7. **CRITERION SCORING:** Dollars - the lower value results in a higher rank.

WORK SPACE

1. DEFINITION: Work space is defined as the total permanent square footage of maintenance (aviation and vehicle) facilities and operational/administrative facilities on the installation.

2. PURPOSE: To measure the installation capacity for providing permanent maintenance, general purpose administrative and operational facilities. This is a measure used to assess the relative capability and suitability of the installation's facilities to support forces.

3. METHODOLOGY: Summation of the total number of permanent square feet of operations/administrative and maintenance facilities for the Facility Category Groups (FCG) shown below:

<u>FCG</u>	<u>FCG DESCRIPTION</u>
21110	MNT HANGAR AVUM
21111	MNT HANGAR AVIM
21407	NG MAINT FAC
21409	AR MAINT FAC
21410	VEH MNT SH ORG
21420	VEH MNT SHOP DS
21800	SP PURP MNT SHP
21900	MNT INST O&R
14112	AV UNIT OPS BLDG
14110	AF OPS BLDG
14182	BDE HQ BLDG
14183	BN HQ BLDG
14185	CO HQ BLDG
61050	GEN PURPOE ADMIN

Planned FY92-96 construction projects are counted as existing projects in HQRPLANS.

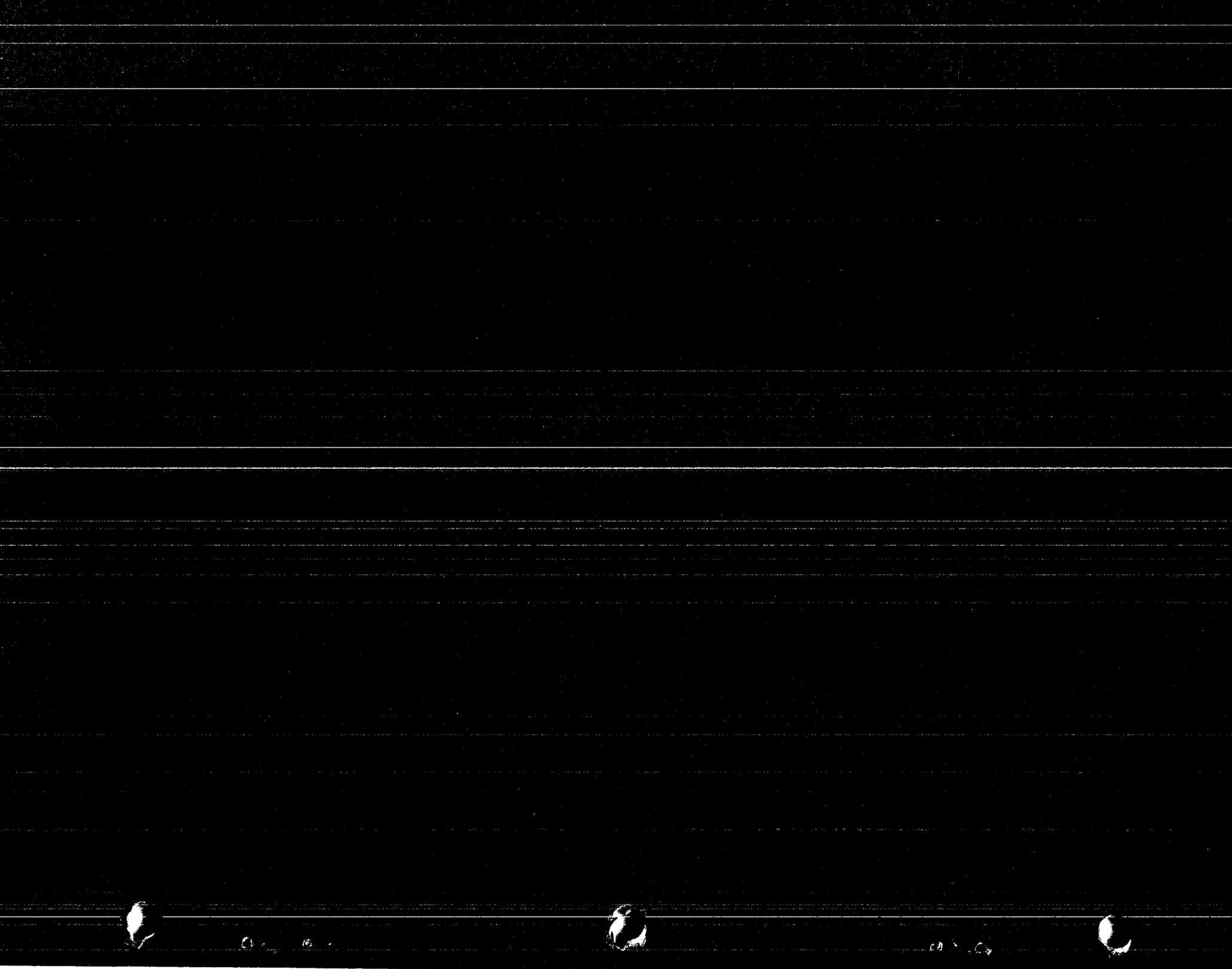
4. REFERENCES: April 1994 HQRPLANS.

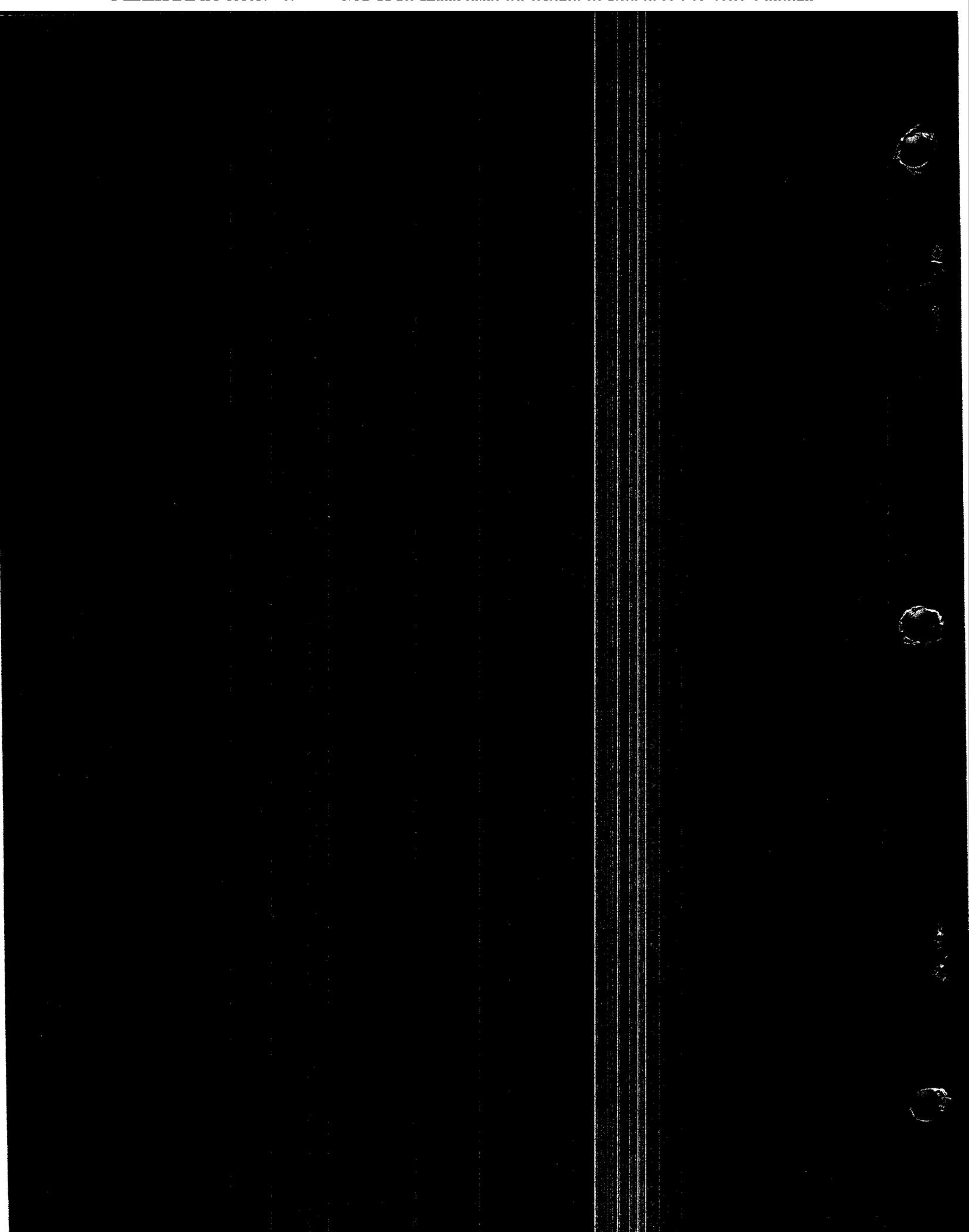
5. UNIT OF MEASURE: Thousands of gross square feet.

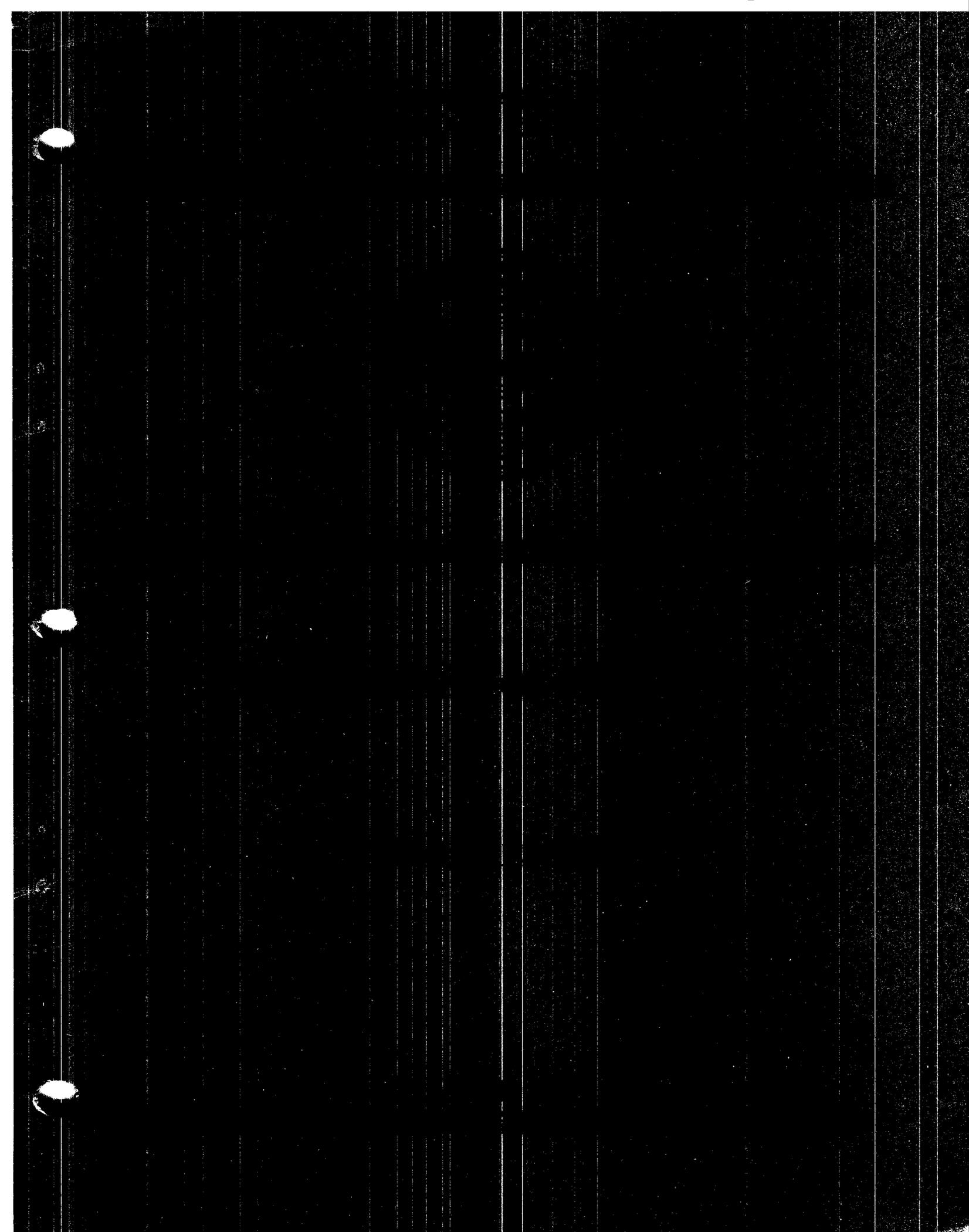
6. EQUATION: NA

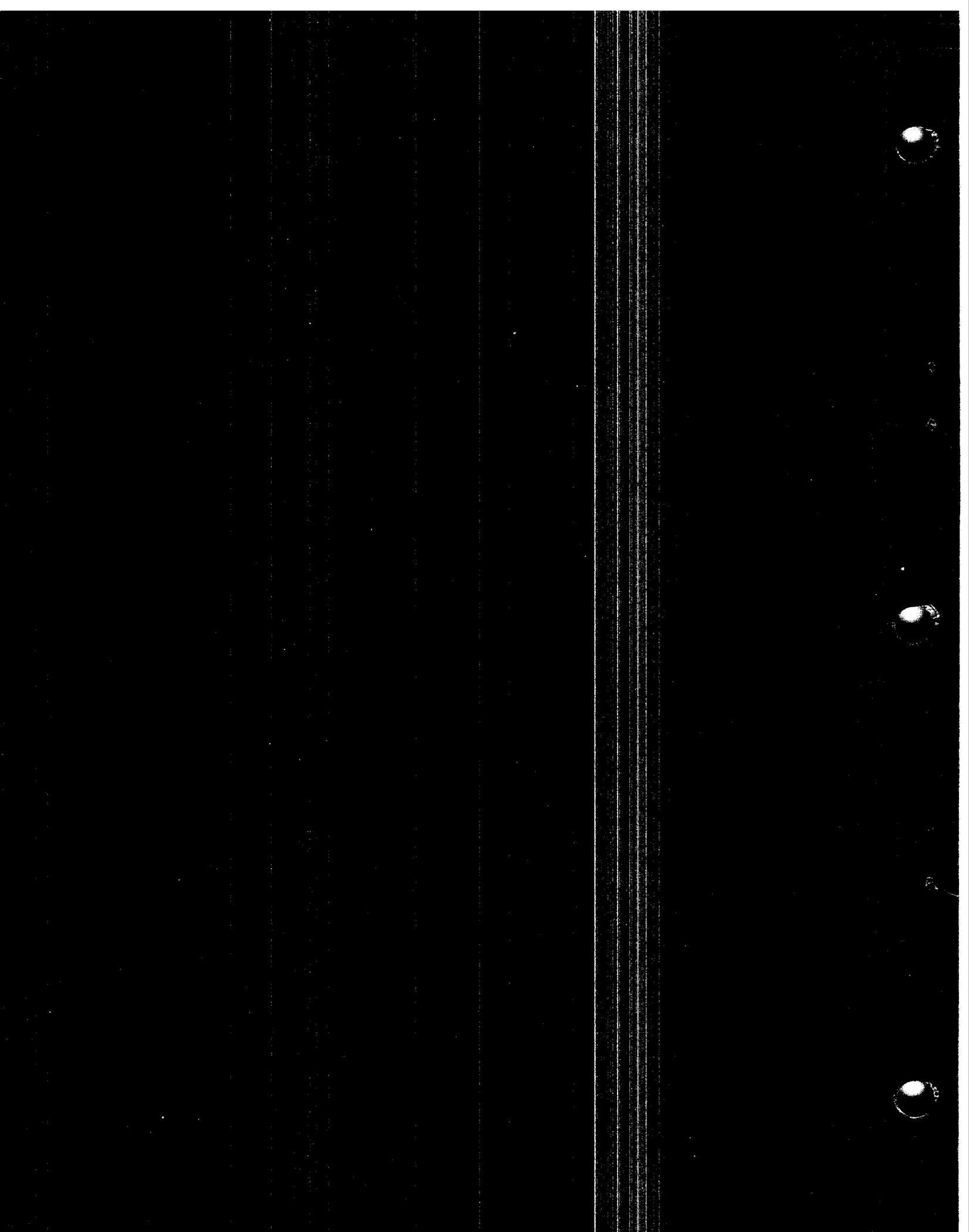
7. CRITERION SCORING: Higher number is a better score.











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BAYONNE MILITARY OCEAN TERMINAL, NJ

Return on Investment: The total one-time cost to implement this recommendation is \$44 million. The net of all costs and savings during the implementation period is a cost of \$8 million. Annual recurring savings after implementation are \$10 million with a return on investment expected in 5 years. The net present value of the costs and savings over 20 years is a savings of \$90 million.

COBRA REALIGNMENT SUMMARY (COBRA v5.08) - Page 1/2
Data As Of 10:36 09/09/1994, Report Created 14:54 02/05/1995

Department : ARMY
Option Package : P01-5
Scenario File : C:\COBRA\P01-5.CBR
Std Fctrs File : C:\COBRA\SF7DEC.SFF

Starting Year : 1996
Final Year : 1998
ROI Year : 2003 (5 Years)

NPV in 2015(\$K): -90,058
1-Time Cost(\$K): 44,103

Net Costs (\$K)	Constant Dollars						Total	Beyond
	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001		
MilCon	2,475	27,465	0	0	0	0	29,940	0
Person	0	-3,969	-8,114	-8,425	-8,425	-8,425	-37,358	-8,425
Overhd	918	556	5,824	-5,197	-5,197	-5,197	-8,294	-5,197
Moving	0	1,613	3,282	0	0	0	4,895	0
Missio	0	3,558	3,558	3,558	3,558	3,558	17,790	3,558
Other	0	374	293	0	0	0	668	0
TOTAL	3,393	29,597	4,843	-10,064	-10,064	-10,064	7,640	-10,064

	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	Total
POSITIONS ELIMINATED							
Off	0	5	0	0	0	0	5
Enl	0	3	0	0	0	0	3
Civ	0	185	0	0	0	0	185
TOT	0	193	0	0	0	0	193

	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	Total
POSITIONS REALIGNED							
Off	0	0	26	0	0	0	26
Enl	0	0	66	0	0	0	66
Stu	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Civ	0	0	761	0	0	0	761
TOT	0	0	853	0	0	0	853

Summary:

CLOSE BAYONNE MILITARY OCEAN TERMINAL, TRANSFER MILITARY TRAFFIC MANAGEMENT EASTERN AREA COMMAND TO FORT MONMOUTH AND THE TRAFFIC MANAGEMENT PORTION OF THE 1301ST MPC TO FORT MONMOUTH. ENCLAVE NAVY TENANTS AND NATIONAL ARCHIVES.

TOTAL APPROPRIATIONS DETAIL REPORT (COBRA v5.08) - Page 1/3
 Data As Of 10:36 09/09/1994, Report Created 17:24 02/20/1995

Department : ARMY
 Option Package : PO1-5
 Scenario File : A:\PO1-5.CBR
 Std Pctrs File : C:\COBRA\SF7DEC.SFF

ONE-TIME COSTS	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	Total
-----(\$K)-----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
CONSTRUCTION							
MILCON	2,475	24,754	0	0	0	0	27,230
Fam Housing	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Land Purch	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
O&M							
CIV SALARY							
Civ RIF	0	323	161	0	0	0	484
Civ Retire	0	79	62	0	0	0	141
CIV MOVING							
Per Diem	0	0	314	0	0	0	314
POV Miles	0	0	22	0	0	0	22
Home Purch	0	0	1,086	0	0	0	1,086
HMG	0	0	657	0	0	0	657
Misc	0	0	64	0	0	0	64
House Hunt	0	0	261	0	0	0	261
PPS	0	1,613	0	0	0	0	1,613
RITA	0	0	489	0	0	0	489
FREIGHT							
Packing	0	0	199	0	0	0	199
Freight	0	0	6	0	0	0	6
Vehicles	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Driving	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Unemployment	0	56	28	0	0	0	84
OTHER							
Program Plan	918	688	516	0	0	0	2,123
Shutdown	0	1,027	4,540	0	0	0	5,567
New Hire	0	0	59	0	0	0	59
1-Time Move	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
MIL PERSONNEL							
MIL MOVING							
Per Diem	0	0	23	0	0	0	23
POV Miles	0	0	15	0	0	0	15
HMG	0	0	199	0	0	0	199
Misc	0	0	43	0	0	0	43
OTHER							
Elim PCS	0	44	0	0	0	0	44
OTHER							
HAP / RSE	0	374	293	0	0	0	668
Environmental	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Info Manage	0	2,710	0	0	0	0	2,710
1-Time Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL ONE-TIME	3,393	31,669	9,040	0	0	0	44,103

TOTAL APPROPRIATIONS DETAIL REPORT (COBRA V5.08) - Page 2/3
 Data As Of 10:36 09/09/1994, Report Created 17:24 02/20/1995

Department : ARMY
 Option Package : PO1-5
 Scenario File : A:\PO1-5.CBR
 Std Fctrs File : C:\COBRA\SF7DEC.SPF

RECURRINGCOSTS	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	Total	Beyond
---- (\$K) ----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
FAM HOUSE OPS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
O&M								
RPMA	0	0	414	414	414	414	1,656	414
BOS	0	0	2,792	2,792	2,792	2,792	11,169	2,792
Unique Operat	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Civ Salary	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CHAMPUS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Caretaker	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
MIL PERSONNEL								
Off Salary	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Enl Salary	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
House Allow	0	0	517	517	517	517	2,068	517
OTHER								
Mission	0	3,558	3,558	3,558	3,558	3,558	17,790	3,558
Misc Recur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Unique Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL RECUR	0	3,558	7,282	7,281	7,281	7,281	32,684	7,281
TOTAL COST	3,393	35,227	16,322	7,281	7,281	7,281	76,787	7,281
ONE-TIME SAVES	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	Total	
---- (\$K) ----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	
CONSTRUCTION								
MILCON	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Fam Housing	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
O&M								
1-Time Move	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
MIL PERSONNEL								
Mil Moving	0	0	98	0	0	0	98	
OTHER								
Land Sales	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Environmental	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
1-Time Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
TOTAL ONE-TIME	0	0	98	0	0	0	98	
RECURRINGSAVES	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	Total	Beyond
---- (\$K) ----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
FAM HOUSE OPS	0	41	262	443	443	443	1,632	443
O&M								
RPMA	0	191	1,249	2,169	2,169	2,169	7,949	2,169
BOS	0	928	928	5,791	5,791	5,791	19,229	5,791
Unique Operat	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Civ Salary	0	4,255	8,510	8,510	8,510	8,510	38,293	8,510
CHAMPUS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
MIL PERSONNEL								
Off Salary	0	170	340	340	340	340	1,529	340
Enl Salary	0	46	92	92	92	92	417	92
House Allow	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
OTHER								
Procurement	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mission	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Misc Recur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Unique Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL RECUR	0	5,630	11,381	17,346	17,346	17,346	69,048	17,346
TOTAL SAVINGS	0	5,630	11,479	17,346	17,346	17,346	69,147	17,346

TOTAL APPROPRIATIONS DETAIL REPORT (COBRA v5.08) - Page 3/3
 Data As Of 10:36 09/09/1994, Report Created 17:24 02/20/1995

Department : ARMY
 Option Package : PO1-5
 Scenario File : A:\PO1-5.CBR
 Std Fctrs File : C:\COBRA\SF7DEC.SPF

ONE-TIME NET	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	Total	
-----(\$K)-----	----	----	----	----	----	----	-----	
CONSTRUCTION								
MILCON	2,475	24,754	0	0	0	0	27,230	
Fam Housing	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
O&M								
Civ Retir/RIF	0	401	223	0	0	0	625	
Civ Moving	0	1,613	3,100	0	0	0	4,712	
Other	918	1,772	5,143	0	0	0	7,834	
MIL PERSONNEL								
Mil Moving	0	44	182	0	0	0	226	
OTHER								
HAP / RSE	0	374	293	0	0	0	668	
Environmental	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Info Manage	0	2,710	0	0	0	0	2,710	
1-Time Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Land	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
TOTAL ONE-TIME	3,393	31,669	8,942	0	0	0	44,005	
RECURRING NET								
-----(\$K)-----	----	----	----	----	----	----	-----	Beyond
FAM HOUSE OPS	0	-41	-262	-443	-443	-443	-1,632	-443
O&M								
RPMA	0	-191	-835	-1,755	-1,755	-1,755	-6,292	-1,755
BOS	0	-928	1,865	-2,999	-2,999	-2,999	-8,060	-2,999
Unique Operat	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Caretaker	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Civ Salary	0	-4,255	-8,510	-8,510	-8,510	-8,510	-38,293	-8,510
CHAMPUS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
MIL PERSONNEL								
Mil Salary	0	-216	-432	-432	-432	-432	-1,945	-432
House Allow	0	0	517	517	517	517	2,068	517
OTHER								
Procurement	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mission	0	3,558	3,558	3,558	3,558	3,558	17,790	3,558
Misc Recur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Unique Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL RECUR	0	-2,072	-4,100	-10,064	-10,064	-10,064	-36,365	-10,064
TOTAL NET COST	3,393	29,597	4,843	-10,064	-10,064	-10,064	7,640	-10,064

CHARLES KELLY SUPPORT CENTER, PA

Return on Investment: The total one-time cost to implement this recommendation is \$36 million. The net of all costs and savings during the implementation period is a cost of \$22 million. Annual recurring savings after implementation are \$5 million with a return on investment expected in 6 years. The net present value of the costs and savings over 20 years is a savings of \$28 million.

COBRA REALIGNMENT SUMMARY (COBRA v5.08) - Page 1/2
Data As Of 13:50 09/15/1994, Report Created 10:21 02/06/1995

Department : ARMY
Option Package : CA1-3
Scenario File : C:\COBRA\CA1-3.CBR
Std Fctrs File : C:\COBRA\SF7DEC.SPF

Starting Year : 1996
Final Year : 2001
ROI Year : 2007 (6 Years)

NPV in 2015(\$K): -27,549
1-Time Cost(\$K): 35,661

Net Costs (\$K) Constant Dollars	1996						Total	Beyond
	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001		
MilCon	2,680	29,736	0	0	0	0	32,417	0
Person	0	0	-1,544	-3,496	-3,496	-3,930	-12,466	-4,508
Overhd	128	96	799	-257	-271	-271	224	-490
Moving	0	0	1,265	0	0	202	1,467	0
Missio	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	0	0	195	0	0	40	235	0
TOTAL	2,809	29,833	715	-3,753	-3,766	-3,960	21,877	-4,998

	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	Total
POSITIONS ELIMINATED							
Off	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Enl	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Civ	0	0	76	0	0	22	98
TOT	0	0	76	0	0	22	98

	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	Total
POSITIONS REALIGNED							
Off	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Enl	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Stu	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Civ	0	0	37	0	0	0	37
TOT	0	0	37	0	0	0	37

Summary:

REALIGN THE KELLY SUPPORT CENTER BY CONSOLIDATING ARMY RESERVE UNITS ONTO THREE OF ITS FIVE PARCELS. DISPOSE OF THE REMAINING TWO PARCELS. RELOCATE THE ARMY RESERVE'S LEASED MAINTENANCE ACTIVITY IN VALLEY GROVE, WEST VIRGINIA, TO THE KELLY SUPPORT CENTER.

TOTAL APPROPRIATIONS DETAIL REPORT (COBRA v5.08) - Page 1/3
 Data As Of 13:50 09/15/1994, Report Created 17:26 02/20/1995

Department : ARMY
 Option Package : CA1-3
 Scenario File : A:\CA1-3.CBR
 Std Fctrs File : C:\COBRA\SF7DEC.SFF

ONE-TIME COSTS	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	Total
-----(\$K)-----	----	----	----	----	----	----	-----
CONSTRUCTION							
MILCON	2,680	26,802	0	0	0	0	29,482
Fam Housing	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Land Purch	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
O&M							
CIV SALARY							
Civ RIF	0	0	125	0	0	54	179
Civ Retire	0	0	45	0	0	8	54
CIV MOVING							
Per Diem	0	0	53	0	0	0	53
POV Miles	0	0	2	0	0	0	2
Home Purch	0	0	229	0	0	0	229
HHG	0	0	132	0	0	0	132
Misc	0	0	14	0	0	0	14
House Hunt	0	0	37	0	0	0	37
PPS	0	0	662	0	0	201	864
RITA	0	0	94	0	0	0	94
FREIGHT							
Packing	0	0	7	0	0	0	7
Freight	0	0	35	0	0	0	35
Vehicles	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
Driving	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Unemployment	0	0	22	0	0	9	31
OTHER							
Program Plan	128	96	72	54	40	30	422
Shutdown	0	0	702	0	0	143	845
New Hire	0	0	11	0	0	0	11
1-Time Move	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
MIL PERSONNEL							
MIL MOVING							
Per Diem	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
POV Miles	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
HHG	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Misc	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
OTHER							
Elim PCS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
OTHER							
HAP / RSE	0	0	195	0	0	40	235
Environmental	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Info Manage	0	2,934	0	0	0	0	2,934
1-Time Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL ONE-TIME	2,809	29,833	2,439	54	40	487	35,661

TOTAL APPROPRIATIONS DETAIL REPORT (COBRA v5.08) - Page 2/3
 Data As Of 13:50 09/15/1994, Report Created 17:26 02/20/1995

Department : ARMY
 Option Package : CA1-3
 Scenario File : A:\CA1-3.CBR
 Std Pctrs File : C:\COBRA\SF7DEC.SFF

RECURRINGCOSTS	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	Total	Beyond
-----(\$K)-----	----	----	----	----	----	----	-----	-----
FAM HOUSE OPS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
O&M								
RPMA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
BOS	0	0	72	72	72	72	290	72
Unique Operat	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Civ Salary	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CHAMPUS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Caretaker	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
MIL PERSONNEL								
Off Salary	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Enl Salary	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
House Allow	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
OTHER								
Mission	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Misc Recur	0	0	315	315	315	315	1,260	315
Unique Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL RECUR	0	0	387	387	387	387	1,550	387
TOTAL COST	2,809	29,833	2,826	441	428	874	37,211	387

ONE-TIME SAVES	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	Total	
-----(\$K)-----	----	----	----	----	----	----	-----	-----
CONSTRUCTION								
MILCON	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fam Housing	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
O&M								
1-Time Move	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
MIL PERSONNEL								
Mil Moving	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
OTHER								
Land Sales	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Environmental	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1-Time Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL ONE-TIME	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

RECURRINGSAVES	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	Total	Beyond
-----(\$K)-----	----	----	----	----	----	----	-----	-----
FAM HOUSE OPS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
O&M								
RPMA	-0	-0	83	296	296	341	1,017	387
BOS	0	0	251	373	373	462	1,460	462
Unique Operat	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Civ Salary	0	0	1,748	3,496	3,496	4,002	12,741	4,508
CHAMPUS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
MIL PERSONNEL								
Off Salary	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Enl Salary	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
House Allow	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
OTHER								
Procurement	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mission	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Misc Recur	0	0	29	29	29	29	116	29
Unique Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL RECUR	-0	-0	2,111	4,194	4,194	4,834	15,334	5,386
TOTAL SAVINGS	-0	-0	2,111	4,194	4,194	4,834	15,334	5,386

TOTAL APPROPRIATIONS DETAIL REPORT (COBRA v5.08) - Page 3/3
 Data As Of 13:50 09/15/1994, Report Created 17:26 02/20/1995

Department : ARMY
 Option Package : CA1-3
 Scenario File : A:\CA1-3.CBR
 Std Fctrs File : C:\COBRA\SF7DEC.SPF

ONE-TIME NET	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	Total	
-----(\$K)-----	----	----	----	----	----	----	-----	
CONSTRUCTION								
MILCON	2,680	26,802	0	0	0	0	29,482	
Fam Housing	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
O&M								
Civ Retir/RIF	0	0	171	0	0	62	233	
Civ Moving	0	0	1,265	0	0	201	1,467	
Other	128	96	807	54	40	183	1,309	
MIL PERSONNEL								
Mil Moving	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
OTHER								
HAP / RSE	0	0	195	0	0	40	235	
Environmental	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Info Manage	0	2,934	0	0	0	0	2,934	
1-Time Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Land	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
TOTAL ONE-TIME	2,809	29,833	2,439	54	40	487	35,661	
RECURRING NET								
-----(\$K)-----	----	----	----	----	----	----	-----	Beyond
FAM HOUSE OPS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
O&M								
RPMA	0	0	-83	-296	-296	-341	-1,017	-387
BOS	0	0	-178	-301	-301	-389	-1,169	-389
Unique Operat	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Caretaker	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Civ Salary	0	0	-1,748	-3,496	-3,496	-4,002	-12,741	-4,508
CHAMPUS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
MIL PERSONNEL								
Mil Salary	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
House Allow	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
OTHER								
Procurement	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mission	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Misc Recur	0	0	286	286	286	286	1,144	286
Unique Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL RECUR	0	0	-1,723	-3,807	-3,807	-4,447	-13,784	-4,998
TOTAL NET COST	2,809	29,833	715	-3,753	-3,766	-3,960	21,877	-4,998

CHARLES M. PRICE SUPPORT CENTER, IL

Return on Investment: The total one-time cost to implement this recommendation is \$4 million. The net of all costs and savings during the implementation period is a savings of \$35 million. Annual recurring savings after implementation are \$9 million with an immediate return on investment. The net present value of the costs and savings over 20 years is a savings of \$116 million.

COBRA REALIGNMENT SUMMARY (COBRA v5.08) - Page 1/2
Data As Of 18:35 11/15/1994, Report Created 11:05 02/16/1995

Department : ARMY
Option Package : CA2-3A
Scenario File : C:\COBRA\CA2-3A.CBR
Std Fctrs File : C:\COBRA\SF7DEC.SFF

Starting Year : 1996
Final Year : 1997
ROI Year : Immediate

NPV in 2015(\$K): -116,343
1-Time Cost(\$K): 3,578

Net Costs (\$K) Constant Dollars	1996		1997		1998		1999		2000		2001		Total	Beyond
	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	Total	Beyond						
MilCon	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Person	0	-1,660	-3,901	-3,901	-3,901	-3,901	-17,263	-3,901	-17,263	-3,901	-17,263	-3,901	-3,901	-3,901
Overhd	435	-799	-4,629	-4,629	-4,629	-4,629	-18,881	-4,629	-18,881	-4,629	-18,881	-4,629	-4,629	-4,629
Moving	0	549	0	0	0	0	549	0	549	0	549	0	549	0
Missio	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	0	122	0	0	0	0	122	0	122	0	122	0	122	0
TOTAL	435	-1,788	-8,530	-8,530	-8,530	-8,530	-35,473	-8,530	-35,473	-8,530	-35,473	-8,530	-35,473	-8,530

	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	Total
POSITIONS ELIMINATED							
Off	0	5	0	0	0	0	5
En1	0	20	0	0	0	0	20
Civ	0	64	0	0	0	0	64
TOT	0	89	0	0	0	0	89
POSITIONS REALIGNED							
Off	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
En1	0	3	0	0	0	0	3
Stu	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Civ	0	2	0	0	0	0	2
TOT	0	6	0	0	0	0	6

Summary:

CLOSE CHARLES MELVIN PRICE SUPPORT CENTER, EXCEPT FOR A SMALL RESERVE ENCLAVE AND A STORAGE AREA.

SOURCE: TASS AND HQ AMC

TOTAL APPROPRIATIONS DETAIL REPORT (COBRA v5.08) - Page 1/3
 Data As Of 18:35 11/15/1994, Report Created 17:27 02/20/1995

Department : ARMY
 Option Package : CA2-3A
 Scenario File : A:\CA2-3A.CBR
 Std Fctrs File : C:\COBRA\SF7DEC.SPF

ONE-TIME COSTS -----(\$K)-----	1996 ----	1997 ----	1998 ----	1999 ----	2000 ----	2001 ----	Total -----
CONSTRUCTION							
MILCON	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fam Housing	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Land Purch	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
O&M							
CIV SALARY							
Civ RIF	0	125	0	0	0	0	125
Civ Retire	0	25	0	0	0	0	25
CIV MOVING							
Per Diem	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
POV Miles	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Home Purch	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
HHG	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Misc	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
House Hunt	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
PPS	0	547	0	0	0	0	547
RITA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
FREIGHT							
Packing	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
Freight	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Vehicles	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Driving	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Unemployment	0	22	0	0	0	0	22
OTHER							
Program Plan	435	326	0	0	0	0	760
Shutdown	0	1,856	0	0	0	0	1,856
New Hire	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1-Time Move	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
MIL PERSONNEL							
MIL MOVING							
Per Diem	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
POV Miles	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
HHG	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Misc	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
OTHER							
Elim PCS	0	118	0	0	0	0	118
OTHER							
HAP / RSE	0	122	0	0	0	0	122
Environmental	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Info Manage	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1-Time Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL ONE-TIME	435	3,143	0	0	0	0	3,578

TOTAL APPROPRIATIONS DETAIL REPORT (COBRA v5.08) - Page 2/3
 Data As Of 18:35 11/15/1994, Report Created 17:27 02/20/1995

Department : ARMY
 Option Package : CA2-3A
 Scenario File : A:\CA2-3A.CBR
 Std Fctrs File : C:\COBRA\SF7DEC.SFF

RECURRINGCOSTS	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	Total	Beyond
---- (\$K) ----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
FAM HOUSE OPS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
O&M								
RPMA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
BOS	0	105	105	105	105	105	524	105
Unique Operat	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Civ Salary	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CHAMPUS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Caretaker	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
MIL PERSONNEL								
Off Salary	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Enl Salary	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
House Allow	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
OTHER								
Mission	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Misc Recur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Unique Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL RECUR	0	105	105	105	105	105	524	105
TOTAL COST	435	3,248	105	105	105	105	4,102	105
ONE-TIME SAVES	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	Total	
---- (\$K) ----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	
CONSTRUCTION								
MILCON	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Fam Housing	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
O&M								
1-Time Move	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
MIL PERSONNEL								
Mil Moving	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
OTHER								
Land Sales	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Environmental	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
1-Time Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
TOTAL ONE-TIME	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
RECURRINGSAVES	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	Total	Beyond
---- (\$K) ----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
FAM HOUSE OPS	0	918	1,837	1,837	1,837	1,837	8,266	1,837
O&M								
RPMA	0	477	967	967	967	967	4,345	967
BOS	0	1,690	1,816	1,816	1,816	1,816	8,954	1,816
Unique Operat	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Civ Salary	0	1,472	2,944	2,944	2,944	2,944	13,247	2,944
CHAMPUS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
MIL PERSONNEL								
Off Salary	0	170	340	340	340	340	1,529	340
Enl Salary	0	308	617	617	617	617	2,777	617
House Allow	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
OTHER								
Procurement	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mission	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Misc Recur	0	0	114	114	114	114	456	114
Unique Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL RECUR	0	5,037	8,634	8,634	8,634	8,634	39,575	8,634
TOTAL SAVINGS	0	5,037	8,634	8,634	8,634	8,634	39,575	8,634

TOTAL APPROPRIATIONS DETAIL REPORT (COBRA v5.08) - Page 3/3
 Data As Of 18:35 11/15/1994, Report Created 17:27 02/20/1995

Department : ARMY
 Option Package : CA2-3A
 Scenario File : A:\CA2-3A.CBR
 Std Fctrs File : C:\COBRA\SF7DEC.SFF

ONE-TIME NET -----(\$K)-----	1996 ----	1997 ----	1998 ----	1999 ----	2000 ----	2001 ----	Total -----	
CONSTRUCTION								
MILCON	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Fam Housing	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
O&M								
Civ Retir/RIF	0	150	0	0	0	0	150	
Civ Moving	0	549	0	0	0	0	549	
Other	435	2,204	0	0	0	0	2,639	
MIL PERSONNEL								
Mil Moving	0	118	0	0	0	0	118	
OTHER								
HAP / RSE	0	122	0	0	0	0	122	
Environmental	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Info Manage	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
1-Time Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Land	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
TOTAL ONE-TIME	435	3,143	0	0	0	0	3,578	
RECURRING NET -----(\$K)-----	1996 ----	1997 ----	1998 ----	1999 ----	2000 ----	2001 ----	Total -----	Beyond -----
FAM HOUSE OPS	0	-918	-1,837	-1,837	-1,837	-1,837	-8,266	-1,837
O&M								
RPMA	0	-477	-967	-967	-967	-967	-4,345	-967
BOS	0	-1,586	-1,711	-1,711	-1,711	-1,711	-8,430	-1,711
Unique Operat	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Caretaker	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Civ Salary	0	-1,472	-2,944	-2,944	-2,944	-2,944	-13,247	-2,944
CHAMPUS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
MIL PERSONNEL								
Mil Salary	0	-478	-957	-957	-957	-957	-4,306	-957
House Allow	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
OTHER								
Procurement	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mission	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Misc Recur	0	0	-114	-114	-114	-114	-456	-114
Unique Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL RECUR	0	-4,932	-8,530	-8,530	-8,530	-8,530	-39,051	-8,530
TOTAL NET COST	435	-1,788	-8,530	-8,530	-8,530	-8,530	-35,473	-8,530

DETROIT ARSENAL, MI

Return on Investment: The total one-time cost to implement this recommendation is \$1 million. The net of all costs and savings during the implementation period is a savings of \$8 million. Annual recurring savings after implementation are \$3 million with an immediate return on investment. The net present value of the costs and savings over 20 years is a savings of \$38 million.

COBRA REALIGNMENT SUMMARY (COBRA v5.08) - Page 1/2
Data As Of 06:58 09/16/1994, Report Created 11:24 02/06/1995

Department : ARMY
Option Package : C03-1
Scenario File : C:\COBRA\C03-1.CBR
Std Fctrs File : C:\COBRA\SF7DEC.SFF

Starting Year : 1996
Final Year : 1996
ROI Year : Immediate

NPV in 2015(\$K): -38,159
1-Time Cost(\$K): 1,436

Net Costs (\$K)	Constant Dollars						Total	Beyond
	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001		
MilCon	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Person	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Overhd	-18	-534	-1,058	-1,580	-2,105	-2,634	-7,930	-3,139
Moving	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Missio	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	-18	-534	-1,058	-1,580	-2,105	-2,634	-7,930	-3,139
	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	Total	
POSITIONS ELIMINATED								
Off	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Enl	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Civ	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
TOT	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
POSITIONS REALIGNED								
Off	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Enl	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Stu	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Civ	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
TOT	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	

Summary:

Realign Detroit Tank Plant, eliminate all positions both military and civilian and mothball equipment. Facility is a GOCO run by General dynamics with no production requirements at this time.

