

RC Transformation in Alabama

Recommendation: Realign Birmingham Armed Forces Reserve Center, Birmingham, Alabama, by relocating Detachment 1, 450th Military Police Company into a new Armed Forces Reserve Center (AFRC) on or near Birmingham Air National Guard Base, Birmingham, Alabama, if the Army is able to acquire land suitable for the construction of the facility. The new AFRC shall have the capability to accommodate the Alabama National Guard units from the following Alabama ARNG Readiness Centers: Fort Graham, Fort Hanna and Fort Terhune, Birmingham, Alabama, if the state decides to relocate those National Guard units.

Close the Wright United States Army Reserve Center, Mobile, Alabama and relocate units into a new Armed Forces Reserve Center in Mobile, Alabama, if the Army is able to acquire land suitable for the construction of the facility. The new AFRC shall have the capability to accommodate Alabama National Guard units from the following Alabama ARNG Readiness Centers: Fort Ganey, and Fort Hardeman, Mobile, Alabama, if the state decides to relocate those National Guard units.

Close the Faith Wing United States Army Reserve Center on Fort McClellan, Alabama and relocate units into a new Armed Forces Reserve Center on Pelham Range in Anniston, Alabama.

Close the Finnell United States Army Reserve Center and the Area Maintenance Support Activity, Tuscaloosa, Alabama, and the Vicksburg United States Army Reserve Center, Vicksburg, Mississippi, and relocate units into a new Armed Forces Reserve Center and Area Maintenance Support Activity (AMSA) in Tuscaloosa, Alabama, if the Army is able to acquire land suitable for the construction of the facilities. The new AFRC and AMSA shall have the capability to accommodate the 31st Chemical Brigade from the Northport Alabama Army National Guard Readiness Center, and units from the Fort Powell-Shamblin Alabama Army National Guard Readiness Center, Tuscaloosa, Alabama, if the state decides to relocate those National Guard units.

Close the Screws Army Reserve Center in Montgomery, Alabama; close the Cleveland Abbot Army Reserve Center, Tuskegee, Alabama; close the Harry Gary, Jr. Army Reserve Center, in Enterprise, Alabama; close the Quarles-Flowers Army Reserve Center in Decatur, Alabama; close the Grady Anderson Army Reserve Center, Troy, Alabama; and relocate all units to a new Armed Forces Reserve Center (AFRC) at the Alabama Army National Guard Joint Forces Headquarters Complex in Montgomery, AL, if the Army is able to acquire suitable property for the construction of the facilities. The new AFRC shall have the capability to accommodate ARNG units currently located on the Alabama Army National Guard Joint Forces Headquarters Complex in Montgomery, Alabama, if the state decides to relocate those National Guard units.

Justification: This recommendation transforms Reserve Component facilities throughout the State of Alabama. The implementation of this recommendation will enhance military value, improve homeland defense capability, greatly improve training and deployment

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

This recommendation is the result of a state-wide analysis of Reserve Component installations and facilities conducted by a team of functional experts from Headquarters, Department of the Army, the Office of the State Adjutant General, and the Army Reserve Regional Readiness Command.

This recommendation closes nine Army Reserve Centers and one Area Maintenance Support Activity throughout the state of Alabama and constructs five multi component/service, multi functional Armed Forces Reserve Centers, and one Area Maintenance Support Facility capable of accommodating National Guard and Reserve units. This recommendation reduces military manpower and associated costs for maintaining existing facilities by collapsing fifteen geographically separated facilities into five modern Armed Forces Reserve Centers. The Department understands that the State of Alabama will close ALARNG Readiness Centers: Fort Graham, Fort Hanna, Fort Terhune, Fort Ganey, Fort Hardeman and Fort Powell-Shamblin and realign the Northport Alabama Army National Guard Readiness Center by relocating the 31st Chemical Brigade to the new AFRC. The Armed Forces Reserve Centers will have the capability to accommodate these units if the State decides to relocate the units from these closed facilities into the new AFRCs.

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

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

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

Although not captured in the COBRA analysis, this recommendation avoids an estimated \$72,832,467 in mission facility renovation costs and procurement avoidances associated with meeting AT/FP construction standards and altering existing facilities to meet unit training and communications requirements. Consideration of these avoided costs would reduce costs and increase the net savings to the Department of Defense in the 6-year BRAC implementation period, and in the 20-year period used to calculate NPV.

Payback: The total estimated one-time cost to the Department of Defense to implement this recommendation is \$109.2M. The net of all costs and savings to the Department of

Defense during the implementation period is a cost of \$31.1M. Annual recurring savings to the Department after implementation are \$17.8M with a payback expected in 6 years. The net present value of the costs and savings to the Department over 20 years is a savings of \$140.3M.

Economic Impact on Communities: Assuming no economic recovery, this recommendation could result in a maximum potential reduction of 40 jobs (28 direct and 12 indirect jobs) over the 2006 – 2011 period in the Birmingham-Hoover Alabama metropolitan area, which is less than 0.1 percent of economic area employment.

Assuming no economic recovery, this recommendation could result in a maximum potential reduction of 44 jobs (28 direct and 16 indirect jobs) over the 2006 – 2011 period in the Vicksburg MS Micropolitan Statistical Area, which is 0.15 percent of economic area employment.

Assuming no economic recovery, this recommendation could result in a maximum potential reduction of 32 jobs (22 direct and 10 indirect jobs) over the 2006 – 2011 period in the Mobile, Alabama Metropolitan Statistical Area, which is less than 0.1 percent of economic area employment.

Assuming no economic recovery, this recommendation could result in a maximum potential reduction of 171 jobs (103 direct and 68 indirect jobs) over the 2006 – 2011 period in the Montgomery, Alabama Metropolitan Statistical Area, which is less than 0.1 percent of economic area employment.

Assuming no economic recovery, this recommendation could result in a maximum potential reduction of 19 jobs (10 direct and 9 indirect jobs) over the 2006 – 2011 period in the Enterprise-Ozark, Alabama Micropolitan Statistical Area, which is less than 0.1 percent of economic area employment.

Assuming no economic recovery, this recommendation could result in a maximum potential reduction of 23 jobs (15 direct and 8 indirect jobs) over the 2006 – 2011 period in the Troy, Alabama Micropolitan Statistical Area, which is less than 0.15 percent of economic area employment.

Assuming no economic recovery, this recommendation could result in a maximum potential reduction of 5 jobs (3 direct and 2 indirect jobs) over the 2006 – 2011 period in the Tuskegee, Alabama Micropolitan Statistical Area, which is less than 0.1 percent of economic area employment.

The aggregate economic impact of all recommended actions on these economic regions of influence was considered and is at Appendix B of Volume I.

Community Infrastructure Assessment: A review of the community attributes revealed no significant issues regarding the ability of the infrastructure of the communities to support missions, forces, and personnel. There are no known community

infrastructure impediments to implementation of all recommendations affecting the installations in this recommendation.

Environmental Impact: Wetlands Survey may need to be conducted at Birmingham IAP to determine impact. This recommendation has no impact on air quality, cultural, archeological, or tribal resources; dredging; land use constraints or sensitive resource areas; marine mammals, resources, or sanctuaries; noise; threatened and endangered species or critical habitat; waste management; or water resources. This recommendation will require spending approximately \$0.4M for waste management and/or environmental compliance activities. 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.