

WASHINGTON

Reserve Component	
Gains	Losses
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Build 3 Armed Forces Reserve Centers and 1 Organizational Maintenance Facility 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Close 5 Army Reserve Centers • Close 4 Army National Guard Centers with State permission • Close Ft Lawton by disestablishing the 70th Regional Readiness Command and relocating all other units to Ft Lewis
Ft Lewis	
Gains	Losses
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Installation management of McChord AFB • 104th Division (IT) from Vancouver Barracks and Reserve Component Maneuver Enhancement Brigade from Ft Lawton • Mobilization processing functions from Naval Submarine Base Bangor • All medical functions from McChord AFB • Validated the temporary stationing of a SBCT 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Management of correctional facilities to Naval Submarine Base Bangor

Army Net Personnel Impacts			Active Army MILCON (\$M)	Army Economic Impact (\$M)
Military	Civilian	Student	Cost Estimate	Total State Salary Change
185	45	0	\$36.0	\$15.9

- Ft Lewis assumes the additional management responsibilities for joint mobilization missions and installation management of McChord AFB.
- Transfer of management of correctional functions creates a Northwestern Joint Regional Correctional Facility.
- The disestablishment of the 62nd Medical Group at McChord AFB and transfer to Ft Lewis eliminates excess medical capacity and locates military medical personnel in areas with enhanced opportunities for medical practice.
- Closing RC facilities is offset by the construction of modern AFRCs that will be the right size and design to support units that will be stationed there and will improve training, readiness and quality of life for more than 1990 RC soldiers, full-time unit support personnel, and their families.

Transform Reserve Component Facilities in the State of Washington

BRAC 2005 recommendations transform Reserve Component facilities in the State of Washington into multi-functional installations that will enhance unit readiness, increase training opportunities, and generate operational efficiencies. These transformed facilities will provide the capability to conduct Soldier Readiness Processing and Home Station Mobilization, reduce the number of substandard / undersized Reserve Component facilities, enhance Anti-Terror / Force-Protection, promote effective recruiting and retention, and enhance the Homeland Security and Homeland Defense capabilities of the Army Reserve and the Army National Guard.

AFRC Fairchild Air Force Base, WA (New Facility)

Close Mann Hall Army Reserve Center, Area Maintenance Support Shop #80 and Walker Army Reserve Center in Spokane, WA and relocate units to a new consolidated Armed Forces Reserve Center and Organizational Maintenance Shop on Fairchild Air Force Base. The new AFRC shall have the capability to accommodate units from the following Washington ARNG facilities: Washington ARNG Armory and Organizational Maintenance Shop, Geiger Field, Washington.

AFRC Yakima Training Center, WA (New Facility)

Close Wagenaar Army Reserve Center Pasco, Washington and relocate units to a new consolidated Armed Forces Reserve Center on Yakima Training Center. Realign Pendleton Army Reserve Center on Yakima Training Center by moving all assigned units to the new Armed Forces Reserve Center on Yakima Training Center. The new AFRC shall have the capability to accommodate units from the following Washington ARNG facility: Washington ARNG Ellensburg Readiness Center.

AFRC Everett, WA (New Facility)

Close the Oswald United States Army Reserve Center, Everett, Washington, and relocate units to a new Armed Forces Reserve Center in the Everett, Washington area if the Army is able to acquire suitable land for construction of the new facility. The new AFRC shall have the capability to accommodate units from the following Washington ARNG facilities: Washington ARNG Everett Readiness Center and Snohomish Readiness Center.

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

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

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

Other

The Department of Defense understands that the State of Washington will close four Washington Army National Guard Centers: Geiger Field, Everett, Snohomish and Ellensburg and one Organizational Maintenance Shop, Geiger Field, Washington. The Armed Forces Reserve Centers will have the capability to accommodate these units if the State decides to relocate the units from these closed facilities into the new AFRCs.

Quantitative Results

Number of USAR Centers Closed for that state	5	Number of opportunities to close ARNG Armories for that state	4
Approximate Closing Square Footage	193,000	Approximate New Military Construction Square Footage	254,599

Estimated Implementation Timeline:

Design new AFRCs and acquire land	FY06	Construct new AFRCs	FY07
Relocate units to new AFRCs	FY08	Shut down closing facilities	FY08

Internal Communications:

- The Army knows that transforming Reserve Component facilities is the key to enable Reserve forces to better meet current and future operational requirements. BRAC helps us get there.
- Closing these Reserve Component facilities is offset by the construction of a modern Armed Forces Reserve Center that will be the right size and design to support our unit and other local Guard and Reserve units that will be stationed there.
- Transforming Reserve Component facilities in the State of Washington will improve training, readiness and quality of life for more than 1990 Reserve Component soldiers, full-time unit support personnel, and their families.

External Communications: (Civilian community)

- The Secretary of Defense’s BRAC 2005 recommendations demonstrate that Reserve Component facilities are valuable installations to the Army and DoD.