TOTAL APPROPRIATIONS DETAIL REPORT (COBRA v5.08) - Page 1/3
 Data As Of 06:58 09/16/1994, Report Created 17:28 02/20/1995

Department : ARMY
 Option Package : C03-1
 Scenario File : A:\CO3-1.CBR
 Std Pctrs File : C:\COBRA\SF7DEC.SPF

ONE-TIME COSTS -----(\$K)-----	1996 ----	1997 ----	1998 ----	1999 ----	2000 ----	2001 ----	Total -----
CONSTRUCTION							
MILCON	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fam Housing	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Land Purch	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
O&M							
CIV SALARY							
Civ RIF	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Civ Retire	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CIV MOVING							
Per Diem	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
POV Miles	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Home Purch	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
HHG	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Misc	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
House Hunt	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
PPS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
RITA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
FREIGHT							
Packing	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Freight	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Vehicles	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Driving	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Unemployment	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
OTHER							
Program Plan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Shutdown	239	239	239	239	239	239	1,436
New Hire	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1-Time Move	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
MIL PERSONNEL							
MIL MOVING							
Per Diem	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
POV Miles	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
HHG	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Misc	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
OTHER							
Elim PCS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
OTHER							
HAP / RSE	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Environmental	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Info Manage	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1-Time Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL ONE-TIME	239	239	239	239	239	239	1,436

TOTAL APPROPRIATIONS DETAIL REPORT (COBRA v5.08) - Page 2/3
 Data As Of 06:58 09/16/1994, Report Created 17:28 02/20/1995

Department : ARMY
 Option Package : C03-1
 Scenario File : A:\CO3-1.CBR
 Std Pctrs File : C:\COBRA\SF7DEC.SFF

RECURRINGCOSTS	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	Total	Beyond
----(\$K)----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
FAM HOUSE OPS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
O&M								
RPMA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
BOS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Unique Operat	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Civ Salary	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CHAMPUS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Caretaker	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
MIL PERSONNEL								
Off Salary	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Enl Salary	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
House Allow	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
OTHER								
Mission	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Misc Recur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Unique Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL RECUR	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL COST	239	239	239	239	239	239	1,436	0
ONE-TIME SAVES	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	Total	
----(\$K)----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	
CONSTRUCTION								
MILCON	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Fam Housing	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
O&M								
1-Time Move	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
MIL PERSONNEL								
Mil Moving	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
OTHER								
Land Sales	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Environmental	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
1-Time Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
TOTAL ONE-TIME	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
RECURRINGSAVES	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	Total	Beyond
----(\$K)----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
FAM HOUSE OPS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
O&M								
RPMA	257	774	1,293	1,815	2,340	2,868	9,346	3,134
BOS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Unique Operat	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Civ Salary	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CHAMPUS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
MIL PERSONNEL								
Off Salary	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Enl Salary	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
House Allow	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
OTHER								
Procurement	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mission	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Misc Recur	0	0	5	5	5	5	20	5
Unique Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL RECUR	257	774	1,298	1,820	2,345	2,873	9,366	3,139
TOTAL SAVINGS	257	774	1,298	1,820	2,345	2,873	9,366	3,139

TOTAL APPROPRIATIONS DETAIL REPORT (COBRA v5.08) - Page 3/3
 Data As Of 06:58 09/16/1994, Report Created 17:28 02/20/1995

Department : ARMY
 Option Package : C03-1
 Scenario File : A:\CO3-1.CBR
 Std Fctrs File : C:\COBRA\SF7DEC.SFF

ONE-TIME NET -----(\$K)-----	1996 ----	1997 ----	1998 ----	1999 ----	2000 ----	2001 ----	Total -----	
CONSTRUCTION								
MILCON	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Fam Housing	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
O&M								
Civ Retir/RIF	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Civ Moving	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Other	239	239	239	239	239	239	1,436	
MIL PERSONNEL								
Mil Moving	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
OTHER								
HAP / RSE	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Environmental	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Info Manage	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
1-Time Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Land	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
TOTAL ONE-TIME	239	239	239	239	239	239	1,436	
RECURRING NET								
-----(\$K)-----	1996 ----	1997 ----	1998 ----	1999 ----	2000 ----	2001 ----	Total -----	Beyond -----
FAM HOUSE OPS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
O&M								
RPMA	-257	-774	-1,293	-1,815	-2,340	-2,868	-9,346	-3,134
BOS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Unique Operat	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Caretaker	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Civ Salary	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CHAMPUS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
MIL PERSONNEL								
Mil Salary	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
House Allow	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
OTHER								
Procurement	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mission	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Misc Recur	0	0	-5	-5	-5	-5	-20	-5
Unique Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL RECUR	-257	-774	-1,298	-1,820	-2,345	-2,873	-9,366	-3,139
TOTAL NET COST	-18	-534	-1,058	-1,580	-2,105	-2,634	-7,930	-3,139

DUGWAY PROVING GROUNDS, UT

Return on Investment: The total one-time cost to implement this recommendation is \$25 million. The net of all costs and savings during the implementation period is a savings of \$61 million. Annual recurring savings after implementation are \$26 million with a return on investment of 1 year. The net present value of the costs and savings over 20 years is a savings of \$307 million.

COBRA REALIGNMENT SUMMARY (COBRA v5.08) - Page 1/2
Data As Of 16:19 09/08/1994, Report Created 13:30 02/21/1995

Department : ARMY
Option Package : PG2-2X6
Scenario File : C:\COBRA\PG2-2X5.CBR
Std Fctrs File : C:\COBRA\SF7DEC.SFF

Starting Year : 1996
Final Year : 1998
ROI Year : 1999 (1 Year)

NPV in 2015(\$K): -306,685
1-Time Cost(\$K): 25,406

Net Costs (\$K)	Constant Dollars		1998	1999	2000	2001	Total	Beyond
	1996	1997						
MilCon	705	7,818	0	0	0	0	8,522	0
Person	0	0	-5,677	-13,922	-13,922	-13,922	-47,443	-13,922
Overhd	2,515	1,886	-3,593	-14,323	-14,323	-14,323	-42,162	-14,323
Moving	0	0	9,235	0	0	0	9,235	0
Missio	0	0	2,600	2,600	2,600	2,600	10,400	2,600
Other	0	0	409	0	0	0	409	0
TOTAL	3,220	9,704	2,974	-25,645	-25,645	-25,645	-61,039	-25,645

	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	Total
POSITIONS ELIMINATED							
Off	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Enl	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Civ	0	0	329	0	0	0	329
TOT	0	0	329	0	0	0	329
POSITIONS REALIGNED							
Off	0	0	23	0	0	0	23
Enl	0	0	142	0	0	0	142
Stu	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Civ	0	0	173	0	0	0	173
TOT	0	0	338	0	0	0	338

Summary:

REALIGN DUGWAY PG. CLOSE ENGLISH VILLAGE.
CONSOLIDATE PG WORK TO EXISTING PGs. SUPPORTS WESTERN TEST COMPLEX
REMAINING PERSONNEL NOT JUST MAINTENANCE; INCLUDES CHEM/BIO PEOPLE
EXCESS MILITARY TO BASE X
CONTAINS \$2.6M RECURRING COSTS FOR SAFARI PER DIEM

TOTAL APPROPRIATIONS DETAIL REPORT (COBRA v5.08) - Page 1/15
 Data As Of 16:19 09/08/1994, Report Created 13:30 02/21/1995

Department : ARMY
 Option Package : PG2-2X6
 Scenario File : C:\COBRA\PG2-2X5.CBR
 Std Fctrs File : C:\COBRA\SF7DEC.SFF

ONE-TIME COSTS ----(\$K)-----	1996 ----	1997 ----	1998 ----	1999 ----	2000 ----	2001 ----	Total -----
CONSTRUCTION							
MILCON	705	7,046	0	0	0	0	7,751
Fam Housing	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Land Purch	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
O&M							
CIV SALARY							
Civ RIF	0	0	538	0	0	0	538
Civ Retire	0	0	211	0	0	0	211
CIV MOVING							
Per Diem	0	0	463	0	0	0	463
POV Miles	0	0	38	0	0	0	38
Home Purch	0	0	1,296	0	0	0	1,296
HHG	0	0	916	0	0	0	916
Misc	0	0	87	0	0	0	87
House Hunt	0	0	402	0	0	0	402
PPS	0	0	2,851	0	0	0	2,851
RITA	0	0	640	0	0	0	640
FREIGHT							
Packing	0	0	72	0	0	0	72
Freight	0	0	1,962	0	0	0	1,962
Vehicles	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Driving	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Unemployment	0	0	94	0	0	0	94
OTHER							
Program Plan	2,515	1,886	1,415	0	0	0	5,816
Shutdown	0	0	250	0	0	0	250
New Hire	0	0	65	0	0	0	65
1-Time Move	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
MIL PERSONNEL							
MIL MOVING							
Per Diem	0	0	60	0	0	0	60
POV Miles	0	0	38	0	0	0	38
HHG	0	0	559	0	0	0	559
Misc	0	0	115	0	0	0	115
OTHER							
Elim PCS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
OTHER							
HAP / RSE	0	0	409	0	0	0	409
Environmental	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Info Manage	0	771	0	0	0	0	771
1-Time Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL ONE-TIME	3,220	9,704	12,483	0	0	0	25,406

TOTAL APPROPRIATIONS DETAIL REPORT (COBRA v5.08) - Page 2/15
 Data As Of 16:19 09/08/1994, Report Created 13:30 02/21/1995

Department : ARMY
 Option Package : PG2-2X6
 Scenario File : C:\COBRA\PG2-2X5.CBR
 Std Fctrs File : C:\COBRA\SF7DEC.SFF

RECURRINGCOSTS	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	Total	Beyond
-----(\$K)-----	----	----	----	----	----	----	-----	-----
FAM HOUSE OPS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
O&M								
RPMA	0	0	114	114	114	114	456	114
BOS	0	0	1,330	1,330	1,330	1,330	5,321	1,330
Unique Operat	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Civ Salary	0	0	230	460	460	460	1,610	460
CHAMPUS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Caretaker	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
MIL PERSONNEL								
Off Salary	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Enl Salary	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
House Allow	0	0	751	751	751	751	3,005	751
OTHER								
Mission	0	0	2,600	2,600	2,600	2,600	10,400	2,600
Misc Recur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Unique Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL RECUR	0	0	5,026	5,256	5,256	5,256	20,793	5,256
TOTAL COST	3,220	9,704	17,508	5,256	5,256	5,256	46,199	5,256
ONE-TIME SAVES								
-----(\$K)-----	----	----	----	----	----	----	-----	-----
CONSTRUCTION								
MILCON	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fam Housing	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
O&M								
1-Time Move	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
MIL PERSONNEL								
Mil Moving	0	0	265	0	0	0	265	0
OTHER								
Land Sales	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Environmental	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1-Time Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL ONE-TIME	0	0	265	0	0	0	265	0
RECURRINGSAVES								
-----(\$K)-----	----	----	----	----	----	----	-----	-----
FAM HOUSE OPS	0	0	1,044	2,089	2,089	2,089	7,311	2,089
O&M								
RPMA	0	0	359	720	720	720	2,519	720
BOS	0	0	5,298	12,959	12,959	12,959	44,175	12,959
Unique Operat	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Civ Salary	0	0	7,567	15,133	15,133	15,133	52,967	15,133
CHAMPUS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
MIL PERSONNEL								
Off Salary	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Enl Salary	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
House Allow	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
OTHER								
Procurement	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mission	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Misc Recur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Unique Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL RECUR	0	0	14,269	30,901	30,901	30,901	106,972	30,901
TOTAL SAVINGS	0	0	14,534	30,901	30,901	30,901	107,238	30,901

TOTAL APPROPRIATIONS DETAIL REPORT (COBRA v5.08) - Page 3/15
 Data As Of 16:19 09/08/1994, Report Created 13:30 02/21/1995

Department : ARMY
 Option Package : PG2-2X6
 Scenario File : C:\COBRA\PG2-2X5.CBR
 Std Fctrs File : C:\COBRA\SF7DEC.SFF

ONE-TIME NET	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	Total	
-----(\$K)-----	----	----	----	----	----	----	-----	
CONSTRUCTION								
MILCON	705	7,046	0	0	0	0	7,751	
Fam Housing	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
O&M								
Civ Retir/RIF	0	0	749	0	0	0	749	
Civ Moving	0	0	8,728	0	0	0	8,728	
Other	2,515	1,886	1,824	0	0	0	6,225	
MIL PERSONNEL								
Mil Moving	0	0	507	0	0	0	507	
OTHER								
HAP / RSE	0	0	409	0	0	0	409	
Environmental	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Info Manage	0	771	0	0	0	0	771	
1-Time Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Land	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
TOTAL ONE-TIME	3,220	9,704	12,217	0	0	0	25,141	
RECURRING NET	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	Total	Beyond
-----(\$K)-----	----	----	----	----	----	----	-----	-----
FAM HOUSE OPS	0	0	-1,044	-2,089	-2,089	-2,089	-7,311	-2,089
O&M								
RPMA	0	0	-245	-606	-606	-606	-2,063	-606
BOS	0	0	-3,968	-11,628	-11,628	-11,628	-38,854	-11,628
Unique Operat	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Caretaker	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Civ Salary	0	0	-7,337	-14,673	-14,673	-14,673	-51,357	-14,673
CHAMPUS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
MIL PERSONNEL								
Mil Salary	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
House Allow	0	0	751	751	751	751	3,005	751
OTHER								
Procurement	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mission	0	0	2,600	2,600	2,600	2,600	10,400	2,600
Misc Recur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Unique Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL RECUR	0	0	-9,243	-25,645	-25,645	-25,645	-86,180	-25,645
TOTAL NET COST	3,220	9,704	2,974	-25,645	-25,645	-25,645	-61,039	-25,645

FITZSIMONS ARMY MEDICAL CENTER, CO

Return on Investment: The total one-time cost to implement this recommendation is \$142 million. The net of all costs and savings during the implementation period is a cost of \$39 million. Annual recurring savings after implementation are \$34 million with a return on investment expected in 3 years. The net present value of the costs and savings over 20 years is a savings of \$299 million.

COBRA REALIGNMENT SUMMARY (COBRA v5.08) - Page 1/2
 Data As Of 11:50 12/28/1994, Report Created 08:44 02/21/1995

Department : ARMY
 Option Package : MD1-8Q
 Scenario File : A:\MD1-8Q.CBR
 Std Pctrs File : C:\COBRA\SF7DEC.SFF

Starting Year : 1996
 Final Year : 2000
 ROI Year : 2003 (3 Years)

NPV in 2015(\$K): -299,318
 1-Time Cost(\$K): 141,862

Net Costs (\$K)	Constant Dollars							Total	Beyond
	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001			
MilCon	16,899	0	86,322	0	0	0	103,222	0	
Person	0	-9,455	-29,631	-47,923	-57,988	-58,612	-203,609	-58,612	
Overhd	2,395	10,126	22,107	29,557	27,074	24,158	115,417	24,158	
Moving	0	5,652	5,766	5,820	526	0	17,764	0	
Missio	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Other	0	513	582	4,932	59	0	6,086	0	
TOTAL	19,294	6,835	85,147	-7,614	-30,328	-34,454	38,881	-34,454	

	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	Total
POSITIONS ELIMINATED							
Off	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Enl	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Civ	0	430	455	400	24	0	1,309
TOT	0	430	455	400	24	0	1,309

	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	Total
POSITIONS REALIGNED							
Off	0	77	208	138	46	0	469
Enl	0	64	216	246	48	0	574
Stu	0	0	0	260	0	0	260
Civ	0	265	0	27	0	0	292
TOT	0	406	424	671	94	0	1,595

Summary:

 CLOSE FAMC, EXCEPT FOR McWHETHY ARMY RESERVE CENTER
 RELOCATE MEDICAL EQPT & OPTICAL SCHOOL & OPTICAL FAB LAB TO FT SAM HOUSTON, TX
 RELOCATE OCHAMPUS TO DENVER, CO LEASED SPACE

TOTAL APPROPRIATIONS DETAIL REPORT (COBRA v5.08) - Page 1/3
 Data As Of 11:50 12/28/1994, Report Created 08:44 02/21/1995

Department : ARMY
 Option Package : MD1-8Q
 Scenario File : A:\MD1-8Q.CBR
 Std Fctrs File : C:\COBRA\SF7DEC.SFF

ONE-TIME COSTS	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	Total
-----(\$K)-----	----	----	----	----	----	----	-----
CONSTRUCTION							
MILCON	12,823	0	45,224	0	0	0	58,047
Fam Housing	3,548	0	35,478	0	0	0	39,026
Land Purch	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
O&M							
CIV SALARY							
Civ RIF	0	520	807	574	54	0	1,955
Civ Retire	0	199	190	178	8	0	575
CIV MOVING							
Per Diem	0	152	0	98	0	0	250
POV Miles	0	11	0	4	0	0	15
Home Purch	0	505	0	289	0	0	795
HHG	0	314	0	186	0	0	500
Misc	0	31	0	19	0	0	50
House Hunt	0	126	0	73	0	0	198
PPS	0	3,715	3,945	3,456	201	0	11,318
RITA	0	231	0	135	0	0	366
FREIGHT							
Packing	0	101	105	167	23	0	396
Freight	0	5	16	18	1	0	40
Vehicles	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Driving	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Unemployment	0	91	141	100	9	0	341
OTHER							
Program Plan	2,395	1,796	1,347	1,010	758	0	7,307
Shutdown	0	850	893	1,088	120	0	2,951
New Hire	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
1-Time Move	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
MIL PERSONNEL							
MIL MOVING							
Per Diem	0	41	214	198	16	0	469
POV Miles	0	24	117	79	11	0	231
HHG	0	514	1,752	1,447	358	0	4,072
Misc	0	90	297	269	66	0	722
OTHER							
Elim PCS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
OTHER							
HAP / RSE	0	483	582	535	59	0	1,659
Environmental	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Info Manage	529	0	5,620	0	0	0	6,149
1-Time Other	0	30	0	4,397	0	0	4,427
TOTAL ONE-TIME	19,294	9,829	96,731	14,321	1,686	0	141,862

TOTAL APPROPRIATIONS DETAIL REPORT (COBRA v5.08) - Page 2/3
 Data As Of 11:50 12/28/1994, Report Created 08:44 02/21/1995

Department : ARMY
 Option Package : MD1-8Q
 Scenario File : A:\MD1-8Q.CBR
 Std Pctrs File : C:\COBRA\SF7DEC.SPF

RECURRINGCOSTS	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	Total	Beyond
-----(\$K)-----	----	----	----	----	----	----	-----	-----
FAM HOUSE OPS	0	0	1,491	2,976	2,976	2,976	10,419	2,976
O&M								
RPMA	0	0	211	211	211	211	843	211
BOS	0	797	1,685	3,076	3,272	3,272	12,102	3,272
Unique Operat	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Civ Salary	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CHAMPUS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Caretaker	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
MIL PERSONNEL								
Off Salary	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Enl Salary	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
House Allow	0	734	3,486	5,144	5,611	5,611	20,588	5,611
OTHER								
Mission	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Misc Recur	0	10,516	28,489	42,951	49,777	49,777	181,510	49,777
Unique Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL RECUR	0	12,047	35,361	54,358	61,847	61,847	225,462	61,847
TOTAL COST	19,294	21,876	132,093	68,680	63,534	61,847	367,324	61,847
ONE-TIME SAVES	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	Total	
-----(\$K)-----	----	----	----	----	----	----	-----	
CONSTRUCTION								
MILCON	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Fam Housing	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
O&M								
1-Time Move	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
MIL PERSONNEL								
Mil Moving	0	207	682	618	151	0	1,658	
OTHER								
Land Sales	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Environmental	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
1-Time Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
TOTAL ONE-TIME	0	207	682	618	151	0	1,658	
RECURRINGSAVES	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	Total	Beyond
-----(\$K)-----	----	----	----	----	----	----	-----	-----
FAM HOUSE OPS	0	238	725	1,280	1,618	1,652	5,514	1,652
O&M								
RPMA	0	2,677	8,274	14,906	19,281	19,760	64,899	19,760
BOS	0	917	3,008	5,570	9,140	10,188	28,824	10,188
Unique Operat	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Civ Salary	0	9,889	30,244	49,908	59,659	60,211	209,912	60,211
CHAMPUS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
MIL PERSONNEL								
Off Salary	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Enl Salary	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
House Allow	0	1,111	4,012	4,012	4,012	4,012	17,158	4,012
OTHER								
Procurement	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mission	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Misc Recur	0	0	0	0	0	478	478	478
Unique Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL RECUR	0	14,833	46,264	75,676	93,711	96,301	326,785	96,301
TOTAL SAVINGS	0	15,041	46,946	76,293	93,862	96,301	328,444	96,301

TOTAL APPROPRIATIONS DETAIL REPORT (COBRA v5.08) - Page 3/3
 Data As Of 11:50 12/28/1994, Report Created 08:44 02/21/1995

Department : ARMY
 Option Package : MD1-8Q
 Scenario File : A:\MD1-8Q.CBR
 Std Fctrs File : C:\COBRA\SF7DEC.SFP

ONE-TIME NET	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	Total	
-----(\$K)-----	----	----	----	----	----	----	-----	-----
CONSTRUCTION								
MILCON	12,823	0	45,224	0	0	0	58,047	
Fam Housing	3,548	0	35,478	0	0	0	39,026	
O&M								
Civ Retir/RIF	0	719	998	752	62	0	2,531	
Civ Moving	0	5,190	4,067	4,445	226	0	13,929	
Other	2,395	2,738	2,381	2,199	887	0	10,600	
MIL PERSONNEL								
Mil Moving	0	462	1,698	1,375	300	0	3,835	
OTHER								
HAP / RSE	0	483	582	535	59	0	1,659	
Environmental	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Info Manage	529	0	5,620	0	0	0	6,149	
1-Time Other	0	30	0	4,397	0	0	4,427	
Land	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
TOTAL ONE-TIME	19,294	9,621	96,049	13,704	1,535	0	140,204	
RECURRING NET								
-----(\$K)-----	----	----	----	----	----	----	-----	-----
FAM HOUSE OPS	0	-238	765	1,696	1,358	1,324	4,905	1,324
O&M								
RPMA	0	-2,677	-8,063	-14,695	-19,071	-19,550	-64,056	-19,550
BOS	0	-121	-1,323	-2,494	-5,867	-6,916	-16,721	-6,916
Unique Operat	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Caretaker	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Civ Salary	0	-9,889	-30,244	-49,908	-59,659	-60,211	-209,912	-60,211
CHAMPUS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
MIL PERSONNEL								
Mil Salary	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
House Allow	0	-377	-526	1,133	1,599	1,599	3,429	1,599
OTHER								
Procurement	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mission	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Misc Recur	0	10,516	28,489	42,951	49,777	49,299	181,032	49,299
Unique Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL RECUR	0	-2,786	-10,902	-21,317	-31,863	-34,454	-101,323	-34,454
TOTAL NET COST	19,294	6,835	85,147	-7,614	-30,328	-34,454	38,881	-34,454

FITZSIMONS ARMY MEDICAL CENTER, CO

Return on Investment: The total one-time cost to implement this recommendation is \$103 million. The net of all costs and savings during the implementation period is a savings of \$179 million. Annual recurring savings after implementation are \$83 million with an immediate return on investment. The net present value of the costs and savings over 20 years is a savings of \$983 million.

COBRA REALIGNMENT SUMMARY (COBRA v5.08) - Page 1/2
Data As Of 11:50 12/28/1994, Report Created 10:16 02/21/1995

Department : ARMY
Option Package : MD1-8QA
Scenario File : A:\MD1-8QA.CBR
Std Pctrs File : C:\COBRA\SF7DEC.SFF

Starting Year : 1996
Final Year : 2000
ROI Year : Immediate

NPV in 2015(\$K) : -983,218
1-Time Cost(\$K) : 102,905

Net Costs (\$K) Constant Dollars	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	Total	Beyond
	----	----	----	----	----	----		
MilCon	9,889	0	54,376	0	0	0	64,265	0
Person	0	-9,455	-29,631	-47,923	-57,988	-58,612	-203,609	-58,612
Overhd	2,395	-390	-5,767	-12,780	-22,088	-25,005	-63,636	-25,005
Moving	0	5,652	5,766	5,820	526	0	17,764	0
Missio	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	0	513	582	4,932	59	0	6,086	0
TOTAL	12,284	-3,681	25,326	-49,950	-79,491	-83,617	-179,129	-83,617

	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	Total
	----	----	----	----	----	----	-----
POSITIONS ELIMINATED							
Off	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Enl	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Civ	0	430	455	400	24	0	1,309
TOT	0	430	455	400	24	0	1,309

POSITIONS REALIGNED							
Off	0	77	208	138	46	0	469
Enl	0	64	216	246	48	0	574
Stu	0	0	0	260	0	0	260
Civ	0	265	0	27	0	0	292
TOT	0	406	424	671	94	0	1,595

Summary:

CLOSE FAMC, EXCEPT FOR McWHETHY ARMY RESERVE CENTER
RELOCATE MEDICAL BQPT & OPTICAL SCHOOL & OPTICAL FAB LAB TO FT SAM HOUSTON, TX
RELOCATE OCHAMPUS TO DENVER, CO LEASED SPACE

TOTAL APPROPRIATIONS DETAIL REPORT (COBRA v5.08) - Page 1/3
 Data As Of 11:50 12/28/1994, Report Created 10:16 02/21/1995

Department : ARMY
 Option Package : MD1-8QA
 Scenario File : A:\MD1-8QA.CBR
 Std Fctrs File : C:\COBRA\SF7DEC.SPF

ONE-TIME COSTS	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	Total
----- (\$K) -----	----	----	----	----	----	----	-----
CONSTRUCTION							
MILCON	5,889	0	13,532	0	0	0	19,421
Fam Housing	3,548	0	35,478	0	0	0	39,026
Land Purch	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
O&M							
CIV SALARY							
Civ RIF	0	520	807	574	54	0	1,955
Civ Retire	0	199	190	178	8	0	575
CIV MOVING							
Per Diem	0	152	0	98	0	0	250
POV Miles	0	11	0	4	0	0	15
Home Purch	0	505	0	289	0	0	795
HHG	0	314	0	186	0	0	500
Misc	0	31	0	19	0	0	50
House Hunt	0	126	0	73	0	0	198
PPS	0	3,715	3,945	3,456	201	0	11,318
RITA	0	231	0	135	0	0	366
FREIGHT							
Packing	0	101	105	167	23	0	396
Freight	0	5	16	18	1	0	40
Vehicles	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Driving	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Unemployment	0	91	141	100	9	0	341
OTHER							
Program Plan	2,395	1,796	1,347	1,010	758	0	7,307
Shutdown	0	850	893	1,088	120	0	2,951
New Hire	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
1-Time Move	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
MIL PERSONNEL							
MIL MOVING							
Per Diem	0	41	214	198	16	0	469
POV Miles	0	24	117	79	11	0	231
HHG	0	514	1,752	1,447	358	0	4,072
Misc	0	90	297	269	66	0	722
OTHER							
Elim PCS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
OTHER							
HAP / RSE	0	483	582	535	59	0	1,659
Environmental	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Info Manage	451	0	5,366	0	0	0	5,817
1-Time Other	0	30	0	4,397	0	0	4,427
TOTAL ONE-TIME	12,284	9,829	64,785	14,321	1,686	0	102,905

TOTAL APPROPRIATIONS DETAIL REPORT (COBRA v5.08) - Page 2/3
 Data As Of 11:50 12/28/1994, Report Created 10:16 02/21/1995

Department : ARMY
 Option Package : MD1-8QA
 Scenario File : A:\MD1-8QA.CBR
 Std Pctrs File : C:\COBRA\SF7DEC.SFF

RECURRINGCOSTS	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	Total	Beyond
-----(\$K)-----	----	----	----	----	----	----	-----	-----
FAM HOUSE OPS	0	0	1,491	2,976	2,976	2,976	10,419	2,976
O&M								
RPMA	0	0	175	175	175	175	700	175
BOS	0	797	1,685	3,076	3,272	3,272	12,102	3,272
Unique Operat	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Civ Salary	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CHAMPUS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Caretaker	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
MIL PERSONNEL								
Off Salary	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Enl Salary	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
House Allow	0	734	3,486	5,144	5,611	5,611	20,588	5,611
OTHER								
Mission	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Misc Recur	0	0	650	650	650	650	2,600	650
Unique Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL RECUR	0	1,531	7,487	12,021	12,685	12,685	46,409	12,685
TOTAL COST	12,284	11,360	72,272	26,343	14,371	12,685	149,314	12,685
ONE-TIME SAVES	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	Total	
-----(\$K)-----	----	----	----	----	----	----	-----	
CONSTRUCTION								
MILCON	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Fam Housing	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
O&M								
1-Time Move	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
MIL PERSONNEL								
Mil Moving	0	207	682	618	151	0	1,658	
OTHER								
Land Sales	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Environmental	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
1-Time Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
TOTAL ONE-TIME	0	207	682	618	151	0	1,658	
RECURRINGSAVES	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	Total	Beyond
-----(\$K)-----	----	----	----	----	----	----	-----	-----
FAM HOUSE OPS	0	238	725	1,280	1,618	1,652	5,514	1,652
O&M								
RPMA	0	2,677	8,274	14,906	19,281	19,760	64,899	19,760
BOS	0	917	3,008	5,570	9,140	10,188	28,824	10,188
Unique Operat	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Civ Salary	0	9,889	30,244	49,908	59,659	60,211	209,912	60,211
CHAMPUS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
MIL PERSONNEL								
Off Salary	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Enl Salary	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
House Allow	0	1,111	4,012	4,012	4,012	4,012	17,158	4,012
OTHER								
Procurement	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mission	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Misc Recur	0	0	0	0	0	478	478	478
Unique Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL RECUR	0	14,833	46,264	75,676	93,711	96,301	326,785	96,301
TOTAL SAVINGS	0	15,041	46,946	76,293	93,862	96,301	328,444	96,301

TOTAL APPROPRIATIONS DETAIL REPORT (COBRA v5.08) - Page 3/3
 Data As Of 11:50 12/28/1994, Report Created 10:16 02/21/1995

Department : ARMY
 Option Package : MD1-8QA
 Scenario File : A:\MD1-8QA.CBR
 Std Pctrs File : C:\COBRA\SF7DEC.SPF

ONE-TIME NET	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	Total	
-----(\$K)-----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
CONSTRUCTION								
MILCON	5,889	0	13,532	0	0	0	19,421	
Fam Housing	3,548	0	35,478	0	0	0	39,026	
O&M								
Civ Retir/RIF	0	719	998	752	62	0	2,531	
Civ Moving	0	5,190	4,067	4,445	226	0	13,929	
Other	2,395	2,738	2,381	2,199	987	0	10,600	
MIL PERSONNEL								
Mil Moving	0	462	1,698	1,375	300	0	3,835	
OTHER								
HAP / RSE	0	483	582	535	59	0	1,659	
Environmental	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Info Manage	451	0	5,366	0	0	0	5,817	
1-Time Other	0	30	0	4,397	0	0	4,427	
Land	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
TOTAL ONE-TIME	12,284	9,621	64,103	13,704	1,535	0	101,247	
RECURRING NET								
-----(\$K)-----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	-----
FAM HOUSE OPS	0	-238	765	1,696	1,358	1,324	4,905	1,324
O&M								
RPMA	0	-2,677	-8,099	-14,731	-19,106	-19,585	-64,199	-19,585
BOS	0	-121	-1,323	-2,494	-5,867	-6,916	-16,721	-6,916
Unique Operat	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Caretaker	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Civ Salary	0	-9,889	-30,244	-49,908	-59,659	-60,211	-209,912	-60,211
CHAMPUS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
MIL PERSONNEL								
Mil Salary	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
House Allow	0	-377	-526	1,133	1,599	1,599	3,429	1,599
OTHER								
Procurement	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mission	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Misc Recur	0	0	650	650	650	172	2,122	172
Unique Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL RECUR	0	-13,302	-38,777	-63,654	-81,026	-83,617	-280,376	-83,617
TOTAL NET COST	12,284	-3,681	25,326	-49,950	-79,491	-83,617	-179,129	-83,617

FORT BUCHANAN, PR

Return on Investment: The total one-time cost to implement this recommendation is \$74 million. The net of all costs and savings during the implementation period is a cost of \$50 million. Annual recurring savings after implementation are \$10 million with a return on investment expected in 7 years. The net present value of the costs and savings over 20 years is a savings of \$45 million.

COBRA REALIGNMENT SUMMARY (COBRA v5.08) - Page 1/2
 Data As Of 13:50 09/15/1994, Report Created 10:51 02/06/1995

Department : ARMY
 Option Package : CA4-2
 Scenario File : C:\COBRA\CA4-2.CBR
 Std Fctrs File : C:\COBRA\SF7DEC.SFF

Starting Year : 1996
 Final Year : 2001
 ROI Year : 2008 (7 Years)

NPV in 2015(\$K): -45,372
 1-Time Cost(\$K): 74,371

Net Costs (\$K) Constant Dollars	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	Total	Beyond
	----	----	----	----	----	----		
MilCon	5,583	61,942	0	0	0	0	67,525	0
Person	0	0	-2,574	-6,507	-6,507	-6,916	-22,504	-7,427
Overhd	1,033	1,136	4,674	-1,414	-1,523	-1,843	2,063	-2,164
Moving	0	0	1,158	0	0	173	1,331	0
Missio	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	0	0	1,181	0	0	35	1,216	0
TOTAL	6,616	63,078	4,439	-7,920	-8,029	-8,552	49,631	-9,591

	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	Total
	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
POSITIONS ELIMINATED							
Off	0	0	6	0	0	0	6
Enl	0	0	53	0	0	0	53
Civ	0	0	103	0	0	20	123
TOT	0	0	162	0	0	20	182

POSITIONS REALIGNED							
Off	0	0	52	0	0	0	52
Enl	0	0	207	0	0	0	207
Stu	0	0	18	0	0	0	18
Civ	0	0	212	0	0	0	212
TOT	0	0	489	0	0	0	489

Summary:

 REALIGN FORT BUCHANAN BY REDUCING GARRISON MANAGEMENT FUNCTIONS AND DISPOSING OF FAMILY HOUSING. RETAIN AN ENCLAVE FOR THE RESERVE COMPONENTS, ARMY AND AIR AIR FORCE EXCHANGE SERVICE (AAFES) AND THE ANTILLES CONSOLIDATED SCHOOL.

TOTAL APPROPRIATIONS DETAIL REPORT (COBRA v5.08) - Page 1/9
 Data As Of 13:50 09/15/1994, Report Created 10:51 02/06/1995

Department : ARMY
 Option Package : CA4-2
 Scenario File : C:\COBRA\CA4-2.CBR
 Std Fctrs File : C:\COBRA\SF7DEC.SFF

ONE-TIME COSTS	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	Total
-----(\$K)-----	----	----	----	----	----	----	-----
CONSTRUCTION							
MILCON	2,447	24,468	0	0	0	0	26,915
Fam Housing	3,136	31,361	0	0	0	0	34,497
Land Purch	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
O&M							
CIV SALARY							
Civ RIF	0	0	197	0	0	36	233
Civ Retire	0	0	41	0	0	8	50
CIV MOVING							
Per Diem	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
POV Miles	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Home Purch	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
HHG	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Misc	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
House Hunt	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
PPS	0	0	893	0	0	173	1,066
RITA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
FREIGHT							
Packing	0	0	121	0	0	0	121
Freight	0	0	144	0	0	0	144
Vehicles	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Driving	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Unemployment	0	0	34	0	0	6	41
OTHER							
Program Plan	1,033	775	581	436	327	245	3,396
Shutdown	0	0	301	0	0	9	310
New Hire	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1-Time Move	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
MIL PERSONNEL							
MIL MOVING							
Per Diem	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
POV Miles	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
HHG	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Misc	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
OTHER							
Elim PCS	0	0	269	0	0	0	269
OTHER							
HAP / RSE	0	0	181	0	0	35	216
Environmental	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Info Manage	0	6,113	0	0	0	0	6,113
1-Time Other	0	0	1,000	0	0	0	1,000
TOTAL ONE-TIME	6,616	62,716	3,763	436	327	513	74,371

TOTAL APPROPRIATIONS DETAIL REPORT (COBRA v5.08) - Page 2/9
 Data As Of 13:50 09/15/1994, Report Created 10:51 02/06/1995

Department : ARMY
 Option Package : CA4-2
 Scenario File : C:\COBRA\CA4-2.CBR
 Std Pctrs File : C:\COBRA\SP7DEC.SPF

RECURRINGCOSTS	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	Total	Beyond
---- (\$K) ----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
FAM HOUSE OPS	0	362	720	720	720	720	3,243	720
O&M								
RPMA	0	0	882	882	882	882	3,528	882
BOS	0	0	2,683	2,683	2,683	2,683	10,731	2,683
Unique Operat	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Civ Salary	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CHAMPUS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Caretaker	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
MIL PERSONNEL								
Off Salary	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Enl Salary	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
House Allow	0	0	274	274	274	274	1,097	274
OTHER								
Mission	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Misc Recur	0	0	2,585	2,585	2,585	2,585	10,340	2,585
Unique Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL RECUR	0	362	7,145	7,145	7,145	7,145	28,941	7,145
TOTAL COST	6,616	63,078	10,908	7,580	7,471	7,657	103,311	7,145
ONE-TIME SAVES	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	Total	
---- (\$K) ----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
CONSTRUCTION								
MILCON	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Fam Housing	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
O&M								
1-Time Move	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
MIL PERSONNEL								
Mil Moving	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
OTHER								
Land Sales	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Environmental	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
1-Time Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
TOTAL ONE-TIME	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
RECURRINGSAVES	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	Total	Beyond
---- (\$K) ----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
FAM HOUSE OPS	0	0	1,794	3,589	3,589	3,644	12,616	3,699
O&M								
RPMA	0	0	364	730	730	742	2,567	753
BOS	0	0	920	4,401	4,401	4,582	14,304	4,582
Unique Operat	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Civ Salary	0	0	2,369	4,738	4,738	5,198	17,042	5,658
CHAMPUS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
MIL PERSONNEL								
Off Salary	0	0	204	408	408	408	1,427	408
Enl Salary	0	0	818	1,635	1,635	1,635	5,724	1,635
House Allow	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
OTHER								
Procurement	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mission	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Misc Recur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Unique Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL RECUR	0	0	6,469	15,501	15,501	16,209	53,680	16,736
TOTAL SAVINGS	0	0	6,469	15,501	15,501	16,209	53,680	16,736

TOTAL APPROPRIATIONS DETAIL REPORT (COBRA v5.08) - Page 3/9
 Data As Of 13:50 09/15/1994, Report Created 10:51 02/06/1995

Department : ARMY
 Option Package : CA4-2
 Scenario File : C:\COBRA\CA4-2.CBR
 Std Fctrs File : C:\COBRA\SF7DEC.SPF

ONE-TIME NET	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	Total	
-----(\$K)-----	----	----	----	----	----	----	-----	
CONSTRUCTION								
MILCON	2,447	24,468	0	0	0	0	26,915	
Fam Housing	3,136	31,361	0	0	0	0	34,497	
O&M								
Civ Retir/RIF	0	0	239	0	0	44	283	
Civ Moving	0	0	1,158	0	0	173	1,331	
Other	1,033	775	916	436	327	261	3,747	
MIL PERSONNEL								
Mil Moving	0	0	269	0	0	0	269	
OTHER								
HAP / RSE	0	0	181	0	0	35	216	
Environmental	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Info Manage	0	6,113	0	0	0	0	6,113	
1-Time Other	0	0	1,000	0	0	0	1,000	
Land	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
TOTAL ONE-TIME	6,616	62,716	3,763	436	327	513	74,371	
RECURRING NET								
-----(\$K)-----	----	----	----	----	----	----	-----	Beyond
FAM HOUSE OPS	0	362	-1,074	-2,868	-2,868	-2,923	-9,372	-2,979
O&M								
RPMA	-0	-0	518	152	152	140	962	129
BOS	0	0	1,763	-1,718	-1,718	-1,900	-3,572	-1,900
Unique Operat	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Caretaker	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Civ Salary	0	0	-2,369	-4,738	-4,738	-5,198	-17,042	-5,658
CHAMPUS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
MIL PERSONNEL								
Mil Salary	0	0	-1,022	-2,043	-2,043	-2,043	-7,151	-2,043
House Allow	0	0	274	274	274	274	1,097	274
OTHER								
Procurement	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mission	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Misc Recur	0	0	2,585	2,585	2,585	2,585	10,340	2,585
Unique Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL RECUR	-0	362	676	-8,356	-8,356	-9,064	-24,739	-9,591
TOTAL NET COST	6,616	63,078	4,439	-7,920	-8,029	-8,552	49,631	-9,591

FORT CHAFFEE

Return on Investment: The total one-time cost to implement this recommendation is \$10 million. The net of all costs and savings during the implementation period is a savings of \$39 million. Annual recurring savings after implementation are \$13 million with a return on investment expected in 1 year. The net present value of the costs and savings over 20 years is a savings of \$167 million.

COBRA REALIGNMENT SUMMARY (COBRA v5.08) - Page 1/2
Data As Of 18:08 09/26/1994, Report Created 09:30 02/06/1995

Department : ARMY
Option Package : MT2-1
Scenario File : C:\COBRA\MT2-1.CBR
Std Pctrs File : C:\COBRA\SF7DEC.SFP

Starting Year : 1996
Final Year : 1998
ROI Year : 1999 (1 Year)

NPV in 2015(\$K): -167,438
1-Time Cost(\$K): 9,573

Net Costs (\$K) Constant Dollars	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	Total	Beyond
	----	----	----	----	----	----		
MilCon	-1,200	0	0	0	0	0	-1,200	0
Person	0	0	-4,057	-8,885	-8,885	-8,885	-30,712	-8,885
Overhd	356	267	3,913	-4,580	-4,580	-4,580	-9,205	-4,580
Moving	0	0	2,303	0	0	0	2,303	0
Missio	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	0	0	179	0	0	0	179	0
TOTAL	-843	267	2,338	-13,465	-13,465	-13,465	-38,634	-13,465

	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	Total
	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
POSITIONS ELIMINATED							
Off	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
Enl	0	0	3	0	0	0	3
Civ	0	0	189	0	0	0	189
TOT	0	0	193	0	0	0	193

	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	Total
	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
POSITIONS REALIGNED							
Off	0	0	5	0	0	0	5
Enl	0	0	31	0	0	0	31
Stu	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Civ	0	0	18	0	0	0	18
TOT	0	0	54	0	0	0	54

Summary:

Close Ft. Chaffee, Ar.
Move all Army and tenant organizations to Base X.
RIF civilians in Garrison.

ENCLAVE RC facilities, ranges and organizations.

