

WISCONSIN

Reserve Component	
Gains	Losses
• Build a new Armed Force Reserve Center in Madison	• Close 2 Army Reserve Centers
Ft McCoy	
Gains	Losses
• Establish a new Army Reserve Regional Readiness Sustainment Command	• 84th Army Reserve Readiness Training Center (ARRTC) functions to Ft Knox

Army Net Personnel Impacts			Active Army MILCON (\$M)	Army Economic Impact (\$M)
Military	Civilian	Student	Cost Estimate	Total State Salary Change
15	51	-297	\$19.5	\$3.7

- Expands the Reserve Component Command and Control mission at Ft McCoy as part of a major Reserve Component transformation.
- Closing RC facilities is offset by the construction of modern AFRCs that will be the right size and design to support units that will be stationed there. Transforming RC facilities in Wisconsin will improve training, readiness and quality of life for more than 994 RC soldiers, full-time unit support personnel, and their families.

Transform Reserve Component Facilities in the State of Wisconsin

BRAC 2005 recommendations transform Reserve Component facilities in the State of Wisconsin 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 Madison, WI (New Facility)

Close the Truman Olson and G.F. O'Connell US Army Reserve Centers in Madison, WI and relocate units to a new Armed Forces Reserve Center (AFRC) in Madison, WI, if the Army can acquire suitable land for the construction of the new facilities. The new AFRC shall have the capability to accommodate Army National Guard units from the following Wisconsin Army National Guard Armories; the Madison Armory (Bowman Street), Madison Armory / OMS 9, and the Madison Armory (2400 Wright Street), if the state decides to relocate those units.

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

This recommendation considered feasible locations within the demographic and geographic areas of the closing facilities and affected units. The 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.

Other

The Department of Defense understands that the State of Wisconsin will realign the Madison Armory (Bowman Street) by re-locating the 64th Troop Command; the Madison Armory / OMS 9, by re-locating the 54th Civil Support Team, the Madison Armory (2400 Wright Street) by re-locating the 641st Troop Command. The Armed Forces Reserve Centers will have the capability to accommodate these units if the State decides to relocate the units from these facilities to the new AFRC.

Quantitative Results

Number of USAR Centers Closed for that state	2	Number of opportunities to close ARNG Armories for that state	0
Approximate Closing Square Footage	49,100	Approximate New Military Construction Square Footage	47,447

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 Wisconsin will improve training, readiness and quality of life for more than 994 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, this action must be initiated within two years and completed within six years from the date the President transmits the report to Congress.

Fort McCoy

The BRAC 05 recommendations expand the Reserve Component Command and Control mission at Fort McCoy as part of a major Reserve Component transformation. They also reshape the training mission on the installation.

Gaining Activities

What: Disestablishes the 88th Regional Readiness Command at Fort Snelling, MN and establishes an Army Reserve Regional Readiness Sustainment Command at Fort McCoy.

Why: Reshapes the mission focus of Fort McCoy to emphasize a greater role in Army Reserve Command and Control and capitalizes on its mobilization and deployment operational capabilities.

Losing Activities

What: Transfers the 84th Army Reserve Readiness Training Center (ARRTC) functions to Fort Knox, KY.

Why: Supports disestablishing the 88th Regional Readiness Command and the establishment a major Army Reserve Regional Readiness Sustainment Command at Fort McCoy. Moving the 84th ARRTC more centrally locates the command, and co-locates the organization with the Human Resources Command, Accessions Command, and Cadet Command.

Enhances military value, improves homeland defense, training and deployment capabilities, creates significant efficiencies and cost savings, and is consistent with the Army's force structure plans and Army transformational objectives.

Fort McCoy was determined as the best location within the demographic and geographic areas of the closing facilities and affected units because it optimizes the Reserve Components ability to recruit and retain 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.

Quantitative Results

Net Personnel Impacts			MILCON	
Military	Civilian	Student	Square Feet	Cost Estimate
+15*	+81	-297	100,000	\$19,468,718

** Military figure includes Full-Time Equivalent (FTE) numbers of Reserve Component soldiers relocating from inactivating commands. The FTE number is derived by multiplying the number of officers, warrant officers, and enlisted soldiers by 65 days (48 drill days plus 17 annual training days per year), divided by 365 days per year to calculate the full-time equivalent number of personnel. This number is then added to active duty personnel numbers to provide a total.*

Internal Communications: (Fort McCoy Work Force)

- Fort McCoy has played a long and storied role in the history of the US Army and it was recognized for its strategic importance to the Army and DoD.
- The transformation objectives of the US Army seek to retain installations that are capable of accepting multiple missions. Fort McCoy is an installation of high military value.
- Fort McCoy is a center of gravity for USAR Command and Control transformation.
- The Army knows that transforming Reserve Component facilities is the key to enable Reserve forces to better meet current and future operational requirements. Ft. McCoy is an ideal location to support this transformation.
- Moving Reserve units to Ft McCoy will improve training, readiness and quality of life for Reserve Component soldiers, full-time unit support personnel, and their families.

External Communications: (Civilian community)

- Fort McCoy is vital to the United States Army Reserve command and control mission.
- Multi-purpose installations were retained to support the widest range of possible missions.
- As the majority of the Reserve Activities moving onto Ft McCoy come from the local geographic region, the community impacts should be negligible..

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BRAC Recommendations that impact Fort McCoy:

Department of the Army - Maneuver Training

Department of the Army - USAR Command and Control Northwest