- The Department of the Army has more than 4000 Reserve Component facilities across the United States. Because of the sheer numbers of these facilities, the process the Army had developed for arriving at a quantitative military value score for its 97 major installations (including leases) was not practical for its Reserve Component facilities. Additionally, if measured by the active process, which valued training lands and ranges among other things, the Reserve Component facilities would not have compared well against the active installations. For these reasons, it was the military judgment of the Department of the Army that it needed to craft a unique approach for ascertaining the overall military value of Reserve Component facilities.
- A team of functional experts from Headquarters, Department of the Army, the Office of the State Adjutant General, and the Army Reserve Regional Readiness Command conducted a military value assessment of state-owned and Army Reserve sub-threshold facilities. These facilities were assessed, specifically against DoD Criteria one through four, in their ability to support joint stationing options that enhance Army and DoD transformation.
- The Department of the Army decided to consolidate multiple Army Reserve Centers and, where allowed, Army National Guard Armories into modern Armed Forces Reserve Centers because of their potential to enhance Reserve Component operations, training, mobilization and power projection capabilities, and their ability to sustain recruiting and retention.
- The sites for the new AFRCs are also based on their ability to consolidate functions wherever appropriate, to include schools, personnel, logistics, and other management functions.
- New AFRC sites were also selected based on their ability to relocate Reserve Component units and activities from leased and encroached properties that do not meet anti-terrorism and force-protection requirements onto established military facilities, and their ability to ensure the future readiness of Army forces while reducing the long-term costs of sustaining the base structure.
- It is a part of the plan to transform our Armed Services.
- We expect the demands on the community and the benefits to the community from the closure of these Reserve Component properties and the construction of a new Armed Forces Reserve Center will be minimal.

Approving BRAC Recommendations - Statutory Steps:

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

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

Fort Lewis

BRAC had no major impacts on Ft Lewis, and primarily affects only garrison management functions. The Army intends Fort Lewis to gain reserve unit responsibilities and to assume additional management functions for joint mobilization missions and installation management of McChord AFB.

Incoming Activities

What: 104th Division (IT) from Vancouver Barracks, WA and reserve component maneuver enhancement brigade.

Why: This recommendation is part of larger recommendation to close Vancouver barracks and Ft. Lawton and establish a USAR Northwest Regional Command & Control structure. This is in support of the Army Reserve's C2 restructuring initiative to consolidate from 10 Regional Readiness Commands down to four.

AFRC Yakima Training Center, WA (New Facility)

Close Wagenaar Army Reserve Center Pasco, Washington and relocate units to a new consolidated Armed Forces Reserve Center on Yakima Training Center. Realign Pendleton Army Reserve Center on Yakima Training Center by moving all assigned units to the new Armed Forces Reserve Center on Yakima Training Center. The new AFRC shall have the capability to accommodate units from the following Washington ARNG facility: Washington ARNG Ellensburg Readiness Center.

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

Departing Activities

None.

Other

What: Consolidate installation management of Ft. Lewis and McChord AFB under Ft. Lewis.

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

What: Create a joint mobilization site at Ft. Lewis by transferring mobilization processing functions to Ft. Lewis from Naval Submarine Base Bangor, WA.

Why: This recommendation supports the realignment of eight low threshold mobilization sites to four large capacity Joint Pre-Deployment/Mobilization Platforms. These realignments are expected to develop pre-deployment/mobilization centers of excellence and will reduce costs by leveraging the economies of scale inherent in operations at large installations.

What: Transfer management of correctional functions at Ft. Lewis to Naval Submarine Base Bangor, WA to establish the Northwestern Joint Regional Correctional Facility.

Why: This recommendation supports the realignment of corrections management into five Level II Joint Regional Correctional Facilities.

What: Assume all medical functions from McChord AFB, WA.

Why: The disestablishment of the 62nd Medical Group at McChord AFB and transfer of function to Ft. Lewis, eliminates excess medical capacity and locates military medical personnel in areas with enhanced opportunities for medical practice.

Quantitative Results

Net Personnel Impacts ¹			MILCON Cost Estimate
Military	Civilian	Student	
+185	+45	+0	\$ 36 Million

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

Internal Communications : (Fort Lewis Work Force)

- The BRAC 05 analysis recognized the importance of Ft. Lewis and its current missions.
- The BRAC recommendations have negligible impact on the Ft. Lewis workforce.

External Communications : (Civilian community)

- The BRAC 05 analysis recognized the importance of Ft. Lewis and its current missions.
- BRAC recommendations at Ft. Lewis shift management responsibilities for several military functions.
- There is no impact to workforce or the communities surrounding Ft. Lewis.

Approving BRAC Recommendations - Statutory Steps :

- 16 May 05 SECDEF forwards Recommendations to BRAC Commission
- 08 Sept 05 BRAC Commission recommendations due to President
- 23 Sept 05 President approves/disapproves Commission recommendations

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

- 20 Oct 05 Commission resubmits recommendations (if initially rejected by President)
- 07 Nov 05 President submits final recommendations to Congress. Once submitted, the plan becomes final within 45 legislative days, unless Congress passes a joint resolution to block the entire package.

BRAC Recommendations that impact Ft. Lewis

- Establish Joint Bases
- Joint Mobilization
- Regional Correctional Facilities
- McChord AFB Medical to Ft. Lewis
- USAR Command & Control - Northwest