TOTAL APPROPRIATIONS DETAIL REPORT (COBRA v5.08) - Page 1/3
 Data As Of 18:08 09/26/1994, Report Created 09:30 02/06/1995

Department : ARMY
 Option Package : MT2-1
 Scenario File : C:\COBRA\MT2-1.CBR
 Std Fctrs File : C:\COBRA\SF7DEC.SPF

ONE-TIME COSTS	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	Total
-----(\$K)-----	----	----	----	----	----	----	-----
CONSTRUCTION							
MILCON	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fam Housing	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Land Purch	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
O&M							
CIV SALARY							
Civ RIF	0	0	251	0	0	0	251
Civ Retire	0	0	87	0	0	0	87
CIV MOVING							
Per Diem	0	0	61	0	0	0	61
POV Miles	0	0	4	0	0	0	4
Home Purch	0	0	187	0	0	0	187
HHG	0	0	128	0	0	0	128
Misc	0	0	12	0	0	0	12
House Hunt	0	0	51	0	0	0	51
PPS	0	0	1,641	0	0	0	1,641
RITA	0	0	89	0	0	0	89
FREIGHT							
Packing	0	0	13	0	0	0	13
Freight	0	0	2	0	0	0	2
Vehicles	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Driving	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Unemployment	0	0	44	0	0	0	44
OTHER							
Program Plan	356	267	200	0	0	0	824
Shutdown	0	0	5,807	0	0	0	5,807
New Hire	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1-Time Move	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
MIL PERSONNEL							
MIL MOVING							
Per Diem	0	0	14	0	0	0	14
POV Miles	0	0	9	0	0	0	9
HHG	0	0	122	0	0	0	122
Misc	0	0	25	0	0	0	25
OTHER							
Elim PCS	0	0	19	0	0	0	19
OTHER							
HAP / RSE	0	0	179	0	0	0	179
Environmental	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Info Manage	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1-Time Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL ONE-TIME	356	267	8,949	0	0	0	9,573

TOTAL APPROPRIATIONS DETAIL REPORT (COBRA v5.08) - Page 2/3
 Data As Of 18:08 09/26/1994, Report Created 09:30 02/06/1995

Department : ARMY
 Option Package : MT2-1
 Scenario File : C:\COBRA\MT2-1.CBR
 Std Pctrs File : C:\COBRA\SF7DEC.SFF

RECURRINGCOSTS	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	Total	Beyond
----(\$K)----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
FAM HOUSE OPS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
O&M								
RPMA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
BOS	0	0	104	104	104	104	417	104
Unique Operat	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Civ Salary	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CHAMPUS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Caretaker	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
MIL PERSONNEL								
Off Salary	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Enl Salary	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
House Allow	0	0	162	162	162	162	648	162
OTHER								
Mission	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Misc Recur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Unique Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL RECUR	0	0	266	266	266	266	1,065	266
TOTAL COST	356	267	9,216	266	266	266	10,638	266
ONE-TIME SAVES	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	Total	
----(\$K)----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	
CONSTRUCTION								
MILCON	1,200	0	0	0	0	0	1,200	
Fam Housing	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
O&M								
1-Time Move	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
MIL PERSONNEL								
Mil Moving	0	0	58	0	0	0	58	
OTHER								
Land Sales	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Environmental	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
1-Time Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
TOTAL ONE-TIME	1,200	0	58	0	0	0	1,258	
RECURRINGSAVES	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	Total	Beyond
----(\$K)----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
FAM HOUSE OPS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
O&M								
RPMA	0	0	1,274	2,655	2,655	2,655	9,241	2,655
BOS	0	0	925	1,230	1,230	1,230	4,617	1,230
Unique Operat	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Civ Salary	0	0	4,347	8,694	8,694	8,694	30,428	8,694
CHAMPUS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
MIL PERSONNEL								
Off Salary	0	0	34	68	68	68	238	68
Enl Salary	0	0	46	92	92	92	324	92
House Allow	0	0	193	193	193	193	771	193
OTHER								
Procurement	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mission	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Misc Recur	0	0	0	799	799	799	2,397	799
Unique Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL RECUR	0	0	6,819	13,732	13,732	13,732	48,015	13,732
TOTAL SAVINGS	1,200	0	6,877	13,732	13,732	13,732	49,273	13,732

TOTAL APPROPRIATIONS DETAIL REPORT (COBRA v5.08) - Page 3/3
 Data As Of 18:08 09/26/1994, Report Created 09:30 02/06/1995

Department : ARMY
 Option Package : MT2-1
 Scenario File : C:\COBRA\MT2-1.CBR
 Std Fctrs File : C:\COBRA\SF7DEC.SFF

ONE-TIME NET	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	Total	
-----(\$K)-----	----	----	----	----	----	----	-----	-----
CONSTRUCTION								
MILCON	-1,200	0	0	0	0	0	-1,200	
Fam Housing	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
O&M								
Civ Retir/RIF	0	0	338	0	0	0	338	
Civ Moving	0	0	2,191	0	0	0	2,191	
Other	356	267	6,052	0	0	0	6,676	
MIL PERSONNEL								
Mil Moving	0	0	132	0	0	0	132	
OTHER								
HAP / RSE	0	0	179	0	0	0	179	
Environmental	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Info Manage	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
1-Time Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Land	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
TOTAL ONE-TIME	-843	267	8,891	0	0	0	8,315	
RECURRING NET								
-----(\$K)-----	----	----	----	----	----	----	-----	Beyond
FAM HOUSE OPS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
O&M								
RPMA	0	0	-1,274	-2,655	-2,655	-2,655	-9,241	-2,655
BOS	0	0	-821	-1,126	-1,126	-1,126	-4,199	-1,126
Unique Operat	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Caretaker	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Civ Salary	0	0	-4,347	-8,694	-8,694	-8,694	-30,428	-8,694
CHAMPUS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
MIL PERSONNEL								
Mil Salary	0	0	-80	-160	-160	-160	-562	-160
House Allow	0	0	-31	-31	-31	-31	-123	-31
OTHER								
Procurement	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mission	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Misc Recur	0	0	0	-799	-799	-799	-2,397	-799
Unique Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL RECUR	0	0	-6,553	-13,465	-13,465	-13,465	-46,950	-13,465
TOTAL NET COST	-843	267	2,338	-13,465	-13,465	-13,465	-38,634	-13,465

FORT DETRICK, MD (REDIRECT)

Return on Investment: The total one-time cost to implement this recommendation is \$.3 million. The net of all costs and savings during the implementation period is a savings of \$4 million. Annual recurring savings after implementation are \$0 million with an immediate return on investment. The net present value of the costs and savings over 20 years is a savings of \$4 million.

COBRA REALIGNMENT SUMMARY (COBRA v5.08) - Page 1/2
 Data As Of 13:07 12/22/1994, Report Created 06:36 02/21/1995

Department : ARMY
 Option Package : CO4-1
 Scenario File : C:\COBRA\CO4-1.CBR
 Std Fctrs File : C:\COBRA\SF7DEC.SFF

Starting Year : 1996
 Final Year : 1996
 ROI Year : Immediate

NPV in 2015(\$K): -4,101
 1-Time Cost(\$K): 256

Net Costs (\$K) Constant Dollars	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	Total	Beyond
	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
MilCon	-3,443	0	0	0	0	0	-3,443	0
Person	28	0	0	0	0	0	28	0
Overhd	58	31	31	31	31	31	213	31
Moving	207	0	0	0	0	0	207	0
Missio	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	-1,462	0	0	0	0	0	-1,462	0
TOTAL	-4,612	31	31	31	31	31	-4,456	31
	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
POSITIONS ELIMINATED								
Off	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Enl	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Civ	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
TOT	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
POSITIONS REALIGNED								
Off	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Enl	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Stu	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Civ	9	0	0	0	0	0	9	
TOT	9	0	0	0	0	0	9	

Summary:

REVISE BRAC 91. BRAC 91 RECOMMENDED DISESTABLISHMENT OF THE US ARMY BIO-MEDICAL RESEARCH DEVELOPMENT LABORATORY AT WRIGHT-PATTERSON AIR FORCE, OHIO. THIS ALTERNATIVE MOVES THE HEALTH ADVISORIES ENVIRONMENTAL FATE RESEARCH, AND MIL CRITERIA RESEARCH FUNCTIONS OF THE ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY RESEARCH BRANCH TO APG. THE REMAINING FUNCTIONS OF CONDUCTING NON-MAMMALIAN TOXICITY ASSESSMENT MODELS AND ONSITE BIOMONITORING RES REMAINS AT FT DETRICK.

TOTAL APPROPRIATIONS DETAIL REPORT (COBRA v5.08) - Page 1/3
 Data As Of 13:07 12/22/1994, Report Created 06:36 02/21/1995

Department : ARMY
 Option Package : CO4-1
 Scenario File : C:\COBRA\CO4-1.CBR
 Std Fctrs File : C:\COBRA\SF7DEC.SFF

ONE-TIME COSTS (\$K)	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	Total
CONSTRUCTION							
MILCON	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fam Housing	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Land Purch	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
O&M							
CIV SALARY							
Civ RIF	18	0	0	0	0	0	18
Civ Retire	4	0	0	0	0	0	4
CIV MOVING							
Per Diem	22	0	0	0	0	0	22
POV Miles	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Home Purch	52	0	0	0	0	0	52
HHG	38	0	0	0	0	0	38
Misc	4	0	0	0	0	0	4
House Hunt	13	0	0	0	0	0	13
PPS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
RITA	26	0	0	0	0	0	26
FREIGHT							
Packing	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
Freight	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Vehicles	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Driving	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Unemployment	3	0	0	0	0	0	3
OTHER							
Program Plan	8	0	0	0	0	0	8
Shutdown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
New Hire	3	0	0	0	0	0	3
1-Time Move	50	0	0	0	0	0	50
MIL PERSONNEL							
MIL MOVING							
Per Diem	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
POV Miles	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
HHG	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Misc	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
OTHER							
Elim PCS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
OTHER							
HAP / RSE	12	0	0	0	0	0	12
Environmental	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Info Manage	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1-Time Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL ONE-TIME	256	0	0	0	0	0	256

TOTAL APPROPRIATIONS DETAIL REPORT (COBRA v5.08) - Page 2/3
 Data As Of 13:07 12/22/1994, Report Created 06:36 02/21/1995

Department : ARMY
 Option Package : CO4-1
 Scenario File : C:\COBRA\CO4-1.CBR
 Std Fctrs File : C:\COBRA\SF7DEC.SFF

RECURRINGCOSTS -----(\$K)-----	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	Total	Beyond
FAM HOUSE OPS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
O&M								
RPMA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
BOS	50	50	50	50	50	50	302	50
Unique Operat	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Civ Salary	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CHAMPUS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Caretaker	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
MIL PERSONNEL								
Off Salary	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Enl Salary	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
House Allow	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
OTHER								
Mission	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Misc Recur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Unique Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL RECUR	50	50	50	50	50	50	302	50
TOTAL COST	306	50	50	50	50	50	558	50
ONE-TIME SAVES -----(\$K)-----	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	Total	
CONSTRUCTION								
MILCON	3,443	0	0	0	0	0	3,443	
Fam Housing	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
O&M								
1-Time Move	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
MIL PERSONNEL								
Mil Moving	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
OTHER								
Land Sales	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Environmental	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
1-Time Other	1,475	0	0	0	0	0	1,475	
TOTAL ONE-TIME	4,918	0	0	0	0	0	4,918	
RECURRINGSAVES -----(\$K)-----	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	Total	Beyond
FAM HOUSE OPS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
O&M								
RPMA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
BOS	0	19	19	19	19	19	96	19
Unique Operat	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Civ Salary	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CHAMPUS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
MIL PERSONNEL								
Off Salary	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Enl Salary	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
House Allow	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
OTHER								
Procurement	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mission	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Misc Recur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Unique Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL RECUR	0	19	19	19	19	19	96	19
TOTAL SAVINGS	4,918	19	19	19	19	19	5,014	19

TOTAL APPROPRIATIONS DETAIL REPORT (COBRA v5.08) - Page 3/3
 Data As Of 13:07 12/22/1994, Report Created 06:36 02/21/1995

Department : ARMY
 Option Package : CO4-1
 Scenario File : C:\COBRA\CO4-1.CBR
 Std Fctrs File : C:\COBRA\SF7DEC.SFF

ONE-TIME NET -----(\$K)-----	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	Total	
CONSTRUCTION								
MILCON	-3,443	0	0	0	0	0	-3,443	
Fam Housing	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
O&M								
Civ Retir/RIF	22	0	0	0	0	0	22	
Civ Moving	157	0	0	0	0	0	157	
Other	64	0	0	0	0	0	64	
MIL PERSONNEL								
Mil Moving	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
OTHER								
HAP / RSE	12	0	0	0	0	0	12	
Environmental	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Info Manage	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
1-Time Other	-1,475	0	0	0	0	0	-1,475	
Land	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
TOTAL ONE-TIME	-3,187	0	0	0	0	0	-3,187	
RECURRING NET -----(\$K)-----	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	Total	Beyond
FAM HOUSE OPS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
O&M								
RPMA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
BOS	50	31	31	31	31	31	206	31
Unique Operat	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Caretaker	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Civ Salary	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CHAMPUS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
MIL PERSONNEL								
Mil Salary	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
House Allow	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
OTHER								
Procurement	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mission	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Misc Recur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Unique Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL RECUR	50	31	31	31	31	31	206	31
TOTAL NET COST	-4,612	31	31	31	31	31	-4,456	31

FORT DIX, NJ

Return on Investment: The total one-time cost to implement this recommendation is \$19 million. The net of all costs and savings during the implementation period is a savings of \$112 million. Annual recurring savings after implementation are \$38 million with a return on investment expected in 1 year. The net present value of the costs and savings over 20 years is a savings of \$478 million.

COBRA REALIGNMENT SUMMARY (COBRA v5.08) - Page 1/2
 Data As Of 09:31 09/29/1994, Report Created 08:49 02/06/1995

Department : ARMY
 Option Package : MT3-2
 Scenario File : C:\COBRA\MT3-2.CBR
 Std Fctrs File : C:\COBRA\SF7DEC.SPF

Starting Year : 1996
 Final Year : 1998
 ROI Year : 1999 (1 Year)

NPV in 2015(\$K): -477,856
 1-Time Cost(\$K): 19,432

Net Costs (\$K)	Constant Dollars						Total	Beyond
	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001		
MilCon	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Person	0	0	-6,743	-16,438	-16,438	-16,438	-56,056	-16,438
Overhd	1,676	1,257	-202	-21,832	-21,832	-21,832	-62,766	-21,832
Moving	0	0	5,802	0	0	0	5,802	0
Missio	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	0	0	854	0	0	0	854	0
TOTAL	1,676	1,257	-289	-38,270	-38,270	-38,270	-112,166	-38,270

	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	Total
POSITIONS ELIMINATED							
Off	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
Enl	0	0	6	0	0	0	6
Civ	0	0	383	0	0	0	383
TOT	0	0	390	0	0	0	390
POSITIONS REALIGNED							
Off	0	0	62	0	0	0	62
Enl	0	0	241	0	0	0	241
Stu	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Civ	0	0	46	0	0	0	46
TOT	0	0	349	0	0	0	349

Summary:

 Close Ft. Dix, N.J.
 Move all Army organizations to Base X.
 RIF civilians in Garrison not required to remain to support Army Reserve Garrison.
 ENCLAVE ALL Tenant organizations.
 ENCLAVE RC Bldg, land, ranges and organizations.

TOTAL APPROPRIATIONS DETAIL REPORT (COBRA v5.08) - Page 1/3
 Data As Of 09:31 09/29/1994, Report Created 08:49 02/06/1995

Department : ARMY
 Option Package : MT3-2
 Scenario File : C:\COBRA\MT3-2.CBR
 Std Pctrs File : C:\COBRA\SF7DEC.SFF

ONE-TIME COSTS	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	Total
-----(\$K)-----	----	----	----	----	----	----	-----
CONSTRUCTION							
MILCON	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fam Housing	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Land Purch	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
O&M							
CIV SALARY							
Civ RIP	0	0	466	0	0	0	466
Civ Retire	0	0	178	0	0	0	178
CIV MOVING							
Per Diem	0	0	154	0	0	0	154
POV Miles	0	0	11	0	0	0	11
Home Purch	0	0	525	0	0	0	525
HHG	0	0	321	0	0	0	321
Misc	0	0	31	0	0	0	31
House Hunt	0	0	128	0	0	0	128
PPS	0	0	3,312	0	0	0	3,312
RITA	0	0	238	0	0	0	238
FREIGHT							
Packing	0	0	86	0	0	0	86
Freight	0	0	11	0	0	0	11
Vehicles	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Driving	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Unemployment	0	0	81	0	0	0	81
OTHER							
Program Plan	1,676	1,257	943	0	0	0	3,876
Shutdown	0	0	7,652	0	0	0	7,652
New Hire	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
1-Time Move	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
MIL PERSONNEL							
MIL MOVING							
Per Diem	0	0	117	0	0	0	117
POV Miles	0	0	73	0	0	0	73
HHG	0	0	1,069	0	0	0	1,069
Misc	0	0	212	0	0	0	212
OTHER							
Elim PCS	0	0	32	0	0	0	32
OTHER							
HAP / RSE	0	0	854	0	0	0	854
Environmental	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Info Manage	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1-Time Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL ONE-TIME	1,676	1,257	16,498	0	0	0	19,432

TOTAL APPROPRIATIONS DETAIL REPORT (COBRA v5.08) - Page 2/3
 Data As Of 09:31 09/29/1994, Report Created 08:49 02/06/1995

Department : ARMY
 Option Package : MT3-2
 Scenario File : C:\COBRA\MT3-2.CBR
 Std Fctrs File : C:\COBRA\SF7DEC.SPF

RECURRINGCOSTS	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	Total	Beyond
----(\$K)----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
FAM HOUSE OPS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
O&M								
RPMA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
BOS	0	0	669	669	669	669	2,677	669
Unique Operat	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Civ Salary	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CHAMPUS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Caretaker	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
MIL PERSONNEL								
Off Salary	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Enl Salary	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
House Allow	0	0	1,433	1,433	1,433	1,433	5,731	1,433
OTHER								
Mission	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Misc Recur	0	0	3,393	3,393	3,393	3,393	13,572	3,393
Unique Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL RECUR	0	0	5,495	5,495	5,495	5,495	21,980	5,495
TOTAL COST	1,676	1,257	21,993	5,495	5,495	5,495	41,411	5,495
ONE-TIME SAVES	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	Total	
----(\$K)----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	
CONSTRUCTION								
MILCON	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Fam Housing	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
O&M								
1-Time Move	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
MIL PERSONNEL								
Mil Moving	0	0	487	0	0	0	487	
OTHER								
Land Sales	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Environmental	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
1-Time Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
TOTAL ONE-TIME	0	0	487	0	0	0	487	
RECURRINGSAVES	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	Total	Beyond
----(\$K)----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
FAM HOUSE OPS	0	0	5,901	11,803	11,803	11,803	41,310	11,803
O&M								
RPMA	0	0	3,936	8,153	8,153	8,153	28,395	8,153
BOS	0	0	3,022	5,938	5,938	5,938	20,838	5,938
Unique Operat	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Civ Salary	0	0	8,809	17,617	17,617	17,617	61,660	17,617
CHAMPUS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
MIL PERSONNEL								
Off Salary	0	0	34	68	68	68	238	68
Enl Salary	0	0	92	185	185	185	648	185
House Allow	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
OTHER								
Procurement	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mission	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Misc Recur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Unique Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL RECUR	0	0	21,795	43,765	43,765	43,765	153,090	43,765
TOTAL SAVINGS	0	0	22,283	43,765	43,765	43,765	153,577	43,765

TOTAL APPROPRIATIONS DETAIL REPORT (COBRA v5.08) - Page 3/3
 Data As Of 09:31 09/29/1994, Report Created 08:49 02/06/1995

Department : ARMY
 Option Package : MT3-2
 Scenario File : C:\COBRA\MT3-2.CBR
 Std Pctrs File : C:\COBRA\SF7DEC.SFF

ONE-TIME NET	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	Total	
-----(\$K)-----	----	----	----	----	----	----	-----	
CONSTRUCTION								
MILCON	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Fam Housing	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
O&M								
Civ Retir/RIP	0	0	644	0	0	0	644	
Civ Moving	0	0	4,819	0	0	0	4,819	
Other	1,676	1,257	8,678	0	0	0	11,611	
MIL PERSONNEL								
Mil Moving	0	0	1,016	0	0	0	1,016	
OTHER								
HAP / RSE	0	0	854	0	0	0	854	
Environmental	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Info Manage	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
1-Time Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Land	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
TOTAL ONE-TIME	1,676	1,257	16,011	0	0	0	18,944	
RECURRING NET								
-----(\$K)-----	----	----	----	----	----	----	-----	Beyond
FAM HOUSE OPS	0	0	-5,901	-11,803	-11,803	-11,803	-41,310	-11,803
O&M								
RPMA	0	0	-3,936	-8,153	-8,153	-8,153	-28,395	-8,153
BOS	0	0	-2,353	-5,269	-5,269	-5,269	-18,161	-5,269
Unique Operat	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Caretaker	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Civ Salary	0	0	-8,809	-17,617	-17,617	-17,617	-61,660	-17,617
CHAMPUS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
MIL PERSONNEL								
Mil Salary	0	0	-126	-253	-253	-253	-886	-253
House Allow	0	0	1,433	1,433	1,433	1,433	5,731	1,433
OTHER								
Procurement	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mission	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Misc Recur	0	0	3,393	3,393	3,393	3,393	13,572	3,393
Unique Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL RECUR	0	0	-16,300	-38,270	-38,270	-38,270	-131,110	-38,270
TOTAL NET COST	1,676	1,257	-289	-38,270	-38,270	-38,270	-112,166	-38,270

FORT GREELY, AK

Return on Investment: The total one-time cost to implement this recommendation is \$23 million. The net of all costs and savings during the implementation period is a savings of \$43 million. Annual recurring savings after implementation are \$19 million with a return on investment expected in 1 year. The net present value of the costs and savings over 20 years is a savings of \$225 million.

COBRA REALIGNMENT SUMMARY (COBRA v5.08)
Data As of 16:38 09/27/1994, Report Created 10:59 02/22/1995

Department : ARMY
Option Package : MT4-2-3
Scenario File : C:\COBRA\SECDEF\MT4-2-3.CBR
Std Fetrs File : C:\COBRA\SF7DEC.SPF

Starting Year : 1996
Final Year : 1998
ROI Year : 1999 (1 Year)

NPV in 2015(\$K): -224,751
1-Time Cost(\$K): 22,732

Net Costs (\$K)	Constant Dollars							Total	Beyond
	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001			
MilCon	1,094	12,136	0	0	0	0	13,230	0	
Person	0	0	-3,070	-9,450	-9,450	-9,450	-31,421	-9,450	
Overhd	920	690	-2,861	-10,648	-10,648	-10,648	-33,196	-10,648	
Moving	0	0	3,383	0	0	0	3,383	0	
Missio	0	0	0	1,123	1,123	1,123	3,369	1,123	
Other	0	0	1,660	0	0	0	1,660	0	
TOTAL	2,014	12,826	-887	-18,976	-18,976	-18,976	-42,974	-18,976	
	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	Total		
POSITIONS ELIMINATED									
Off	0	0	9	0	0	0	9		
Enl	0	0	141	0	0	0	141		
Civ	0	0	126	0	0	0	126		
TOT	0	0	276	0	0	0	276		
POSITIONS REALIGNED									
Off	0	0	32	0	0	0	32		
Enl	0	0	192	0	0	0	192		
Stu	0	0	33	0	0	0	33		
Civ	0	0	56	0	0	0	56		
TOT	0	0	313	0	0	0	313		

Summary:

Realign Ft. Greely:

- (1) Relocate Cold Regions Test Activity (CRTA) and Northern Warfare Training Center (NWTC) to Ft Wainwright.
- (2) "Safari" from Ft Wainwright as missions dictate.
- (3) No RC requirements for enclave.
- (4) Garrison at Greely will inactivate, but small garrison activity will remain (73-man).

TOTAL APPROPRIATIONS DETAIL REPORT (COBRA v5.08) - Page 1/3
 Data As Of 16:38 09/27/1994, Report Created 10:59 02/22/1995

Department : ARMY
 Option Package : MT4-2-3
 Scenario File : C:\COBRA\SECDEF\MT4-2-3.CBR
 Std Pctrs File : C:\COBRA\SF7DEC.SFF

ONE-TIME COSTS	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	Total
-----(\$K)-----	----	----	----	----	----	----	-----
CONSTRUCTION							
MILCON	1,094	10,939	0	0	0	0	12,032
Fam Housing	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Land Purch	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
O&M							
CIV SALARY							
Civ RIF	0	0	197	0	0	0	197
Civ Retire	0	0	79	0	0	0	79
CIV MOVING							
Per Diem	0	0	166	0	0	0	166
POV Miles	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
Home Purch	0	0	791	0	0	0	791
HHG	0	0	255	0	0	0	255
Misc	0	0	28	0	0	0	28
House Hunt	0	0	99	0	0	0	99
PPS	0	0	1,094	0	0	0	1,094
RITA	0	0	304	0	0	0	304
FREIGHT							
Packing	0	0	74	0	0	0	74
Freight	0	0	31	0	0	0	31
Vehicles	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Driving	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Unemployment	0	0	34	0	0	0	34
OTHER							
Program Plan	920	690	517	0	0	0	2,127
Shutdown	0	0	969	0	0	0	969
New Hire	0	0	18	0	0	0	18
1-Time Move	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
MIL PERSONNEL							
MIL MOVING							
Per Diem	0	0	27	0	0	0	27
POV Miles	0	0	16	0	0	0	16
HHG	0	0	701	0	0	0	701
Misc	0	0	157	0	0	0	157
OTHER							
Elim PCS	0	0	673	0	0	0	673
OTHER							
HAP / RSE	0	0	660	0	0	0	660
Environmental	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Info Manage	0	1,198	0	0	0	0	1,198
1-Time Other	0	0	1,000	0	0	0	1,000
TOTAL ONE-TIME	2,014	12,826	7,891	0	0	0	22,732

TOTAL APPROPRIATIONS DETAIL REPORT (COBRA v5.08) - Page 2/3
 Data As Of 16:38 09/27/1994, Report Created 10:59 02/22/1995

Department : ARMY
 Option Package : MT4-2-3
 Scenario File : C:\COBRA\SECDEF\MT4-2-3.CBR
 Std Fctrs File : C:\COBRA\SF7DEC.SFF

RECURRINGCOSTS	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	Total	Beyond
-----(\$K)-----	----	----	----	----	----	----	-----	-----
FAM HOUSE OPS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
O&M								
RPMA	0	0	66	66	66	66	263	66
BOS	0	0	723	723	723	723	2,893	723
Unique Operat	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Civ Salary	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CHAMPUS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Caretaker	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
MIL PERSONNEL								
Off Salary	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Enl Salary	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
House Allow	0	0	1,308	1,308	1,308	1,308	5,233	1,308
OTHER								
Mission	0	0	0	1,123	1,123	1,123	3,369	1,123
Misc Recur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Unique Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL RECUR	0	0	2,097	3,220	3,220	3,220	11,757	3,220
TOTAL COST	2,014	12,826	9,988	3,220	3,220	3,220	34,489	3,220
ONE-TIME SAVES	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	Total	
-----(\$K)-----	----	----	----	----	----	----	-----	
CONSTRUCTION								
MILCON	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Fam Housing	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
O&M								
1-Time Move	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
MIL PERSONNEL								
Mil Moving	0	0	360	0	0	0	360	
OTHER								
Land Sales	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Environmental	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
1-Time Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
TOTAL ONE-TIME	0	0	360	0	0	0	360	
RECURRINGSAVES	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	Total	Beyond
-----(\$K)-----	----	----	----	----	----	----	-----	-----
FAM HOUSE OPS	0	0	2,605	5,210	5,210	5,210	18,235	5,210
O&M								
RPMA	0	0	1,050	2,149	2,149	2,149	7,497	2,149
BOS	0	0	1,481	4,078	4,078	4,078	13,715	4,078
Unique Operat	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Civ Salary	0	0	2,898	5,796	5,796	5,796	20,285	5,796
CHAMPUS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
MIL PERSONNEL								
Off Salary	0	0	306	611	611	611	2,140	611
Enl Salary	0	0	2,176	4,351	4,351	4,351	15,229	4,351
House Allow	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
OTHER								
Procurement	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mission	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Misc Recur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Unique Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL RECUR	0	0	10,515	22,196	22,196	22,196	77,102	22,196
TOTAL SAVINGS	0	0	10,876	22,196	22,196	22,196	77,463	22,196

TOTAL APPROPRIATIONS DETAIL REPORT (COBRA v5.08) - Page 3/3
 Data As Of 16:38 09/27/1994, Report Created 10:59 02/22/1995

Department : ARMY
 Option Package : MT4-2-3
 Scenario File : C:\COBRA\SECDEF\MT4-2-3.CBR
 Std Fctrs File : C:\COBRA\SF7DEC.SFF

ONE-TIME NET	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	Total	
-----(\$K)-----	----	----	----	----	----	----	-----	
CONSTRUCTION								
MILCON	1,094	10,939	0	0	0	0	12,032	
Fam Housing	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
O&M								
Civ Retir/RIF	0	0	276	0	0	0	276	
Civ Moving	0	0	2,843	0	0	0	2,843	
Other	920	690	1,538	0	0	0	3,148	
MIL PERSONNEL								
Mil Moving	0	0	1,213	0	0	0	1,213	
OTHER								
HAP / RSE	0	0	660	0	0	0	660	
Environmental	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Info Manage	0	1,198	0	0	0	0	1,198	
1-Time Other	0	0	1,000	0	0	0	1,000	
Land	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
TOTAL ONE-TIME	2,014	12,826	7,531	0	0	0	22,371	
RECURRING NET								
-----(\$K)-----	----	----	----	----	----	----	-----	-----
FAM HOUSE OPS	0	0	-2,605	-5,210	-5,210	-5,210	-18,235	-5,210
O&M								
RPMA	0	0	-984	-2,083	-2,083	-2,083	-7,234	-2,083
BOS	0	0	-758	-3,355	-3,355	-3,355	-10,823	-3,355
Unique Operat	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Caretaker	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Civ Salary	0	0	-2,898	-5,796	-5,796	-5,796	-20,285	-5,796
CHAMPUS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
MIL PERSONNEL								
Mil Salary	0	0	-2,481	-4,963	-4,963	-4,963	-17,370	-4,963
House Allow	0	0	1,308	1,308	1,308	1,308	5,233	1,308
OTHER								
Procurement	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mission	0	0	0	1,123	1,123	1,123	3,369	1,123
Misc Recur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Unique Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL RRCUR	0	0	-8,418	-18,976	-18,976	-18,976	-65,345	-18,976
TOTAL NET COST	2,014	12,826	-887	-18,976	-18,976	-18,976	-42,974	-18,976

FORT HAMILTON, NY

Return on Investment: The total one-time cost to implement this recommendation is \$2 million. The net of all costs and savings during the implementation period is a savings of \$3 million. Annual recurring savings after implementation are \$7 million with an immediate return on investment. The net present value of the costs and savings over 20 years is a savings of \$74 million.

COBRA REALIGNMENT SUMMARY (COBRA v5.08) - Page 1/2
Data As Of 13:50 09/15/1994, Report Created 10:59 02/06/1995

Department : ARMY
Option Package : CA6-6
Scenario File : C:\COBRA\CA6-6.CBR
Std Pctrs File : C:\COBRA\SF7DEC.SPF

Starting Year : 1996
Final Year : 2001
ROI Year : Immediate

NPV in 2015(\$K): -74,015
1-Time Cost(\$K): 2,110

Net Costs (\$K)	Constant Dollars						Total	Beyond
	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001		
MilCon	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Person	0	0	-355	-827	-827	-1,347	-3,356	-1,977
Overhd	184	138	2,580	-385	-405	-2,687	-574	-5,240
Moving	0	0	405	0	0	230	636	0
Missio	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	0	0	80	0	0	51	132	0
TOTAL	184	138	2,711	-1,212	-1,232	-3,752	-3,162	-7,217
	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	Total	
POSITIONS ELIMINATED								
Off	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Enl	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Civ	0	0	18	0	0	25	43	
TOT	0	0	18	0	0	25	43	
POSITIONS REALIGNED								
Off	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	
Enl	0	0	2	0	0	0	2	
Stu	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Civ	0	0	9	0	0	0	9	
TOT	0	0	12	0	0	0	12	

Summary:

REALIGN FORT HAMILTON. DISPOSE OF ALL FAMILY HOUSING. RETAIN MINIMUM ESSENTIAL LAND AND FACILITIES FOR EXISTING ARMY UNITS AND ACTIVITIES. RELOCATE ALL ARMY RESERVE UNITS FROM CAVEN POINT, NEW JERSEY, TO FORT HAMILTON.

TOTAL APPROPRIATIONS DETAIL REPORT (COBRA v5.08) - Page 1/12
 Data As Of 13:50 09/15/1994, Report Created 10:59 02/06/1995

Department : ARMY
 Option Package : CA6-6
 Scenario File : C:\COBRA\CA6-6.CBR
 Std Pctrs File : C:\COBRA\SF7DEC.SPF

ONE-TIME COSTS ----- (\$K)-----	1996 ----	1997 ----	1998 ----	1999 ----	2000 ----	2001 ----	Total -----
CONSTRUCTION							
MILCON	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fam Housing	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Land Purch	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
O&M							
CIV SALARY							
Civ RIP	0	0	36	0	0	36	72
Civ Retire	0	0	12	0	0	12	25
CIV MOVING							
Per Diem	0	0	20	0	0	0	20
POV Miles	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
Home Purch	0	0	72	0	0	0	72
HHG	0	0	43	0	0	0	43
Misc	0	0	4	0	0	0	4
House Hunt	0	0	17	0	0	0	17
PPS	0	0	173	0	0	230	403
RITA	0	0	32	0	0	0	32
FREIGHT							
Packing	0	0	2	0	0	0	2
Freight	0	0	40	0	0	0	40
Vehicles	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Driving	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Unemployment	0	0	6	0	0	6	12
OTHER							
Program Plan	184	138	104	78	58	44	606
Shutdown	0	0	353	0	0	271	624
New Hire	0	0	3	0	0	0	3
1-Time Move	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
MIL PERSONNEL							
MIL MOVING							
Per Diem	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
POV Miles	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
HHG	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Misc	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
OTHER							
Elim PCS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
OTHER							
HAP / RSE	0	0	55	0	0	51	107
Environmental	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Info Manage	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1-Time Other	0	0	25	0	0	0	25
TOTAL ONE-TIME	184	138	1,000	78	58	651	2,110

TOTAL APPROPRIATIONS DETAIL REPORT (COBRA v5.08) - Page 2/12
 Data As Of 13:50 09/15/1994, Report Created 10:59 02/06/1995

Department : ARMY
 Option Package : CA6-6
 Scenario File : C:\COBRA\CA6-6.CBR
 Std Pctrs File : C:\COBRA\SF7DEC.SPF

RECURRINGCOSTS	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	Total	Beyond
----(\$K)----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
FAM HOUSE OPS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
O&M								
RPMA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
BOS	0	0	17	17	17	17	70	17
Unique Operat	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Civ Salary	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CHAMPUS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Caretaker	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
MIL PERSONNEL								
Off Salary	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Enl Salary	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
House Allow	0	0	22	22	22	22	90	22
OTHER								
Mission	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Misc Recur	0	0	4,749	4,749	4,749	4,749	18,996	4,749
Unique Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL RECUR	0	0	4,789	4,789	4,789	4,789	19,155	4,789
TOTAL COST	184	138	5,789	4,866	4,847	5,440	21,265	4,789
ONE-TIME SAVES	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	Total	
----(\$K)----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	
CONSTRUCTION								
MILCON	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Fam Housing	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
O&M								
1-Time Move	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
MIL PERSONNEL								
Mil Moving	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
OTHER								
Land Sales	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Environmental	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
1-Time Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
TOTAL ONE-TIME	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
RECURRINGSAVES	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	Total	Beyond
----(\$K)----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
FAM HOUSE OPS	0	0	2,018	4,035	4,035	5,904	15,992	7,772
O&M								
RPMA	0	0	446	903	903	1,268	3,520	1,639
BOS	0	0	178	291	291	596	1,356	596
Unique Operat	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Civ Salary	0	0	414	828	828	1,403	3,473	1,978
CHAMPUS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
MIL PERSONNEL								
Off Salary	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Enl Salary	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
House Allow	0	0	21	21	21	21	86	21
OTHER								
Procurement	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mission	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Misc Recur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Unique Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL RECUR	0	0	3,078	6,079	6,079	9,192	24,428	12,006
TOTAL SAVINGS	0	0	3,078	6,079	6,079	9,192	24,428	12,006

TOTAL APPROPRIATIONS DETAIL REPORT (COBRA v5.08) - Page 3/12
 Data As Of 13:50 09/15/1994, Report Created 10:59 02/06/1995

Department : ARMY
 Option Package : CA6-6
 Scenario File : C:\COBRA\CA6-6.CBR
 Std Pctrs File : C:\COBRA\SF7DEC.SFP

ONE-TIME NET	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	Total	
---- (\$K) ----	----	----	----	----	----	----	-----	
CONSTRUCTION								
MILCON	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Fam Housing	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
O&M								
Civ Retir/RIP	0	0	48	0	0	48	96	
Civ Moving	0	0	405	0	0	230	636	
Other	184	138	466	78	58	321	1,246	
MIL PERSONNEL								
Mil Moving	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
OTHER								
HAP / RSE	0	0	55	0	0	51	107	
Environmental	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Info Manage	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
1-Time Other	0	0	25	0	0	0	25	
Land	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
TOTAL ONE-TIME	184	138	1,000	78	58	651	2,110	
RECURRING NET								
---- (\$K) ----	----	----	----	----	----	----	-----	Beyond
FAM HOUSE OPS	0	0	-2,018	-4,035	-4,035	-5,904	-15,992	-7,772
O&M								
RPMA	0	0	-446	-903	-903	-1,268	-3,520	-1,639
BOS	0	0	-161	-273	-273	-579	-1,286	-579
Unique Operat	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Caretaker	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Civ Salary	0	0	-414	-828	-828	-1,403	-3,473	-1,978
CHAMPUS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
MIL PERSONNEL								
Mil Salary	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
House Allow	0	0	1	1	1	1	4	1
OTHER								
Procurement	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mission	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Misc Recur	0	0	4,749	4,749	4,749	4,749	18,996	4,749
Unique Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL RECUR	0	0	1,711	-1,290	-1,290	-4,403	-5,272	-7,217
TOTAL NET COST	184	138	2,711	-1,212	-1,232	-3,752	-3,162	-7,217

FORT HUNTER LIGGETT, CA

Return on Investment: The total one-time cost to implement this recommendation is \$6 million. The net of all costs and savings during the implementation period is a savings of \$12 million. Annual recurring savings after implementation are \$5 million with a return on investment expected in 1 year. The net present value of the costs and savings over 20 years is a savings of \$64 million.

COBRA REALIGNMENT SUMMARY (COBRA v5.08) - Page 1/2
Data As Of 17:44 09/27/1994, Report Created 08:50 02/06/1995

Department : ARMY
Option Package : MT5-2
Scenario File : C:\COBRA\MT5-2.CBR
Std Fctrs File : C:\COBRA\SP7DEC.SPF

Starting Year : 1996
Final Year : 1998
ROI Year : 1999 (1 Year)

NPV in 2015(\$K): -64,367
1-Time Cost(\$K): 6,486

Net Costs (\$K)	Constant Dollars						Total	Beyond
	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001		
MilCon	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Person	0	0	-712	-1,379	-1,379	-1,379	-4,848	-1,379
Overhd	608	456	1,034	-4,101	-4,101	-4,101	-10,205	-4,101
Moving	0	0	3,104	0	0	0	3,104	0
Missio	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	0	0	205	0	0	0	205	0
TOTAL	608	456	3,631	-5,480	-5,480	-5,480	-11,745	-5,480
	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	Total	
	----	----	----	----	----	----	-----	
POSITIONS ELIMINATED								
Off	0	0	2	0	0	0	2	
Enl	0	0	15	0	0	0	15	
Civ	0	0	5	0	0	0	5	
TOT	0	0	22	0	0	0	22	
POSITIONS REALIGNED								
Off	0	0	50	0	0	0	50	
Enl	0	0	326	0	0	0	326	
Stu	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Civ	0	0	80	0	0	0	80	
TOT	0	0	456	0	0	0	456	

Summary:

Close Ft. Hunter Liggett, Ca.
Move all Army and tenant organizations to Base X and Ft. Bliss.

Maintain all ranges and training land for RC training.
THERE IS NO NG OR AR UNITS ON FT HUNTER LIGGETT, CA.
Removed W12K!A from total Garrison numbers per FORSCOM recommendation.

TOTAL APPROPRIATIONS DETAIL REPORT (COBRA v5.08) - Page 1/3
 Data As Of 17:44 09/27/1994, Report Created 08:50 02/06/1995

Department : ARMY
 Option Package : MT5-2
 Scenario File : C:\COBRA\MT5-2.CBR
 Std Fctrs File : C:\COBRA\SF7DEC.SPF

ONE-TIME COSTS	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	Total
-----(\$K)-----	----	----	----	----	----	----	-----
CONSTRUCTION							
MILCON	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fam Housing	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Land Purch	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
O&M							
CIV SALARY							
Civ RIF	0	0	90	0	0	0	90
Civ Retire	0	0	37	0	0	0	37
CIV MOVING							
Per Diem	0	0	166	0	0	0	166
POV Miles	0	0	14	0	0	0	14
Home Purch	0	0	659	0	0	0	659
HHG	0	0	372	0	0	0	372
Misc	0	0	36	0	0	0	36
House Hunt	0	0	148	0	0	0	148
PPS	0	0	58	0	0	0	58
RITA	0	0	287	0	0	0	287
FREIGHT							
Packing	0	0	106	0	0	0	106
Freight	0	0	17	0	0	0	17
Vehicles	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Driving	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Unemployment	0	0	16	0	0	0	16
OTHER							
Program Plan	608	456	342	0	0	0	1,407
Shutdown	0	0	912	0	0	0	912
New Hire	0	0	32	0	0	0	32
1-Time Move	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
MIL PERSONNEL							
MIL MOVING							
Per Diem	0	0	163	0	0	0	163
POV Miles	0	0	110	0	0	0	110
HHG	0	0	1,309	0	0	0	1,309
Misc	0	0	263	0	0	0	263
OTHER							
Elim PCS	0	0	78	0	0	0	78
OTHER							
HAP / RSE	0	0	205	0	0	0	205
Environmental	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Info Manage	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1-Time Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL ONE-TIME	608	456	5,421	0	0	0	6,486

TOTAL APPROPRIATIONS DETAIL REPORT (COBRA v5.08) - Page 2/3
 Data As Of 17:44 09/27/1994, Report Created 08:50 02/06/1995

Department : ARMY
 Option Package : MT5-2
 Scenario File : C:\COBRA\MT5-2.CBR
 Std Pctrs File : C:\COBRA\SF7DEC.SFF

RECURRINGCOSTS	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	Total	Beyond
----(\$K)----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	-----
FAM HOUSE OPS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
O&M								
RPMA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
BOS	0	0	946	946	946	946	3,782	946
Unique Operat	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Civ Salary	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CHAMPUS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Caretaker	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
MIL PERSONNEL								
Off Salary	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Enl Salary	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
House Allow	0	0	1,456	1,456	1,456	1,456	5,826	1,456
OTHER								
Mission	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Misc Recur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Unique Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL RECUR	0	0	2,402	2,402	2,402	2,402	9,609	2,402
TOTAL COST	608	456	7,823	2,402	2,402	2,402	16,094	2,402
ONE-TIME SAVES	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	Total	
----(\$K)----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	
CONSTRUCTION								
MILCON	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Fam Housing	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
O&M								
1-Time Move	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
MIL PERSONNEL								
Mil Moving	0	0	605	0	0	0	605	
OTHER								
Land Sales	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Environmental	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
1-Time Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
TOTAL ONE-TIME	0	0	605	0	0	0	605	
RECURRINGSAVES	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	Total	Beyond
----(\$K)----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	-----
FAM HOUSE OPS	0	0	36	73	73	73	255	73
O&M								
RPMA	0	0	1,030	2,169	2,169	2,169	7,537	2,169
BOS	0	0	99	2,805	2,805	2,805	8,514	2,805
Unique Operat	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Civ Salary	0	0	115	230	230	230	805	230
CHAMPUS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
MIL PERSONNEL								
Off Salary	0	0	68	136	136	136	476	136
Enl Salary	0	0	231	463	463	463	1,620	463
House Allow	0	0	2,006	2,006	2,006	2,006	8,026	2,006
OTHER								
Procurement	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mission	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Misc Recur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Unique Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL RECUR	0	0	3,587	7,882	7,882	7,882	27,234	7,882
TOTAL SAVINGS	0	0	4,192	7,882	7,882	7,882	27,839	7,882

TOTAL APPROPRIATIONS DETAIL REPORT (COBRA v5.08) - Page 3/3
 Data As Of 17:44 09/27/1994, Report Created 08:50 02/06/1995

Department : ARMY
 Option Package : MT5-2
 Scenario File : C:\COBRA\MT5-2.CBR
 Std Pctrs File : C:\COBRA\SF7DEC.SFF

ONE-TIME NET	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	Total	
-----(\$K)-----	----	----	----	----	----	----	-----	
CONSTRUCTION								
MILCON	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Fam Housing	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
O&M								
Civ Retir/RIP	0	0	127	0	0	0	127	
Civ Moving	0	0	1,863	0	0	0	1,863	
Other	608	456	1,302	0	0	0	2,367	
MIL PERSONNEL								
Mil Moving	0	0	1,319	0	0	0	1,319	
OTHER								
HAP / RSE	0	0	205	0	0	0	205	
Environmental	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Info Manage	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
1-Time Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Land	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
TOTAL ONE-TIME	608	456	4,816	0	0	0	5,881	
RECURRING NET								
-----(\$K)-----	----	----	----	----	----	----	-----	Beyond
FAM HOUSE OPS	0	0	-36	-73	-73	-73	-255	-73
O&M								
RPMA	0	0	-1,030	-2,169	-2,169	-2,169	-7,537	-2,169
BOS	0	0	846	-1,859	-1,859	-1,859	-4,731	-1,859
Unique Operat	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Caretaker	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Civ Salary	0	0	-115	-230	-230	-230	-805	-230
CHAMPUS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
MIL PERSONNEL								
Mil Salary	0	0	-299	-599	-599	-599	-2,096	-599
House Allow	0	0	-550	-550	-550	-550	-2,200	-550
OTHER								
Procurement	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mission	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Misc Recur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Unique Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL RECUR	0	0	-1,185	-5,480	-5,480	-5,480	-17,625	-5,480
TOTAL NET COST	608	456	3,631	-5,480	-5,480	-5,480	-11,745	-5,480

FORT INDIANTOWN GAP, PA

Return on Investment: The total one-time cost to implement this recommendation is \$13 million. The net of all costs and savings during the implementation period is a savings of \$67 million. Annual recurring savings after implementation are \$23 million with a return on investment expected in 1 year. The net present value of the costs and savings over 20 years is a savings of \$285 million.

