

Operational Army (IGPBS)

Recommendation: Realign Fort Bliss, TX by relocating air defense artillery units to Fort Sill and relocating 1st Armored Division and various echelon above division units from Germany and Korea to Fort Bliss, TX. Realign Fort Sill by relocating an artillery (Fires) brigade to Fort Bliss. Realign Fort Hood, TX by relocating maneuver battalions, a support battalion, and aviation units to Fort Bliss, Texas. Realign Fort Riley, KS by inactivating various units, activating a Brigade Combat Team (BCT) and relocating 1st Infantry Division units and various echelons above division units from Germany and Korea to Fort Riley, KS. Realign Fort Campbell, KY, by relocating an attack aviation battalion to Fort Riley, KS.

Justification: This proposal ensures the Army has sufficient infrastructure, training land and ranges to meet the requirements to transform the Operational Army as identified in the Twenty Year Force Structure Plan. It also ensures the Army maintains adequate surge capacity. As part of the modular force transformation, the Army is activating 10 new combat arms brigades for a total of 43 active component brigade combat teams (BCTs). Including the results of the Integrated Global Presence and Basing Strategy (IGPBS), the number of BCTs stationed in the United States will rise from twenty-six to forty. Relocating the units listed in this recommendation to Fort Bliss, Fort Riley, and Fort Sill takes advantage of available infrastructure and training land. Fort Bliss and Fort Riley are installations capable of training modular formations, both mounted and dismounted, at home station with sufficient land and facilities to test, simulate, or fire all organic weapon systems. This recommendation enhances home station training and readiness of the units at all installations.

Relocating 1st Armored Division units and echelons above division (EAD) units to Fort Bliss will transform it from an institutional training installation into a major mounted maneuver training installation. This avoids overcrowding and overuse at other installations by stationing them at one of the installations with the greatest capacity. It also creates a potential opportunity for enhanced Operational Testing due to the close proximity of Fort Bliss to White Sands Missile Range.

Relocating an Air Defense Artillery (ADA) unit to Fort Sill supports the establishment of the Net Fires Center, combining the Artillery and ADA schools at Fort Sill and provides a force stabilization opportunity for soldiers in this unit. Relocating the Artillery (Fires) Brigade to Fort Bliss collocates the artillery with the maneuver units at Fort Bliss and vacates space at Fort Sill for the ADA unit.

Realigning Fort Riley by inactivating an Engineer Brigade Headquarters, two other engineer units, two maneuver battalions and other smaller units beginning in FY 06 directly supports the Army's modular force transformation. It also facilitates activating a BCT in FY 06, and relocating 1st Infantry Division Headquarters, the Division Support Command Headquarters, Aviation Brigade units and other units returning from overseas to Fort Riley. The relocation of an attack aviation battalion from Fort Campbell to Fort Riley supports the formation of a multi-functional aviation brigade at Fort Riley.

The Army obtained approval to temporarily station a BCT at Fort Hood in 2005 and another BCT at Fort Bliss in 2006. This recommendation validates the stationing of that BCT at Fort Bliss and relocates two maneuver battalions, an armored reconnaissance squadron and a support battalion from Fort Hood to support the activation at Fort Bliss. Relocating these battalions will provide the assets necessary to accomplish the activation. Relocating aviation units from Fort Hood supports the activation of a multi-functional aviation brigade.

While this recommendation does not in BRAC terms save money, the costs are mitigated by the non-BRAC savings that will accrue to the Department from the closure or realignment of the overseas locations from which these units come. Those non-BRAC savings amount to \$4.4B during the 6 year period, and approximately \$20.0B of 20 year net present value savings.

Payback: The total estimated one-time cost to the Department of Defense to implement this recommendation is \$3,946M. The net of all costs and savings to the Department of Defense during the implementation period is a cost of \$5,229M. Annual recurring costs to the Department after implementation are \$294.7M, with no payback expected. The net present value of the costs and savings to the Department over 20 years is a cost of \$7,826.7M.

Economic Impact on Communities: Assuming no economic recovery, this recommendation could result in a maximum potential reduction of 748 jobs (434 direct and 314 indirect jobs) over the 2006 – 2011 period in the Clarksville, TN-KY Metropolitan Statistical Area, which is 0.58 percent of economic region of influence employment.

Assuming no economic recovery, this recommendation could result in a maximum potential reduction of 8,522 jobs (5,136 direct and 3,386 indirect jobs) over the 2006 – 2011 period in the Killeen-Temple-Fort Hood Metropolitan Statistical Area, which is 4.5 percent of economic region of influence employment. The aggregate economic impact of all recommended actions on this economic region of influence was considered and is at Appendix B of Volume I.

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Community Infrastructure Assessment: A review of community infrastructure attributes revealed some issues regarding the ability of the communities to support forces, missions, and personnel. The City of El Paso, TX (Fort Bliss) and the City of Manhattan, KS (Fort Riley) must cooperate fully and quickly to assess requirements and implement them, especially in the areas of housing and schools. When moving activities from Fort Hood to Fort Bliss, four attributes improved (Housing, Medical Health, Safety, and Population Center) and one (Employment) is not as robust. When moving activities from Fort Campbell to Fort Riley, three attributes improved (Housing, Employment, and

Safety) and two (Child Care and Population Center) are not as robust. When moving activities from Fort Bliss to Fort Sill, two attributes improved (Cost of Living, and Employment) and six (Housing, Education, Medical Health, Safety Population Center and Utilities) are not as robust. There are no known community infrastructure impediments to implementation of all recommendations affecting the installations in this recommendation.

Environmental Impact: An Air Conformity determination and New Source Review and permitting effort will be required at Fort Bliss. To preserve cultural and archeological resources, training restrictions may be imposed and increased operational delays and costs are possible at Fort Bliss and tribal consultations may be required. Tribal negotiations may be required at Fort Riley to expand use near listed areas. Added operations at Riley and Sill may impact threatened and endangered species and result in further restrictions. Development of a Programmatic Agreement, tribal consultations, and evaluations to determine significance of cultural and historical resources will be required at Fort Sill. Further analysis will be required to determine the extent of new noise impacts at Bliss, Riley, and Sill. This recommendation results in significant additional water demands for the Ft Bliss region and therefore the installation will likely have to purchase or develop new potable water sources if groundwater sources are not sufficient. Further analysis will be required to assess long-term regional water impacts. Significant mitigation measures to limit releases may be required at Fort Sill to reduce impacts to water quality and achieve USEPA Water Quality Standards. This recommendation has no impact on dredging; land use constraints or sensitive resource areas; marine mammals, resources, or sanctuaries; waste management; or wetlands. This recommendation will require spending approximately \$2.6M for environmental compliance costs. These costs were included in the payback calculation. This recommendation does not otherwise impact the costs of environmental restoration, waste management, and environmental compliance activities. The aggregate environmental impact of all recommended BRAC actions affecting the installations in this recommendation has been reviewed. There are no known environmental impediments to implementation of this recommendation.