COBRA REALIGNMENT SUMMARY (COBRA v5.08) - Page 1/2
Data As Of 09:41 09/29/1994, Report Created 09:32 02/06/1995

Department : ARMY
Option Package : MT6-2
Scenario File : C:\COBRA\MT6-2.CBR
Std Pctrs File : C:\COBRA\SF7DEC.SFP

Starting Year : 1996
Final Year : 1998
ROI Year : 1999 (1 Year)

NPV in 2015(\$K): -284,523
1-Time Cost(\$K): 12,735

Net Costs (\$K) Constant Dollars	Constant Dollars						Total	Beyond
	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001		
MilCon	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Person	0	0	-6,642	-14,622	-14,622	-14,622	-50,510	-14,622
Overhd	1,211	908	48	-8,133	-8,133	-8,133	-22,232	-8,133
Moving	0	0	4,940	0	0	0	4,940	0
Missio	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	0	0	676	0	0	0	676	0
TOTAL	1,211	908	-978	-22,755	-22,755	-22,755	-67,126	-22,755

	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	Total
POSITIONS ELIMINATED							
Off	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Enl	0	0	4	0	0	0	4
Civ	0	0	315	0	0	0	315
TOT	0	0	319	0	0	0	319

	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	Total
POSITIONS REALIGNED							
Off	0	0	29	0	0	0	29
Enl	0	0	103	0	0	0	103
Stu	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Civ	0	0	70	0	0	0	70
TOT	0	0	202	0	0	0	202

Summary:

Close Ft. Indiantown Gap, Pa.
Move all organizations to Base X except RC.
RIF civilians in Garrison.
ENCLAVE RC Bldg and organizations.

TOTAL APPROPRIATIONS DETAIL REPORT (COBRA v5.08) - Page 1/3
 Data As Of 09:41 09/29/1994, Report Created 09:32 02/06/1995

Department : ARMY
 Option Package : MT6-2
 Scenario File : C:\COBRA\MT6-2.CBR
 Std Fctrs File : C:\COBRA\SF7DEC.SPF

ONE-TIME COSTS	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	Total
-----(\$K)-----	----	----	----	----	----	----	-----
CONSTRUCTION							
MILCON	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fam Housing	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Land Purch	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
O&M							
CIV SALARY							
Civ RIF	0	0	413	0	0	0	413
Civ Retire	0	0	157	0	0	0	157
CIV MOVING							
Per Diem	0	0	195	0	0	0	195
POV Miles	0	0	14	0	0	0	14
Home Purch	0	0	614	0	0	0	614
HHG	0	0	407	0	0	0	407
Misc	0	0	40	0	0	0	40
House Hunt	0	0	162	0	0	0	162
PPS	0	0	2,736	0	0	0	2,736
RITA	0	0	287	0	0	0	287
FREIGHT							
Packing	0	0	47	0	0	0	47
Freight	0	0	6	0	0	0	6
Vehicles	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Driving	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Unemployment	0	0	72	0	0	0	72
OTHER							
Program Plan	1,211	908	681	0	0	0	2,799
Shutdown	0	0	3,434	0	0	0	3,434
New Hire	0	0	14	0	0	0	14
1-Time Move	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
MIL PERSONNEL							
MIL MOVING							
Per Diem	0	0	51	0	0	0	51
POV Miles	0	0	32	0	0	0	32
HHG	0	0	469	0	0	0	469
Misc	0	0	92	0	0	0	92
OTHER							
Elim PCS	0	0	17	0	0	0	17
OTHER							
HAP / RSE	0	0	676	0	0	0	676
Environmental	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Info Manage	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1-Time Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL ONE-TIME	1,211	908	10,617	0	0	0	12,735

TOTAL APPROPRIATIONS DETAIL REPORT (COBRA v5.08) - Page 2/3
 Data As Of 09:41 09/29/1994, Report Created 09:32 02/06/1995

Department : ARMY
 Option Package : MT6-2
 Scenario File : C:\COBRA\MT6-2.CBR
 Std Fctrs File : C:\COBRA\SF7DEC.SFF

RECURRINGCOSTS	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	Total	Beyond
-----(\$K)-----	----	----	----	----	----	----	-----	-----
FAM HOUSE OPS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
O&M								
RPMA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
BOS	0	0	389	389	389	389	1,555	389
Unique Operat	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Civ Salary	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CHAMPUS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Caretaker	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
MIL PERSONNEL								
Off Salary	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Enl Salary	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
House Allow	0	0	625	625	625	625	2,501	625
OTHER								
Mission	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Misc Recur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Unique Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL RECUR	0	0	1,014	1,014	1,014	1,014	4,056	1,014
TOTAL COST	1,211	908	11,631	1,014	1,014	1,014	16,791	1,014
ONE-TIME SAVES	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	Total	
-----(\$K)-----	----	----	----	----	----	----	-----	-----
CONSTRUCTION								
MILCON	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Fam Housing	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
O&M								
1-Time Move	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
MIL PERSONNEL								
Mil Moving	0	0	212	0	0	0	212	
OTHER								
Land Sales	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Environmental	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
1-Time Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
TOTAL ONE-TIME	0	0	212	0	0	0	212	
RECURRINGSAVES	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	Total	Beyond
-----(\$K)-----	----	----	----	----	----	----	-----	-----
FAM HOUSE OPS	0	0	44	89	89	89	311	89
O&M								
RPMA	0	0	1,840	3,744	3,744	3,744	13,072	3,744
BOS	0	0	2,571	4,429	4,429	4,429	15,858	4,429
Unique Operat	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Civ Salary	0	0	7,245	14,489	14,489	14,489	50,713	14,489
CHAMPUS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
MIL PERSONNEL								
Off Salary	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Enl Salary	0	0	62	123	123	123	432	123
House Allow	0	0	635	635	635	635	2,539	635
OTHER								
Procurement	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mission	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Misc Recur	0	0	0	260	260	260	780	260
Unique Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL RECUR	0	0	12,397	23,769	23,769	23,769	83,705	23,769
TOTAL SAVINGS	0	0	12,609	23,769	23,769	23,769	83,918	23,769

TOTAL APPROPRIATIONS DETAIL REPORT (COBRA v5.08) - Page 3/3
 Data As Of 09:41 09/29/1994, Report Created 09:32 02/06/1995

Department : ARMY
 Option Package : MT6-2
 Scenario File : C:\COBRA\MT6-2.CBR
 Std Pctrs File : C:\COBRA\SF7DEC.SPF

ONE-TIME NET	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	Total	
-----(\$K)-----	----	----	----	----	----	----	-----	
CONSTRUCTION								
MILCON	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Fam Housing	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
O&M								
Civ Retir/RIP	0	0	570	0	0	0	570	
Civ Moving	0	0	4,508	0	0	0	4,508	
Other	1,211	908	4,201	0	0	0	6,320	
MIL PERSONNEL								
Mil Moving	0	0	450	0	0	0	450	
OTHER								
HAP / RSE	0	0	676	0	0	0	676	
Environmental	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Info Manage	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
1-Time Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Land	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
TOTAL ONE-TIME	1,211	908	10,404	0	0	0	12,523	
RECURRING NET								
-----(\$K)-----	----	----	----	----	----	----	-----	-----
FAM HOUSE OPS	0	0	-44	-89	-89	-89	-311	-89
O&M								
RPMA	0	0	-1,840	-3,744	-3,744	-3,744	-13,072	-3,744
BOS	0	0	-2,182	-4,040	-4,040	-4,040	-14,302	-4,040
Unique Operat	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Caretaker	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Civ Salary	0	0	-7,245	-14,489	-14,489	-14,489	-50,713	-14,489
CHAMPUS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
MIL PERSONNEL								
Mil Salary	0	0	-62	-123	-123	-123	-432	-123
House Allow	0	0	-10	-10	-10	-10	-39	-10
OTHER								
Procurement	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mission	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Misc Recur	0	0	0	-260	-260	-260	-780	-260
Unique Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL RECUR	0	0	-11,383	-22,755	-22,755	-22,755	-79,649	-22,755
TOTAL NET COST	1,211	908	-978	-22,755	-22,755	-22,755	-67,126	-22,755

FORT LEE (KENNER ARMY COMMUNITY HOSPITAL), VA

Return on Investment: The total one-time cost to implement this recommendation is \$2 million. The net of all costs and savings during the implementation period is a savings of \$16 million. Annual recurring savings after implementation are \$4 million with a return on investment expected in 1 year. The net present value of the costs and savings over 20 years is a savings of \$51 million.

COBRA REALIGNMENT SUMMARY (COBRA v5.08)
Data As Of 15:25 12/09/1994, Report Created 17:18 02/21/1995

Department : ARMY
Option Package : JM2-1Q LEE
Scenario File : A:\JM2-1Q.CBR
Std Pctrs File : C:\COBRA\SF7DEC.SFF

Starting Year : 1996
Final Year : 1996
ROI Year : 1997 (1 Year)

NPV in 2015(\$K): -50,542
1-Time Cost(\$K): 2,121

Net Costs (\$K)	Constant Dollars						Total	Beyond
	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001		
MilCon	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Person	-3,845	-9,089	-9,089	-9,089	-9,089	-9,089	-49,290	-9,089
Overhd	5,612	5,387	5,387	5,387	5,387	5,387	32,547	5,387
Moving	922	0	0	0	0	0	922	0
Missio	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	296	0	0	0	0	0	296	0
TOTAL	2,984	-3,702	-3,702	-3,702	-3,702	-3,702	-15,525	-3,702

	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	Total
POSITIONS ELIMINATED							
Off	29	0	0	0	0	0	29
Enl	70	0	0	0	0	0	70
Civ	106	0	0	0	0	0	106
TOT	205	0	0	0	0	0	205

	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	Total
POSITIONS REALIGNED							
Off	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Enl	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Stu	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Civ	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOT	0						

Summary:

-REALIGN KENNER ARMY COMMUNITY HOSPITAL TO CLINIC
-ELIMINATE INPATIENT SERVICES

TOTAL APPROPRIATIONS DETAIL REPORT (COBRA v5.08) - Page 1/3
 Data As Of 15:25 12/09/1994, Report Created 17:18 02/21/1995

Department : ARMY
 Option Package : JM2-1Q LEE
 Scenario File : A:\JM2-1Q.CBR
 Std Fctrs File : C:\COBRA\SF7DEC.SFF

ONE-TIME COSTS -----(\$K)-----	1996 ----	1997 ----	1998 ----	1999 ----	2000 ----	2001 ----	Total -----
CONSTRUCTION							
MILCON	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fam Housing	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Land Purch	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
O&M							
CIV SALARY							
Civ RIF	179	0	0	0	0	0	179
Civ Retire	45	0	0	0	0	0	45
CIV MOVING							
Per Diem	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
POV Miles	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Home Purch	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
HHG	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Misc	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
House Hunt	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
PPS	922	0	0	0	0	0	922
RITA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
FREIGHT							
Packing	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Freight	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Vehicles	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Driving	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Unemployment	31	0	0	0	0	0	31
OTHER							
Program Plan	76	0	0	0	0	0	76
Shutdown	86	0	0	0	0	0	86
New Hire	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1-Time Move	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
MIL PERSONNEL							
MIL MOVING							
Per Diem	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
POV Miles	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
HHG	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Misc	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
OTHER							
Elim PCS	484	0	0	0	0	0	484
OTHER							
HAP / RSE	147	0	0	0	0	0	147
Environmental	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Info Manage	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1-Time Other	149	0	0	0	0	0	149
TOTAL ONE-TIME	2,121	0	0	0	0	0	2,121

TOTAL APPROPRIATIONS DETAIL REPORT (COBRA v5.08) - Page 2/3
 Data As Of 15:25 12/09/1994, Report Created 17:18 02/21/1995

Department : ARMY
 Option Package : JM2-1Q LEE
 Scenario File : A:\JM2-1Q.CBR
 Std Fctrs File : C:\COBRA\SF7DEC.SFF

RECURRINGCOSTS	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	Total	Beyond
-----(\$K)-----	----	----	----	----	----	----	-----	-----
FAM HOUSE OPS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
O&M								
RPMA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
BOS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Unique Operat	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Civ Salary	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CHAMPUS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Caretaker	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
MIL PERSONNEL								
Off Salary	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Enl Salary	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
House Allow	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
OTHER								
Mission	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Misc Recur	5,720	5,720	5,720	5,720	5,720	5,720	34,320	5,720
Unique Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL RECUR	5,720	5,720	5,720	5,720	5,720	5,720	34,320	5,720
TOTAL COST	7,841	5,720	5,720	5,720	5,720	5,720	36,441	5,720
ONE-TIME SAVES	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	Total	
-----(\$K)-----	----	----	----	----	----	----	-----	-----
CONSTRUCTION								
MILCON	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Fam Housing	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
O&M								
1-Time Move	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
MIL PERSONNEL								
Mil Moving	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
OTHER								
Land Sales	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Environmental	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
1-Time Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
TOTAL ONE-TIME	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
RECURRINGSAVES	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	Total	Beyond
-----(\$K)-----	----	----	----	----	----	----	-----	-----
FAM HOUSE OPS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
O&M								
RPMA	62	123	123	123	123	123	679	123
BOS	209	209	209	209	209	209	1,256	209
Unique Operat	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Civ Salary	2,438	4,876	4,876	4,876	4,876	4,876	26,817	4,876
CHAMPUS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
MIL PERSONNEL								
Off Salary	985	1,970	1,970	1,970	1,970	1,970	10,838	1,970
Enl Salary	1,080	2,160	2,160	2,160	2,160	2,160	11,881	2,160
House Allow	82	82	82	82	82	82	495	82
OTHER								
Procurement	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mission	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Misc Recur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Unique Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL RECUR	4,857	9,422	9,422	9,422	9,422	9,422	51,966	9,422
TOTAL SAVINGS	4,857	9,422	9,422	9,422	9,422	9,422	51,966	9,422

TOTAL APPROPRIATIONS DETAIL REPORT (COBRA v5.08) - Page 3/3
 Data As Of 15:25 12/09/1994, Report Created 17:18 02/21/1995

Department : ARMY
 Option Package : JM2-1Q LEE
 Scenario File : A:\JM2-1Q.CBR
 Std Fctrs File : C:\COBRA\SF7DEC.SFF

ONE-TIME NET	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	Total	
-----(\$K)-----	----	----	----	----	----	----	-----	
CONSTRUCTION								
MILCON	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Fam Housing	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
O&M								
Civ Retir/RIF	225	0	0	0	0	0	225	
Civ Moving	922	0	0	0	0	0	922	
Other	194	0	0	0	0	0	194	
MIL PERSONNEL								
Mil Moving	484	0	0	0	0	0	484	
OTHER								
HAP / RSE	147	0	0	0	0	0	147	
Environmental	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Info Manage	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
1-Time Other	149	0	0	0	0	0	149	
Land	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
TOTAL ONE-TIME	2,121	0	0	0	0	0	2,121	
RECURRING NET								
-----(\$K)-----	----	----	----	----	----	----	-----	-----
FAM HOUSE OPS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
O&M								
RPMA	-62	-123	-123	-123	-123	-123	-679	-123
BOS	-209	-209	-209	-209	-209	-209	-1,256	-209
Unique Operat	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Caretaker	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Civ Salary	-2,438	-4,876	-4,876	-4,876	-4,876	-4,876	-26,817	-4,876
CHAMPUS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
MIL PERSONNEL								
Mil Salary	-2,065	-4,131	-4,131	-4,131	-4,131	-4,131	-22,719	-4,131
House Allow	-82	-82	-82	-82	-82	-82	-495	-82
OTHER								
Procurement	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mission	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Misc Recur	5,720	5,720	5,720	5,720	5,720	5,720	34,320	5,720
Unique Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL RECUR	863	-3,702	-3,702	-3,702	-3,702	-3,702	-17,646	-3,702
TOTAL NET COST	2,984	-3,702	-3,702	-3,702	-3,702	-3,702	-15,525	-3,702

FORT McCLELLAN, AL

Return on Investment: The total one-time cost to implement this recommendation is \$259 million. The net of all costs and savings during the implementation period is a cost of \$122 million. Annual recurring savings after implementation are \$45 million with a return on investment expected in 6 years. The net present value of the costs and savings over 20 years is a savings of \$316 million.

COBRA REALIGNMENT SUMMARY (COBRA v5.08)
Data As Of 18:10 02/24/1995, Report Created 18:59 02/24/1995

Department : ARMY
Option Package : CLSE MCCL(TS10-1C)
Scenario File : C:\COBRA\SECDEF\TS10-1C.CBR
Std Fctrs File : C:\COBRA\SF7DEC.SFF

Starting Year : 1996
Final Year : 1999
ROI Year : 2005 (6 Years)

NPV in 2015(\$K): -315,912
1-Time Cost(\$K): 259,115

Net Costs (\$K)	Constant Dollars		1998	1999	2000	2001	Total	Beyond
	1996	1997						
MilCon	29,906	178,049	0	0	0	0	207,956	0
Person	0	1,630	-8,987	-28,414	-28,414	-28,414	-92,599	-28,414
Overhd	4,819	11,028	10,515	-14,208	-16,375	-16,375	-20,596	-16,375
Moving	0	6,989	18,207	0	0	0	25,197	0
Missio	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	0	348	1,675	0	0	0	2,024	0
TOTAL	34,726	198,046	21,411	-42,622	-44,790	-44,790	121,980	-44,790

	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	Total
POSITIONS ELIMINATED							
Off	0	0	29	0	0	0	29
Enl	0	0	201	0	0	0	201
Civ	0	0	543	0	0	0	543
TOT	0	0	773	0	0	0	773

	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	Total
POSITIONS REALIGNED							
Off	0	105	340	0	0	0	445
Enl	0	669	1,270	0	0	0	1,939
Stu	0	3,682	3,938	0	0	0	7,620
Civ	0	332	432	0	0	0	764
TOT	0	4,788	5,980	0	0	0	10,768

Summary:

CLOSE FORT McCLELLAN EXCEPT ENCLAVE PELHAM RANGE AND REQUIRED SUPPORT FACILITIES. REALIGN MP AND CHEM SCHOOLS TO FORT LEONARD WOOD. REBUILD THE CDTF AT LEONARD WOOD. OSUT REALIGNS WITH MP AND CHEM SCHOOLS.

REALIGN THE DoD POLYGRAPH INSTITUTE TO FORT JACKSON.
MOVE DETEOD TO ANNISTON IN SUPPORT OF THE CHEM DEMIL MISSION.

TOTAL APPROPRIATIONS DETAIL REPORT (COBRA v5.08) - Page 1/3
 Data As Of 18:10 02/24/1995, Report Created 18:58 02/24/1995

Department : ARMY
 Option Package : CLSE MCCL(TS10-1C)
 Scenario File : C:\COBRA\SECDEF\TS10-1C.CBR
 Std Fctrs File : C:\COBRA\SF7DEC.SFF

ONE-TIME COSTS	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	Total
-----(\$K)-----	----	----	----	----	----	----	-----
CONSTRUCTION							
MILCON	29,068	170,987	0	0	0	0	200,056
Fam Housing	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Land Purch	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
O&M							
CIV SALARY							
Civ RIF	0	251	1,058	0	0	0	1,309
Civ Retire	0	95	401	0	0	0	497
CIV MOVING							
Per Diem	0	410	623	0	0	0	1,033
POV Miles	0	21	32	0	0	0	53
Home Purch	0	1,381	2,664	0	0	0	4,044
HHG	0	1,013	1,989	0	0	0	3,002
Misc	0	104	208	0	0	0	313
House Hunt	0	315	485	0	0	0	801
PPS	0	0	4,694	0	0	0	4,694
RITA	0	625	1,124	0	0	0	1,748
FREIGHT							
Packing	0	1,169	1,453	0	0	0	2,621
Freight	0	68	208	0	0	0	276
Vehicles	0	0	515	0	0	0	515
Driving	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Unemployment	0	44	185	0	0	0	229
OTHER							
Program Plan	4,819	3,614	1,985	1,489	0	0	11,907
Shutdown	0	375	4,530	0	0	0	4,905
New Hire	0	94	149	0	0	0	243
1-Time Move	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
MIL PERSONNEL							
MIL MOVING							
Per Diem	0	101	180	0	0	0	281
POV Miles	0	84	172	0	0	0	256
HHG	0	2,375	5,323	0	0	0	7,698
Misc	0	522	1,127	0	0	0	1,649
OTHER							
Elim PCS	0	0	1,058	0	0	0	1,058
OTHER							
HAP / RSE	0	348	1,239	0	0	0	1,588
Environmental	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Info Manage	838	7,062	0	0	0	0	7,900
1-Time Other	0	0	436	0	0	0	436
TOTAL ONE-TIME	34,726	191,061	31,839	1,489	0	0	259,115

TOTAL APPROPRIATIONS DETAIL REPORT (COBRA v5.08) - Page 2/3
 Data As Of 18:10 02/24/1995, Report Created 18:58 02/24/1995

Department : ARMY
 Option Package : CLSE MCCL(TS10-1C)
 Scenario File : C:\COBRA\SECDEF\TS10-1C.CBR
 Std Fctrs File : C:\COBRA\SF7DEC.SFF

RECURRINGCOSTS	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	Total	Beyond
-----(\$K)-----	----	----	----	----	----	----	-----	-----
FAM HOUSE OPS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
O&M								
RPMA	-0	-0	1,044	1,044	1,044	1,044	4,177	1,044
BOS	0	7,342	9,074	9,074	9,074	9,074	43,637	9,074
Unique Operat	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Civ Salary	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CHAMPUS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Caretaker	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
MIL PERSONNEL								
Off Salary	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Enl Salary	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
House Allow	0	2,764	8,666	8,666	8,666	8,666	37,430	8,666
OTHER								
Mission	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Misc Recur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Unique Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL RECUR	-0	10,106	18,785	18,784	18,784	18,784	85,244	18,784

TOTAL COST 34,726 201,167 50,624 20,273 18,784 18,784 344,359 18,784

ONE-TIME SAVES	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	Total	Beyond
-----(\$K)-----	----	----	----	----	----	----	-----	-----
CONSTRUCTION								
MILCON	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fam Housing	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
O&M								
1-Time Move	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
MIL PERSONNEL								
Mil Moving	0	1,200	2,590	0	0	0	3,790	0
OTHER								
Land Sales	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Environmental	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1-Time Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL ONE-TIME	0	1,200	2,590	0	0	0	3,790	0

RECURRINGSAVES	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	Total	Beyond
-----(\$K)-----	----	----	----	----	----	----	-----	-----
FAM HOUSE OPS	0	112	1,572	2,921	2,921	2,921	10,447	2,921
O&M								
RPMA	0	191	2,733	5,168	5,168	5,168	18,430	5,168
BOS	0	0	1,812	17,725	17,725	17,725	54,988	17,725
Unique Operat	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Civ Salary	0	0	12,488	24,977	24,977	24,977	87,419	24,977
CHAMPUS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
MIL PERSONNEL								
Off Salary	0	0	985	1,970	1,970	1,970	6,897	1,970
Enl Salary	0	0	3,101	6,203	6,203	6,203	21,710	6,203
House Allow	0	1,618	3,930	3,930	3,930	3,930	17,340	3,930
OTHER								
Procurement	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mission	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Misc Recur	0	0	0	0	679	679	1,358	679
Unique Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL RECUR	0	1,921	26,623	62,895	63,574	63,574	218,589	63,574
TOTAL SAVINGS	0	3,121	29,213	62,895	63,574	63,574	222,378	63,574

TOTAL APPROPRIATIONS DETAIL REPORT (COBRA v5.08) - Page 3/3
 Data As Of 18:10 02/24/1995, Report Created 18:58 02/24/1995

Department : ARMY
 Option Package : CLSE MCCL(TS10-1C)
 Scenario File : C:\COBRA\SECDEF\TS10-1C.CBR
 Std Fctrs File : C:\COBRA\SF7DEC.SFF

ONE-TIME NET	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	Total	
-----(\$K)-----	----	----	----	----	----	----	-----	
CONSTRUCTION								
MILCON	29,068	170,987	0	0	0	0	200,056	
Fam Housing	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
O&M								
Civ Retir/RIF	0	346	1,460	0	0	0	1,806	
Civ Moving	0	5,106	13,996	0	0	0	19,102	
Other	4,819	4,128	6,848	1,489	0	0	17,284	
MIL PERSONNEL								
Mil Moving	0	1,883	5,270	0	0	0	7,153	
OTHER								
HAP / RSE	0	348	1,239	0	0	0	1,588	
Environmental	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Info Manage	838	7,062	0	0	0	0	7,900	
1-Time Other	0	0	436	0	0	0	436	
Land	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
TOTAL ONE-TIME	34,726	189,861	29,249	1,489	0	0	255,325	
RECURRING NET								
-----(\$K)-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	Beyond
FAM HOUSE OPS	0	-112	-1,572	-2,921	-2,921	-2,921	-10,447	-2,921
O&M								
RPMA	-0	-191	-1,689	-4,124	-4,124	-4,124	-14,253	-4,124
BOS	0	7,342	7,262	-8,651	-8,651	-8,651	-11,351	-8,651
Unique Operat	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Caretaker	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Civ Salary	0	0	-12,488	-24,977	-24,977	-24,977	-87,419	-24,977
CHAMPUS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
MIL PERSONNEL								
Mil Salary	0	0	-4,087	-8,173	-8,173	-8,173	-28,607	-8,173
House Allow	0	1,146	4,736	4,736	4,736	4,736	20,090	4,736
OTHER								
Procurement	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mission	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Misc Recur	0	0	0	0	-679	-679	-1,358	-679
Unique Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL RECUR	-0	8,184	-7,838	-44,111	-44,790	-44,790	-133,344	-44,790
TOTAL NET COST	34,726	198,046	21,411	-42,622	-44,790	-44,790	121,980	-44,790

FT MEADE (KIMBOROUGH ARMY COMMUNITY HOSPITAL), MD

Return on Investment: The total one-time cost to implement this recommendation is \$2 million. The net of all costs and savings during the implementation period is a savings of \$16 million. Annual recurring savings after implementation are \$4 million with a return on investment expected in 1 year. The net present value of the costs and savings over 20 years is a savings of \$50 million.

COBRA REALIGNMENT SUMMARY (COBRA v5.08) - Page 1/2
Data As Of 17:24 12/09/1994, Report Created 10:58 02/21/1995

Department : ARMY
Option Package : JM4-1Q MEADE
Scenario File : C:\COBRA\SECDEF\JM4-1Q.CBR
Std Fctrs File : C:\COBRA\SF7DEC.SFF

Starting Year : 1996
Final Year : 1996
ROI Year : 1997 (1 Year)

NPV in 2015(\$K): -49,523
1-Time Cost(\$K): 1,645

Net Costs (\$K)	Constant Dollars						Total	Beyond
	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001		
MilCon	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Person	-2,705	-6,100	-6,100	-6,100	-6,100	-6,100	-33,206	-6,100
Overhd	2,813	2,593	2,593	2,593	2,593	2,593	15,779	2,593
Moving	634	0	0	0	0	0	634	0
Missio	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	421	0	0	0	0	0	421	0
TOTAL	1,163	-3,507	-3,507	-3,507	-3,507	-3,507	-16,371	-3,507

	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	Total
POSITIONS ELIMINATED							
Off	20	0	0	0	0	0	20
Enl	35	0	0	0	0	0	35
Civ	74	0	0	0	0	0	74
TOT	129	0	0	0	0	0	129

	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	Total
POSITIONS REALIGNED							
Off	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Enl	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Stu	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Civ	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOT	0						

Summary:

- REALIGN KIMBOROUGH ARMY COMMUNITY HOSPITAL TO CLINIC
- ELIMINATE INPATIENT SERVICES
- TRANSFER 85-90% OF FT MEADE CATCHMENT AREA TRANSFERS TO WALTER REED AMC
- INCREASE CHAMPUS BY \$2,890K FOR REMAINING 10-15% OUTSIDE CATCHMENT AREA
- TRANSFER A PORTION OF MEDICAL PERSONNEL TO WRAMC TO PROVIDE INPATIENT CARE AT WRAMC
- SHUTS DOWN PORTION OF HOSPITAL FACILITY; CONVERTS SOME SPACE FOR CLINIC

TOTAL APPROPRIATIONS DETAIL REPORT (COBRA v5.08) - Page 1/3
 Data As Of 17:24 12/09/1994, Report Created 10:58 02/21/1995

Department : ARMY
 Option Package : JM4-1Q MEADE
 Scenario File : C:\COBRA\SECDEF\JM4-1Q.CBR
 Std Fctrs File : C:\COBRA\SF7DEC.SFF

ONE-TIME COSTS -----(\$K)-----	1996 ----	1997 ----	1998 ----	1999 ----	2000 ----	2001 ----	Total -----
CONSTRUCTION							
MILCON	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fam Housing	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Land Purch	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
O&M							
CIV SALARY							
Civ RIP	143	0	0	0	0	0	143
Civ Retire	29	0	0	0	0	0	29
CIV MOVING							
Per Diem	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
POV Miles	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Home Purch	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
HHG	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Misc	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
House Hunt	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
PPS	633	0	0	0	0	0	633
RITA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
FREIGHT							
Packing	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Freight	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Vehicles	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Driving	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Unemployment	25	0	0	0	0	0	25
OTHER							
Program Plan	25	0	0	0	0	0	25
Shutdown	91	0	0	0	0	0	91
New Hire	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1-Time Move	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
MIL PERSONNEL							
MIL MOVING							
Per Diem	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
POV Miles	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
HHG	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Misc	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
OTHER							
Elim PCS	276	0	0	0	0	0	276
OTHER							
HAP / RSE	127	0	0	0	0	0	127
Environmental	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Info Manage	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1-Time Other	294	0	0	0	0	0	294
TOTAL ONE-TIME	1,645	0	0	0	0	0	1,645

TOTAL APPROPRIATIONS DETAIL REPORT (COBRA v5.08) - Page 2/3
 Data As Of 17:24 12/09/1994, Report Created 10:58 02/21/1995

Department : ARMY
 Option Package : JM4-1Q MEADE
 Scenario File : C:\COBRA\SECDEF\JM4-1Q.CBR
 Std Fctrs File : C:\COBRA\SF7DEC.SFF

RECURRINGCOSTS	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	Total	Beyond
-----(\$K)-----	----	----	----	----	----	----	-----	-----
FAM HOUSE OPS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
O&M								
RPMA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
BOS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Unique Operat	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Civ Salary	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CHAMPUS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Caretaker	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
MIL PERSONNEL								
Off Salary	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Enl Salary	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
House Allow	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
OTHER								
Mission	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Misc Recur	2,890	2,890	2,890	2,890	2,890	2,890	17,340	2,890
Unique Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL RECUR	2,890	2,890	2,890	2,890	2,890	2,890	17,340	2,890
TOTAL COST	4,535	2,890	2,890	2,890	2,890	2,890	18,985	2,890
ONE-TIME SAVES	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	Total	
-----(\$K)-----	----	----	----	----	----	----	-----	
CONSTRUCTION								
MILCON	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Fam Housing	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
O&M								
1-Time Move	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
MIL PERSONNEL								
Mil Moving	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
OTHER								
Land Sales	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Environmental	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
1-Time Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
TOTAL ONE-TIME	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
RECURRINGSAVES	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	Total	Beyond
-----(\$K)-----	----	----	----	----	----	----	-----	-----
FAM HOUSE OPS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
O&M								
RPMA	104	208	208	208	208	208	1,143	208
BOS	89	89	89	89	89	89	533	89
Unique Operat	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Civ Salary	1,702	3,404	3,404	3,404	3,404	3,404	18,721	3,404
CHAMPUS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
MIL PERSONNEL								
Off Salary	679	1,359	1,359	1,359	1,359	1,359	7,474	1,359
Enl Salary	540	1,080	1,080	1,080	1,080	1,080	5,940	1,080
House Allow	257	257	257	257	257	257	1,543	257
OTHER								
Procurement	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mission	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Misc Recur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Unique Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL RECUR	3,371	6,397	6,397	6,397	6,397	6,397	35,356	6,397
TOTAL SAVINGS	3,371	6,397	6,397	6,397	6,397	6,397	35,356	6,397

TOTAL APPROPRIATIONS DETAIL REPORT (COBRA v5.08) - Page 3/3
 Data As Of 17:24 12/09/1994, Report Created 10:58 02/21/1995

Department : ARMY
 Option Package : JM4-1Q MEADE
 Scenario File : C:\COBRA\SECDEF\JM4-1Q.CBR
 Std Fctrs File : C:\COBRA\SF7DEC.SFF

ONE-TIME NET	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	Total	
----(\$K)----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
CONSTRUCTION								
MILCON	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Fam Housing	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
O&M								
Civ Retir/RIF	172	0	0	0	0	0	172	
Civ Moving	633	0	0	0	0	0	633	
Other	141	0	0	0	0	0	141	
MIL PERSONNEL								
Mil Moving	276	0	0	0	0	0	276	
OTHER								
HAP / RSE	127	0	0	0	0	0	127	
Environmental	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Info Manage	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
1-Time Other	294	0	0	0	0	0	294	
Land	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
TOTAL ONE-TIME	1,645	0	0	0	0	0	1,645	
RECURRING NET								
----(\$K)----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	-----
FAM HOUSE OPS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
O&M								
RPMA	-104	-208	-208	-208	-208	-208	-1,143	-208
BOS	-89	-89	-89	-89	-89	-89	-533	-89
Unique Operat	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Caretaker	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Civ Salary	-1,702	-3,404	-3,404	-3,404	-3,404	-3,404	-18,721	-3,404
CHAMPUS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
MIL PERSONNEL								
Mil Salary	-1,219	-2,439	-2,439	-2,439	-2,439	-2,439	-13,415	-2,439
House Allow	-257	-257	-257	-257	-257	-257	-1,543	-257
OTHER								
Procurement	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mission	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Misc Recur	2,890	2,890	2,890	2,890	2,890	2,890	17,340	2,890
Unique Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL RECUR	-481	-3,507	-3,507	-3,507	-3,507	-3,507	-18,016	-3,507
TOTAL NET COST	1,163	-3,507	-3,507	-3,507	-3,507	-3,507	-16,371	-3,507

FORT PICKETT, VA

Return on Investment: The total one-time cost to implement this recommendation is \$25 million. The net of all costs and savings during the implementation period is a savings of \$41 million. Annual recurring savings after implementation are \$21 million with an immediate return on investment. The net present value of the costs and savings over 20 years is a savings of \$241 million.

COBRA REALIGNMENT SUMMARY (COBRA v5.08) - Page 1/2
 Data As Of 11:09 09/29/1994, Report Created 09:45 02/17/1995

Department : ARMY
 Option Package : MT9-2
 Scenario File : C:\COBRA\MT9-2.CBR
 Std Pctrs File : C:\COBRA\SF7DEC.SFF

Starting Year : 1996
 Final Year : 2001
 ROI Year : Immediate

NPV in 2015(\$K): -240,559
 1-Time Cost(\$K): 25,475

Net Costs (\$K)	Constant Dollars							Total	Beyond
	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001			
MilCon	2,178	8,483	571	571	571	0	12,375	0	
Person	0	0	-4,348	-9,536	-9,536	-10,057	-33,477	-10,686	
Overhd	1,458	1,094	-2,122	-7,743	-7,893	-9,184	-24,391	-10,047	
Moving	0	0	3,783	0	0	230	4,013	0	
Missio	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Other	0	0	338	0	0	38	377	0	
TOTAL	3,637	9,576	-1,778	-16,708	-16,858	-18,972	-41,103	-20,733	

	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	Total
POSITIONS ELIMINATED							
Off	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
Enl	0	0	7	0	0	0	7
Civ	0	0	201	0	0	25	226
TOT	0	0	209	0	0	25	234

	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	Total
POSITIONS REALIGNED							
Off	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Enl	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
Stu	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Civ	0	0	19	0	0	0	19
TOT	0	0	20	0	0	0	20

Summary:

Close Ft. Pickett, Va.
 Move all organizations to Base X except RC.

ENCLAVE RC Bldg and units.
 Move FORSCOM Petro Tng Facility to Ft. Dix.
 Move AR ECS to Base X.
 License minimum essential facilities and training areas to National Guard.

TOTAL APPROPRIATIONS DETAIL REPORT (COBRA v5.08) - Page 1/12
 Data As Of 11:09 09/29/1994, Report Created 09:45 02/17/1995

Department : ARMY
 Option Package : MT9-2
 Scenario File : C:\COBRA\MT9-2.CBR
 Std Fctrs File : C:\COBRA\SF7DEC.SFF

ONE-TIME COSTS	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	Total
----- (\$K) -----	----	----	----	----	----	----	-----
CONSTRUCTION							
MILCON	2,112	7,669	538	538	538	0	11,395
Fam Housing	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Land Purch	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
O&M							
CIV SALARY							
Civ RIF	0	0	251	0	0	36	287
Civ Retire	0	0	91	0	0	12	103
CIV MOVING							
Per Diem	0	0	65	0	0	0	65
POV Miles	0	0	4	0	0	0	4
Home Purch	0	0	189	0	0	0	189
HHG	0	0	136	0	0	0	136
Misc	0	0	13	0	0	0	13
House Hunt	0	0	54	0	0	0	54
PPS	0	0	1,757	0	0	230	1,987
RITA	0	0	91	0	0	0	91
FREIGHT							
Packing	0	0	5	0	0	0	5
Freight	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
Vehicles	0	0	1,465	0	0	0	1,465
Driving	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Unemployment	0	0	44	0	0	6	50
OTHER							
Program Plan	1,458	1,094	820	615	461	346	4,794
Shutdown	0	0	3,098	0	0	338	3,436
New Hire	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1-Time Move	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
MIL PERSONNEL							
MIL MOVING							
Per Diem	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
POV Miles	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
HHG	0	0	3	0	0	0	3
Misc	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
OTHER							
Elim PCS	0	0	37	0	0	0	37
OTHER							
HAP / RSE	0	0	338	0	0	38	377
Environmental	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Info Manage	66	814	33	33	33	0	980
1-Time Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL ONE-TIME	3,637	9,576	9,035	1,186	1,033	1,008	25,475

TOTAL APPROPRIATIONS DETAIL REPORT (COBRA v5.08) - Page 2/12
 Data As Of 11:09 09/29/1994, Report Created 09:45 02/17/1995

Department : ARMY
 Option Package : MT9-2
 Scenario File : C:\COBRA\MT9-2.CBR
 Std Fctrs File : C:\COBRA\SF7DEC.SFF

RECURRINGCOSTS	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	Total	Beyond
---- (\$K) ----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
FAM HOUSE OPS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
O&M								
RPMA	0	0	96	100	103	103	402	103
BOS	0	0	39	39	39	39	155	39
Unique Operat	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Civ Salary	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CHAMPUS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Caretaker	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
MIL PERSONNEL								
Off Salary	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Enl Salary	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
House Allow	0	0	7	7	7	7	27	7
OTHER								
Mission	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Misc Recur	0	0	400	400	400	400	1,600	400
Unique Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL RECUR	0	0	541	545	549	549	2,184	549
 TOTAL COST	 3,637	 9,576	 9,577	 1,731	 1,582	 1,557	 27,659	 549
ONE-TIME SAVES	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	Total	
---- (\$K) ----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	
CONSTRUCTION								
MILCON	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Fam Housing	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
O&M								
1-Time Move	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
MIL PERSONNEL								
Mil Moving	0	0	2	0	0	0	2	
OTHER								
Land Sales	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Environmental	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
1-Time Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
TOTAL ONE-TIME	0	0	2	0	0	0	2	
RECURRINGSAVES	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	Total	Beyond
---- (\$K) ----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
FAM HOUSE OPS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
O&M								
RPMA	0	0	1,440	2,957	2,957	3,132	10,487	3,311
BOS	0	0	5,135	5,939	5,939	7,278	24,291	7,278
Unique Operat	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Civ Salary	0	0	4,623	9,245	9,245	9,820	32,934	10,395
CHAMPUS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
MIL PERSONNEL								
Off Salary	0	0	34	68	68	68	238	68
Enl Salary	0	0	108	216	216	216	756	216
House Allow	0	0	13	13	13	13	54	13
OTHER								
Procurement	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mission	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Misc Recur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Unique Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL RECUR	0	0	11,353	18,439	18,439	20,528	68,761	21,282
 TOTAL SAVINGS	 0	 0	 11,355	 18,439	 18,439	 20,528	 68,762	 21,282

TOTAL APPROPRIATIONS DETAIL REPORT (COBRA v5.08) - Page 3/12
 Data As Of 11:09 09/29/1994, Report Created 09:45 02/17/1995

Department : ARMY
 Option Package : MT9-2
 Scenario File : C:\COBRA\MT9-2.CBR
 Std Fctrs File : C:\COBRA\SF7DEC.SPF

ONE-TIME NET	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	Total	
-----(\$K)-----	----	----	----	----	----	----	-----	
CONSTRUCTION								
MILCON	2,112	7,669	538	538	538	0	11,395	
Fam Housing	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
O&M								
Civ Retir/RIP	0	0	342	0	0	48	390	
Civ Moving	0	0	3,780	0	0	230	4,010	
Other	1,458	1,094	3,962	615	461	690	8,281	
MIL PERSONNEL								
Mil Moving	0	0	40	0	0	0	40	
OTHER								
HAP / RSE	0	0	338	0	0	38	377	
Environmental	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Info Manage	66	814	33	33	33	0	980	
1-Time Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Land	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
TOTAL ONE-TIME	3,637	9,576	9,034	1,186	1,033	1,008	25,474	
RECURRING NET								
-----(\$K)-----	----	----	----	----	----	----	-----	Beyond
FAM HOUSE OPS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
O&M								
RPMA	0	0	-1,344	-2,858	-2,854	-3,029	-10,085	-3,208
BOS	0	0	-5,096	-5,900	-5,900	-7,239	-24,136	-7,239
Unique Operat	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Caretaker	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Civ Salary	0	0	-4,623	-9,245	-9,245	-9,820	-32,934	-10,395
CHAMPUS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
MIL PERSONNEL								
Mil Salary	0	0	-142	-284	-284	-284	-994	-284
House Allow	0	0	-7	-7	-7	-7	-26	-7
OTHER								
Procurement	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mission	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Misc Recur	0	0	400	400	400	400	1,600	400
Unique Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL RECUR	0	0	-10,812	-17,894	-17,891	-19,979	-66,577	-20,733
TOTAL NET COST	3,637	9,576	-1,778	-16,708	-16,858	-18,972	-41,103	-20,733

FORT RITCHIE, MD

Return on Investment: The total one-time cost to implement this recommendation is \$93 million. The net of all costs and savings during the implementation period is a savings of \$83 million. Annual recurring savings after implementation are \$65 million with a return on investment expected in 1 year. The net present value of the costs and savings over 20 years is a savings of \$712 million.

COBRA REALIGNMENT SUMMARY (COBRA v5.08) - Page 1/2
Data As Of 09:35 09/09/1994, Report Created 09:48 02/21/1995

Department : ARMY
Option Package : CA11-2Q
Scenario File : A:\CA11-2Q.CBR
Std Pctrs File : C:\COBRA\SF7DEC.SPF

Starting Year : 1996
Final Year : 1999
ROI Year : 2000 (1 Year)

NPV in 2015(\$K) : -712,135
1-Time Cost(\$K) : 92,824

Net Costs (\$K)	Constant Dollars							Total	Beyond
	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001			
MilCon	5,945	4,284	61,322	0	0	0	71,551	0	
Person	0	-279	-3,598	-14,394	-22,743	-22,743	-63,759	-22,743	
Overhd	2,508	1,674	-2,118	-18,832	-43,087	-43,087	-102,943	-43,087	
Moving	0	86	6,501	3,231	0	0	9,818	0	
Missio	0	0	0	0	776	776	1,552	776	
Other	0	12	561	263	0	0	837	0	
TOTAL	8,454	5,777	62,668	-29,733	-65,054	-65,054	-82,943	-65,054	

	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	Total
POSITIONS ELIMINATED							
Off	0	1	7	14	0	0	22
Enl	0	8	93	174	0	0	275
Civ	0	8	92	171	0	0	271
TOT	0	17	192	359	0	0	568

	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	Total
POSITIONS REALIGNED							
off	0	0	8	47	0	0	55
Enl	0	0	104	555	0	0	659
Stu	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Civ	0	0	273	334	0	0	607
TOT	0	0	385	936	0	0	1,321

Summary:

CLOSE FT RITCHIE, MD
RELOCATE 1111 SIGNAL BN & 1108 SIGN BDE TO FT DETRICK, MD
RELOCATE INFO SYS ENGR CMD ELEMENTS TO FT HUACHUCA, AZ
RELOCATE DIA & OTHER SERVICE NATIONAL MILITARY CMD CTR SUPPORT ELEMENTS
TO FT DETRICK, MD FOR HOUSING

TOTAL APPROPRIATIONS DETAIL REPORT (COBRA v5.08) - Page 1/3
 Data As Of 09:35 09/09/1994, Report Created 09:48 02/21/1995

Department : ARMY
 Option Package : CA11-2Q
 Scenario File : A:\CA11-2Q.CBR
 Std Pctrs File : C:\COBRA\SF7DEC.SFF

ONE-TIME COSTS -----(\$K)-----	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	Total
-----	----	----	----	----	----	----	-----
CONSTRUCTION							
MILCON	2,079	4,183	16,611	0	0	0	22,874
Fam Housing	3,866	0	38,659	0	0	0	42,525
Land Purch	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
O&M							
CIV SALARY							
Civ RIF	0	18	395	287	0	0	700
Civ Retire	0	4	153	70	0	0	228
CIV MOVING							
Per Diem	0	0	541	0	0	0	541
POV Miles	0	0	60	0	0	0	60
Home Purch	0	0	1,777	0	0	0	1,777
HHG	0	0	1,330	0	0	0	1,330
Misc	0	0	124	0	0	0	124
House Hunt	0	0	535	0	0	0	535
PPS	0	86	806	1,497	0	0	2,390
RITA	0	0	850	0	0	0	850
FREIGHT							
Packing	0	0	72	232	0	0	305
Freight	0	0	14	0	0	0	15
Vehicles	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Driving	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Unemployment	0	3	69	50	0	0	122
OTHER							
Program Plan	2,508	1,881	1,411	1,058	0	0	6,859
Shutdown	0	10	331	743	0	0	1,084
New Hire	0	0	105	0	0	0	105
1-Time Move	0	0	0	1,500	0	0	1,500
MIL PERSONNEL							
MIL MOVING							
Per Diem	0	0	53	0	0	0	53
POV Miles	0	0	44	0	0	0	44
HHG	0	0	394	0	0	0	394
Misc	0	0	78	0	0	0	78
OTHER							
Elim PCS	0	41	450	848	0	0	1,340
OTHER							
HAP / RSE	0	12	561	263	0	0	837
Environmental	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Info Manage	0	101	6,051	0	0	0	6,152
1-Time Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL ONE-TIME	8,454	6,340	71,479	6,551	0	0	92,824

TOTAL APPROPRIATIONS DETAIL REPORT (COBRA v5.08) - Page 2/3
 Data As Of 09:35 09/09/1994, Report Created 09:48 02/21/1995

Department : ARMY
 Option Package : CA11-2Q
 Scenario File : A:\CA11-2Q.CBR
 Std Fctrs File : C:\COBRA\SF7DEC.SPF

RECURRINGCOSTS	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	Total	Beyond
-----(\$K)-----	----	----	----	----	----	----	-----	-----
FAM HOUSE OPS	0	0	730	1,461	1,461	1,461	5,113	1,461
O&M								
RPMA	0	0	521	521	521	521	2,086	521
BOS	0	0	824	2,721	2,721	2,721	8,987	2,721
Unique Operat	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Civ Salary	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CHAMPUS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Caretaker	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
MIL PERSONNEL								
Off Salary	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Enl Salary	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
House Allow	0	0	408	470	470	470	1,817	470
OTHER								
Mission	0	0	0	0	776	776	1,552	776
Misc Recur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Unique Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL RECUR	0	0	2,483	5,173	5,949	5,949	19,555	5,949
TOTAL COST	8,454	6,340	73,963	11,724	5,949	5,949	112,379	5,949
ONE-TIME SAVES	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	Total	
-----(\$K)-----	----	----	----	----	----	----	-----	-----
CONSTRUCTION								
MILCON	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Fam Housing	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
O&M								
1-Time Move	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
MIL PERSONNEL								
Mil Moving	0	0	180	0	0	0	180	
OTHER								
Land Sales	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Environmental	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
1-Time Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
TOTAL ONE-TIME	0	0	180	0	0	0	180	
RECURRINGSAVES	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	Total	Beyond
-----(\$K)-----	----	----	----	----	----	----	-----	-----
FAM HOUSE OPS	0	105	3,794	15,417	23,458	23,458	66,232	23,458
O&M								
RPMA	0	31	1,127	4,695	7,446	7,446	20,745	7,446
BOS	0	81	1,016	5,225	16,556	16,556	39,434	16,556
Unique Operat	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Civ Salary	0	184	2,484	8,533	12,465	12,465	36,131	12,465
CHAMPUS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
MIL PERSONNEL								
Off Salary	0	34	306	1,019	1,495	1,495	4,349	1,495
Enl Salary	0	123	1,682	5,802	8,486	8,486	24,580	8,486
House Allow	0	4	706	766	766	766	3,010	766
OTHER								
Procurement	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mission	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Misc Recur	0	0	0	0	330	330	660	330
Unique Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL RECUR	0	563	11,114	41,457	71,004	71,004	195,142	71,004
TOTAL SAVINGS	0	563	11,294	41,457	71,004	71,004	195,322	71,004

TOTAL APPROPRIATIONS DETAIL REPORT (COBRA v5.08) - Page 3/3
 Data As Of 09:35 09/09/1994, Report Created 09:48 02/21/1995

Department : ARMY
 Option Package : CA11-2Q
 Scenario File : A:\CA11-2Q.CBR
 Std Fctrs File : C:\COBRA\SF7DEC.SFF

ONE-TIME NET	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	Total	
-----(\$K)-----	----	----	----	----	----	----	-----	
CONSTRUCTION								
MILCON	2,079	4,183	16,611	0	0	0	22,874	
Fam Housing	3,866	0	38,659	0	0	0	42,525	
O&M								
Civ Retir/RIF	0	22	548	357	0	0	927	
Civ Moving	0	86	6,111	1,731	0	0	7,928	
Other	2,508	1,894	1,916	3,351	0	0	9,670	
MIL PERSONNEL								
Mil Moving	0	41	840	848	0	0	1,730	
OTHER								
HAP / RSE	0	12	561	263	0	0	837	
Environmental	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Info Manage	0	101	6,051	0	0	0	6,152	
1-Time Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Land	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
TOTAL ONE-TIME	8,454	6,340	71,299	6,551	0	0	92,644	
RECURRING NET								
-----(\$K)-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
FAM HOUSE OPS	0	-105	-3,063	-13,956	-21,997	-21,997	-61,120	-21,997
O&M								
RPMA	0	-31	-605	-4,173	-6,924	-6,924	-18,659	-6,924
BOS	0	-81	-192	-2,504	-13,835	-13,835	-30,447	-13,835
Unique Operat	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Caretaker	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Civ Salary	0	-184	-2,484	-8,533	-12,465	-12,465	-36,131	-12,465
CHAMPUS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
MIL PERSONNEL								
Mil Salary	0	-157	-1,988	-6,821	-9,981	-9,981	-28,929	-9,981
House Allow	0	-4	-299	-297	-297	-297	-1,193	-297
OTHER								
Procurement	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mission	0	0	0	0	776	776	1,552	776
Misc Recur	0	0	0	0	-330	-330	-660	-330
Unique Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL RECUR	0	-563	-8,631	-36,284	-65,054	-65,054	-175,587	-65,054
TOTAL NET COST	8,454	5,777	62,668	-29,733	-65,054	-65,054	-82,943	-65,054

FORT TOTTEN, NY

Return on Investment: The total one-time cost to implement this recommendation is \$4 million. The net of all costs and savings during the implementation period is a savings of \$.1 million. Annual recurring savings after implementation are \$2 million with a return on investment expected in 1 year. The net present value of the costs and savings over 20 years is a savings of \$17 million.

COBRA REALIGNMENT SUMMARY (COBRA v5.08) - Page 1/2
Data As Of 13:50 09/15/1994, Report Created 14:23 02/17/1995

Department : ARMY
Option Package : CA13-7a
Scenario File : C:\COBRA\CA13-7A.CBR
Std Fctrs File : C:\COBRA\SF7DEC.SPF

Starting Year : 1996
Final Year : 2001
ROI Year : 2002 (1 Year)

NPV in 2015(\$K): -16,820
1-Time Cost(\$K): 3,674

Net Costs (\$K)	Constant Dollars						Total	Beyond
	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001		
MilCon	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Person	0	0	-261	-570	-570	-775	-2,176	-1,030
Overhd	15	11	180	-440	-442	-503	-1,179	-687
Moving	0	0	341	0	0	86	427	0
Missio	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	2,250	0	545	0	0	20	2,816	0
TOTAL	2,265	11	805	-1,010	-1,012	-1,171	-113	-1,717

	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	Total
POSITIONS ELIMINATED							
Off	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Enl	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Civ	0	0	11	0	0	10	21
TOT	0	0	11	0	0	10	21
POSITIONS REALIGNED							
Off	0	0	10	0	0	0	10
Enl	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
Stu	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Civ	0	0	11	0	0	0	11
TOT	0	0	22	0	0	0	22

Summary:

CLOSE FORT TOTTEN, EXCEPT AN ENCLAVE FOR THE U. S. ARMY RESERVE. DISPOSE OF FAMILY HOUSING.

TOTAL APPROPRIATIONS DETAIL REPORT (COBRA v5.08) - Page 1/9
 Data As Of 13:50 09/15/1994, Report Created 14:23 02/17/1995

Department : ARMY
 Option Package : CA13-7a
 Scenario File : C:\COBRA\CA13-7A.CBR
 Std Fctrs File : C:\COBRA\SF7DEC.SFF

ONE-TIME COSTS	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	Total
----- (\$K) -----	----	----	----	----	----	----	-----
CONSTRUCTION							
MILCON	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fam Housing	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Land Purch	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
O&M							
CIV SALARY							
Civ RIF	0	0	36	0	0	18	54
Civ Retire	0	0	8	0	0	4	12
CIV MOVING							
Per Diem	0	0	20	0	0	0	20
POV Miles	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
Home Purch	0	0	72	0	0	0	72
HHG	0	0	43	0	0	0	43
Misc	0	0	4	0	0	0	4
House Hunt	0	0	17	0	0	0	17
PPS	0	0	86	0	0	86	173
RITA	0	0	32	0	0	0	32
FREIGHT							
Packing	0	0	4	0	0	0	4
Freight	0	0	10	0	0	0	10
Vehicles	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Driving	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Unemployment	0	0	6	0	0	3	9
OTHER							
Program Plan	15	11	8	6	5	3	49
Shutdown	0	0	217	0	0	66	282
New Hire	0	0	5	0	0	0	5
1-Time Move	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
MIL PERSONNEL							
MIL MOVING							
Per Diem	0	0	4	0	0	0	4
POV Miles	0	0	3	0	0	0	3
HHG	0	0	53	0	0	0	53
Misc	0	0	8	0	0	0	8
OTHER							
Elim PCS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
OTHER							
HAP / RSE	0	0	45	0	0	20	66
Environmental	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Info Manage	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1-Time Other	2,250	0	500	0	0	0	2,750
TOTAL ONE-TIME	2,265	11	1,185	6	5	201	3,674

TOTAL APPROPRIATIONS DETAIL REPORT (COBRA v5.08) - Page 2/9
 Data As Of 13:50 09/15/1994, Report Created 14:23 02/17/1995

Department : ARMY
 Option Package : CA13-7a
 Scenario File : C:\COBRA\CA13-7A.CBR
 Std Fctrs File : C:\COBRA\SF7DEC.SFF

RECURRINGCOSTS	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	Total	Beyond
----(\$K)----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
FAM HOUSE OPS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
O&M								
RPMA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
BOS	0	0	42	42	42	42	170	42
Unique Operat	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Civ Salary	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CHAMPUS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Caretaker	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
MIL PERSONNEL								
Off Salary	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Enl Salary	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
House Allow	0	0	86	86	86	86	342	86
OTHER								
Mission	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Misc Recur	0	0	300	300	300	300	1,200	300
Unique Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL RECUR	0	0	428	428	428	428	1,713	428
TOTAL COST	2,265	11	1,613	434	433	630	5,386	428

ONE-TIME SAVES	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	Total	Beyond
----(\$K)----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
CONSTRUCTION								
MILCON	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fam Housing	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
O&M								
1-Time Move	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
MIL PERSONNEL								
Mil Moving	0	0	18	0	0	0	18	0
OTHER								
Land Sales	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Environmental	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1-Time Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL ONE-TIME	0	0	18	0	0	0	18	0

RECURRINGSAVES	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	Total	Beyond
----(\$K)----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
FAM HOUSE OPS	0	0	328	656	656	755	2,396	855
O&M								
RPMA	0	0	47	95	95	110	347	124
BOS	0	0	12	38	38	50	138	50
Unique Operat	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Civ Salary	0	0	253	506	506	736	2,001	966
CHAMPUS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
MIL PERSONNEL								
Off Salary	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Enl Salary	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
House Allow	0	0	150	150	150	150	599	150
OTHER								
Procurement	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mission	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Misc Recur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Unique Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL RECUR	0	0	791	1,445	1,445	1,801	5,482	2,145
TOTAL SAVINGS	0	0	808	1,445	1,445	1,801	5,499	2,145

TOTAL APPROPRIATIONS DETAIL REPORT (COBRA v5.08) - Page 3/9
 Data As Of 13:50 09/15/1994, Report Created 14:23 02/17/1995

Department : ARMY
 Option Package : CA13-7a
 Scenario File : C:\COBRA\CA13-7A.CBR
 Std Fctrs File : C:\COBRA\SF7DEC.SFF

ONE-TIME NET	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	Total	
---- (\$K) ----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
CONSTRUCTION								
MILCON	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Fam Housing	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
O&M								
Civ Retir/RIF	0	0	44	0	0	22	66	
Civ Moving	0	0	290	0	0	86	377	
Other	15	11	237	6	5	72	347	
MIL PERSONNEL								
Mil Moving	0	0	50	0	0	0	50	
OTHER								
HAP / RSE	0	0	45	0	0	20	66	
Environmental	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Info Manage	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
1-Time Other	2,250	0	500	0	0	0	2,750	
Land	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
TOTAL ONE-TIME	2,265	11	1,167	6	5	201	3,656	
RECURRING NET								
---- (\$K) ----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	-----
FAM HOUSE OPS	0	0	-328	-656	-656	-755	-2,396	-855
O&M								
RPMA	0	0	-47	-95	-95	-110	-347	-124
BOS	0	0	30	4	4	-7	32	-7
Unique Operat	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Caretaker	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Civ Salary	0	0	-253	-506	-506	-736	-2,001	-966
CHAMPUS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
MIL PERSONNEL								
Mil Salary	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
House Allow	0	0	-64	-64	-64	-64	-257	-64
OTHER								
Procurement	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mission	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Misc Recur	0	0	300	300	300	300	1,200	300
Unique Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL RECUR	0	0	-362	-1,017	-1,017	-1,373	-3,769	-1,717
TOTAL NET COST	2,265	11	805	-1,010	-1,012	-1,171	-113	-1,717

LETTERKENNY ARMY DEPOT, PA

Return on Investment: The total one-time cost to implement this recommendation is \$50 million. The net of all costs and savings during the implementation period is a savings of \$207 million. Annual recurring savings after implementation are \$78 million with an immediate return on investment. The net present value of the costs and savings over 20 years is a savings of \$952 million.

COBRA REALIGNMENT SUMMARY (COBRA v5.08) - Page 1/2
Data As Of 19:28 01/25/1995, Report Created 08:47 02/13/1995

Department : ARMY
Option Package : DE2&3-2L
Scenario File : C:\COBRA\DE2&3-2L.CBR
Std Fctrs File : C:\COBRA\SF7DEC.SFF

Starting Year : 1996
Final Year : 1999
ROI Year : Immediate

NPV in 2015(\$K): -952,243
1-Time Cost(\$K): 50,265

Net Costs (\$K) Constant Dollars	1996						Total	Beyond
	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001		
MilCon	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Person	0	-5,810	-22,340	-44,978	-59,166	-59,166	-191,460	-59,166
Overhd	3,394	1,456	-4,069	-12,697	-18,646	-18,646	-49,209	-18,646
Moving	0	7,625	14,743	9,989	0	0	32,356	0
Missio	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	0	476	608	676	0	0	1,760	0
TOTAL	3,394	3,746	-11,059	-47,010	-77,812	-77,812	-206,553	-77,812

	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	Total
POSITIONS ELIMINATED							
Off	0	3	3	3	0	0	9
Enl	0	0	6	5	0	0	11
Civ	0	294	427	546	0	0	1,267
TOT	0	297	436	554	0	0	1,287

	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	Total
POSITIONS REALIGNED							
Off	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
Enl	0	0	14	0	0	0	14
Stu	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Civ	0	262	283	243	0	0	788
TOT	0	262	298	243	0	0	803

Summary:

REALIGN CONVENTIONAL MAINTENANCE MISSION WORKLOAD TO ANNISTON ARMY DEPOT (ANAD), REALIGN DoD TACTICAL MISSILE WORKLOAD TO TOBYAHNNA ARMY DEPOT (TOAD) BY ENCLAVING STORAGE AND ALL ASSOCIATED WORK LESS GUIDANCE SYSTEM, ENCLAVE AMMUNITION STORAGE MISSION AT LETTERKENNY WITH CONTROL BEING TOAD, BASE X ASSORTED TENANT ACTIVITIES (CORPS OF ENGR, TMDB SPT #1, DFAS, MEGA CTR, CENT PA PWC), AND ELIMINATE ALL REMAINING ACTIVITIES AND PERSONNEL.

TOTAL APPROPRIATIONS DETAIL REPORT (COBRA v5.08) - Page 1/15
 Data As Of 19:28 01/25/1995, Report Created 08:47 02/13/1995

Department : ARMY
 Option Package : DE2&3-2L
 Scenario File : C:\COBRA\DE2&3-2L.CBR
 Std Fctrs File : C:\COBRA\SF7DEC.SFF

ONE-TIME COSTS ----(\$K)----	1996 ----	1997 ----	1998 ----	1999 ----	2000 ----	2001 ----	Total ----
CONSTRUCTION							
MILCON	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fam Housing	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Land Purch	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
O&M							
CIV SALARY							
Civ RIF	0	610	771	861	0	0	2,242
Civ Retire	0	228	294	327	0	0	849
CIV MOVING							
Per Diem	0	487	643	551	0	0	1,681
POV Miles	0	14	40	30	0	0	84
Home Purch	0	2,055	2,226	1,989	0	0	6,270
HHG	0	1,183	1,392	1,221	0	0	3,797
Misc	0	126	139	124	0	0	389
House Hunt	0	334	514	428	0	0	1,276
PPS	0	2,534	3,686	4,723	0	0	10,944
RITA	0	844	997	874	0	0	2,716
FREIGHT							
Packing	0	45	53	44	0	0	142
Freight	0	2	6	4	0	0	12
Vehicles	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Driving	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Unemployment	0	106	135	150	0	0	391
OTHER							
Program Plan	3,394	2,546	1,909	1,432	0	0	9,282
Shutdown	0	802	1,053	1,144	0	0	3,000
New Hire	0	91	93	73	0	0	257
1-Time Move	0	0	5,000	0	0	0	5,000
MIL PERSONNEL							
MIL MOVING							
Per Diem	0	0	6	0	0	0	6
POV Miles	0	0	4	0	0	0	4
HHG	0	0	49	0	0	0	49
Misc	0	0	10	0	0	0	10
OTHER							
Elim PCS	0	18	45	40	0	0	103
OTHER							
HAP / RSE	0	476	608	676	0	0	1,760
Environmental	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Info Manage	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1-Time Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL ONE-TIME	3,394	12,503	19,676	14,693	0	0	50,265

TOTAL APPROPRIATIONS DETAIL REPORT (COBRA v5.08) - Page 2/15
 Data As Of 19:28 01/25/1995, Report Created 08:47 02/13/1995

Department : ARMY
 Option Package : DE2&3-2L
 Scenario File : C:\COBRA\DE2&3-2L.CBR
 Std Fctrs File : C:\COBRA\SF7DEC.SFF

RECURRINGCOSTS	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	Total	Beyond
----(\$K)----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
FAM HOUSE OPS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
O&M								
RPMA	-0	-0	-0	-0	-0	-0	-0	-0
BOS	0	302	832	1,232	1,232	1,232	4,830	1,232
Unique Operat	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Civ Salary	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CHAMPUS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Caretaker	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
MIL PERSONNEL								
Off Salary	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Enl Salary	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
House Allow	0	0	64	64	64	64	257	64
OTHER								
Mission	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Misc Recur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Unique Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL RECUR	-0	302	896	1,296	1,296	1,296	5,087	1,296
TOTAL COST	3,394	12,804	20,572	15,989	1,296	1,296	55,353	1,296
ONE-TIME SAVES	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	Total	
----(\$K)----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	
CONSTRUCTION								
MILCON	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Fam Housing	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
O&M								
1-Time Move	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
MIL PERSONNEL								
Mil Moving	0	0	24	0	0	0	24	
OTHER								
Land Sales	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Environmental	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
1-Time Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
TOTAL ONE-TIME	0	0	24	0	0	0	24	
RECURRINGSAVES	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	Total	Beyond
----(\$K)----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
FAM HOUSE OPS	0	44	146	267	330	330	1,117	330
O&M								
RPMA	0	215	715	1,312	1,625	1,625	5,491	1,625
BOS	0	1,935	7,003	14,926	17,924	17,924	59,712	17,924
Unique Operat	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Civ Salary	0	6,762	23,344	45,722	58,279	58,279	192,387	58,279
CHAMPUS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
MIL PERSONNEL								
Off Salary	0	102	306	510	611	611	2,140	611
Enl Salary	0	0	92	262	339	339	1,034	339
House Allow	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
OTHER								
Procurement	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mission	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Misc Recur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Unique Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL RECUR	0	9,058	31,606	62,999	79,109	79,109	261,881	79,109
TOTAL SAVINGS	0	9,058	31,631	62,999	79,109	79,109	261,905	79,109

TOTAL APPROPRIATIONS DETAIL REPORT (COBRA v5.08) - Page 3/15
 Data As Of 19:28 01/25/1995, Report Created 08:47 02/13/1995

Department : ARMY
 Option Package : DE2&3-2L
 Scenario File : C:\COBRA\DE2&3-2L.CBR
 Std Fctrs File : C:\COBRA\SF7DEC.SFF

ONE-TIME NET ----(\$K)----	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	Total	
CONSTRUCTION								
MILCON	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Fam Housing	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
O&M								
Civ Retir/RIF	0	838	1,065	1,188	0	0	3,091	
Civ Moving	0	7,625	9,698	9,989	0	0	27,311	
Other	3,394	3,546	8,191	2,799	0	0	17,930	
MIL PERSONNEL								
Mil Moving	0	18	89	40	0	0	148	
OTHER								
HAP / RSE	0	476	608	676	0	0	1,760	
Environmental	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Info Manage	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
1-Time Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Land	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
TOTAL ONE-TIME	3,394	12,503	19,652	14,693	0	0	50,241	
RECURRING NET ----(\$K)----	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	Total	Beyond
FAM HOUSE OPS	0	-44	-146	-267	-330	-330	-1,117	-330
O&M								
RPMA	-0	-215	-715	-1,312	-1,625	-1,625	-5,491	-1,625
BOS	0	-1,633	-6,171	-13,694	-16,691	-16,691	-54,882	-16,691
Unique Operat	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Caretaker	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Civ Salary	0	-6,762	-23,344	-45,722	-58,279	-58,279	-192,387	-58,279
CHAMPUS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
MIL PERSONNEL								
Mil Salary	0	-102	-398	-772	-951	-951	-3,174	-951
House Allow	0	0	64	64	64	64	257	64
OTHER								
Procurement	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mission	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Misc Recur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Unique Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL RECUR	-0	-8,756	-30,710	-61,703	-77,812	-77,812	-256,794	-77,812
TOTAL NET COST	3,394	3,746	-11,059	-47,010	-77,812	-77,812	-206,553	-77,812

RED RIVER ARMY DEPOT, TX

Return on Investment: The total one-time cost to implement this recommendation is \$60 million. The net of all costs and savings during the implementation period is a savings of \$313 million. Annual recurring savings after implementation are \$123 million with an immediate return on investment. The net present value of the costs and savings over 20 years is a savings of \$1,497 million.

COBRA REALIGNMENT SUMMARY (COBRA v5.08) - Page 1/2
 Data As Of 18:49 01/25/1995, Report Created 08:55 02/13/1995

Department : ARMY
 Option Package : DE2&3-2R
 Scenario File : C:\COBRA\DE2&3-2R.CBR
 Std Fctrs File : C:\COBRA\SF7DEC.SFF

Starting Year : 1996
 Final Year : 1999
 ROI Year : Immediate

NPV in 2015(\$K):-1,497,302
 1-Time Cost(\$K): 59,636

Net Costs (\$K) Constant Dollars	1996						1997		1998		1999		2000		2001		Total		Beyond						
	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	Total	Beyond	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	Total	Beyond	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	Total	Beyond	
MilCon	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Person	-39	-95	-18,266	-61,061	-85,687	-85,687	-250,834	-85,687	4,452	7,294	-1,191	-29,971	-37,805	-37,805	-95,026	-37,805	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Overhd	4,452	7,294	-1,191	-29,971	-37,805	-37,805	-95,026	-37,805	0	843	21,793	8,266	0	0	30,902	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Moving	0	843	21,793	8,266	0	0	30,902	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Missio	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	0	31	1,090	755	0	0	1,876	0	0	31	1,090	755	0	0	1,876	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	4,413	8,074	3,426	-82,011	-123,492	-123,492	-313,081	-123,492																	

	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	Total
POSITIONS ELIMINATED							
Off	1	0	2	5	0	0	8
Enl	1	0	3	2	0	0	6
Civ	0	3	888	956	0	0	1,847
TOT	2	3	893	963	0	0	1,861

	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	Total
POSITIONS REALIGNED							
Off	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Enl	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Stu	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Civ	0	404	636	0	0	0	1,040
TOT	0	404	636	0	0	0	1,040

Summary:

REALIGN RED RIVER ARMY DEPOT (RRAD) BY TRANSFER OF LIGHT COMBAT VEHICLE WORKLOAD TO ANNISTON ARMY DEPOT, TRANSFER AMMUNITION STORAGE MISSION, CIV TNG EDUC, AND INTERN SCHOOL TO LONE STAR ARMY AMMUNITION PLANT (LSAAP), TRANSFER TO BASE X THE SCHOOL OF ENGINEERING/LOGISTICS, ENCLAVE THE RUBBER PRODUCTION FACILITY TO LSAAP, AND ELIMINATE THE REMAINING ACTIVITIES/POSITIONS.

TOTAL APPROPRIATIONS DETAIL REPORT (COBRA v5.08) - Page 1/15
 Data As Of 18:49 01/25/1995, Report Created 08:55 02/13/1995

Department : ARMY
 Option Package : DE2&3-2R
 Scenario File : C:\COBRA\DE2&3-2R.CBR
 Std Fctrs File : C:\COBRA\SF7DEC.SFF

ONE-TIME COSTS ----(\$K)----	1996 ----	1997 ----	1998 ----	1999 ----	2000 ----	2001 ----	Total ----
CONSTRUCTION							
MILCON	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fam Housing	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Land Purch	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
O&M							
CIV SALARY							
Civ RIF	0	36	1,489	1,704	0	0	3,229
Civ Retire	0	16	575	397	0	0	989
CIV MOVING							
Per Diem	0	82	846	0	0	0	928
POV Miles	0	6	45	0	0	0	51
Home Purch	0	253	3,369	0	0	0	3,622
HHG	0	171	2,363	0	0	0	2,534
Misc	0	17	245	0	0	0	262
House Hunt	0	68	660	0	0	0	728
PPS	0	29	7,689	8,266	0	0	15,984
RITA	0	119	1,446	0	0	0	1,565
FREIGHT							
Packing	0	97	122	0	0	0	220
Freight	0	1	6	0	0	0	7
Vehicles	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Driving	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Unemployment	0	6	260	297	0	0	564
OTHER							
Program Plan	4,462	3,347	2,510	1,882	0	0	12,202
Shutdown	7	1,350	5,073	3,195	0	0	9,625
New Hire	0	14	158	0	0	0	173
1-Time Move	0	0	5,000	0	0	0	5,000
MIL PERSONNEL							
MIL MOVING							
Per Diem	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
POV Miles	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
HHG	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Misc	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
OTHER							
Elim PCS	10	0	25	39	0	0	75
OTHER							
HAP / RSE	0	31	1,090	755	0	0	1,876
Environmental	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Info Manage	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1-Time Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL ONE-TIME	4,479	5,645	32,975	16,536	0	0	59,636

TOTAL APPROPRIATIONS DETAIL REPORT (COBRA v5.08) - Page 2/15
 Data As Of 18:49 01/25/1995, Report Created 08:55 02/13/1995

Department : ARMY
 Option Package : DE2&3-2R
 Scenario File : C:\COBRA\DE2&3-2R.CBR
 Std Fctrs File : C:\COBRA\SF7DEC.SFF

RECURRINGCOSTS	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	Total	Beyond
----(\$K)----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
FAM HOUSE OPS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
O&M								
RPMA	-0	-0	-0	-0	-0	-0	-0	-0
BOS	0	3,611	5,828	5,828	5,828	5,828	26,925	5,828
Unique Operat	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Civ Salary	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CHAMPUS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Caretaker	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
MIL PERSONNEL								
Off Salary	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Enl Salary	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
House Allow	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
OTHER								
Mission	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Misc Recur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Unique Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL RECUR	-0	3,611	5,828	5,828	5,828	5,828	26,925	5,828
TOTAL COST	4,479	9,256	38,803	22,365	5,828	5,828	86,561	5,828
ONE-TIME SAVES	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	Total	Beyond
----(\$K)----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
CONSTRUCTION								
MILCON	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fam Housing	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
O&M								
1-Time Move	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
MIL PERSONNEL								
Mil Moving	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
OTHER								
Land Sales	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Environmental	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1-Time Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL ONE-TIME	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
RECURRINGSAVES	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	Total	Beyond
----(\$K)----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
FAM HOUSE OPS	0	31	180	372	446	446	1,476	446
O&M								
RPMA	5	952	5,513	11,697	14,379	14,379	46,925	14,379
BOS	12	30	8,909	28,808	28,808	28,808	95,376	28,808
Unique Operat	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Civ Salary	0	69	20,561	62,971	84,958	84,958	253,518	84,958
CHAMPUS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
MIL PERSONNEL								
Off Salary	34	68	136	374	543	543	1,699	543
Enl Salary	15	31	77	154	185	185	648	185
House Allow	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
OTHER								
Procurement	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mission	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Misc Recur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Unique Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL RECUR	66	1,182	35,377	104,376	129,320	129,320	399,643	129,320
TOTAL SAVINGS	66	1,182	35,377	104,376	129,320	129,320	399,643	129,320

TOTAL APPROPRIATIONS DETAIL REPORT (COBRA v5.08) - Page 3/15
 Data As Of 18:49 01/25/1995, Report Created 08:55 02/13/1995

Department : ARMY
 Option Package : DE2&3-2R
 Scenario File : C:\COBRA\DE2&3-2R.CBR
 Std Fctrs File : C:\COBRA\SF7DEC.SFF

ONE-TIME NET ----(\$K)----	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	Total	
CONSTRUCTION								
MILCON	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Fam Housing	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
O&M								
Civ Retir/RIF	0	52	2,064	2,102	0	0	4,218	
Civ Moving	0	843	16,793	8,266	0	0	25,902	
Other	4,469	4,718	13,001	5,375	0	0	27,563	
MIL PERSONNEL								
Mil Moving	10	0	25	39	0	0	75	
OTHER								
HAP / RSE	0	31	1,090	755	0	0	1,876	
Environmental	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Info Manage	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
1-Time Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Land	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
TOTAL ONE-TIME	4,479	5,645	32,975	16,536	0	0	59,636	
RECURRING NET ----(\$K)----	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	Total	Beyond
FAM HOUSE OPS	-0	-31	-180	-372	-446	-446	-1,476	-446
O&M								
RPMA	-5	-952	-5,513	-11,697	-14,379	-14,379	-46,925	-14,379
BOS	-12	3,581	-3,080	-22,980	-22,980	-22,980	-68,451	-22,980
Unique Operat	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Caretaker	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Civ Salary	0	-69	-20,561	-62,971	-84,958	-84,958	-253,518	-84,958
CHAMPUS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
MIL PERSONNEL								
Mil Salary	-49	-99	-213	-528	-729	-729	-2,347	-729
House Allow	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
OTHER								
Procurement	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mission	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Misc Recur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Unique Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL RECUR	-66	2,429	-29,549	-98,548	-123,492	-123,492	-372,717	-123,492
TOTAL NET COST	4,413	8,074	3,426	-82,011	-123,492	-123,492	-313,081	-123,492

SAVANNA ARMY DEPOT, IL

Return on Investment: The total one-time cost to implement this recommendation is \$38 million. The net of all costs and savings during the implementation period is a cost of \$12 million. Annual recurring savings after implementation are \$13 million with a return on investment expected in 2 years. The net present value of the costs and savings over 20 years is a savings of \$112 million.

COBRA REALIGNMENT SUMMARY (COBRA v5.08)
Data As Of 07:12 09/30/1994, Report Created 12:38 02/21/1995

Department : ARMY
Option Package : AS4-4a
Scenario File : A:\AS4-4A.CBR
Std Petrs File : C:\COBRA\SF7DEC.SPF

Starting Year : 1996
Final Year : 2001
ROI Year : 2003 (2 Years)

NPV in 2015(\$K): -111,893
1-Time Cost(\$K): 37,754

Net Costs (\$K) Constant Dollars	1996						Total	Beyond
	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001		
MilCon	21,358	0	0	0	0	0	21,358	0
Person	0	-115	-1,877	-3,257	-4,637	-6,640	-16,527	-8,201
Overhd	713	5,610	-593	-1,171	-1,787	-3,509	-738	-4,520
Moving	2,212	3,919	259	259	259	490	7,399	0
Missio	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	0	444	54	54	54	103	710	0
TOTAL	24,283	9,859	-2,157	-4,115	-6,111	-9,557	12,202	-12,721

	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	Total	
POSITIONS ELIMINATED								
Off	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	
Enl	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	
Civ	0	27	30	30	30	57	174	
TOT	0	27	30	30	30	61	178	
POSITIONS REALIGNED								
Off	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Enl	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Stu	0	53	0	0	0	0	53	
Civ	0	219	0	0	0	0	219	
TOT	0	272	0	0	0	0	272	

Summary:

CLOSE SAVANNA ARMY DEPOT. REALIGN US ARMY DEFENSE AMMUNITION CENTER & SCHOOL TO McALESTER AAP. TRANSFER NON-AMMO STORED MATERIAL WITH THE EXCEPTION OF ORE WHICH WILL BE ENCLAVED.

TOTAL APPROPRIATIONS DETAIL REPORT (COBRA v5.08) - Page 1/3
 Data As Of 07:12 09/30/1994, Report Created 12:38 02/21/1995

Department : ARMY
 Option Package : AS4-4a
 Scenario File : A:\AS4-4A.CBR
 Std Fctrs File : C:\COBRA\SF7DEC.SPF

ONE-TIME COSTS	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	Total
---- (\$K) ----	----	----	----	----	----	----	-----
CONSTRUCTION							
MILCON	20,914	0	0	0	0	0	20,914
Fam Housing	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Land Purch	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
O&M							
CIV SALARY							
Civ RIF	0	269	36	36	36	90	466
Civ Retire	0	103	12	12	12	25	165
CIV MOVING							
Per Diem	0	304	0	0	0	0	304
POV Miles	0	19	0	0	0	0	19
Home Purch	0	1,422	0	0	0	0	1,422
HHG	0	956	0	0	0	0	956
Misc	0	99	0	0	0	0	99
House Hunt	0	251	0	0	0	0	251
PPS	0	230	259	259	259	489	1,498
RITA	0	587	0	0	0	0	587
FREIGHT							
Packing	0	48	0	0	0	0	48
Freight	0	4	0	0	0	0	4
Vehicles	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Driving	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Unemployment	0	47	6	6	6	16	81
OTHER							
Program Plan	713	535	401	301	226	169	2,345
Shutdown	0	3,403	341	341	341	694	5,121
New Hire	0	86	0	0	0	0	86
1-Time Move	2,212	0	0	0	0	0	2,212
MIL PERSONNEL							
MIL MOVING							
Per Diem	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
POV Miles	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
HHG	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Misc	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
OTHER							
Elim PCS	0	0	0	0	0	21	21
OTHER							
HAP / RSE	0	444	54	54	54	103	710
Environmental	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Info Manage	444	0	0	0	0	0	444
1-Time Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL ONE-TIME	24,283	8,808	1,110	1,010	935	1,607	37,754

TOTAL APPROPRIATIONS DETAIL REPORT (COBRA v5.08) - Page 2/3
 Data As Of 07:12 09/30/1994, Report Created 12:38 02/21/1995

Department : ARMY
 Option Package : AS4-4a
 Scenario File : A:\AS4-4A.CBR
 Std Pctrs File : C:\COBRA\SF7DEC.SFF

RECURRINGCOSTS	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	Total	Beyond
----(\$K)----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
FAM HOUSE OPS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
O&M								
RPMA	0	0	49	49	49	49	198	49
BOS	0	2,408	2,408	2,408	2,408	2,408	12,042	2,408
Unique Operat	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Civ Salary	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CHAMPUS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Caretaker	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
MIL PERSONNEL								
Off Salary	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Enl Salary	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
House Allow	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
OTHER								
Mission	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Misc Recur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Unique Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL RECUR	0	2,408	2,458	2,458	2,458	2,458	12,239	2,458
TOTAL COST	24,283	11,216	3,568	3,468	3,393	4,065	49,993	2,458
ONE-TIME SAVES	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	Total	
----(\$K)----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	
CONSTRUCTION								
MILCON	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Fam Housing	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
O&M								
1-Time Move	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
MIL PERSONNEL								
Mil Moving	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
OTHER								
Land Sales	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Environmental	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
1-Time Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
TOTAL ONE-TIME	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
RECURRINGSAVES	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	Total	Beyond
----(\$K)----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
FAM HOUSE OPS	0	39	83	91	99	111	423	119
O&M								
RPMA	0	530	1,137	1,252	1,370	1,555	5,845	1,694
BOS	0	166	2,573	2,928	3,343	5,064	14,075	5,064
Unique Operat	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Civ Salary	0	621	1,932	3,312	4,692	6,693	17,249	8,004
CHAMPUS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
MIL PERSONNEL								
Off Salary	0	0	0	0	0	68	68	136
Enl Salary	0	0	0	0	0	31	31	62
House Allow	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
OTHER								
Procurement	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mission	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Misc Recur	0	0	0	0	0	100	100	100
Unique Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL RECUR	0	1,357	5,725	7,583	9,504	13,622	37,792	15,179
TOTAL SAVINGS	0	1,357	5,725	7,583	9,504	13,622	37,792	15,179

TOTAL APPROPRIATIONS DETAIL REPORT (COBRA v5.08) - Page 3/3
 Data As Of 07:12 09/30/1994, Report Created 12:38 02/21/1995

Department : ARMY
 Option Package : AS4-4a
 Scenario File : A:\AS4-4A.CBR
 Std Pctrs File : C:\COBRA\SF7DEC.SFF

ONE-TIME NET	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	Total	
-----(\$K)-----	----	----	----	----	----	----	-----	
CONSTRUCTION								
MILCON	20,914	0	0	0	0	0	20,914	
Fam Housing	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
O&M								
Civ Retir/RIF	0	372	48	48	48	114	632	
Civ Moving	0	3,919	259	259	259	489	5,187	
Other	2,925	4,071	749	648	573	879	9,846	
MIL PERSONNEL								
Mil Moving	0	0	0	0	0	21	21	
OTHER								
HAP / RSE	0	444	54	54	54	103	710	
Environmental	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Info Manage	444	0	0	0	0	0	444	
1-Time Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Land	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
TOTAL ONE-TIME	24,283	8,808	1,110	1,010	935	1,607	37,754	
RECURRING NET								
-----(\$K)-----	----	----	----	----	----	----	-----	Beyond
FAM HOUSE OPS	0	-39	-83	-91	-99	-111	-423	-119
O&M								
RPMA	0	-530	-1,088	-1,203	-1,320	-1,506	-5,648	-1,644
BOS	0	2,242	-164	-520	-935	-2,656	-2,033	-2,656
Unique Operat	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Caretaker	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Civ Salary	0	-621	-1,932	-3,312	-4,692	-6,693	-17,249	-8,004
CHAMPUS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
MIL PERSONNEL								
Mil Salary	0	0	0	0	0	-99	-99	-198
House Allow	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
OTHER								
Procurement	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mission	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Misc Recur	0	0	0	0	0	-100	-100	-100
Unique Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL RECUR	0	1,051	-3,267	-5,126	-7,046	-11,164	-25,552	-12,721
TOTAL NET COST	24,283	9,859	-2,157	-4,115	-6,111	-9,557	12,202	-12,721

SENECA ARMY DEPOT, NY

Return on Investment: The total one-time cost to implement this recommendation is \$15 million. The net of all costs and savings during the implementation period is a savings of \$34 million. Annual recurring savings after implementation are \$21 million with an immediate return on investment. The net present value of the costs and savings over 20 years is a savings of \$242 million.

COBRA REALIGNMENT SUMMARY (COBRA v5.08)
Data As Of 10:28 09/11/1994, Report Created 12:39 02/21/1995

Department : ARMY
Option Package : AS5-1a
Scenario File : A:\AS5-1A.CBR
Std Pctrs File : C:\COBRA\SF7DEC.SFF

Starting Year : 1996
Final Year : 2001
ROI Year : Immediate

NPV in 2015(\$K): -241,936
1-Time Cost(\$K): 14,939

Net Costs (\$K)	Constant Dollars						Total	Beyond
	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001		
MilCon	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Person	0	-1,229	-3,988	-6,748	-9,508	-12,546	-34,019	-14,417
Overhd	355	567	-415	-1,427	-2,507	-4,844	-8,270	-7,036
Moving	4,764	518	518	518	518	787	7,625	0
Missio	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	0	119	119	119	119	151	629	0
TOTAL	5,119	-23	-3,765	-7,538	-11,377	-16,451	-34,036	-21,453

	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	Total
POSITIONS ELIMINATED							
Off	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Enl	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Civ	0	60	60	60	60	72	312
TOT	0	60	60	60	60	74	314

	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	Total
POSITIONS REALIGNED							
Off	0	0	0	0	0	3	3
Enl	0	0	0	0	0	4	4
Stu	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Civ	0	0	0	0	0	4	4
TOT	0	0	0	0	0	11	11

Summary:

CLOSE SENECA DEPOT. THE COAST GUARD LORAN SITE AS A NON DOD ACTIVITY IS EXCLUDED FROM PERSONNEL/COST CONSIDERATION. ENCLAVE HAZARDOUS MATERIAL IN STATIC STORAGE.

TOTAL APPROPRIATIONS DETAIL REPORT (COBRA v5.08) - Page 1/3
 Data As Of 10:28 09/11/1994, Report Created 12:39 02/21/1995

Department : ARMY
 Option Package : AS5-1a
 Scenario File : A:\AS5-1A.CBR
 Std Pctrs File : C:\COBRA\SF7DEC.SFF

ONE-TIME COSTS	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	Total
-----(\$K)-----	----	----	----	----	----	----	-----
CONSTRUCTION							
MILCON	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fam Housing	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Land Purch	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
O&M							
CIV SALARY							
Civ RIF	0	108	108	108	108	108	538
Civ Retire	0	25	25	25	25	29	128
CIV MOVING							
Per Diem	0	0	0	0	0	14	14
POV Miles	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Home Purch	0	0	0	0	0	47	47
HHG	0	0	0	0	0	28	28
Misc	0	0	0	0	0	3	3
House Hunt	0	0	0	0	0	11	11
PPS	0	518	518	518	518	633	2,707
RITA	0	0	0	0	0	21	21
FREIGHT							
Packing	0	0	0	0	0	3	3
Freight	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Vehicles	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Driving	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Unemployment	0	19	19	19	19	19	94
OTHER							
Program Plan	355	266	200	150	112	84	1,168
Shutdown	0	874	874	874	874	1,238	4,735
New Hire	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1-Time Move	4,764	0	0	0	0	0	4,764
MIL PERSONNEL							
MIL MOVING							
Per Diem	0	0	0	0	0	3	3
POV Miles	0	0	0	0	0	2	2
HHG	0	0	0	0	0	28	28
Misc	0	0	0	0	0	5	5
OTHER							
Elim PCS	0	0	0	0	0	10	10
OTHER							
HAP / RSE	0	119	119	119	119	151	629
Environmental	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Info Manage	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1-Time Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL ONE-TIME	5,119	1,930	1,863	1,813	1,776	2,439	14,939

TOTAL APPROPRIATIONS DETAIL REPORT (COBRA v5.08) - Page 2/3
 Data As Of 10:28 09/11/1994, Report Created 12:39 02/21/1995

Department : ARMY
 Option Package : AS5-1a
 Scenario File : A:\AS5-1A.CBR
 Std Pctrs File : C:\COBRA\SF7DEC.SFF

RECURRINGCOSTS	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	Total	Beyond
----(\$K)----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
FAM HOUSE OPS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
O&M								
RPMA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
BOS	0	0	0	0	0	21	21	21
Unique Operat	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Civ Salary	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CHAMPUS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Caretaker	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
MIL PERSONNEL								
Off Salary	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Enl Salary	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
House Allow	0	0	0	0	0	33	33	33
OTHER								
Mission	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Misc Recur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Unique Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL RECUR	0	0	0	0	0	54	54	54
TOTAL COST	5,119	1,930	1,863	1,813	1,776	2,493	14,994	54
ONE-TIME SAVES	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	Total	
----(\$K)----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	
CONSTRUCTION								
MILCON	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Fam Housing	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
O&M								
1-Time Move	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
MIL PERSONNEL								
Mil Moving	0	0	0	0	0	11	11	
OTHER								
Land Sales	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Environmental	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
1-Time Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
TOTAL ONE-TIME	0	0	0	0	0	11	11	
RECURRINGSAVES	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	Total	Beyond
----(\$K)----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
FAM HOUSE OPS	0	155	465	774	1,084	1,458	3,937	1,678
O&M								
RPMA	0	155	468	786	1,109	1,511	4,029	1,756
BOS	0	263	556	891	1,300	2,117	5,128	2,523
Unique Operat	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Civ Salary	0	1,380	4,140	6,900	9,659	12,695	34,774	14,351
CHAMPUS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
MIL PERSONNEL								
Off Salary	0	0	0	0	0	34	34	68
Enl Salary	0	0	0	0	0	15	15	31
House Allow	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
OTHER								
Procurement	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mission	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Misc Recur	0	0	0	0	0	1,101	1,101	1,101
Unique Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL RECUR	0	1,953	5,628	9,351	13,153	18,933	49,019	21,508
TOTAL SAVINGS	0	1,953	5,628	9,351	13,153	18,944	49,030	21,508

TOTAL APPROPRIATIONS DETAIL REPORT (COBRA v5.08) - Page 3/3
 Data As Of 10:28 09/11/1994, Report Created 12:39 02/21/1995

Department : ARMY
 Option Package : AS5-1a
 Scenario File : A:\AS5-1A.CBR
 Std Pctrs File : C:\COBRA\SF7DEC.SPF

ONE-TIME NET	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	Total	
-----(\$K)-----	----	----	----	----	----	----	-----	
CONSTRUCTION								
MILCON	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Fam Housing	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
O&M								
Civ Retir/RIF	0	132	132	132	132	137	666	
Civ Moving	0	518	518	518	518	762	2,835	
Other	5,119	1,159	1,093	1,043	1,005	1,341	10,761	
MIL PERSONNEL								
Mil Moving	0	0	0	0	0	36	36	
OTHER								
HAP / RSE	0	119	119	119	119	151	629	
Environmental	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Info Manage	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
1-Time Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Land	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
TOTAL ONE-TIME	5,119	1,930	1,863	1,813	1,776	2,427	14,928	
RECURRING NET								
-----(\$K)-----	----	----	----	----	----	----	-----	Beyond
FAM HOUSE OPS	0	-155	-465	-774	-1,084	-1,458	-3,937	-1,678
O&M								
RPMA	0	-155	-468	-786	-1,109	-1,511	-4,029	-1,756
BOS	0	-263	-556	-891	-1,300	-2,096	-5,106	-2,501
Unique Operat	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Caretaker	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Civ Salary	0	-1,380	-4,140	-6,900	-9,659	-12,695	-34,774	-14,351
CHAMPUS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
MIL PERSONNEL								
Mil Salary	0	0	0	0	0	-49	-49	-99
House Allow	0	0	0	0	0	33	33	33
OTHER								
Procurement	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mission	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Misc Recur	0	0	0	0	0	-1,101	-1,101	-1,101
Unique Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL RECUR	0	-1,953	-5,628	-9,351	-13,153	-18,878	-48,964	-21,453
TOTAL NET COST	5,119	-23	-3,765	-7,538	-11,377	-16,451	-34,036	-21,453

SIERRA ARMY DEPOT, CA

Return on Investment: The total one-time cost to implement this recommendation is \$14 million. The net of all costs and savings during the implementation period is a savings of \$55 million. Annual recurring savings after implementation are \$29 million with an immediate return on investment. The net present value of the costs and savings over 20 years is a savings of \$333 million.

COBRA REALIGNMENT SUMMARY (COBRA v5.08) - Page 1/2
 Data As Of 10:30 09/11/1994, Report Created 14:46 02/05/1995

Department : ARMY
 Option Package : AS6-1
 Scenario File : C:\COBRA\AS6-1.CBR
 Std Fctrs File : C:\COBRA\SF7DEC.SFF

Starting Year : 1996
 Final Year : 2001
 ROI Year : Immediate

NPV in 2015(\$K): -333,034
 1-Time Cost(\$K): 14,075

Net Costs (\$K) Constant Dollars	1996		1997		1998		1999		2000		2001		Total	Beyond
	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	Total	Beyond						
MilCon	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Person	-134	-1,778	-5,136	-8,494	-11,852	-15,508	-42,903	-18,098						
Overhd	1,207	180	-1,655	-3,501	-5,392	-7,428	-16,589	-10,672						
Moving	58	634	634	634	634	1,439	4,031	0						
Missio	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0						
Other	14	174	174	174	174	237	949	0						
TOTAL	1,145	-790	-5,983	-11,187	-16,436	-21,260	-54,512	-28,771						

	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	Total
POSITIONS ELIMINATED							
Off	0	0	0	0	0	10	10
Enl	0	0	0	0	0	26	26
Civ	6	73	73	73	73	65	363
TOT	6	73	73	73	73	101	399

	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	Total
POSITIONS REALIGNED							
Off	0	0	0	0	0	2	2
Enl	0	0	0	0	0	15	15
Stu	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Civ	0	0	0	0	0	34	34
TOT	0	0	0	0	0	51	51

Summary:

REDUCE SIERRA ARMY DEPOT TO AN ACTIVITY WITH ITS SOLE MISSION BEING OPERATIONAL PROJECT STOCKS.

TOTAL APPROPRIATIONS DETAIL REPORT (COBRA v5.08) - Page 1/9
 Data As Of 10:30 09/11/1994, Report Created 14:46 02/05/1995

Department : ARMY
 Option Package : AS6-1
 Scenario File : C:\COBRA\AS6-1.CBR
 Std Fctrs File : C:\COBRA\SF7DEC.SFF

ONE-TIME COSTS ----(\$K)----	1996 ----	1997 ----	1998 ----	1999 ----	2000 ----	2001 ----	Total ----
CONSTRUCTION							
MILCON	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fam Housing	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Land Purch	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
O&M							
CIV SALARY							
Civ RIF	0	125	125	125	125	108	610
Civ Retire	4	29	29	29	29	41	161
CIV MOVING							
Per Diem	0	0	0	0	0	82	82
POV Miles	0	0	0	0	0	6	6
Home Purch	0	0	0	0	0	317	317
HHG	0	0	0	0	0	171	171
Misc	0	0	0	0	0	17	17
House Hunt	0	0	0	0	0	68	68
PPS	58	633	633	633	633	576	3,168
RITA	0	0	0	0	0	137	137
FREIGHT							
Packing	0	0	0	0	0	10	10
Freight	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Vehicles	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Driving	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Unemployment	0	22	22	22	22	19	106
OTHER							
Program Plan	1,257	943	707	530	398	298	4,134
Shutdown	51	628	628	628	628	1,307	3,870
New Hire	0	0	0	0	0	11	11
1-Time Move	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
MIL PERSONNEL							
MIL MOVING							
Per Diem	0	0	0	0	0	6	6
POV Miles	0	0	0	0	0	4	4
HHG	0	0	0	0	0	57	57
Misc	0	0	0	0	0	12	12
OTHER							
Elim PCS	0	0	0	0	0	175	175
OTHER							
HAP / RSE	14	174	174	174	174	237	949
Environmental	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Info Manage	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1-Time Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL ONE-TIME	1,385	2,555	2,320	2,143	2,010	3,663	14,075

TOTAL APPROPRIATIONS DETAIL REPORT (COBRA v5.08) - Page 2/9
 Data As Of 10:30 09/11/1994, Report Created 14:46 02/05/1995

Department : ARMY
 Option Package : AS6-1
 Scenario File : C:\COBRA\AS6-1.CBR
 Std Fctrs File : C:\COBRA\SF7DEC.SFF

RECURRINGCOSTS ----(\$K)-----	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	Total	Beyond
FAM HOUSE OPS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
O&M								
RPMA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
BOS	0	0	0	0	0	98	98	98
Unique Operat	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Civ Salary	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CHAMPUS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Caretaker	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
MIL PERSONNEL								
Off Salary	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Enl Salary	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
House Allow	0	0	0	0	0	81	81	81
OTHER								
Mission	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Misc Recur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Unique Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL RECUR	0	0	0	0	0	179	179	179
 TOTAL COST	 1,385	 2,555	 2,320	 2,143	 2,010	 3,842	 14,255	 179
ONE-TIME SAVES ----(\$K)-----	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	Total	
CONSTRUCTION								
MILCON	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Fam Housing	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
O&M								
1-Time Move	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
MIL PERSONNEL								
Mil Moving	0	0	0	0	0	27	27	
OTHER								
Land Sales	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Environmental	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
1-Time Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
TOTAL ONE-TIME	0	0	0	0	0	27	27	
RECURRINGSAVES ----(\$K)-----	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	Total	Beyond
FAM HOUSE OPS	5	73	200	326	452	647	1,703	778
O&M								
RPMA	17	245	670	1,097	1,528	2,202	5,760	2,664
BOS	79	1,072	2,120	3,237	4,437	6,284	17,229	7,329
Unique Operat	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Civ Salary	138	1,955	5,313	8,671	12,028	15,202	43,307	16,697
CHAMPUS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
MIL PERSONNEL								
Off Salary	0	0	0	0	0	340	340	679
Enl Salary	0	0	0	0	0	401	401	802
House Allow	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
OTHER								
Procurement	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mission	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Misc Recur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Unique Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL RECUR	240	3,346	8,302	13,330	18,446	25,075	68,739	28,950
 TOTAL SAVINGS	 240	 3,346	 8,302	 13,330	 18,446	 25,103	 68,767	 28,950

TOTAL APPROPRIATIONS DETAIL REPORT (COBRA v5.08) - Page 3/9
 Data As Of 10:30 09/11/1994, Report Created 14:46 02/05/1995

Department : ARMY
 Option Package : AS6-1
 Scenario File : C:\COBRA\AS6-1.CBR
 Std Fctrs File : C:\COBRA\SF7DEC.SFF

ONE-TIME NET ----(\$K)----	1996 ----	1997 ----	1998 ----	1999 ----	2000 ----	2001 ----	Total -----	
CONSTRUCTION								
MILCON	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Fam Housing	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
O&M								
Civ Retir/RIF	4	154	154	154	154	149	771	
Civ Moving	58	633	633	633	633	1,386	3,978	
Other	1,309	1,593	1,357	1,180	1,047	1,635	8,121	
MIL PERSONNEL								
Mil Moving	0	0	0	0	0	228	228	
OTHER								
HAP / RSE	14	174	174	174	174	237	949	
Environmental	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Info Manage	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
1-Time Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Land	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
TOTAL ONE-TIME	1,385	2,555	2,320	2,143	2,010	3,635	14,048	
RECURRING NET ----(\$K)----							Total -----	Beyond -----
FAM HOUSE OPS	-5	-73	-200	-326	-452	-647	-1,703	-778
O&M								
RPMA	-17	-245	-670	-1,097	-1,528	-2,202	-5,760	-2,664
BOS	-79	-1,072	-2,120	-3,237	-4,437	-6,185	-17,130	-7,231
Unique Operat	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Caretaker	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Civ Salary	-138	-1,955	-5,313	-8,671	-12,028	-15,202	-43,307	-16,697
CHAMPUS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
MIL PERSONNEL								
Mil Salary	0	0	0	0	0	-741	-741	-1,482
House Allow	0	0	0	0	0	81	81	81
OTHER								
Procurement	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mission	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Misc Recur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Unique Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL RECUR	-240	-3,346	-8,302	-13,330	-18,446	-24,896	-68,560	-28,771
TOTAL NET COST	1,145	-790	-5,983	-11,187	-16,436	-21,260	-54,512	-28,771

STRATFORD ARMY ENGINE PLANT, CT

Return on Investment: The total one-time cost to implement this recommendation is \$2 million. The net of all costs and savings during the implementation period is a savings of \$24 million. Annual recurring savings after implementation are \$6 million with an immediate return on investment. The net present value of the costs and savings over 20 years is a savings of \$80 million.

COBRA REALIGNMENT SUMMARY (COBRA v5.08)
Data As Of 13:27 09/20/1994, Report Created 16:50 02/21/1995

Department : ARMY
Option Package : IF2-1
Scenario File : A:\IF2-1.CBR
Std Pctrs File : C:\COBRA\SF7DEC.SPF

Starting Year : 1996
Final Year : 1997
ROI Year : Immediate

NPV in 2015(\$K): -79,651
1-Time Cost(\$K): 2,060

Net Costs (\$K)	Constant Dollars						Total	Beyond
	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001		
MilCon	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Person	0	-68	-148	-148	-148	-148	-659	-148
Overhd	0	-314	-5,730	-5,730	-5,730	-5,730	-23,234	-5,730
Moving	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Missio	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	0	-382	-5,878	-5,878	-5,878	-5,878	-23,893	-5,878
	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	Total	
POSITIONS ELIMINATED								
Off	0	2	0	0	0	0	2	
Enl	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Civ	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
TOT	0	2	0	0	0	0	2	
POSITIONS REALIGNED								
Off	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Enl	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Stu	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Civ	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
TOT	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	

Summary:

STRATFORD ARMY ENGINE PLANT IS A GOCO PRODUCING BOTH AVN ENGINES AND GROUND SYSTEMS ENGINES WITH TEXTRON LYCOMING BEING THE CONTRACTOR. CLOSE STRATFORD, ELIMINATE ALL PERSONNEL POSITIONS, AND TRANSFER ALL GROUND SYSTEMS EQUIPMENT TO ANAD AND ALL AVIATION EQUIPMENT TO CCAD.

TOTAL APPROPRIATIONS DETAIL REPORT (COBRA v5.08) - Page 1/3
 Data As Of 13:27 09/20/1994, Report Created 16:50 02/21/1995

Department : ARMY
 Option Package : IF2-1
 Scenario File : A:\IF2-1.CBR
 Std Fctrs File : C:\COBRA\SF7DEC.SFF

ONE-TIME COSTS	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	Total
-----(\$K)-----	----	----	----	----	----	----	-----
CONSTRUCTION							
MILCON	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fam Housing	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Land Purch	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
O&M							
CIV SALARY							
Civ RIF	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Civ Retire	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CIV MOVING							
Per Diem	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
POV Miles	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Home Purch	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
HHG	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Misc	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
House Hunt	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
PPS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
RITA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
FREIGHT							
Packing	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Freight	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Vehicles	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Driving	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Unemployment	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
OTHER							
Program Plan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Shutdown	0	2,047	0	0	0	0	2,047
New Hire	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1-Time Move	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
MIL PERSONNEL							
MIL MOVING							
Per Diem	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
POV Miles	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
HHG	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Misc	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
OTHER							
Elim PCS	0	12	0	0	0	0	12
OTHER							
HAP / RSE	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Environmental	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Info Manage	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1-Time Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL ONE-TIME	0	2,060	0	0	0	0	2,060

TOTAL APPROPRIATIONS DETAIL REPORT (COBRA v5.08) - Page 2/3
 Data As Of 13:27 09/20/1994, Report Created 16:50 02/21/1995

Department : ARMY
 Option Package : IF2-1
 Scenario File : A:\IF2-1.CBR
 Std Pctrs File : C:\COBRA\SF7DEC.SFF

RECURRINGCOSTS	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	Total	Beyond
-----(\$K)-----	----	----	----	----	----	----	-----	-----
FAM HOUSE OPS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
O&M								
RPMA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
BOS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Unique Operat	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Civ Salary	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CHAMPUS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Caretaker	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
MIL PERSONNEL								
Off Salary	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Enl Salary	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
House Allow	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
OTHER								
Mission	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Misc Recur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Unique Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL RECUR	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL COST	0	2,060	0	0	0	0	2,060	0

ONE-TIME SAVES	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	Total	Beyond
-----(\$K)-----	----	----	----	----	----	----	-----	-----
CONSTRUCTION								
MILCON	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fam Housing	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
O&M								
1-Time Move	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
MIL PERSONNEL								
Mil Moving	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
OTHER								
Land Sales	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Environmental	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1-Time Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL ONE-TIME	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

RECURRINGSAVES	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	Total	Beyond
-----(\$K)-----	----	----	----	----	----	----	-----	-----
FAM HOUSE OPS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
O&M								
RPMA	-0	2,361	4,970	4,970	4,970	4,970	22,241	4,970
BOS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Unique Operat	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Civ Salary	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CHAMPUS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
MIL PERSONNEL								
Off Salary	0	68	136	136	136	136	611	136
Enl Salary	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
House Allow	0	12	12	12	12	12	60	12
OTHER								
Procurement	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mission	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Misc Recur	0	0	760	760	760	760	3,040	760
Unique Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL RECUR	-0	2,441	5,878	5,878	5,878	5,878	25,953	5,878
TOTAL SAVINGS	-0	2,441	5,878	5,878	5,878	5,878	25,953	5,878

TOTAL APPROPRIATIONS DETAIL REPORT (COBRA v5.0a) - Page 3/3
 Data As Of 13:27 09/20/1994, Report Created 16:50 02/21/1995

Department : ARMY
 Option Package : IF2-1
 Scenario File : A:\IF2-1.CBR
 Std Pctrs File : C:\COBRA\SF7DEC.SPF

ONE-TIME NET	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	Total	
-----(\$K)-----	----	----	----	----	----	----	-----	
CONSTRUCTION								
MILCON	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Fam Housing	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
O&M								
Civ Retir/RIF	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Civ Moving	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Other	0	2,047	0	0	0	0	2,047	
MIL PERSONNEL								
Mil Moving	0	12	0	0	0	0	12	
OTHER								
HAP / RSE	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Environmental	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Info Manage	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
1-Time Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Land	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
TOTAL ONE-TIME	0	2,060	0	0	0	0	2,060	
RECURRING NET								
-----(\$K)-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
FAM HOUSE OPS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
O&M								
RPMA	0	-2,361	-4,970	-4,970	-4,970	-4,970	-22,241	-4,970
BOS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Unique Operat	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Caretaker	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Civ Salary	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CHAMPUS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
MIL PERSONNEL								
Mil Salary	0	-68	-136	-136	-136	-136	-611	-136
House Allow	0	-12	-12	-12	-12	-12	-60	-12
OTHER								
Procurement	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mission	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Misc Recur	0	0	-760	-760	-760	-760	-3,040	-760
Unique Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL RECUR	0	-2,441	-5,878	-5,878	-5,878	-5,878	-25,953	-5,878
TOTAL NET COST	0	-382	-5,878	-5,878	-5,878	-5,878	-23,893	-5,878

U.S. ARMY GARRISON SELFRIDGE, MI

Return on Investment: The total one-time cost to implement this recommendation is \$5 million. The net of all costs and savings during the implementation period is a savings of \$47 million. Annual recurring savings after implementation are \$10 million with an immediate return on investment. The net present value of the costs and savings over 20 years is a savings of \$140 million.

COBRA REALIGNMENT SUMMARY (COBRA v5.08) - Page 1/2
Data As Of 13:22 12/05/1994, Report Created 10:56 02/21/1995

Department : ARMY
Option Package : CA15-1Q
Scenario File : C:\COBRA\SECDEF\CA15-1Q.CBR
Std Pctrs File : C:\COBRA\SF7DEC.SFF

Starting Year : 1996
Final Year : 1997
ROI Year : Immediate

NPV in 2015(\$K): -139,684
1-Time Cost(\$K): 5,279

Net Costs (\$K)	Constant Dollars						Total	Beyond
	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001		
MilCon	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Person	-185	-2,258	-2,258	-2,258	-2,258	-2,258	-11,477	-2,258
Overhd	-1,521	-7,185	-7,517	-7,517	-7,517	-7,517	-38,776	-7,517
Moving	2,726	0	0	0	0	0	2,726	0
Missio	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	241	0	0	0	0	0	241	0
TOTAL	1,262	-9,444	-9,776	-9,776	-9,776	-9,776	-47,285	-9,776

	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	Total
POSITIONS ELIMINATED							
Off	4	0	0	0	0	0	4
Enl	15	0	0	0	0	0	15
Civ	61	0	0	0	0	0	61
TOT	80	0	0	0	0	0	80
POSITIONS REALIGNED							
Off	61	0	0	0	0	0	61
Enl	207	0	0	0	0	0	207
Stu	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Civ	81	0	0	0	0	0	81
TOT	349	0	0	0	0	0	349

Summary:

CLOSE SELFRIDGE

TOTAL APPROPRIATIONS DETAIL REPORT (COBRA v5.08) - Page 1/3
 Data As Of 13:22 12/05/1994, Report Created 10:56 02/21/1995

Department : ARMY
 Option Package : CA15-1Q
 Scenario File : C:\COBRA\SECDEF\CA15-1Q.CBR
 Std Pctrs File : C:\COBRA\SF7DEC.SPF

ONE-TIME COSTS -----(\$K)-----	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	Total
-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
CONSTRUCTION							
MILCON	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fam Housing	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Land Purch	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
O&M							
CIV SALARY							
Civ RIF	125	0	0	0	0	0	125
Civ Retire	45	0	0	0	0	0	45
CIV MOVING							
Per Diem	134	0	0	0	0	0	134
POV Miles	9	0	0	0	0	0	9
Home Purch	461	0	0	0	0	0	461
HHG	279	0	0	0	0	0	279
Misc	27	0	0	0	0	0	27
House Hunt	111	0	0	0	0	0	111
PPS	547	0	0	0	0	0	547
RITA	208	0	0	0	0	0	208
FREIGHT							
Packing	82	0	0	0	0	0	82
Freight	10	0	0	0	0	0	10
Vehicles	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Driving	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Unemployment	22	0	0	0	0	0	22
OTHER							
Program Plan	368	276	0	0	0	0	644
Shutdown	946	0	0	0	0	0	946
New Hire	20	0	0	0	0	0	20
1-Time Move	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
MIL PERSONNEL							
MIL MOVING							
Per Diem	101	0	0	0	0	0	101
POV Miles	63	0	0	0	0	0	63
HHG	928	0	0	0	0	0	928
Misc	182	0	0	0	0	0	182
OTHER							
Elim PCS	90	0	0	0	0	0	90
OTHER							
HAP / RSB	241	0	0	0	0	0	241
Environmental	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Info Manage	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1-Time Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL ONE-TIME	5,003	276	0	0	0	0	5,279

TOTAL APPROPRIATIONS DETAIL REPORT (COBRA v5.08) - Page 2/3
 Data As Of 13:22 12/05/1994, Report Created 10:56 02/21/1995

Department : ARMY
 Option Package : CA15-1Q
 Scenario File : C:\COBRA\SECDEF\CA15-1Q.CBR
 Std Pctrs File : C:\COBRA\SF7DEC.SPF

RECURRINGCOSTS	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	Total	Beyond
-----(\$K)-----	----	----	----	----	----	----	-----	-----
FAM HOUSE OPS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
O&M								
RPMA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
BOS	729	729	729	729	729	729	4,372	729
Unique Operat	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Civ Salary	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CHAMPUS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Caretaker	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
MIL PERSONNEL								
Off Salary	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Enl Salary	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
House Allow	1,282	1,282	1,282	1,282	1,282	1,282	7,693	1,282
OTHER								
Mission	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Misc Recur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Unique Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL RECUR	2,011	2,011	2,011	2,011	2,011	2,011	12,065	2,011
TOTAL COST	7,014	2,287	2,011	2,011	2,011	2,011	17,343	2,011
ONE-TIME SAVES	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	Total	
-----(\$K)-----	----	----	----	----	----	----	-----	
CONSTRUCTION								
MILCON	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Fam Housing	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
O&M								
1-Time Move	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
MIL PERSONNEL								
Mil Moving	418	0	0	0	0	0	418	
OTHER								
Land Sales	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Environmental	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
1-Time Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
TOTAL ONE-TIME	418	0	0	0	0	0	418	
RECURRINGSAVES	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	Total	Beyond
-----(\$K)-----	----	----	----	----	----	----	-----	-----
FAM HOUSE OPS	3,031	6,063	6,063	6,063	6,063	6,063	33,346	6,063
O&M								
RPMA	395	832	832	832	832	832	4,555	832
BOS	136	1,295	1,295	1,295	1,295	1,295	6,611	1,295
Unique Operat	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Civ Salary	1,403	2,806	2,806	2,806	2,806	2,806	15,432	2,806
CHAMPUS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
MIL PERSONNEL								
Off Salary	136	272	272	272	272	272	1,495	272
Enl Salary	231	463	463	463	463	463	2,546	463
House Allow	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
OTHER								
Procurement	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mission	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Misc Recur	0	0	56	56	56	56	224	56
Unique Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL RECUR	5,334	11,730	11,786	11,786	11,786	11,786	64,210	11,786
TOTAL SAVINGS	5,752	11,730	11,786	11,786	11,786	11,786	64,629	11,786

TOTAL APPROPRIATIONS DETAIL REPORT (COBRA v5.08) - Page 3/3
 Data As Of 13:22 12/05/1994, Report Created 10:56 02/21/1995

Department : ARMY
 Option Package : CA15-1Q
 Scenario File : C:\COBRA\SECDEF\CA15-1Q.CBR
 Std Pctrs File : C:\COBRA\SF7DEC.SFF

ONE-TIME NET	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	Total	
-----(\$K)-----	----	----	----	----	----	----	-----	
CONSTRUCTION								
MILCON	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Fam Housing	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
O&M								
Civ Retir/RIF	171	0	0	0	0	0	171	
Civ Moving	1,871	0	0	0	0	0	1,871	
Other	1,356	276	0	0	0	0	1,632	
MIL PERSONNEL								
Mil Moving	946	0	0	0	0	0	946	
OTHER								
HAP / RSE	241	0	0	0	0	0	241	
Environmental	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Info Manage	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
1-Time Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Land	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
TOTAL ONE-TIME	4,585	276	0	0	0	0	4,860	
RECURRING NET								
-----(\$K)-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
FAM HOUSE OPS	-3,031	-6,063	-6,063	-6,063	-6,063	-6,063	-33,346	-6,063
O&M								
RPMA	-395	-832	-832	-832	-832	-832	-4,555	-832
BOS	592	-566	-566	-566	-566	-566	-2,240	-566
Unique Operat	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Caretaker	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Civ Salary	-1,403	-2,806	-2,806	-2,806	-2,806	-2,806	-15,432	-2,806
CHAMPUS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
MIL PERSONNEL								
Mil Salary	-367	-735	-735	-735	-735	-735	-4,041	-735
House Allow	1,282	1,282	1,282	1,282	1,282	1,282	7,693	1,282
OTHER								
Procurement	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mission	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Misc Recur	0	0	-56	-56	-56	-56	-224	-56
Unique Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL RECUR	-3,323	-9,720	-9,776	-9,776	-9,776	-9,776	-52,146	-9,776
TOTAL NET COST	1,262	-9,444	-9,776	-9,776	-9,776	-9,776	-47,285	-9,776

AVIATION AND TROOP COMMAND (ATCOM), MO

Return on Investment: The total one-time cost to implement this recommendation is \$146 million. The net of all costs and savings during the implementation period is a savings of \$9 million. Annual recurring savings after implementation are \$46 million with a return on investment expected in 3 years. The net present value of the costs and savings over 20 years is a savings of \$453 million.

COBRA REALIGNMENT SUMMARY (COBRA v5.08) - Page 1/2
Data As Of 09:26 01/31/1995, Report Created 16:16 02/21/1995

Department : ARMY
Option Package : LE2-6A
Scenario File : C:\COBRA\LE2-6A.CBR
Std Fctrs File : C:\COBRA\SF7DEC.SFF

Starting Year : 1996
Final Year : 1998
ROI Year : 2001 (3 Years)

NPV in 2015(\$K): -453,434
1-Time Cost(\$K): 145,799

Net Costs (\$K)	Constant Dollars		1998	1999	2000	2001	Total	Beyond
	1996	1997						
MilCon	5,346	57,536	0	0	0	0	62,882	0
Person	0	0	-16,763	-49,296	-49,296	-49,296	-164,650	-49,296
Overhd	-0	-0	7,475	3,488	3,488	3,488	17,939	3,488
Moving	0	0	60,344	0	0	0	60,344	0
Missio	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	0	0	14,359	0	0	0	14,359	0
TOTAL	5,346	57,536	65,416	-45,808	-45,808	-45,808	-9,125	-45,808

	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	Total
POSITIONS ELIMINATED							
Off	0	0	25	0	0	0	25
Enl	0	0	19	0	0	0	19
Civ	0	0	1,022	0	0	0	1,022
TOT	0	0	1,066	0	0	0	1,066
POSITIONS REALIGNED							
Off	0	0	138	0	0	0	138
Enl	0	0	65	0	0	0	65
Stu	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Civ	0	0	2,880	0	0	0	2,880
TOT	0	0	3,083	0	0	0	3,083

Summary:

- CLOSE BY VACATING THE LEASE AND REALIGNING MISSIONS/FUNCTIONS AS FOLLOWS:
- RELOCATE AVRDEC, AVIATION MGMT, AND AVIATION PED STRUCTURE TO REDSTONE TO FORM THE AVIATION & MISSILES COMMAND
 - RELOCATE FUNCTIONS RELATED TO SOLDIER SYSTEM TO NATICK RDEC TO ALIGN WITH SOLDIER SYSTEMS COMMAND
 - RELOCATE COMMUNICATIONS-ELECTRONICS FUNCTIONS TO FT. MONMOUTH TO ALIGN WITH CECOM
 - RELOCATE AUTOMOTIVE FUNCTIONS TO DETROIT ARSENAL TO ALIGN WITH TACOM.

TOTAL APPROPRIATIONS DETAIL REPORT (COBRA v5.08) - Page 1/21
 Data As Of 09:26 01/31/1995, Report Created 15:18 02/03/1995

Department : ARMY
 Option Package : LE2-6A
 Scenario File : C:\COBRA\LE2-6A.CBR
 Std Fctrs File : C:\COBRA\SF7DEC.SFF

ONE-TIME COSTS -----(\$K)-----	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	Total
CONSTRUCTION							
MILCON	5,346	53,461	0	0	0	0	58,807
Fam Housing	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Land Purch	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
O&M							
CIV SALARY							
Civ RIF	0	0	4,198	0	0	0	4,198
Civ Retire	0	0	1,614	0	0	0	1,614
CIV MOVING							
Per Diem	0	0	5,740	0	0	0	5,740
POV Miles	0	0	174	0	0	0	174
Home Purch	0	0	18,331	0	0	0	18,331
HHG	0	0	12,486	0	0	0	12,486
Misc	0	0	1,319	0	0	0	1,319
House Hunt	0	0	3,960	0	0	0	3,960
PPS	0	0	8,842	0	0	0	8,842
RITA	0	0	8,267	0	0	0	8,267
FREIGHT							
Packing	0	0	519	0	0	0	519
Freight	0	0	26	0	0	0	26
Vehicles	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Driving	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Unemployment	0	0	733	0	0	0	733
OTHER							
Program Plan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Shutdown	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
New Hire	0	0	1,103	0	0	0	1,103
1-Time Move	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
MIL PERSONNEL							
MIL MOVING							
Per Diem	0	0	23	0	0	0	23
POV Miles	0	0	16	0	0	0	16
HHG	0	0	825	0	0	0	825
Misc	0	0	142	0	0	0	142
OTHER							
Elim PCS	0	0	236	0	0	0	236
OTHER							
HAP / RSE	0	0	6,655	0	0	0	6,655
Environmental	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Info Manage	0	4,075	0	0	0	0	4,075
1-Time Other	0	0	7,704	0	0	0	7,704
TOTAL ONE-TIME	5,346	57,536	82,917	0	0	0	145,799

TOTAL APPROPRIATIONS DETAIL REPORT (COBRA v5.08) - Page 2/21
 Data As Of 09:26 01/31/1995, Report Created 15:18 02/03/1995

Department : ARMY
 Option Package : LE2-6A
 Scenario File : C:\COBRA\LE2-6A.CBR
 Std Fctrs File : C:\COBRA\SF7DEC.SFF

RECURRINGCOSTS	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	Total	Beyond
----(\$K)----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
FAM HOUSE OPS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
O&M								
RPMA	-0	-0	784	784	784	784	3,137	784
BOS	0	0	10,299	10,299	10,299	10,299	41,195	10,299
Unique Operat	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Civ Salary	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CHAMPUS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Caretaker	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
MIL PERSONNEL								
Off Salary	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Enl Salary	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
House Allow	0	0	1,163	1,163	1,163	1,163	4,654	1,163
OTHER								
Mission	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Misc Recur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Unique Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL RECUR	-0	-0	12,246	12,246	12,246	12,246	48,986	12,246
TOTAL COST	5,346	57,536	95,163	12,246	12,246	12,246	194,785	12,246
ONE-TIME SAVES	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	Total	
----(\$K)----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	
CONSTRUCTION								
MILCON	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Fam Housing	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
O&M								
1-Time Move	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
MIL PERSONNEL								
Mil Moving	0	0	326	0	0	0	326	
OTHER								
Land Sales	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Environmental	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
1-Time Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
TOTAL ONE-TIME	0	0	326	0	0	0	326	
RECURRINGSAVES	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	Total	Beyond
----(\$K)----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
FAM HOUSE OPS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
O&M								
RPMA	0	0	3,609	7,595	7,595	7,595	26,394	7,595
BOS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Unique Operat	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Civ Salary	0	0	23,505	47,010	47,010	47,010	164,535	47,010
CHAMPUS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
MIL PERSONNEL								
Off Salary	0	0	849	1,699	1,699	1,699	5,945	1,699
Enl Salary	0	0	293	586	586	586	2,052	586
House Allow	0	0	1,164	1,164	1,164	1,164	4,657	1,164
OTHER								
Procurement	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mission	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Misc Recur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Unique Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL RECUR	0	0	29,420	58,054	58,054	58,054	203,583	58,054
TOTAL SAVINGS	0	0	29,747	58,054	58,054	58,054	203,910	58,054

TOTAL APPROPRIATIONS DETAIL REPORT (COBRA v5.08) - Page 3/21
 Data As Of 09:26 01/31/1995, Report Created 15:18 02/03/1995

Department : ARMY
 Option Package : LE2-6A
 Scenario File : C:\COBRA\LE2-6A.CBR
 Std Fctrs File : C:\COBRA\SF7DEC.SFF

ONE-TIME NET ----(\$K)----	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	Total	
CONSTRUCTION								
MILCON	5,346	53,461	0	0	0	0	58,807	
Fam Housing	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
O&M								
Civ Retir/RIF	0	0	5,812	0	0	0	5,812	
Civ Moving	0	0	59,664	0	0	0	59,664	
Other	0	0	1,837	0	0	0	1,837	
MIL PERSONNEL								
Mil Moving	0	0	916	0	0	0	916	
OTHER								
HAP / RSE	0	0	6,655	0	0	0	6,655	
Environmental	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Info Manage	0	4,075	0	0	0	0	4,075	
1-Time Other	0	0	7,704	0	0	0	7,704	
Land	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
TOTAL ONE-TIME	5,346	57,536	82,590	0	0	0	145,473	
RECURRING NET ----(\$K)----	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	Total	Beyond
FAM HOUSE OPS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
O&M								
RPMA	-0	-0	-2,824	-6,811	-6,811	-6,811	-23,256	-6,811
BOS	0	0	10,299	10,299	10,299	10,299	41,195	10,299
Unique Operat	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Caretaker	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Civ Salary	0	0	-23,505	-47,010	-47,010	-47,010	-164,535	-47,010
CHAMPUS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
MIL PERSONNEL								
Mil Salary	0	0	-1,142	-2,285	-2,285	-2,285	-7,998	-2,285
House Allow	0	0	-1	-1	-1	-1	-3	-1
OTHER								
Procurement	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mission	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Misc Recur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Unique Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL RECUR	-0	-0	-17,174	-45,808	-45,808	-45,808	-154,597	-45,808
TOTAL NET COST	5,346	57,536	65,416	-45,808	-45,808	-45,808	-9,125	-45,808

CONCEPTS ANALYSIS AGENCY (CAA), MD

Return on Investment: The total one-time cost to implement this recommendation is \$4 million. The net of all costs and savings during the implementation period is a cost of \$1 million. Annual recurring savings after implementation are \$.8 million with a return on investment expected in 4 years. The net present value of the costs and savings over 20 years is a savings of \$7 million.

COBRA REALIGNMENT SUMMARY (COBRA v5.08) - Page 1/2
 Data As Of 18:04 09/26/1994, Report Created 08:12 02/21/1995

Department : ARMY
 Option Package : LE8-1X11
 Scenario File : C:\COBRA\LE8-1X11.CBR
 Std Fctrs File : C:\COBRA\SF7DEC.SFF

Starting Year : 1996
 Final Year : 1998
 ROI Year : 2003 (5 Years)

NPV in 2015(\$K): -6,977
 1-Time Cost(\$K): 3,697

Net Costs (\$K) Constant Dollars	1996		1997		1998		1999		2000		2001		Total	Beyond
	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	Total	Beyond						
MilCon	104	1,036	0	0	0	0	1,140	0	0	0	0	1,140	0	
Person	0	0	120	230	230	230	809	230	0	0	0	809	230	
Overhd	0	0	-265	-1,052	-1,052	-1,052	-3,421	-1,052	0	0	0	-3,421	-1,052	
Moving	0	0	2,150	0	0	0	2,150	0	0	0	0	2,150	0	
Missio	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Other	0	0	400	0	0	0	400	0	0	0	0	400	0	
TOTAL	104	1,036	2,405	-822	-822	-822	1,078	-822	1,078	-822	1,078	1,078	-822	

	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	Total
POSITIONS ELIMINATED							
Off	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Enl	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Civ	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOT	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
POSITIONS REALIGNED							
Off	0	0	56	0	0	0	56
Enl	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
Stu	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Civ	0	0	144	0	0	0	144
TOT	0	0	201	0	0	0	201

Summary:

VACATE LEASE
 RENOVATE @ BELVOIR
 CLOSE CAA

TOTAL APPROPRIATIONS DETAIL REPORT (COBRA v5.08) - Page 1/9
 Data As Of 18:04 09/26/1994, Report Created 08:12 02/21/1995

Department : ARMY
 Option Package : LEB-1X11
 Scenario File : C:\COBRA\LEB-1X11.CBR
 Std Fctrs File : C:\COBRA\SF7DEC.SFF

ONE-TIME COSTS -----(\$K)-----	1996 ----	1997 ----	1998 ----	1999 ----	2000 ----	2001 ----	Total -----
CONSTRUCTION							1,140
MILCON	104	1,036	0	0	0	0	0
Fam Housing	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Land Purch	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
O&M							
CIV SALARY							0
Civ RIF	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Civ Retire	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CIV MOVING							0
Per Diem	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
POV Miles	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Home Purch	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
HHG	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Misc	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
House Hunt	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
PPS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
RITA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
FREIGHT							50
Packing	0	0	50	0	0	0	0
Freight	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Vehicles	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Driving	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Unemployment	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
OTHER							0
Program Plan	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Shutdown	0	0	1	0	0	0	5
New Hire	0	0	5	0	0	0	2,100
1-Time Move	0	0	2,100	0	0	0	
MIL PERSONNEL							
MIL MOVING							0
Per Diem	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
POV Miles	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
HHG	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Misc	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
OTHER							0
Elim PCS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
OTHER							0
HAP / RSE	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Environmental	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Info Manage	0	0	0	0	0	0	400
1-Time Other	0	0	400	0	0	0	3,697
TOTAL ONE-TIME	104	1,036	2,557	0	0	0	

TOTAL APPROPRIATIONS DETAIL REPORT (COBRA v5.08) - Page 2/9
 Data As Of 18:04 09/26/1994, Report Created 08:12 02/21/1995

Department : ARMY
 Option Package : LE8-1X11
 Scenario File : C:\COBRA\LE8-1X11.CBR
 Std Fctrs File : C:\COBRA\SF7DEC.SFF

RECURRINGCOSTS	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	Total	Beyond
----(\$K)----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
FAM HOUSE OPS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
O&M								
RPMA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
BOS	0	0	444	444	444	444	1,777	444
Unique Operat	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Civ Salary	0	0	115	230	230	230	805	230
CHAMPUS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Caretaker	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
MIL PERSONNEL								
Off Salary	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Enl Salary	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
House Allow	0	0	579	579	579	579	2,318	579
OTHER								
Mission	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Misc Recur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Unique Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL RECUR	0	0	1,138	1,253	1,253	1,253	4,899	1,253
TOTAL COST	104	1,036	3,695	1,253	1,253	1,253	8,596	1,253
ONE-TIME SAVES	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	Total	
----(\$K)----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
CONSTRUCTION								
MILCON	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Fam Housing	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
O&M								
1-Time Move	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
MIL PERSONNEL								
Mil Moving	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
OTHER								
Land Sales	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Environmental	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
1-Time Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
TOTAL ONE-TIME	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
RECURRINGSAVES	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	Total	Beyond
----(\$K)----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
FAM HOUSE OPS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
O&M								
RPMA	0	0	711	1,496	1,496	1,496	5,199	1,496
BOS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Unique Operat	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Civ Salary	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CHAMPUS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
MIL PERSONNEL								
Off Salary	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Enl Salary	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
House Allow	0	0	580	580	580	580	2,319	580
OTHER								
Procurement	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mission	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Misc Recur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Unique Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL RECUR	0	0	1,290	2,076	2,076	2,076	7,518	2,076
TOTAL SAVINGS	0	0	1,290	2,076	2,076	2,076	7,518	2,076

TOTAL APPROPRIATIONS DETAIL REPORT (COBRA v5.08) - Page 3/9
 Data As Of 18:04 09/26/1994, Report Created 08:12 02/21/1995

Department : ARMY
 Option Package : LE8-1X11
 Scenario File : C:\COBRA\LE8-1X11.CBR
 Std Fctrs File : C:\COBRA\SF7DEC.SFF

ONE-TIME NET	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	Total	
-----(\$K)-----	----	----	----	----	----	----	-----	
CONSTRUCTION								
MILCON	104	1,036	0	0	0	0	1,140	
Fam Housing	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
O&M								
Civ Retir/RIF	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Civ Moving	0	0	50	0	0	0	50	
Other	0	0	2,107	0	0	0	2,107	
MIL PERSONNEL								
Mil Moving	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
OTHER								
HAP / RSE	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Environmental	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Info Manage	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
1-Time Other	0	0	400	0	0	0	400	
Land	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
TOTAL ONE-TIME	104	1,036	2,557	0	0	0	3,697	
RECURRING NET	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	Total	Beyond
-----(\$K)-----	----	----	----	----	----	----	-----	-----
FAM HOUSE OPS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
O&M								
RPMA	0	0	-711	-1,496	-1,496	-1,496	-5,199	-1,496
BOS	0	0	444	444	444	444	1,777	444
Unique Operat	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Caretaker	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Civ Salary	0	0	115	230	230	230	805	230
CHAMPUS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
MIL PERSONNEL								
Mil Salary	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
House Allow	0	0	-0	-0	-0	-0	-1	-0
OTHER								
Procurement	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mission	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Misc Recur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Unique Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL RECUR	0	0	-152	-822	-822	-822	-2,618	-822
TOTAL NET COST	104	1,036	2,405	-822	-822	-822	1,078	-822

INFORMATION SYSTEMS SOFTWARE COMMAND (ISSC), VA

Return on Investment: The total one-time cost to implement this recommendation is \$6 million. The net of all costs and savings during the implementation period is a cost of \$2 million. Annual recurring savings after implementation are \$1 million with a return on investment expected in 6 years. The net present value of the costs and savings over 20 years is a savings of \$8 million.

COBRA REALIGNMENT SUMMARY (COBRA v5.08)
Data As Of 18:04 09/26/1994, Report Created 13:05 02/21/1995

Department : ARMY
Option Package : LE11-1X7
Scenario File : A:\LE11-1X7.CBR
Std Pctrs File : C:\COBRA\SF7DEC.SFP

Starting Year : 1996
Final Year : 1998
ROI Year : 2004 (6 Years)

NPV in 2015(\$K): -7,771
1-Time Cost(\$K): 5,702

Net Costs (\$K) Constant Dollars	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	Total	Beyond
	----	----	----	----	----	----		
MilCon	483	4,834	0	0	0	0	5,318	0
Person	0	0	435	873	873	873	3,054	873
Overhd	0	0	-775	-1,901	-1,901	-1,901	-6,479	-1,901
Moving	0	0	361	0	0	0	361	0
Missio	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	483	4,834	21	-1,028	-1,028	-1,028	2,254	-1,028

	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	Total
	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
POSITIONS ELIMINATED							
Off	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Enl	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Civ	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOT	0						

	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	Total
	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
POSITIONS REALIGNED							
Off	0	0	141	0	0	0	141
Enl	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Stu	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Civ	0	0	191	0	0	0	191
TOT	0	0	332	0	0	0	332

Summary:

VACATE LEASE
RENOVATE @ MEADE IN CONUSA BLDG
ONE-TIME MOVEMENT COST FOR 332 PERSONNEL \$78K
ONE-TIME MOVEMENT COST FOR ADP EQUIP \$200K
BOSMM ADDS = 20 CIVILIANS
CORRECTED ASIP NUMBERS
INCLUDES STATIC CHANGES PER LTC BORNHOFT

TOTAL APPROPRIATIONS DETAIL REPORT (COBRA v5.08) - Page 1/3
 Data As Of 18:04 09/26/1994, Report Created 13:05 02/21/1995

Department : ARMY
 Option Package : LE11-1X7
 Scenario File : A:\LE11-1X7.CBR
 Std Fctrs File : C:\COBRA\SF7DEC.SFF

ONE-TIME COSTS	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	Total
-----(\$K)-----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
CONSTRUCTION							
MILCON	483	4,834	0	0	0	0	5,318
Fam Housing	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Land Purch	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
O&M							
CIV SALARY							
Civ RIF	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Civ Retire	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CIV MOVING							
Per Diem	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
POV Miles	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Home Purch	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
HHG	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Misc	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
House Hunt	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
PPS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
RITA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
FREIGHT							
Packing	0	0	82	0	0	0	82
Freight	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Vehicles	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Driving	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Unemployment	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
OTHER							
Program Plan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Shutdown	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
New Hire	0	0	22	0	0	0	22
1-Time Move	0	0	278	0	0	0	278
MIL PERSONNEL							
MIL MOVING							
Per Diem	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
POV Miles	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
HHG	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Misc	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
OTHER							
Elim PCS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
OTHER							
HAP / RSE	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Environmental	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Info Manage	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1-Time Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL ONE-TIME	483	4,834	384	0	0	0	5,702

TOTAL APPROPRIATIONS DETAIL REPORT (COBRA v5.08) - Page 2/3
 Data As Of 18:04 09/26/1994, Report Created 13:05 02/21/1995

Department : ARMY
 Option Package : LE11-1X7
 Scenario File : A:\LE11-1X7.CBR
 Std Fctrs File : C:\COBRA\SF7DEC.SFF

RECURRINGCOSTS	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	Total	Beyond
----(\$K)----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
FAM HOUSE OPS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
O&M								
RPMA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
BOS	0	0	242	242	242	242	967	242
Unique Operat	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Civ Salary	0	0	460	920	920	920	3,220	920
CHAMPUS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Caretaker	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
MIL PERSONNEL								
Off Salary	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Enl Salary	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
House Allow	0	0	1,398	1,398	1,398	1,398	5,593	1,398
OTHER								
Mission	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Misc Recur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Unique Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL RECUR	0	0	2,100	2,560	2,560	2,560	9,781	2,560
TOTAL COST	483	4,834	2,484	2,560	2,560	2,560	15,483	2,560
ONE-TIME SAVES	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	Total	
----(\$K)----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	
CONSTRUCTION								
MILCON	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Fam Housing	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
O&M								
1-Time Move	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
MIL PERSONNEL								
Mil Moving	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
OTHER								
Land Sales	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Environmental	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
1-Time Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
TOTAL ONE-TIME	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
RECURRINGSAVES	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	Total	Beyond
----(\$K)----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
FAM HOUSE OPS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
O&M								
RPMA	0	0	1,018	2,143	2,143	2,143	7,447	2,143
BOS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Unique Operat	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Civ Salary	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CHAMPUS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
MIL PERSONNEL								
Off Salary	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Enl Salary	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
House Allow	0	0	1,445	1,445	1,445	1,445	5,782	1,445
OTHER								
Procurement	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mission	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Misc Recur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Unique Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL RECUR	0	0	2,464	3,588	3,588	3,588	13,229	3,588
TOTAL SAVINGS	0	0	2,464	3,588	3,588	3,588	13,229	3,588

TOTAL APPROPRIATIONS DETAIL REPORT (COBRA v5.08) - Page 3/3
 Data As Of 18:04 09/26/1994, Report Created 13:05 02/21/1995

Department : ARMY
 Option Package : LE11-1X7
 Scenario File : A:\LE11-1X7.CBR
 Std Fctrs File : C:\COBRA\SF7DEC.SFF

ONE-TIME NET	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	Total	
-----(\$K)-----	----	----	----	----	----	----	-----	
CONSTRUCTION								
MILCON	483	4,834	0	0	0	0	5,318	
Fam Housing	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
O&M								
Civ Retir/RIF	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Civ Moving	0	0	83	0	0	0	83	
Other	0	0	301	0	0	0	301	
MIL PERSONNEL								
Mil Moving	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
OTHER								
HAP / RSE	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Environmental	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Info Manage	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
1-Time Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Land	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
TOTAL ONE-TIME	483	4,834	384	0	0	0	5,702	
RECURRING NET								
-----(\$K)-----	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	Total	Beyond
-----(\$K)-----	----	----	----	----	----	----	-----	-----
FAM HOUSE OPS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
O&M								
RPMA	0	0	-1,018	-2,143	-2,143	-2,143	-7,447	-2,143
BOS	0	0	242	242	242	242	967	242
Unique Operat	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Caretaker	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Civ Salary	0	0	460	920	920	920	3,220	920
CHAMPUS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
MIL PERSONNEL								
Mil Salary	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
House Allow	0	0	-47	-47	-47	-47	-188	-47
OTHER								
Procurement	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mission	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Misc Recur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Unique Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL RECUR	0	0	-363	-1,028	-1,028	-1,028	-3,448	-1,028
TOTAL NET COST	483	4,834	21	-1,028	-1,028	-1,028	2,254	-1,028

BALTIMORE PUBLICATIONS DISTRIBUTION CENTER, MD

Return on Investment: The total one-time cost to implement this recommendation is \$6 million. The net of all costs and savings during the implementation period is a savings of \$3 million. Annual recurring savings after implementation are \$3 million with a return on investment expected in 2 years. The net present value of the costs and savings over 20 years is a savings of \$35 million.

COBRA REALIGNMENT SUMMARY (COBRA v5.08) - Page 1/2
Data As Of 09:55 09/23/1994, Report Created 07:50 02/06/1995

Department : ARMY
Option Package : MI18-1
Scenario File : C:\COBRA\MI18-1.CBR
Std Pctrs File : C:\COBRA\SP7DEC.SPF

Starting Year : 1996
Final Year : 1998
ROI Year : 2000 (2 Years)

NPV in 2015(\$K): -34,648
1-Time Cost(\$K): 6,399

Net Costs (\$K)	Constant Dollars						Total	Beyond
	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001		
MilCon	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Person	0	0	-1,841	-4,099	-4,099	-4,099	-14,138	-4,099
Overhd	0	0	1,826	880	880	880	4,466	880
Moving	0	0	2,385	0	0	0	2,385	0
Missio	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	0	0	3,798	0	0	0	3,798	0
TOTAL	0	0	6,168	-3,219	-3,219	-3,219	-3,488	-3,219

	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	Total
POSITIONS ELIMINATED							
Off	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Enl	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Civ	0	0	89	0	0	0	89
TOT	0	0	89	0	0	0	89

	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	Total
POSITIONS REALIGNED							
Off	0	0	2	0	0	0	2
Enl	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Stu	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Civ	0	0	40	0	0	0	40
TOT	0	0	42	0	0	0	42

Summary:

RELOCATE BALTIMORE PUBS TO ST LOUIS
ISC DATA - ELIMINATE 89 AND RELOCATE 40 CIVILIANS.
STOCK & EQUIP MOVE COSTS \$708K
LEASE COST @ ST. LOUIS \$2.68M
CONSTRUCTION REQUIRED: \$2M ISC FUNCTION; \$1.6M CAROUSEL STORAGE SYSTEM
(DATA FROM MR. JERRY KING, ISC, 25 OCT 94)

TOTAL APPROPRIATIONS DETAIL REPORT (COBRA v5.08) - Page 1/3
 Data As Of 09:55 09/23/1994, Report Created 07:50 02/06/1995

Department : ARMY
 Option Package : MI18-1
 Scenario File : C:\COBRA\MI18-1.CBR
 Std Fctrs File : C:\COBRA\SF7DEC.SPF

ONE-TIME COSTS	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	Total
-----(\$K)-----	----	----	----	----	----	----	-----
CONSTRUCTION							
MILCON	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fam Housing	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Land Purch	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
O&M							
CIV SALARY							
Civ RIF	0	0	125	0	0	0	125
Civ Retire	0	0	54	0	0	0	54
CIV MOVING							
Per Diem	0	0	113	0	0	0	113
POV Miles	0	0	5	0	0	0	5
Home Purch	0	0	301	0	0	0	301
HHG	0	0	212	0	0	0	212
Misc	0	0	22	0	0	0	22
House Hunt	0	0	82	0	0	0	82
PPS	0	0	777	0	0	0	777
RITA	0	0	146	0	0	0	146
FREIGHT							
Packing	0	0	8	0	0	0	8
Freight	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
Vehicles	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Driving	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Unemployment	0	0	22	0	0	0	22
OTHER							
Program Plan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Shutdown	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
New Hire	0	0	10	0	0	0	10
1-Time Move	0	0	708	0	0	0	708
MIL PERSONNEL							
MIL MOVING							
Per Diem	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
POV Miles	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
HHG	0	0	10	0	0	0	10
Misc	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
OTHER							
Elim PCS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
OTHER							
HAP / RSE	0	0	198	0	0	0	198
Environmental	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Info Manage	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1-Time Other	0	0	3,600	0	0	0	3,600
TOTAL ONE-TIME	0	0	6,399	0	0	0	6,399

TOTAL APPROPRIATIONS DETAIL REPORT (COBRA v5.08) - Page 2/3
 Data As Of 09:55 09/23/1994, Report Created 07:50 02/06/1995

Department : ARMY
 Option Package : MI18-1
 Scenario File : C:\COBRA\MI18-1.CBR
 Std Fctrs File : C:\COBRA\SF7DEC.SPF

RECURRINGCOSTS	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	Total	Beyond
----(\$K)----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
FAM HOUSE OPS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
O&M								
RPMA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
BOS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Unique Operat	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Civ Salary	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CHAMPUS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Caretaker	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
MIL PERSONNEL								
Off Salary	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Enl Salary	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
House Allow	0	0	18	18	18	18	73	18
OTHER								
Mission	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Misc Recur	0	0	2,680	2,680	2,680	2,680	10,720	2,680
Unique Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL RECUR	0	0	2,698	2,698	2,698	2,698	10,793	2,698
TOTAL COST	0	0	9,097	2,698	2,698	2,698	17,192	2,698
ONE-TIME SAVES	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	Total	
----(\$K)----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
CONSTRUCTION								
MILCON	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Fam Housing	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
O&M								
1-Time Move	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
MIL PERSONNEL								
Mil Moving	0	0	3	0	0	0	3	
OTHER								
Land Sales	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Environmental	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
1-Time Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
TOTAL ONE-TIME	0	0	3	0	0	0	3	
RECURRINGSAVES	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	Total	Beyond
----(\$K)----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
FAM HOUSE OPS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
O&M								
RPMA	0	0	855	1,800	1,800	1,800	6,255	1,800
BOS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Unique Operat	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Civ Salary	0	0	2,047	4,094	4,094	4,094	14,328	4,094
CHAMPUS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
MIL PERSONNEL								
Off Salary	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Enl Salary	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
House Allow	0	0	23	23	23	23	94	23
OTHER								
Procurement	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mission	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Misc Recur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Unique Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL RECUR	0	0	2,926	5,917	5,917	5,917	20,678	5,917
TOTAL SAVINGS	0	0	2,929	5,917	5,917	5,917	20,681	5,917

TOTAL APPROPRIATIONS DETAIL REPORT (COBRA v5.08) - Page 3/3
 Data As Of 09:55 09/23/1994, Report Created 07:50 02/06/1995

Department : ARMY
 Option Package : MI18-1
 Scenario File : C:\COBRA\MI18-1.CBR
 Std Pctrs File : C:\COBRA\SF7DBC.SPF

ONE-TIME NET	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	Total	
-----(\$K)-----	----	----	----	----	----	----	-----	
CONSTRUCTION								
MILCON	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Fam Housing	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
O&M								
Civ Retir/RIF	0	0	179	0	0	0	179	
Civ Moving	0	0	1,668	0	0	0	1,668	
Other	0	0	741	0	0	0	741	
MIL PERSONNEL								
Mil Moving	0	0	9	0	0	0	9	
OTHER								
HAP / RSE	0	0	198	0	0	0	198	
Environmental	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Info Manage	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
1-Time Other	0	0	3,600	0	0	0	3,600	
Land	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
TOTAL ONE-TIME	0	0	6,396	0	0	0	6,396	
RECURRING NET								
-----(\$K)-----	----	----	----	----	----	----	-----	Beyond
FAM HOUSE OPS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
O&M								
RPMA	0	0	-855	-1,800	-1,800	-1,800	-6,255	-1,800
BOS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Unique Operat	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Caretaker	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Civ Salary	0	0	-2,047	-4,094	-4,094	-4,094	-14,328	-4,094
CHAMPUS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
MIL PERSONNEL								
Mil Salary	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
House Allow	0	0	-5	-5	-5	-5	-21	-5
OTHER								
Procurement	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mission	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Misc Recur	0	0	2,680	2,680	2,680	2,680	10,720	2,680
Unique Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL RECUR	0	0	-227	-3,219	-3,219	-3,219	-9,884	-3,219
TOTAL NET COST	0	0	6,168	-3,219	-3,219	-3,219	-3,488	-3,219

BELLMORE LOGISTICS FACILITY, NY

Return on Investment: The total one-time cost to implement this recommendation is \$0 million. The net of all costs and savings during the implementation period is a savings of \$2 million. Annual recurring savings after implementation are \$.3 million with an immediate return on investment. The net present value of the costs and savings over 20 years is a savings of \$5 million.

COBRA REALIGNMENT SUMMARY (COBRA v5.08) - Page 1/2
 Data As Of 12:04 11/20/1994, Report Created 07:16 02/06/1995

Department : ARMY
 Option Package : MI3-1
 Scenario File : C:\COBRA\MI3-1.CBR
 Std Fctrs File : C:\COBRA\SF7DEC.SPF

Starting Year : 1996
 Final Year : 1996
 ROI Year : Immediate

NPV in 2015(\$K): -5,279
 1-Time Cost(\$K): 0

Net Costs (\$K) Constant Dollars	1996						Total	Beyond
	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001		
MilCon	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Person	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Overhd	-342	-342	-342	-342	-342	-342	-2,052	-342
Moving	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Missio	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	-342	-342	-342	-342	-342	-342	-2,052	-342
	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	Total	
POSITIONS ELIMINATED								
Off	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Enl	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Civ	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
TOT	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
POSITIONS REALIGNED								
Off	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Enl	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Stu	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Civ	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
TOT	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	

Summary:

 CLOSE BELLMORE LOGISTICS ACTIVITY.
 SCENARIO BASED ON FORSCOM MEMO.
 NO TENANTS, NO GARRISON FUNCTIONS CURRENTLY BEING PERFORMED.

TOTAL APPROPRIATIONS DETAIL REPORT (COBRA v5.08) - Page 1/3
 Data As Of 12:04 11/20/1994, Report Created 07:16 02/06/1995

Department : ARMY
 Option Package : MI3-1
 Scenario File : C:\COBRA\MI3-1.CBR
 Std Fctrs File : C:\COBRA\SF7DEC.SPF

ONE-TIME COSTS -----(\$K)-----	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	Total
-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
CONSTRUCTION							
MILCON	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fam Housing	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Land Purch	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
O&M							
CIV SALARY							
Civ RIF	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Civ Retire	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CIV MOVING							
Per Diem	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
POV Miles	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Home Purch	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
HHG	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Misc	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
House Hunt	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
PPS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
RITA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
FREIGHT							
Packing	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Freight	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Vehicles	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Driving	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Unemployment	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
OTHER							
Program Plan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Shutdown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
New Hire	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1-Time Move	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
MIL PERSONNEL							
MIL MOVING							
Per Diem	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
POV Miles	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
HHG	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Misc	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
OTHER							
Elim PCS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
OTHER							
HAP / RSE	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Environmental	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Info Manage	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1-Time Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL ONE-TIME	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

TOTAL APPROPRIATIONS DETAIL REPORT (COBRA v5.08) - Page 2/3
 Data As Of 12:04 11/20/1994, Report Created 07:16 02/06/1995

Department : ARMY
 Option Package : MI3-1
 Scenario File : C:\COBRA\MI3-1.CBR
 Std Pctrs File : C:\COBRA\SF7DEC.SPF

RECURRINGCOSTS	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	Total	Beyond
----(\$K)----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
FAM HOUSE OPS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
O&M								
RPMA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
BOS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Unique Operat	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Civ Salary	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CHAMPUS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Caretaker	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
MIL PERSONNEL								
Off Salary	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Enl Salary	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
House Allow	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
OTHER								
Mission	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Misc Recur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Unique Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL RECUR	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL COST	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
ONE-TIME SAVES	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	Total	
----(\$K)----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	
CONSTRUCTION								
MILCON	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Fam Housing	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
O&M								
1-Time Move	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
MIL PERSONNEL								
Mil Moving	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
OTHER								
Land Sales	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Environmental	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
1-Time Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
TOTAL ONE-TIME	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
RECURRINGSAVES	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	Total	Beyond
----(\$K)----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
FAM HOUSE OPS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
O&M								
RPMA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
BOS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Unique Operat	342	342	342	342	342	342	2,052	342
Civ Salary	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CHAMPUS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
MIL PERSONNEL								
Off Salary	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Enl Salary	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
House Allow	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
OTHER								
Procurement	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mission	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Misc Recur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Unique Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL RECUR	342	342	342	342	342	342	2,052	342
TOTAL SAVINGS	342	342	342	342	342	342	2,052	342

TOTAL APPROPRIATIONS DETAIL REPORT (COBRA v5.08) - Page 3/3
 Data As Of 12:04 11/20/1994, Report Created 07:16 02/06/1995

Department : ARMY
 Option Package : MI3-1
 Scenario File : C:\COBRA\MI3-1.CBR
 Std Fctrs File : C:\COBRA\SF7DEC.SFF

ONE-TIME NET	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	Total	
----(\$K)----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
CONSTRUCTION								
MILCON	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Fam Housing	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
O&M								
Civ Retir/RIF	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Civ Moving	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
MIL PERSONNEL								
Mil Moving	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
OTHER								
HAP / RSE	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Environmental	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Info Manage	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
1-Time Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Land	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
TOTAL ONE-TIME	0							
RECURRING NET	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	Total	Beyond
----(\$K)----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
FAM HOUSE OPS								
O&M								
RPMA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
BOS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Unique Operat	-342	-342	-342	-342	-342	-342	-2,052	-342
Caretaker	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Civ Salary	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CHAMPUS								
MIL PERSONNEL								
Mil Salary	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
House Allow	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
OTHER								
Procurement	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mission	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Misc Recur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Unique Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL RECUR	-342	-342	-342	-342	-342	-342	-2,052	-342
TOTAL NET COST	-342	-342	-342	-342	-342	-342	-2,052	-342

BIG COPPETT KEY, FL

Return on Investment: The total one-time cost to implement this recommendation is \$0 million. The net of all costs and savings during the implementation period is a savings of \$.05 million. Annual recurring savings after implementation are \$.01 million with an immediate return on investment. The net present value of the costs and savings over 20 years is a savings of \$.1 million.

COBRA REALIGNMENT SUMMARY (COBRA v5.08) - Page 1/2
 Data As Of 12:04 11/20/1994, Report Created 07:26 02/06/1995

Department : ARMY
 Option Package : MI7-1
 Scenario File : C:\COBRA\MI7-1.CBR
 Std Pctrs File : C:\COBRA\SP7DEC.SPF

Starting Year : 1996
 Final Year : 1996
 ROI Year : Immediate

NPV in 2015(\$K): -123
 1-Time Cost(\$K): 0

Net Costs (\$K)	Constant Dollars						Total	Beyond
	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001		
MilCon	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Person	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Overhd	-8	-8	-8	-8	-8	-8	-48	-8
Moving	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Missio	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	-8	-8	-8	-8	-8	-8	-48	-8

	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	Total
POSITIONS ELIMINATED							
Off	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Enl	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Civ	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOT	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
POSITIONS REALIGNED							
Off	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Enl	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Stu	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Civ	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOT	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Summary:

 CLOSE BIG COPPETT KEY.

TOTAL APPROPRIATIONS DETAIL REPORT (COBRA v5.08) - Page 1/3
 Data As Of 12:04 11/20/1994, Report Created 07:26 02/06/1995

Department : ARMY
 Option Package : MI7-1
 Scenario File : C:\COBRA\MI7-1.CBR
 Std Fctrs File : C:\COBRA\SF7DEC.SPF

ONE-TIME COSTS	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	Total
-----(\$K)-----	----	----	----	----	----	----	-----
CONSTRUCTION							
MILCON	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fam Housing	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Land Purch	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
O&M							
CIV SALARY							
Civ RIF	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Civ Retire	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CIV MOVING							
Per Diem	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
POV Miles	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Home Purch	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
HHG	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Misc	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
House Hunt	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
PPS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
RITA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
FREIGHT							
Packing	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Freight	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Vehicles	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Driving	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Unemployment	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
OTHER							
Program Plan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Shutdown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
New Hire	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1-Time Move	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
MIL PERSONNEL							
MIL MOVING							
Per Diem	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
POV Miles	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
HHG	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Misc	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
OTHER							
Elim PCS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
OTHER							
HAP / RSE	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Environmental	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Info Manage	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1-Time Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL ONE-TIME	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

TOTAL APPROPRIATIONS DETAIL REPORT (COBRA v5.08) - Page 2/3
 Data As Of 12:04 11/20/1994, Report Created 07:26 02/06/1995

Department : ARMY
 Option Package : MI7-1
 Scenario File : C:\COBRA\MI7-1.CBR
 Std Fctrs File : C:\COBRA\SF7DEC.SPF

RECURRINGCOSTS	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	Total	Beyond
-----(\$K)-----	----	----	----	----	----	----	-----	-----
FAM HOUSE OPS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
O&M								
RPMA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
BOS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Unique Operat	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Civ Salary	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CHAMPUS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Caretaker	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
MIL PERSONNEL								
Off Salary	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Enl Salary	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
House Allow	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
OTHER								
Mission	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Misc Recur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Unique Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL RECUR	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL COST	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
ONE-TIME SAVES	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	Total	
-----(\$K)-----	----	----	----	----	----	----	-----	
CONSTRUCTION								
MILCON	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Fam Housing	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
O&M								
1-Time Move	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
MIL PERSONNEL								
Mil Moving	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
OTHER								
Land Sales	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Environmental	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
1-Time Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
TOTAL ONE-TIME	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
RECURRINGSAVES	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	Total	Beyond
-----(\$K)-----	----	----	----	----	----	----	-----	-----
FAM HOUSE OPS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
O&M								
RPMA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
BOS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Unique Operat	8	8	8	8	8	8	48	8
Civ Salary	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CHAMPUS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
MIL PERSONNEL								
Off Salary	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Enl Salary	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
House Allow	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
OTHER								
Procurement	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mission	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Misc Recur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Unique Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL RECUR	8	8	8	8	8	8	48	8
TOTAL SAVINGS	8	8	8	8	8	8	48	8

TOTAL APPROPRIATIONS DETAIL REPORT (COBRA v5.08) - Page 3/3
 Data As Of 12:04 11/20/1994, Report Created 07:26 02/06/1995

Department : ARMY
 Option Package : MI7-1
 Scenario File : C:\COBRA\MI7-1.CBR
 Std Pctrs File : C:\COBRA\SF7DEC.SPF

ONE-TIME NET	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	Total	
----(\$K)----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
CONSTRUCTION								
MILCON	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Fam Housing	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
O&M								
Civ Retir/RIF	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Civ Moving	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
MIL PERSONNEL								
Mil Moving	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
OTHER								
HAP / RSE	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Environmental	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Info Manage	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
1-Time Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Land	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
TOTAL ONE-TIME	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
RECURRING NET	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	Total	Beyond
----(\$K)----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
FAM HOUSE OPS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
O&M								
RPMA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
BOS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Unique Operat	-8	-8	-8	-8	-8	-8	-48	-8
Caretaker	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Civ Salary	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CHAMPUS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
MIL PERSONNEL								
Mil Salary	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
House Allow	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
OTHER								
Procurement	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mission	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Misc Recur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Unique Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL RECUR	-8	-8	-8	-8	-8	-8	-48	-8
TOTAL NET COST	-8	-8	-8	-8	-8	-8	-48	-8

BRANCH U.S. DISCIPLINARY BARRACKS, LOMPOC, CA

Return on Investment: The total one-time cost to implement this recommendation is \$0 million. The net of all costs and savings during the implementation period is a cost of \$0 million. Annual recurring savings after implementation are \$0 million with an immediate return on investment. The net present value of the costs and savings over 20 years is a savings of \$0 million.

COBRA REALIGNMENT SUMMARY (COBRA v5.08) - Page 1/2
 Data As Of 12:42 11/20/1994, Report Created 07:13 02/06/1995

Department : ARMY
 Option Package : MI16-1
 Scenario File : C:\COBRA\MI16-1.CBR
 Std Pctrs File : C:\COBRA\SF7DEC.SPF

Starting Year : 1996
 Final Year : 1996
 ROI Year : Never

NPV in 2015(\$K): 0
 1-Time Cost(\$K): 0

Net Costs (\$K)	Constant Dollars						Total	Beyond
	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001		
MilCon	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Person	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Overhd	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Moving	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Missio	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	Total	
POSITIONS ELIMINATED								
Off	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Enl	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Civ	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
TOT	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
POSITIONS REALIGNED								
Off	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Enl	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Stu	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Civ	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
TOT	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	

Summary:

 CLOSE BRANCH USDB, LOMPOC

TOTAL APPROPRIATIONS DETAIL REPORT (COBRA v5.08) - Page 1/3
 Data As Of 12:42 11/20/1994, Report Created 07:13 02/06/1995

Department : ARMY
 Option Package : MI16-1
 Scenario File : C:\COBRA\MI16-1.CBR
 Std Pctrs File : C:\COBRA\SF7DEC.SFF

ONE-TIME COSTS	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	Total
-----(\$K)-----	----	----	----	----	----	----	-----
CONSTRUCTION							
MILCON	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fam Housing	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Land Purch	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
O&M							
CIV SALARY							
Civ RIF	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Civ Retire	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CIV MOVING							
Per Diem	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
POV Miles	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Home Purch	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
HHG	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Misc	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
House Hunt	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
PPS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
RITA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
FREIGHT							
Packing	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Freight	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Vehicles	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Driving	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Unemployment	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
OTHER							
Program Plan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Shutdown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
New Hire	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1-Time Move	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
MIL PERSONNEL							
MIL MOVING							
Per Diem	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
POV Miles	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
HHG	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Misc	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
OTHER							
Elim PCS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
OTHER							
HAP / RSE	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Environmental	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Info Manage	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1-Time Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL ONE-TIME	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

TOTAL APPROPRIATIONS DETAIL REPORT (COBRA v5.08) - Page 2/3
 Data As Of 12:42 11/20/1994, Report Created 07:13 02/06/1995

Department : ARMY
 Option Package : MI16-1
 Scenario File : C:\COBRA\MI16-1.CBR
 Std Fctrs File : C:\COBRA\SF7DEC.SPF

RECURRINGCOSTS	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	Total	Beyond
----(\$K)----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
FAM HOUSE OPS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
O&M								
RPMA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
BOS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Unique Operat	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Civ Salary	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CHAMPUS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Caretaker	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
MIL PERSONNEL								
Off Salary	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Enl Salary	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
House Allow	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
OTHER								
Mission	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Misc Recur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Unique Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL RECUR	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL COST	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
ONE-TIME SAVES	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	Total	
----(\$K)----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	
CONSTRUCTION								
MILCON	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Fam Housing	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
O&M								
1-Time Move	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
MIL PERSONNEL								
Mil Moving	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
OTHER								
Land Sales	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Environmental	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
1-Time Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
TOTAL ONE-TIME	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
RECURRINGSAVES	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	Total	Beyond
----(\$K)----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
FAM HOUSE OPS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
O&M								
RPMA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
BOS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Unique Operat	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Civ Salary	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CHAMPUS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
MIL PERSONNEL								
Off Salary	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Enl Salary	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
House Allow	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
OTHER								
Procurement	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mission	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Misc Recur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Unique Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL RECUR	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL SAVINGS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

TOTAL APPROPRIATIONS DETAIL REPORT (COBRA v5.08) - Page 3/3
 Data As Of 12:42 11/20/1994, Report Created 07:13 02/06/1995

Department : ARMY
 Option Package : MI16-1
 Scenario File : C:\COBRA\MI16-1.CBR
 Std Pctrs File : C:\COBRA\SF7DEC.SPF

ONE-TIME NET	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	Total	
-----(\$K)-----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
CONSTRUCTION								
MILCON	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Fam Housing	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
O&M								
Civ Retir/RIP	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Civ Moving	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
MIL PERSONNEL								
Mil Moving	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
OTHER								
HAP / RSE	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Environmental	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Info Manage	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
1-Time Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Land	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
TOTAL ONE-TIME	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
RECURRING NET	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	Total	Beyond
-----(\$K)-----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
FAM HOUSE OPS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
O&M								
RPMA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
BOS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Unique Operat	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Caretaker	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Civ Salary	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CHAMPUS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
MIL PERSONNEL								
Mil Salary	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
House Allow	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
OTHER								
Procurement	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mission	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Misc Recur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Unique Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL RECUR	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL NET COST	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

CAMP BONNEVILLE, WA

Return on Investment: The total one-time cost to implement this recommendation is \$.04 million. The net of all costs and savings during the implementation period is a savings of \$.8 million. Annual recurring savings after implementation are \$.2 million with an immediate return on investment. The net present value of the costs and savings over 20 years is a savings of \$2 million.

COBRA REALIGNMENT SUMMARY (COBRA v5.08) - Page 1/2
 Data As Of 12:42 11/20/1994, Report Created 07:28 02/06/1995

Department : ARMY
 Option Package : MI8-1
 Scenario File : C:\COBRA\MI8-1.CBR
 Std Fctrs File : C:\COBRA\SF7DEC.SFP

Starting Year : 1996
 Final Year : 1996
 ROI Year : Immediate

NPV in 2015(\$K): -2,218
 1-Time Cost(\$K): 38

Net Costs (\$K)	Constant Dollars						Total	Beyond
	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001		
MilCon	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Person	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Overhd	-37	-151	-151	-151	-151	-151	-792	-151
Moving	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Missio	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	-37	-151	-151	-151	-151	-151	-792	-151

	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	Total
POSITIONS ELIMINATED							
Off	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Enl	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Civ	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOT	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
POSITIONS REALIGNED							
Off	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Enl	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Stu	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Civ	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOT	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Summary:

 CLOSE CAMP BONNEVILLE.

TOTAL APPROPRIATIONS DETAIL REPORT (COBRA v5.08) - Page 1/3
 Data As Of 12:42 11/20/1994, Report Created 07:28 02/06/1995

Department : ARMY
 Option Package : MI8-1
 Scenario File : C:\COBRA\MI8-1.CBR
 Std Pctrs File : C:\COBRA\SF7DEC.SFF

ONE-TIME COSTS	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	Total
-----(\$K)-----	----	----	----	----	----	----	-----
CONSTRUCTION							
MILCON	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fam Housing	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Land Purch	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
O&M							
CIV SALARY							
Civ RIP	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Civ Retire	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CIV MOVING							
Per Diem	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
POV Miles	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Home Purch	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
HHG	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Misc	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
House Hunt	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
PPS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
RITA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
FREIGHT							
Packing	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Freight	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Vehicles	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Driving	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Unemployment	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
OTHER							
Program Plan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Shutdown	38	0	0	0	0	0	38
New Hire	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1-Time Move	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
MIL PERSONNEL							
MIL MOVING							
Per Diem	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
POV Miles	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
HHG	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Misc	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
OTHER							
Elim PCS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
OTHER							
HAP / RSE	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Environmental	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Info Manage	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1-Time Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL ONE-TIME	38	0	0	0	0	0	38

TOTAL APPROPRIATIONS DETAIL REPORT (COBRA v5.08) - Page 2/3
 Data As Of 12:42 11/20/1994, Report Created 07:28 02/06/1995

Department : ARMY
 Option Package : MI8-1
 Scenario File : C:\COBRA\MI8-1.CBR
 Std Pctrs File : C:\COBRA\SP7DEC.SPF

RECURRINGCOSTS	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	Total	Beyond
---- (\$K) ----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	-----
FAM HOUSE OPS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
O&M								
RPMA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
BOS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Unique Operat	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Civ Salary	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CHAMPUS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Caretaker	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
MIL PERSONNEL								
Off Salary	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Enl Salary	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
House Allow	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
OTHER								
Mission	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Misc Recur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Unique Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL RECUR	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL COST	38	0	0	0	0	0	38	0

ONE-TIME SAVES	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	Total	
---- (\$K) ----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	
CONSTRUCTION								
MILCON	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Fam Housing	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
O&M								
1-Time Move	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
MIL PERSONNEL								
Mil Moving	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
OTHER								
Land Sales	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Environmental	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
1-Time Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
TOTAL ONE-TIME	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	

RECURRINGSAVES	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	Total	Beyond
---- (\$K) ----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	-----
FAM HOUSE OPS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
O&M								
RPMA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
BOS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Unique Operat	75	151	151	151	151	151	830	151
Civ Salary	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CHAMPUS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
MIL PERSONNEL								
Off Salary	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Enl Salary	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
House Allow	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
OTHER								
Procurement	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mission	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Misc Recur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Unique Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL RECUR	75	151	151	151	151	151	830	151
TOTAL SAVINGS	75	151	151	151	151	151	830	151

TOTAL APPROPRIATIONS DETAIL REPORT (COBRA v5.08) - Page 3/3
 Data As Of 12:42 11/20/1994, Report Created 07:28 02/06/1995

Department : ARMY
 Option Package : MI8-1
 Scenario File : C:\COBRA\MI8-1.CBR
 Std Fctrs File : C:\COBRA\SF7DEC.SPF

ONE-TIME NET	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	Total	
-----(\$K)-----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
CONSTRUCTION								
MILCON	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Fam Housing	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
O&M								
Civ Retir/RIP	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Civ Moving	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Other	38	0	0	0	0	0	38	
MIL PERSONNEL								
Mil Moving	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
OTHER								
HAP / RSE	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Environmental	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Info Manage	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
1-Time Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Land	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
TOTAL ONE-TIME	38	0	0	0	0	0	38	
RECURRING NET								
-----(\$K)-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	Total	Beyond
FAM HOUSE OPS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
O&M								
RPMA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
BOS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Unique Operat	-75	-151	-151	-151	-151	-151	-830	-151
Caretaker	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Civ Salary	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CHAMPUS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
MIL PERSONNEL								
Mil Salary	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
House Allow	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
OTHER								
Procurement	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mission	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Misc Recur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Unique Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL RECUR	-75	-151	-151	-151	-151	-151	-830	-151
TOTAL NET COST	-37	-151	-151	-151	-151	-151	-792	-151

CAMP KILMER, NJ

Return on Investment: The total one-time cost to implement this recommendation is \$.1 million. The net of all costs and savings during the implementation period is a savings of \$1 million. Annual recurring savings after implementation are \$.2 million with a return on investment expected in 1 year. The net present value of the costs and savings over 20 years is a savings of \$3 million.

COBRA REALIGNMENT SUMMARY (COBRA v5.08) - Page 1/2
 Data As OF 12:42 11/20/1994, Report Created 07:24 02/06/1995

Department : ARMY
 Option Package : MI5-1
 Scenario File : C:\COBRA\MI5-1.CBR
 Std Pctrs File : C:\COBRA\SF7DEC.SFP

Starting Year : 1996
 Final Year : 1996
 ROI Year : 1997 (1 Year)

NPV in 2015(\$K) : -2,940
 1-Time Cost(\$K) : 140

Net Costs (\$K)	Constant Dollars						Total	Beyond
	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001		
MilCon	120	0	0	0	0	0	120	0
Person	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Overhd	-103	-206	-206	-206	-206	-206	-1,133	-206
Moving	20	0	0	0	0	0	20	0
Missio	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	37	-206	-206	-206	-206	-206	-993	-206
	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	Total	
	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	
POSITIONS ELIMINATED								
Off	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Enl	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Civ	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
TOT	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
POSITIONS REALIGNED								
Off	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Enl	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Stu	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Civ	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
TOT	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	

Summary:

 CLOSE CAMP KILMER, EXCEPT
 APPROXIMATELY 19 ACRES AND NECESSARY FACILITIES FOR RESERVE UNITS.

TOTAL APPROPRIATIONS DETAIL REPORT (COBRA v5.08) - Page 1/3
 Data As Of 12:42 11/20/1994, Report Created 07:24 02/06/1995

Department : ARMY
 Option Package : MI5-1
 Scenario File : C:\COBRA\MI5-1.CBR
 Std Fctrs File : C:\COBRA\SF7DEC.SPF

ONE-TIME COSTS	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	Total
-----(\$K)-----	----	----	----	----	----	----	-----
CONSTRUCTION							
MILCON	120	0	0	0	0	0	120
Fam Housing	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Land Purch	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
O&M							
CIV SALARY							
Civ RIF	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Civ Retire	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CIV MOVING							
Per Diem	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
POV Miles	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Home Purch	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
HHG	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Misc	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
House Hunt	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
PPS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
RITA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
FREIGHT							
Packing	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Freight	20	0	0	0	0	0	20
Vehicles	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Driving	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Unemployment	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
OTHER							
Program Plan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Shutdown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
New Hire	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1-Time Move	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
MIL PERSONNEL							
MIL MOVING							
Per Diem	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
POV Miles	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
HHG	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Misc	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
OTHER							
Elim PCS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
OTHER							
HAP / RSE	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Environmental	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Info Manage	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1-Time Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL ONE-TIME	140	0	0	0	0	0	140

TOTAL APPROPRIATIONS DETAIL REPORT (COBRA v5.08) - Page 2/3
 Data As Of 12:42 11/20/1994, Report Created 07:24 02/06/1995

Department : ARMY
 Option Package : MI5-1
 Scenario File : C:\COBRA\MI5-1.CBR
 Std Pctrs File : C:\COBRA\SF7DEC.SFF

RECURRINGCOSTS	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	Total	Beyond
---- (\$K) ----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	-----
FAM HOUSE OPS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
O&M								
RPMA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
BOS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Unique Operat	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Civ Salary	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CHAMPUS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Caretaker	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
MIL PERSONNEL								
Off Salary	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Enl Salary	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
House Allow	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
OTHER								
Mission	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Misc Recur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Unique Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL RECUR	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL COST	140	0	0	0	0	0	140	0
ONE-TIME SAVES	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	Total	
---- (\$K) ----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	
CONSTRUCTION								
MILCON	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Fam Housing	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
O&M								
1-Time Move	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
MIL PERSONNEL								
Mil Moving	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
OTHER								
Land Sales	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Environmental	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
1-Time Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
TOTAL ONE-TIME	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
RECURRINGSAVES	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	Total	Beyond
---- (\$K) ----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	-----
FAM HOUSE OPS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
O&M								
RPMA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
BOS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Unique Operat	103	206	206	206	206	206	1,133	206
Civ Salary	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CHAMPUS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
MIL PERSONNEL								
Off Salary	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Enl Salary	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
House Allow	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
OTHER								
Procurement	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mission	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Misc Recur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Unique Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL RECUR	103	206	206	206	206	206	1,133	206
TOTAL SAVINGS	103	206	206	206	206	206	1,133	206

TOTAL APPROPRIATIONS DETAIL REPORT (COBRA v5.08) - Page 3/3
 Data As Of 12:42 11/20/1994, Report Created 07:24 02/06/1995

Department : ARMY
 Option Package : MI5-1
 Scenario File : C:\COBRA\MI5-1.CBR
 Std Fctrs File : C:\COBRA\SF7DEC.SPF

ONE-TIME NET	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	Total	
-----(\$K)-----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
CONSTRUCTION								
MILCON	120	0	0	0	0	0	120	
Fam Housing	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
O&M								
Civ Retir/RIF	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Civ Moving	20	0	0	0	0	0	20	
Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
MIL PERSONNEL								
Mil Moving	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
OTHER								
HAP / RSE	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Environmental	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Info Manage	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
1-Time Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Land	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
TOTAL ONE-TIME	140	0	0	0	0	0	140	
RECURRING NET								
-----(\$K)-----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	-----
FAM HOUSE OPS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
O&M								
RPMA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
BOS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Unique Operat	-103	-206	-206	-206	-206	-206	-1,133	-206
Caretaker	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Civ Salary	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CHAMPUS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
MIL PERSONNEL								
Mil Salary	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
House Allow	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
OTHER								
Procurement	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mission	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Misc Recur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Unique Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL RECUR	-103	-206	-206	-206	-206	-206	-1,133	-206
TOTAL NET COST	37	-206	-206	-206	-206	-206	-993	-206

CAMP PEDRICKTOWN (SEIVERS-SANDBERG), NJ

Return on Investment: The total one-time cost to implement this recommendation is \$.1 million. The net of all costs and savings during the implementation period is a savings of \$2 million. Annual recurring savings after implementation are \$.4 million with an immediate return on investment. The net present value of the costs and savings over 20 years is a savings of \$5 million.

COBRA REALIGNMENT SUMMARY (COBRA v5.08) - Page 1/2
 Data As Of 12:42 11/20/1994, Report Created 07:18 02/06/1995

Department : ARMY
 Option Package : MI4-1
 Scenario File : C:\COBRA\MI4-1.CBR
 Std Pctrs File : C:\COBRA\SF7DEC.SPF

Starting Year : 1996
 Final Year : 1996
 ROI Year : Immediate

NPV in 2015(\$K): -5,226
 1-Time Cost(\$K): 140

Net Costs (\$K)	Constant Dollars						Total	Beyond
	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001		
MilCon	40	0	0	0	0	0	40	0
Person	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Overhd	-60	-361	-361	-361	-361	-361	-1,865	-361
Moving	10	0	0	0	0	0	10	0
Missio	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	-10	-361	-361	-361	-361	-361	-1,815	-361
	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	Total	
POSITIONS ELIMINATED								
Off	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Enl	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Civ	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
TOT	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
POSITIONS REALIGNED								
Off	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Enl	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Stu	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Civ	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
TOT	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	

Summary:

 CLOSE SEIVERS-SANDBERG (CAMP PEDRICKTOWN, NJ)
 EXCEPT, APPROXIMATELY 22 ACRES AND NECESSARY FACILITIES FOR RESERVE UNITS.

TOTAL APPROPRIATIONS DETAIL REPORT (COBRA v5.08) - Page 1/3
 Data As Of 12:42 11/20/1994, Report Created 07:18 02/06/1995

Department : ARMY
 Option Package : MI4-1
 Scenario File : C:\COBRA\MI4-1.CBR
 Std Pctrs File : C:\COBRA\SP7DEC.SPF

ONE-TIME COSTS -----(\$K)-----	1996 ----	1997 ----	1998 ----	1999 ----	2000 ----	2001 ----	Total -----
CONSTRUCTION							
MILCON	40	0	0	0	0	0	40
Fam Housing	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Land Purch	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
O&M							
CIV SALARY							
Civ RIF	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Civ Retire	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CIV MOVING							
Per Diem	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
POV Miles	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Home Purch	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
HHG	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Misc	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
House Hunt	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
PPS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
RITA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
FREIGHT							
Packing	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Freight	10	0	0	0	0	0	10
Vehicles	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Driving	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Unemployment	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
OTHER							
Program Plan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Shutdown	90	0	0	0	0	0	90
New Hire	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1-Time Move	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
MIL PERSONNEL							
MIL MOVING							
Per Diem	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
POV Miles	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
HHG	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Misc	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
OTHER							
Elim PCS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
OTHER							
HAP / RSE	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Environmental	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Info Manage	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1-Time Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL ONE-TIME	140	0	0	0	0	0	140

TOTAL APPROPRIATIONS DETAIL REPORT (COBRA v5.08) - Page 2/3
 Data As Of 12:42 11/20/1994, Report Created 07:18 02/06/1995

Department : ARMY
 Option Package : MI4-1
 Scenario File : C:\COBRA\MI4-1.CBR
 Std Pctrs File : C:\COBRA\SF7DEC.SFF

RECURRINGCOSTS	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	Total	Beyond
-----(\$K)-----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
FAM HOUSE OPS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
O&M								
RPMA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
BOS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Unique Operat	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Civ Salary	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CHAMPUS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Caretaker	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
MIL PERSONNEL								
Off Salary	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Enl Salary	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
House Allow	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
OTHER								
Mission	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Misc Recur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Unique Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL RECUR	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL COST	140	0	0	0	0	0	140	0
ONE-TIME SAVES	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	Total	
-----(\$K)-----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	
CONSTRUCTION								
MILCON	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Fam Housing	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
O&M								
1-Time Move	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
MIL PERSONNEL								
Mil Moving	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
OTHER								
Land Sales	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Environmental	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
1-Time Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
TOTAL ONE-TIME	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
RECURRINGSAVES	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	Total	Beyond
-----(\$K)-----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
FAM HOUSE OPS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
O&M								
RPMA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
BOS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Unique Operat	150	361	361	361	361	361	1,955	361
Civ Salary	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CHAMPUS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
MIL PERSONNEL								
Off Salary	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Enl Salary	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
House Allow	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
OTHER								
Procurement	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mission	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Misc Recur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Unique Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL RECUR	150	361	361	361	361	361	1,955	361
TOTAL SAVINGS	150	361	361	361	361	361	1,955	361

TOTAL APPROPRIATIONS DETAIL REPORT (COBRA v5.08) - Page 3/3
 Data As Of 12:42 11/20/1994, Report Created 07:18 02/06/1995

Department : ARMY
 Option Package : MI4-1
 Scenario File : C:\COBRA\MI4-1.CBR
 Std Pctrs File : C:\COBRA\SF7DEC.SFF

ONE-TIME NET	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	Total	
-----(\$K)-----	----	----	----	----	----	----	-----	
CONSTRUCTION								
MILCON	40	0	0	0	0	0	40	
Fam Housing	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
O&M								
Civ Retir/RIP	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Civ Moving	10	0	0	0	0	0	10	
Other	90	0	0	0	0	0	90	
MIL PERSONNEL								
Mil Moving	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
OTHER								
HAP / RSE	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Environmental	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Info Manage	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
1-Time Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Land	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
TOTAL ONE-TIME	140	0	0	0	0	0	140	
RECURRING NET								
-----(\$K)-----	----	----	----	----	----	----	-----	Beyond
FAM HOUSE OPS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
O&M								
RPMA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
BOS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Unique Operat	-150	-361	-361	-361	-361	-361	-1,955	-361
Caretaker	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Civ Salary	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CHAMPUS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
MIL PERSONNEL								
Mil Salary	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
House Allow	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
OTHER								
Procurement	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mission	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Misc Recur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Unique Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL RECUR	-150	-361	-361	-361	-361	-361	-1,955	-361
TOTAL NET COST	-10	-361	-361	-361	-361	-361	-1,815	-361

CAVEN POINT U.S. ARMY RESERVE CENTER, NJ

COST AND SAVINGS INFORMATION
FOR THE CLOSURE OF CAVEN POINT U.S.ARMY RESERVE CENTER
IS INCLUDED IN THE COBRA REPORT FOR FORT HAMILTON, NY



EAST FORT BAKER, CA

Return on Investment: The total one-time cost to implement this recommendation is \$8 million. The net of all costs and savings during the implementation period is a cost of \$1 million. Annual recurring savings after implementation are \$2 million with a return on investment expected in 5 years. The net present value of the costs and savings over 20 years is a savings of \$15 million.

COBRA REALIGNMENT SUMMARY (COBRA v5.08) - Page 1/2
Data As Of 10:12 12/03/1994, Report Created 06:56 02/06/1995

Department : ARMY
Option Package : MI1-3
Scenario File : C:\COBRA\MI1-3.CBR
Std Pctrs File : C:\COBRA\SF7DEC.SFP

Starting Year : 1996
Final Year : 1998
ROI Year : 2003 (5 Years)

NPV in 2015(\$K): -14,965
1-Time Cost(\$K): 7,770

Net Costs (\$K)	Constant Dollars						Total	Beyond
	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001		
MilCon	2,152	3,031	0	0	0	0	5,183	0
Person	0	296	264	55	55	55	725	55
Overhd	6	-136	-1,145	-1,741	-1,741	-1,741	-6,498	-1,741
Moving	0	1,073	351	0	0	0	1,424	0
Missio	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	0	96	413	0	0	0	509	0
TOTAL	2,159	4,360	-116	-1,686	-1,686	-1,686	1,343	-1,686

	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	Total
POSITIONS ELIMINATED							
Off	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Enl	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Civ	0	0	8	0	0	0	8
TOT	0	0	8	0	0	0	8

	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	Total
POSITIONS REALIGNED							
Off	0	17	10	0	0	0	27
Enl	0	30	17	0	0	0	47
Stu	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Civ	0	42	20	0	0	0	62
TOT	0	89	47	0	0	0	136

Summary:

CLOSE EAST FORT BAKER (EFB), CA.
ELIMINATE THE EFB GARRISON.
RELOCATE THE 6TH RECRUITING BDE TO BASE X, USA.
RELOCATE THE 91ST TNG DIV TO THE SF BAY AREA (BASE Y).

TOTAL APPROPRIATIONS DETAIL REPORT (COBRA v5.08) - Page 1/3
 Data As Of 10:12 12/03/1994, Report Created 06:56 02/06/1995

Department : ARMY
 Option Package : MI1-3
 Scenario File : C:\COBRA\MI1-3.CBR
 Std Fctrs File : C:\COBRA\SF7DBC.SFF

ONE-TIME COSTS -----(\$K)-----	1996 ----	1997 ----	1998 ----	1999 ----	2000 ----	2001 ----	Total -----
CONSTRUCTION							
MILCON	2,152	3,031	0	0	0	0	5,183
Fam Housing	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Land Purch	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
O&M							
CIV SALARY							
Civ RIF	0	54	18	0	0	0	72
Civ Retire	0	16	4	0	0	0	21
CIV MOVING							
Per Diem	0	92	0	0	0	0	92
POV Miles	0	6	0	0	0	0	6
Home Purch	0	347	0	0	0	0	347
HHG	0	193	0	0	0	0	193
Misc	0	19	0	0	0	0	19
House Hunt	0	77	0	0	0	0	77
PPS	0	0	86	0	0	0	86
RITA	0	151	0	0	0	0	151
FREIGHT							
Packing	0	18	12	0	0	0	30
Freight	0	2	0	0	0	0	2
Vehicles	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Driving	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Unemployment	0	9	3	0	0	0	12
OTHER							
Program Plan	6	5	4	0	0	0	15
Shutdown	0	273	168	0	0	0	441
New Hire	0	17	0	0	0	0	17
1-Time Move	0	0	253	0	0	0	253
MIL PERSONNEL							
MIL MOVING							
Per Diem	0	18	0	0	0	0	18
POV Miles	0	11	0	0	0	0	11
HHG	0	179	0	0	0	0	179
Misc	0	33	0	0	0	0	33
OTHER							
Elim PCS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
OTHER							
HAP / RSE	0	96	18	0	0	0	114
Environmental	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Info Manage	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1-Time Other	0	0	395	0	0	0	395
TOTAL ONE-TIME	2,159	4,649	962	0	0	0	7,770

TOTAL APPROPRIATIONS DETAIL REPORT (COBRA v5.08) - Page 2/3
 Data As Of 10:12 12/03/1994, Report Created 06:56 02/06/1995

Department : ARMY
 Option Package : MIL-3
 Scenario File : C:\COBRA\MI1-3.CBR
 Std Pctrs File : C:\COBRA\SF7DEC.SFF

RECURRINGCOSTS	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	Total	Beyond
---- (\$K) ----	----	----	----	----	----	----	-----	-----
FAM HOUSE OPS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
O&M								
RPMA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
BOS	0	172	263	263	263	263	1,222	263
Unique Operat	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Civ Salary	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CHAMPUS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Caretaker	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
MIL PERSONNEL								
Off Salary	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Enl Salary	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
House Allow	0	251	473	473	473	473	2,145	473
OTHER								
Mission	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Misc Recur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Unique Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL RECUR	0	422	736	736	736	736	3,367	736
TOTAL COST	2,159	5,072	1,698	736	736	736	11,137	736
ONE-TIME SAVES	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	Total	
---- (\$K) ----	----	----	----	----	----	----	-----	
CONSTRUCTION								
MILCON	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Fam Housing	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
O&M								
1-Time Move	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
MIL PERSONNEL								
Mil Moving	0	76	0	0	0	0	76	
OTHER								
Land Sales	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Environmental	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
1-Time Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
TOTAL ONE-TIME	0	76	0	0	0	0	76	
RECURRINGSAVES	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	Total	Beyond
---- (\$K) ----	----	----	----	----	----	----	-----	-----
FAM HOUSE OPS	0	358	938	1,159	1,159	1,159	4,773	1,159
O&M								
RPMA	0	227	613	780	780	780	3,180	780
BOS	0	0	29	65	65	65	224	65
Unique Operat	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Civ Salary	0	0	184	368	368	368	1,288	368
CHAMPUS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
MIL PERSONNEL								
Off Salary	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Enl Salary	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
House Allow	0	51	51	51	51	51	253	51
OTHER								
Procurement	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mission	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Misc Recur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Unique Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL RECUR	0	636	1,815	2,423	2,423	2,423	9,718	2,423
TOTAL SAVINGS	0	711	1,815	2,423	2,423	2,423	9,794	2,423

TOTAL APPROPRIATIONS DETAIL REPORT (COBRA v5.08) - Page 3/3
 Data As Of 10:12 12/03/1994, Report Created 06:56 02/06/1995

Department : ARMY
 Option Package : MI1-3
 Scenario File : C:\COBRA\MI1-3.CBR
 Std Pctrs File : C:\COBRA\SF7DRC.SFF

ONE-TIME NET	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	Total	
----- (\$K) -----	----	----	----	----	----	----	-----	-----
CONSTRUCTION								
MILCON	2,152	3,031	0	0	0	0	5,183	
Fam Housing	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
O&M								
Civ Retir/RIP	0	70	22	0	0	0	92	
Civ Moving	0	906	98	0	0	0	1,004	
Other	6	304	428	0	0	0	738	
MIL PERSONNEL								
Mil Moving	0	166	0	0	0	0	166	
OTHER								
HAP / RSE	0	96	18	0	0	0	114	
Environmental	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Info Manage	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
1-Time Other	0	0	395	0	0	0	395	
Land	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
TOTAL ONE-TIME	2,159	4,574	962	0	0	0	7,694	
RECURRING NET								
----- (\$K) -----	----	----	----	----	----	----	-----	-----
FAM HOUSE OPS	0	-358	-938	-1,159	-1,159	-1,159	-4,773	-1,159
O&M								
RPMA	-0	-227	-613	-780	-780	-780	-3,180	-780
BOS	0	172	233	198	198	198	998	198
Unique Operat	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Caretaker	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Civ Salary	0	0	-184	-368	-368	-368	-1,288	-368
CHAMPUS								
CHAMPUS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
MIL PERSONNEL								
Mil Salary	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
House Allow	0	200	423	423	423	423	1,891	423
OTHER								
Procurement	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mission	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Misc Recur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Unique Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL RECUR	-0	-213	-1,078	-1,686	-1,686	-1,686	-6,351	-1,686
TOTAL NET COST	2,159	4,360	-116	-1,686	-1,686	-1,686	1,343	-1,686

FORT MISSOULA, MT

Return on Investment: The total one-time cost to implement this recommendation is \$.4 million. The net of all costs and savings during the implementation period is a savings of \$.5 million. Annual recurring savings after implementation are \$.2 million with a return on investment expected in 2 years. The net present value of the costs and savings over 20 years is a savings of \$2 million.

COBRA REALIGNMENT SUMMARY (COBRA v5.08) - Page 1/2
 Data As Of 12:42 11/20/1994, Report Created 07:08 02/06/1995

Department : ARMY
 Option Package : MI6-1
 Scenario File : C:\COBRA\MI6-1.CBR
 Std Fctrs File : C:\COBRA\SF7DEC.SPF

Starting Year : 1996
 Final Year : 1996
 ROI Year : 1998 (2 Years)

NPV in 2015(\$K): -2,155
 1-Time Cost(\$K): 363

Net Costs (\$K)	Constant Dollars						Total	Beyond
	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001		
MilCon	120	0	0	0	0	0	120	0
Person	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Overhd	-86	-126	-168	-168	-168	-168	-884	-168
Moving	201	0	0	0	0	0	201	0
Missio	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	235	-126	-168	-168	-168	-168	-563	-168

	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	Total
--	------	------	------	------	------	------	-------

POSITIONS ELIMINATED

Off	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Enl	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Civ	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOT	0						

POSITIONS REALIGNED

Off	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Enl	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Stu	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Civ	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOT	0						

Summary:

 CLOSE FORT MISSOULA, EXCEPT
 APPROXIMATELY 10 ACRES AND NECESSARY FACILITIES FOR RESERVE UNITS.

TOTAL APPROPRIATIONS DETAIL REPORT (COBRA v5.08) - Page 1/3
 Data As Of 12:42 11/20/1994, Report Created 07:08 02/06/1995

Department : ARMY
 Option Package : MI6-1
 Scenario File : C:\COBRA\MI6-1.CBR
 Std Pctrs File : C:\COBRA\SF7DEC.SPF

ONE-TIME COSTS	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	Total
-----(\$K)-----	----	----	----	----	----	----	-----
CONSTRUCTION							
MILCON	120	0	0	0	0	0	120
Fam Housing	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Land Purch	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
O&M							
CIV SALARY							
Civ RIP	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Civ Retire	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CIV MOVING							
Per Diem	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
POV Miles	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Home Purch	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
HHG	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Misc	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
House Hunt	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
PPS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
RITA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
FREIGHT							
Packing	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Freight	201	0	0	0	0	0	201
Vehicles	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Driving	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Unemployment	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
OTHER							
Program Plan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Shutdown	0	42	0	0	0	0	42
New Hire	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1-Time Move	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
MIL PERSONNEL							
MIL MOVING							
Per Diem	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
POV Miles	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
HHG	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Misc	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
OTHER							
Elim PCS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
OTHER							
HAP / RSE	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Environmental	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Info Manage	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1-Time Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL ONE-TIME	321	42	0	0	0	0	363

TOTAL APPROPRIATIONS DETAIL REPORT (COBRA v5.08) - Page 2/3
 Data As Of 12:42 11/20/1994, Report Created 07:08 02/06/1995

Department : ARMY
 Option Package : MI6-1
 Scenario File : C:\COBRA\MI6-1.CBR
 Std Pctrs File : C:\COBRA\SF7DEC.SPF

RECURRINGCOSTS	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	Total	Beyond
-----(\$K)-----	----	----	----	----	----	----	-----	-----
FAM HOUSE OPS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
O&M								
RPMA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
BOS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Unique Operat	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Civ Salary	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CHAMPUS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Caretaker	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
MIL PERSONNEL								
Off Salary	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Enl Salary	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
House Allow	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
OTHER								
Mission	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Misc Recur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Unique Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL RECUR	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL COST	321	42	0	0	0	0	363	0
ONE-TIME SAVES	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	Total	
-----(\$K)-----	----	----	----	----	----	----	-----	
CONSTRUCTION								
MILCON	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Fam Housing	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
O&M								
1-Time Move	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
MIL PERSONNEL								
Mil Moving	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
OTHER								
Land Sales	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Environmental	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
1-Time Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
TOTAL ONE-TIME	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
RECURRINGSAVES	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	Total	Beyond
-----(\$K)-----	----	----	----	----	----	----	-----	-----
FAM HOUSE OPS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
O&M								
RPMA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
BOS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Unique Operat	86	168	168	168	168	168	926	168
Civ Salary	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CHAMPUS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
MIL PERSONNEL								
Off Salary	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Enl Salary	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
House Allow	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
OTHER								
Procurement	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mission	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Misc Recur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Unique Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL RECUR	86	168	168	168	168	168	926	168
TOTAL SAVINGS	86	168	168	168	168	168	926	168

TOTAL APPROPRIATIONS DETAIL REPORT (COBRA v5.08) - Page 3/3
 Data As Of 12:42 11/20/1994, Report Created 07:08 02/06/1995

Department : ARMY
 Option Package : MI6-1
 Scenario File : C:\COBRA\MI6-1.CBR
 Std Fctrs File : C:\COBRA\SF7DEC.SPF

ONE-TIME NET	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	Total	
-----(\$K)-----	----	----	----	----	----	----	-----	
CONSTRUCTION								
MILCON	120	0	0	0	0	0	120	
Fam Housing	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
O&M								
Civ Retir/RIP	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Civ Moving	201	0	0	0	0	0	201	
Other	0	42	0	0	0	0	42	
MIL PERSONNEL								
Mil Moving	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
OTHER								
HAP / RSE	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Environmental	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Info Manage	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
1-Time Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Land	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
TOTAL ONE-TIME	321	42	0	0	0	0	363	
RECURRING NET								
-----(\$K)-----	----	----	----	----	----	----	-----	Beyond
FAM HOUSE OPS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
O&M								
RPMA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
BOS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Unique Operat	-86	-168	-168	-168	-168	-168	-926	-168
Caretaker	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Civ Salary	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CHAMPUS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
MIL PERSONNEL								
Mil Salary	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
House Allow	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
OTHER								
Procurement	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mission	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Misc Recur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Unique Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL RECUR	-86	-168	-168	-168	-168	-168	-926	-168
TOTAL NET COST	235	-126	-168	-168	-168	-168	-563	-168

HINGHAM COHASSET, MA

Return on Investment: The total one-time cost to implement this recommendation is \$0 million. The net of all costs and savings during the implementation period is a savings of \$1 million. Annual recurring savings after implementation are \$.2 million with an immediate return on investment. The net present value of the costs and savings over 20 years is a savings of \$2 million.

COBRA REALIGNMENT SUMMARY (COBRA v5.08) - Page 1/2
 Data As Of 12:42 11/20/1994, Report Created 07:00 02/06/1995

Department : ARMY
 Option Package : MI14-1
 Scenario File : C:\COBRA\MI14-1.CBR
 Std Fctrs File : C:\COBRA\SF7DEC.SFF

Starting Year : 1996
 Final Year : 1996
 ROI Year : Immediate

NPV in 2015(\$K): -2,241
 1-Time Cost(\$K): 0

Net Costs (\$K) Constant Dollars	1996						Total	Beyond
	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001		
MilCon	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Person	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Overhd	-75	-150	-150	-150	-150	-150	-825	-150
Moving	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Missio	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	-75	-150	-150	-150	-150	-150	-825	-150

	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	Total
POSITIONS ELIMINATED							
Off	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Enl	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Civ	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOT	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	Total
POSITIONS REALIGNED							
Off	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Enl	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Stu	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Civ	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOT	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Summary:

 CLOSE HINGHAM COHASSET.

TOTAL APPROPRIATIONS DETAIL REPORT (COBRA v5.08) - Page 1/3
 Data As Of 12:42 11/20/1994, Report Created 07:00 02/06/1995

Department : ARMY
 Option Package : MI14-1
 Scenario File : C:\COBRA\MI14-1.CBR
 Std Pctrs File : C:\COBRA\SP7DRC.SPF

ONE-TIME COSTS	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	Total
-----(\$K)-----	----	----	----	----	----	----	-----
CONSTRUCTION							
MILCON	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fam Housing	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Land Purch	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
O&M							
CIV SALARY							
Civ RIF	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Civ Retire	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CIV MOVING							
Per Diem	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
POV Miles	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Home Purch	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
HHG	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Misc	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
House Hunt	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
PPS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
RITA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
FREIGHT							
Packing	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Freight	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Vehicles	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Driving	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Unemployment	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
OTHER							
Program Plan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Shutdown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
New Hire	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1-Time Move	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
MIL PERSONNEL							
MIL MOVING							
Per Diem	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
POV Miles	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
HHG	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Misc	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
OTHER							
Elim PCS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
OTHER							
HAP / RSE	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Environmental	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Info Manage	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1-Time Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL ONE-TIME	0						

TOTAL APPROPRIATIONS DETAIL REPORT (COBRA v5.08) - Page 2/3
 Data As Of 12:42 11/20/1994, Report Created 07:00 02/06/1995

Department : ARMY
 Option Package : MI14-1
 Scenario File : C:\COBRA\MI14-1.CBR
 Std Fctrs File : C:\COBRA\SF7DEC.SPF

RECURRINGCOSTS	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	Total	Beyond
-----(\$K)-----	----	----	----	----	----	----	-----	-----
FAM HOUSE OPS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
O&M								
RPMA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
BOS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Unique Operat	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Civ Salary	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CHAMPUS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Caretaker	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
MIL PERSONNEL								
Off Salary	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Enl Salary	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
House Allow	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
OTHER								
Mission	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Misc Recur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Unique Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL RECUR	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL COST	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
ONE-TIME SAVES	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	Total	
-----(\$K)-----	----	----	----	----	----	----	-----	
CONSTRUCTION								
MILCON	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Fam Housing	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
O&M								
1-Time Move	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
MIL PERSONNEL								
Mil Moving	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
OTHER								
Land Sales	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Environmental	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
1-Time Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
TOTAL ONE-TIME	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
RECURRINGSAVES	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	Total	Beyond
-----(\$K)-----	----	----	----	----	----	----	-----	-----
FAM HOUSE OPS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
O&M								
RPMA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
BOS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Unique Operat	75	150	150	150	150	150	825	150
Civ Salary	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CHAMPUS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
MIL PERSONNEL								
Off Salary	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Enl Salary	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
House Allow	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
OTHER								
Procurement	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mission	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Misc Recur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Unique Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL RECUR	75	150	150	150	150	150	825	150
TOTAL SAVINGS	75	150	150	150	150	150	825	150

TOTAL APPROPRIATIONS DETAIL REPORT (COBRA v5.08) - Page 3/3
 Data As Of 12:42 11/20/1994, Report Created 07:00 02/06/1995

Department : ARMY
 Option Package : MI14-1
 Scenario File : C:\COBRA\MI14-1.CBR
 Std Fctrs File : C:\COBRA\SF7DEC.SPF

ONE-TIME NET	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	Total	
-----(\$K)-----	----	----	----	----	----	----	-----	
CONSTRUCTION								
MILCON	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Fam Housing	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
O&M								
Civ Retir/RIF	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Civ Moving	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
MIL PERSONNEL								
Mil Moving	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
OTHER								
HAP / RSE	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Environmental	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Info Manage	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
1-Time Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Land	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
TOTAL ONE-TIME	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
RECURRING NET								
-----(\$K)-----	----	----	----	----	----	----	-----	Beyond
FAM HOUSE OPS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
O&M								
RPMA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
BOS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Unique Operat	-75	-150	-150	-150	-150	-150	-825	-150
Caretaker	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Civ Salary	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CHAMPUS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
MIL PERSONNEL								
Mil Salary	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
House Allow	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
OTHER								
Procurement	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mission	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Misc Recur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Unique Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL RECUR	-75	-150	-150	-150	-150	-150	-825	-150
TOTAL NET COST	-75	-150	-150	-150	-150	-150	-825	-150

REC CENTER #2, NC

Return on Investment: The total one-time cost to implement this recommendation is \$0 million. The net of all costs and savings during the implementation period is a cost of \$0 million. Annual recurring savings after implementation are \$0 million with an immediate return on investment. The net present value of the costs and savings over 20 years is a savings of \$0 million.

COBRA REALIGNMENT SUMMARY (COBRA v5.08) - Page 1/2
 Data As Of 12:42 11/20/1994, Report Created 07:06 02/06/1995

Department : ARMY
 Option Package : MI15-1
 Scenario File : C:\COBRA\MI15-1.CBR
 Std Pctrs File : C:\COBRA\SF7DRC.SPF

Starting Year : 1996
 Final Year : 1996
 ROI Year : Never

NPV in 2015(\$K) : 0
 1-Time Cost(\$K) : 0

Net Costs (\$K)	Constant Dollars		1998	1999	2000	2001	Total	Beyond
	1996	1997						
MilCon	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Person	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Overhd	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Moving	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Missio	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	Total	
POSITIONS ELIMINATED								
Off	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Enl	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Civ	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
TOT	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
POSITIONS REALIGNED								
Off	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Enl	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Stu	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Civ	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
TOT	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	

Summary:

 CLOSE REC CENTER #2.

TOTAL APPROPRIATIONS DETAIL REPORT (COBRA v5.08) - Page 1/3
 Data As Of 12:42 11/20/1994, Report Created 07:06 02/06/1995

Department : ARMY
 Option Package : MI15-1
 Scenario File : C:\COBRA\MI15-1.CBR
 Std Fctrs File : C:\COBRA\SF7DEC.SFF

ONE-TIME COSTS	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	Total
-----(\$K)-----	----	----	----	----	----	----	-----
CONSTRUCTION							
MILCON	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fam Housing	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Land Purch	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
O&M							
CIV SALARY							
Civ RIF	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Civ Retire	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CIV MOVING							
Per Diem	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
POV Miles	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Home Purch	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
HHG	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Misc	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
House Hunt	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
PPS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
RITA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
FREIGHT							
Packing	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Freight	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Vehicles	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Driving	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Unemployment	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
OTHER							
Program Plan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Shutdown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
New Hire	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1-Time Move	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
MIL PERSONNEL							
MIL MOVING							
Per Diem	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
POV Miles	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
HHG	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Misc	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
OTHER							
Elim PCS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
OTHER							
HAP / RSE	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Environmental	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Info Manage	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1-Time Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL ONE-TIME	0						

TOTAL APPROPRIATIONS DETAIL REPORT (COBRA v5.08) - Page 2/3
 Data As Of 12:42 11/20/1994, Report Created 07:06 02/06/1995

Department : ARMY
 Option Package : MI15-1
 Scenario File : C:\COBRA\MI15-1.CBR
 Std Pctrs File : C:\COBRA\SF7DEC.SFF

RECURRINGCOSTS	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	Total	Beyond
-----(\$K)-----	----	----	----	----	----	----	-----	-----
FAM HOUSE OPS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
O&M								
RPMA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
BOS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Unique Operat	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Civ Salary	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CHAMPUS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Caretaker	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
MIL PERSONNEL								
Off Salary	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Enl Salary	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
House Allow	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
OTHER								
Mission	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Misc Recur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Unique Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL RECUR	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL COST	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
ONE-TIME SAVES	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	Total	
-----(\$K)-----	----	----	----	----	----	----	-----	
CONSTRUCTION								
MILCON	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Fam Housing	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
O&M								
1-Time Move	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
MIL PERSONNEL								
Mil Moving	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
OTHER								
Land Sales	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Environmental	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
1-Time Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
TOTAL ONE-TIME	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
RECURRINGSAVES	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	Total	Beyond
-----(\$K)-----	----	----	----	----	----	----	-----	-----
FAM HOUSE OPS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
O&M								
RPMA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
BOS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Unique Operat	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Civ Salary	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CHAMPUS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
MIL PERSONNEL								
Off Salary	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Enl Salary	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
House Allow	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
OTHER								
Procurement	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mission	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Misc Recur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Unique Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL RECUR	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL SAVINGS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

TOTAL APPROPRIATIONS DETAIL REPORT (COBRA v5.08) - Page 3/3
 Data As Of 12:42 11/20/1994, Report Created 07:06 02/06/1995

Department : ARMY
 Option Package : MI15-1
 Scenario File : C:\COBRA\MI15-1.CBR
 Std Fctrs File : C:\COBRA\SF7DEC.SFF

ONE-TIME NET	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	Total	
---- (\$K) ----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	
CONSTRUCTION								
MILCON	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Fam Housing	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
O&M								
Civ Retir/RIF	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Civ Moving	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
MIL PERSONNEL								
Mil Moving	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
OTHER								
HAP / RSE	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Environmental	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Info Manage	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
1-Time Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Land	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
TOTAL ONE-TIME	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
RECURRING NET	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	Total	Beyond
---- (\$K) ----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
FAM HOUSE OPS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
O&M								
RPMA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
BOS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Unique Operat	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Caretaker	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Civ Salary	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CHAMPUS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
MIL PERSONNEL								
Mil Salary	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
House Allow	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
OTHER								
Procurement	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mission	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Misc Recur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Unique Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL RECUR	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL NET COST	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

RIO VISTA U.S. ARMY RESERVE CENTER, CA

Return on Investment: The total one-time cost to implement this recommendation is \$0 million. The net of all costs and savings during the implementation period is a savings of \$1 million. Annual recurring savings after implementation are \$.1 million with an immediate return on investment. The net present value of the costs and savings over 20 years is a savings of \$2 million.

COBRA REALIGNMENT SUMMARY (COBRA v5.08) - Page 1/2
 Data As Of 12:04 11/20/1994, Report Created 07:15 02/06/1995

Department : ARMY
 Option Package : MI2-1
 Scenario File : C:\COBRA\MI2-1.CBR
 Std Fctrs File : C:\COBRA\SF7DEC.SPF

Starting Year : 1996
 Final Year : 1996
 ROI Year : Immediate

NPV in 2015(\$K): -1,621
 1-Time Cost(\$K): 0

Net Costs (\$K)	Constant Dollars							Total	Beyond
	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001			
MilCon	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Person	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Overhd	-105	-105	-105	-105	-105	-105	-630	-105	-105
Moving	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Missio	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	-105	-105	-105	-105	-105	-105	-630	-105	-105
	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	Total		
POSITIONS ELIMINATED									
Off	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Enl	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Civ	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
TOT	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
POSITIONS REALIGNED									
Off	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Enl	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Stu	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Civ	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
TOT	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		

Summary:

 CLOSE RIO VISTA USARC.

TOTAL APPROPRIATIONS DETAIL REPORT (COBRA v5.08) - Page 1/3
 Data As Of 12:04 11/20/1994, Report Created 07:15 02/06/1995

Department : ARMY
 Option Package : MI2-1
 Scenario File : C:\COBRA\MI2-1.CBR
 Std Fctrs File : C:\COBRA\SP7DEC.SPF

ONE-TIME COSTS	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	Total
-----(\$K)-----	----	----	----	----	----	----	-----
CONSTRUCTION							
MILCON	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fam Housing	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Land Purch	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
O&M							
CIV SALARY							
Civ RIF	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Civ Retire	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CIV MOVING							
Per Diem	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
POV Miles	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Home Purch	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
HHG	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Misc	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
House Hunt	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
PPS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
RITA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
FREIGHT							
Packing	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Freight	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Vehicles	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Driving	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Unemployment	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
OTHER							
Program Plan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Shutdown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
New Hire	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1-Time Move	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
MIL PERSONNEL							
MIL MOVING							
Per Diem	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
POV Miles	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
HHG	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Misc	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
OTHER							
Elim PCS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
OTHER							
HAP / RSE	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Environmental	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Info Manage	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1-Time Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL ONE-TIME	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

TOTAL APPROPRIATIONS DETAIL REPORT (COBRA v5.08) - Page 2/3
 Data As Of 12:04 11/20/1994, Report Created 07:15 02/06/1995

Department : ARMY
 Option Package : MI2-1
 Scenario File : C:\COBRA\MI2-1.CBR
 Std Fctrs File : C:\COBRA\SF7DEC.SFF

RECURRINGCOSTS	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	Total	Beyond
-----(\$K)-----	----	----	----	----	----	----	-----	-----
FAM HOUSE OPS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
O&M								
RPMA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
BOS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Unique Operat	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Civ Salary	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CHAMPUS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Caretaker	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
MIL PERSONNEL								
Off Salary	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Enl Salary	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
House Allow	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
OTHER								
Mission	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Misc Recur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Unique Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL RECUR	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL COST	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
ONE-TIME SAVES	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	Total	
-----(\$K)-----	----	----	----	----	----	----	-----	
CONSTRUCTION								
MILCON	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Fam Housing	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
O&M								
1-Time Move	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
MIL PERSONNEL								
Mil Moving	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
OTHER								
Land Sales	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Environmental	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
1-Time Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
TOTAL ONE-TIME	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
RECURRINGSAVES	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	Total	Beyond
-----(\$K)-----	----	----	----	----	----	----	-----	-----
FAM HOUSE OPS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
O&M								
RPMA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
BOS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Unique Operat	105	105	105	105	105	105	630	105
Civ Salary	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CHAMPUS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
MIL PERSONNEL								
Off Salary	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Enl Salary	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
House Allow	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
OTHER								
Procurement	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mission	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Misc Recur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Unique Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL RECUR	105	105	105	105	105	105	630	105
TOTAL SAVINGS	105	105	105	105	105	105	630	105

TOTAL APPROPRIATIONS DETAIL REPORT (COBRA v5.08) - Page 3/3
 Data As Of 12:04 11/20/1994, Report Created 07:15 02/06/1995

Department : ARMY
 Option Package : MI2-1
 Scenario File : C:\COBRA\MI2-1.CBR
 Std Pctrs File : C:\COBRA\SF7DEC.SPF

ONE-TIME NET	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	Total	
-----(\$K)-----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	
CONSTRUCTION								
MILCON	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Fam Housing	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
O&M								
Civ Retir/RIP	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Civ Moving	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
MIL PERSONNEL								
Mil Moving	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
OTHER								
HAP / RSE	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Environmental	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Info Manage	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
1-Time Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Land	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
TOTAL ONE-TIME	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
RECURRING NET								
-----(\$K)-----	----	----	----	----	----	----	Total	Beyond
FAM HOUSE OPS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
O&M								
RPMA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
BOS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Unique Operat	-105	-105	-105	-105	-105	-105	-630	-105
Caretaker	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Civ Salary	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CHAMPUS								
MIL PERSONNEL								
Mil Salary	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
House Allow	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
OTHER								
Procurement	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mission	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Misc Recur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Unique Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL RECUR	-105	-105	-105	-105	-105	-105	-630	-105
TOTAL NET COST	-105	-105	-105	-105	-105	-105	-630	-105

SUDBURY TRAINING ANNEX, MA

Return on Investment: The total one-time cost to implement this recommendation is \$1 million. The net of all costs and savings during the implementation period is a cost of \$.1 million. Annual recurring savings after implementation are \$.1 million with a return on investment expected in 5 years. The net present value of the costs and savings over 20 years is a savings of \$1 million.

COBRA REALIGNMENT SUMMARY (COBRA v5.08) - Page 1/2
Data As Of 10:47 11/20/1994, Report Created 06:55 02/06/1995

Department : ARMY
Option Package : MI13-1
Scenario File : C:\COBRA\MI13-1.CBR
Std Fctrs File : C:\COBRA\SF7DEC.SPF

Starting Year : 1996
Final Year : 1998
ROI Year : 2003 (5 Years)

NPV in 2015(\$K): -1,171
1-Time Cost(\$K): 798

Net Costs (\$K)	Constant Dollars						Total	Beyond
	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001		
MilCon	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Person	8	21	0	0	0	0	30	0
Overhd	-56	-93	-131	-131	-131	-131	-671	-131
Moving	195	58	0	0	0	0	253	0
Missio	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	22	455	0	0	0	0	477	0
TOTAL	170	441	-131	-131	-131	-131	89	-131
	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	Total	
POSITIONS ELIMINATED								
Off	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Enl	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Civ	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
TOT	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
POSITIONS REALIGNED								
Off	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Enl	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Stu	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Civ	35	0	0	0	0	0	35	
TOT	35	0	0	0	0	0	35	

Summary:

CLOSE SUDBURY TRAINING ANNEX AND RELOCATE TENANT UNITS.
FEMA TO BASE Y.
AIR FORCE GEO PHYSICS MOVES TO BASE X.

TOTAL APPROPRIATIONS DETAIL REPORT (COBRA v5.08) - Page 1/3
 Data As Of 10:47 11/20/1994, Report Created 06:55 02/06/1995

Department : ARMY
 Option Package : MI13-1
 Scenario File : C:\COBRA\MI13-1.CBR
 Std Pctrs File : C:\COBRA\SF7DEC.SFF

ONE-TIME COSTS	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	Total
----(\$K)----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
CONSTRUCTION							
MILCON	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fam Housing	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Land Purch	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
O&M							
CIV SALARY							
Civ RIF	0	18	0	0	0	0	18
Civ Retire	4	0	0	0	0	0	4
CIV MOVING							
Per Diem	20	0	0	0	0	0	20
POV Miles	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
Home Purch	76	0	0	0	0	0	76
HHG	43	0	0	0	0	0	43
Misc	4	0	0	0	0	0	4
House Hunt	17	0	0	0	0	0	17
PPS	0	29	0	0	0	0	29
RITA	33	0	0	0	0	0	33
FREIGHT							
Packing	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Freight	0	29	0	0	0	0	29
Vehicles	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Driving	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Unemployment	0	3	0	0	0	0	3
OTHER							
Program Plan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Shutdown	0	38	0	0	0	0	38
New Hire	4	0	0	0	0	0	4
1-Time Move	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
MIL PERSONNEL							
MIL MOVING							
Per Diem	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
POV Miles	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
HHG	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Misc	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
OTHER							
Elim PCS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
OTHER							
HAP / RSE	22	7	0	0	0	0	29
Environmental	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Info Manage	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1-Time Other	0	448	0	0	0	0	448
TOTAL ONE-TIME	226	571	0	0	0	0	798

TOTAL APPROPRIATIONS DETAIL REPORT (COBRA v5.08) - Page 2/3
 Data As Of 10:47 11/20/1994, Report Created 06:55 02/06/1995

Department : ARMY
 Option Package : MI13-1
 Scenario File : C:\COBRA\MI13-1.CBR
 Std Pctrs File : C:\COBRA\SF7DEC.SPF

RECURRINGCOSTS	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	Total	Beyond
-----(\$K)-----	----	----	----	----	----	----	-----	-----
FAM HOUSE OPS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
O&M								
RPMA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
BOS	19	19	19	19	19	19	116	19
Unique Operat	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Civ Salary	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CHAMPUS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Caretaker	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
MIL PERSONNEL								
Off Salary	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Enl Salary	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
House Allow	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
OTHER								
Mission	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Misc Recur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Unique Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL RECUR	19	19	19	19	19	19	116	19
TOTAL COST	245	591	19	19	19	19	914	19

ONE-TIME SAVES	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	Total	Beyond
-----(\$K)-----	----	----	----	----	----	----	-----	-----
CONSTRUCTION								
MILCON	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fam Housing	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
O&M								
1-Time Move	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
MIL PERSONNEL								
Mil Moving	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
OTHER								
Land Sales	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Environmental	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1-Time Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL ONE-TIME	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

RECURRINGSAVES	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	Total	Beyond
-----(\$K)-----	----	----	----	----	----	----	-----	-----
FAM HOUSE OPS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
O&M								
RPMA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
BOS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Unique Operat	75	150	150	150	150	150	825	150
Civ Salary	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CHAMPUS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
MIL PERSONNEL								
Off Salary	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Enl Salary	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
House Allow	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
OTHER								
Procurement	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mission	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Misc Recur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Unique Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL RECUR	75	150	150	150	150	150	825	150
TOTAL SAVINGS	75	150	150	150	150	150	825	150

TOTAL APPROPRIATIONS DETAIL REPORT (COBRA v5.08) - Page 3/3
 Data As Of 10:47 11/20/1994, Report Created 06:55 02/06/1995

Department : ARMY
 Option Package : MI13-1
 Scenario File : C:\COBRA\MI13-1.CBR
 Std Pctrs File : C:\COBRA\SF7DEC.SPF

ONE-TIME NET	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	Total	
----(\$K)----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	
CONSTRUCTION								
MILCON	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Fam Housing	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
O&M								
Civ Retir/RIF	4	18	0	0	0	0	22	
Civ Moving	195	58	0	0	0	0	253	
Other	4	41	0	0	0	0	45	
MIL PERSONNEL								
Mil Moving	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
OTHER								
HAP / RSE	22	7	0	0	0	0	29	
Environmental	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Info Manage	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
1-Time Other	0	448	0	0	0	0	448	
Land	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
TOTAL ONE-TIME	226	571	0	0	0	0	798	
RECURRING NET								
----(\$K)----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	Beyond
FAM HOUSE OPS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
O&M								
RPMA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
BOS	19	19	19	19	19	19	116	19
Unique Operat	-75	-150	-150	-150	-150	-150	-825	-150
Caretaker	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Civ Salary	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CHAMPUS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
MIL PERSONNEL								
Mil Salary	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
House Allow	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
OTHER								
Procurement	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mission	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Misc Recur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Unique Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL RECUR	-56	-131	-131	-131	-131	-131	-709	-131
TOTAL NET COST	170	441	-131	-131	-131	-131	89	-131

VALLEY GROVE U.S. ARMY RESERVE CENTER, WV

COST AND SAVINGS INFORMATION

FOR THE CLOSURE OF VALLEY GROVE AREA MAINTENANCE SUPPORT ACTIVITY
IS INCLUDED IN THE COBRA REPORT FOR CHARLES KELLY SUPPORT CENTER, PA.

